Macon-Bibb County, Georgia

2013 Age-Friendly Community Action Plan

Photo courtesy of Macon Economic Development Commission, http://www.maconworks.com/living-in-macon.cms

December 29, 2013

Mr. Greg Tanner, State Director
Georgia AARP
999 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 1110
Atlanta, GA 30309

Dear Mr. Tanner:

On behalf of Macon-Bibb County, we are pleased to submit to Georgia AARP our community's Action Plan, including a summary of accomplishments, as a requirement of our designation as an *Age-Friendly Community*. We understand that active aging is a lifelong process, and that an age-friendly community is not just accommodating to the elderly, but to residents and visitors of all ages. Macon-Bibb County is committed to providing an environment that both enables and promotes healthy aging. We believe that with this Action Plan our efforts will be enhanced, as the plan provides focused goals and outlines recommendations for implementation of age-friendly activities.

As evidenced by the Plan, Macon-Bibb County has made tremendous strides in the first two years of our designation. It is our hope that with your favorable review of our Action Plan, Macon-Bibb County will receive a three-year extension of our participation in this program. Macon-Bibb County and its residents are very excited about being designated as an Age-Friendly Community and look forward to the implementation of this Plan.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or require any further information.

Sincerely,

Robert A. B. Reichert, Mayor

City of Macon

Samuel F. Hart, Chairman

Bibb County Board of Commissioners

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For additional information, please contact the office of Macon-Bibb County Mayor, Robert Reichert at (478) 751-7170.

Acknowledgements

The efforts to move Macon-Bibb forward in its Age-Friendly agenda could not have been realized without the support, personal experience, and professional expertise of all involved in this process. Macon-Bibb County has made tremendous strides in the first two years of its designation. Because of this, it is important to acknowledge the efforts of all involved with Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb so that momentum continues.

Thank you to Mayor Robert Reichert and Chairman Sam Hart and their dedicated staff members for the tremendous support and endorsement they have provided to Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb. The enthusiasm they have shown has been a great inspiration and driving force for the members of the Age-Friendly Community Advisory Council.

Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb has been guided from its inception by a distinguished Community Advisory Council. For the generous giving of their time, resources, and expertise, we would like to thank each member. They include the following: Mary Alexander, Macon-Bibb County Health Department; Ivan Allen, Central Georgia Technical College; Julie Allen, Carlyle Place; John Alligood, Macon-Bibb Transit Authority; Marjorie Almand, Bibb County Department of Family and Children Services; Toni Altenburg, Magnolia Manor; Kevin Barrere, Bibb County Commission; Stacy Barrett, Wesleyan College; John R. Black, Middle Georgia State College; Greg Brown, Macon-Bibb Planning and Zoning; Katherine Buchman, City of Macon Economic and Community Development; Pam Carswell, Keep Macon Beautiful; Dale Dougherty, Bibb County Parks and Recreation; Mike Dyer, Macon Chamber of Commerce; Alexandra Edwards, Community Foundation; Luciana Green, Macon-Bibb Economic Opportunity Council; Kris Hattaway, NewTown Macon; Sam Henderson, City of Macon; Thomas Jones, Middle Georgia Regional Library; Karen Middleton, Macon Housing Authority; Robin North, Macon Convention and Visitors Center; Theresa Robinson, Georgia Power; Gigi Rolfes, Volunteer Macon; Harold Tessendorf, Habitat for Humanity; Frank Tompkins, Macon City Council; William Underwood, Mercer University; Geri Ward, Middle Georgia Area Agency on Aging; and Cliffard Whitby, Promise Neighborhood.

Thank you to report coordinators, Courtney Verdier and Cuirstaun Echols of the Middle Georgia Regional Commission, for their support and efforts in compiling this action plan.

Special thanks to the advisors of the Community Advisory Council, Karen Cooper of AARP Georgia, and Myrtle Habersham of M.S. Habersham Consulting Services for their dedication and steadfast support of Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb.

Introduction

Recognized for its rich cultural heritage, its lasting influence on popular music, and its highly acclaimed colleges and universities, Macon-Bibb, Georgia is accustomed to being a stand out community. In April 2012, Macon-Bibb gained recognition in a new capacity when it was designated by AARP and the World Health Organization (WHO) as an "Age-Friendly Community." WHO defines an "Age-Friendly Community" as one that "encourages active aging by optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age." Through this designation, Macon-Bibb became the first American community to become a member of AARP's Network for Age-Friendly Communities. The purpose of this program is to encourage and promote public policies to make communities friendlier to aging populations. The intent is that communities that adopt progressive and forward-thinking policies will attract and retain more residents. Age-Friendly will also provide varied services for older residents, their families, and caregivers, and will ultimately build communities that encourage active and healthy aging. AARP encourages Age-Friendly Communities to be All-Age Friendly Communities, because the enhancements that take place which are good for seniors are also good for families and multi-generations.

The demographics of the United States are changing rapidly with the aging of the baby boomer generation. It has been estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau that by the year 2030, one in five Americans will be an older adult (over 65). With this change, communities across the country are having to make major adjustments in the way they provide for their residents. This is especially true in Georgia where the U.S. Census Bureau has indicated that Georgia's population is aging faster than that of the entire United States. In an effort to develop a framework by which communities could work to become age-friendly, WHO worked with focus groups in 33 urban cities around the world and asked older people to describe the various benefits and obstacles they have experienced as a result of living in their city. From these discussions, WHO was able to identify eight key areas of interest (or domains) that were of particular concern for older adults. The eight domain areas are: outdoor spaces and buildings; transportation; housing; social participation; respect and social inclusion; civic participation and employment; communication and information; and community support and health services.

Centrally located in the State of Georgia, Macon-Bibb is unique in that it contains both a large metropolitan central area, as well as outlying neighborhoods that are considered rural in nature because of the population size and the limited availability of services. This unique contrast between areas of Macon-Bibb is often an attribute that older adults find attractive, as they often require the abundance of services that can be found in a large city, but desire the quaintness of a small town. In 2012, citizens age 60 years and over made up approximately 19 percent of the Macon-Bibb population with a concentration of 29,352 individuals [Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), 2013]. Given that this population is expected to continue to grow at a rapid rate, AARP Georgia identified Macon-Bibb as a target community for outreach to work toward enhancing the quality of life for all as they age.

Age-Friendly Designation

Active aging is a lifelong process. Therefore, an age-friendly city is not just an elderly-friendly city, but accommodating to those of all ages. Age-Friendly communities enable all citizens to thrive regardless of age, mobile abilities, or socio-economic status. As mentioned previously, an Age-Friendly Community is an inclusive environment that encourages active and healthy aging, for all ages. However, barriers exist both in the home and in the community that hinder active and healthy aging. Many homes have obstacles that can be difficult to overcome as people get older – such as stairs, narrow doorways, poor lighting, etc. – as do many public spaces. Through this program, Macon-Bibb County will identify these obstacles and recommend additional types of services that may be needed in the future so that the community is "friendly" to those of all ages.

The invitation for designation as an Age-Friendly community was well-received by Macon-Bibb officials. Understanding that the framework outlined by WHO for Age-Friendly communities blended well with some of the major projects already occurring in Macon-Bibb, Macon Mayor Robert Reichert and Bibb County Commission Chairman Sam Hart, enthusiastically accepted the invitation and pledged to complete the following requirements within 24 months of the initial designation:

Bibb County Chairman Sam Hart and Macon Mayor Robert Reichert

1. To secure a local municipal council resolution to actively support, promote, and work toward becoming age-friendly.
2. To establish an advisory citizens' council that includes the active engagement of older adults.
3. To establish a robust and concrete plan of action that responds to the needs identified by older adults in the community.
4. To commit to measuring activities, reviewing action plan outcomes and reporting them publicly.

Adoption of Age-Friendly Resolution (May 2012)

The Macon City Council and the Bibb County Board of Commissioners both passed *Resolutions for Age-Friendly Communities*, documenting the City and County's commitment of working together to create a better, and more age-friendly, Macon-Bibb County. Residents in the City of Macon are also residents of Bibb County, and, therefore, the two local governments saw it

advantageous to partner in their efforts to become more age-friendly. This is also evidenced by the consolidation of the two local governments which became effective January 1, 2014.

Community Advisory Council (October 2012)

Community Advisory Council Meeting

The Community Advisory Council (CAC) was assembled by invitation from Mayor Reichert and Chairman Hart and consisted of 28 individuals who work in community services in Macon and Bibb County. Individuals were chosen because of their expertise in various fields, as well as having a passion to improve the community in which they live. The CAC meets bi-monthly and is open to any community stakeholder who has an interest in advancing Macon-Bibb's age-friendly status.

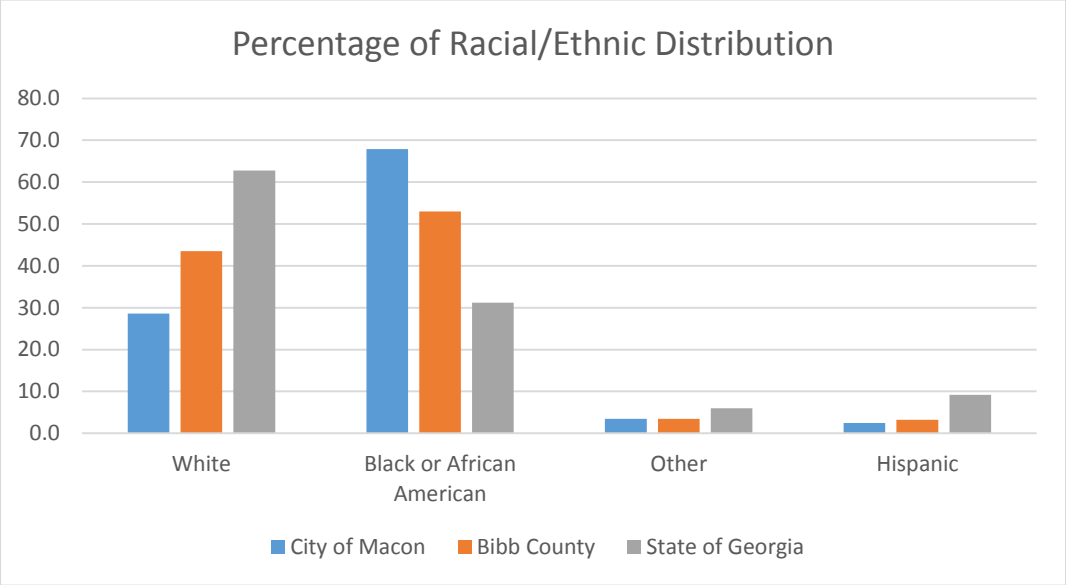
Over the course of the past two years, the CAC has been able to identify areas of concern and potential improvement in each of the eight domains established by WHO. The eight domains are areas of priority established by WHO to help guide Age-Friendly communities in meeting their goals. These eight domains include areas such as outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, and community and health services, among others.

These areas will be discussed in greater detail in the following sections, as the eight domains guide the action plan. The CAC identified goals for each domain and then provided recommendations for actions that will help achieve Macon-Bibb's Age-Friendly mission. The CAC has also been tasked to oversee the creation of Macon-Bibb's Age-Friendly Action Plan that outlines the community's goals and provides recommendations to achieve an Age-Friendly Community.

At the end of the initial 24-month period, Macon-Bibb's Age-Friendly Action Plan will be evaluated by WHO to determine if the Plan is consistent with guiding principles, is realistic and ambitious enough to lead to meaningful local improvements in age-friendliness. Upon receipt of a favorable review, Macon-Bibb will be allowed to maintain its Age-Friendly status for another three years, during which time the CAC will work to make the recommendations of the action plan a reality. At the end of the five-year period, WHO will assess the progress that has been made in the community through the steps outlined in the action plan. If WHO finds that sufficient progress has been made, the membership will be extended another five years; the CAC and its actions will still be subject to periodic review by WHO or its designated agent.

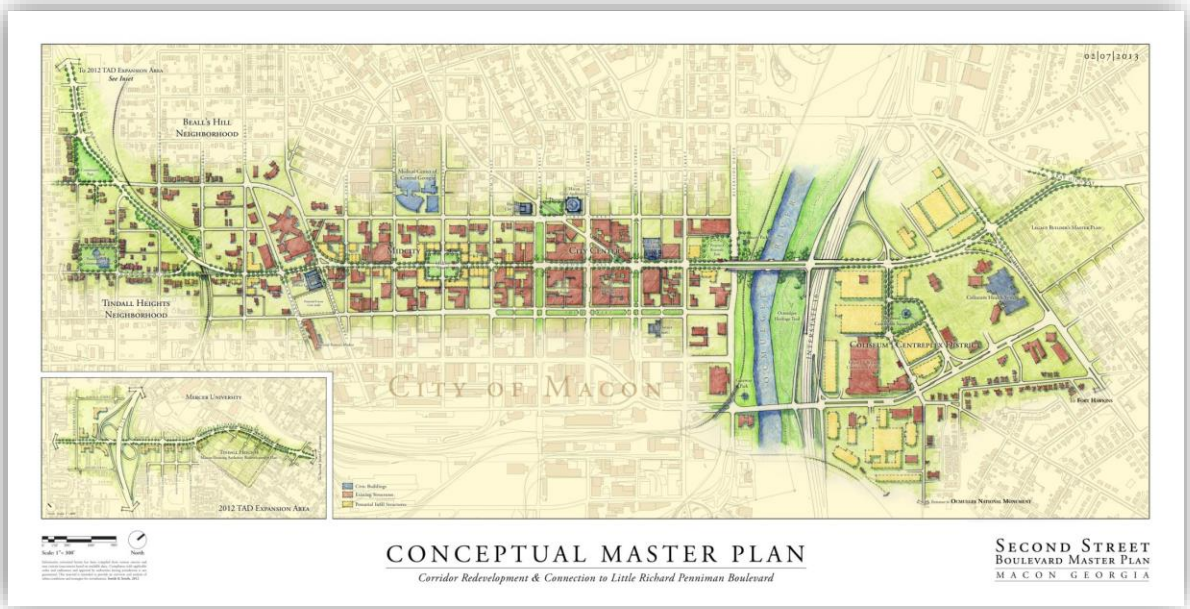
Why Macon-Bibb County?

AARP Georgia identified Macon-Bibb County as an Age-Friendly Community based on its geographic location in the center of the State, its aging and diverse population, as well as the number of current age-friendly initiatives within the community. Macon and Bibb County is situated along the Ocmulgee River at the convergence of Interstates 75 and 16 in the center of the State. According to the 2010 Census, the total population of Bibb County is 155,547, with 91,348 located in the city limits of Macon. As seen from the table and chart below, Bibb County and, even more so the City of Macon, is more diverse and less economically advantaged than the State of Georgia.



	City of Macon	Bibb County	State of Georgia
Population 18 Years and Younger	26.6%	25.4%	25.1%
Population 65 Years and Older	12.4%	13%	11.5%
Homeownership Rate	46.8%	57.5%	66.8%
Households Living below Poverty	31.9%	23.0%	16.5%
Median Household Income	$26,545	$37,975	$49,736

Prior to its Age-Friendly designation, the City of Macon and Bibb County were both taking great strides in improving its community for people of all ages. Specific projects include the Second Street Corridor Project, a Health Impact Assessment, upgrades to College Street, and improvements to Tattnall Square Park.



Second Street Corridor Transformation Master Plan
Photo Courtesy of CHA Consultants

The Second Street Corridor Project will revive a historic corridor of downtown Macon that today has wide, open streets and numerous vacant storefronts. In transforming the Corridor, specific attention will be made to address urban livability principles including streetscape design, public transportation, mixed use, historic preservation, and creating an overall environment of pedestrian friendliness. The plan is to introduce these concepts first to Second Street and create a momentum that will carry over to neighboring streets, in effect transforming historic downtown Macon. This project closely aligns with the goals set forth by the Age-Friendly Community Advisory Council to create a downtown that is friendly to those of all ages.

Along with the Second Street Corridor Project, a Health Impact Assessment was conducted by the Georgia Department of Public Health that analyzes the potential health effects a particular project may have on the population. The Assessment, found in Appendix F, resulted in a series of recommendations to inform both the public and policymakers on those issues and how to minimize any negative impacts.

The Health Impact Assessment developed for the Second Street Corridor revealed that the project adequately addressed diabetes and heart disease, but did not necessarily address vulnerable populations such as those with low educational attainment, unemployment and those with poor access to health care. The study recommended policymakers consider alternative uses for vacant industrial infrastructure as well as provide equitable transportation access for all. Recommendations from this Assessment were considered by the CAC and incorporated into the goals and implementation items found in this Age-Friendly Action Plan.

A second project with Age-Friendly implications that was already underway was improvements to the College Street and Tattnall Square Park area near Mercer University. Plans for this area

include a roundabout at College Street and Oglethorpe Street, as well as sidewalk and intersection improvements around the Park. Tattnall Square Park is a historic, regional park that, at one point, served as part of a trading path for Creek Indians, later as the spot where Confederate forces surrendered to the United States Army, and much later as a tennis mecca for Middle Georgia. A state-of-the-art tennis complex has since been built elsewhere in Macon, but today the Park still attracts residents to its many tennis courts. The Park also has abundant green space, a playground, and picnic shelter. Tattnall Square Park is considered a "regional park" because of its size and because it provides a wide variety of facilities and activities, attracting a large number of visitors.

Tattnall Square Park Master Plan
Photo courtesy of Interface Studio http://www.interface-studio.com/isftp/Macon/FINAL_CollegeHillCorridorMasterPlan.pdf

At the end of 2013 AARP Georgia and Macon-Bibb sponsored a park bench in Tattnall Square Park to commemorate the Age Friendly Community Designation. The bench will be in place in time for the 2014 Cherry Blossom Festival, and Tattnall Square Park will be added to the Tour of Parks for the 2014 festival.

Mercer University and other local organizations, utilize the Park for various concerts and events. A community organization, Friends of Tattnall Square Park, has worked tirelessly to revitalize this historic park. One example of their efforts includes a grant that created an arboretum of Tattnall Square Park which holds over 215 different species of trees. The efforts to revitalize the Park and make improvements to the surrounding area are consistent with the goals and objectives of the Age-Friendly Program and serves as momentum which Macon-Bibb County can expand upon.

There were various other projects underway in Macon-Bibb prior to its Age-Friendly designation that included an age-friendly focus. Macon-Bibb County is very fortunate to have a number of organizations such as non-profits, community groups, assisted living facilities, senior centers, the Area Agency on Aging, and others that focus solely on creating a better Macon-Bibb County for those of all ages.

The First Two Years

Although in its infancy, the Macon-Bibb County Age-Friendly Community Advisory Council has made momentous strides in getting its residents, local government officials, and business owners excited and interested in making the community more age-friendly. As mentioned previously, Macon-Bibb County was not only the first community in Georgia to be designated as an Age-Friendly Community, but also was one of the first eight designated in the United States, and the only City-County Community designated thus far internationally. Due to the program's many "firsts," Macon-Bibb County has received much publicity on both the national and international stage. Macon Mayor Robert Reichert and Bibb County Chairman Sam Hart were both invited to attend a national launching event for AARP/WHO Age-Friendly Communities Program in Washington D.C.; Mayor Reichert was invited to moderate a panel at the Georgia Municipal Association's Annual Conference regarding Age-Friendly Community Designation that included Atlanta Regional Commission, AARP Georgia and City of Augusta; and AARP Georgia was asked to speak at WHO's International Conference on Livable Communities and Age-Friendly Communities in Quebec, Canada.

Walkable and Livable Communities Institute
Becoming an Age-Friendly Community

Immediately after Macon-Bibb County was designated, a ceremony took place at the historic Terminal Station in Macon to congratulate the community as well as to kick-off age-friendly activities. In addition to the Community Advisory Council's bi-monthly meetings, other events have taken place since designation and have included the following:

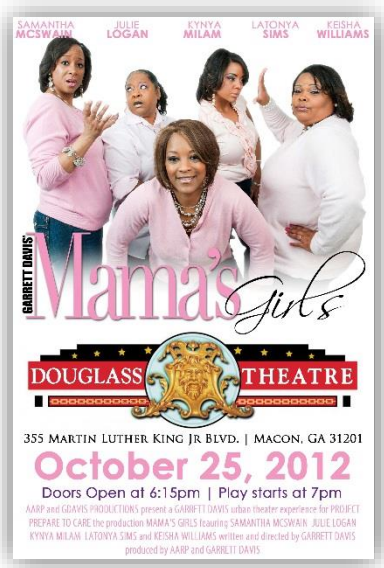
Active Living Workshop - Dan Burden, Executive Director of the Walkable and Livable Communities Institute (WALC), was invited to Macon by AARP Georgia to conduct an Active Living Workshop. The interactive workshop took place at Mercer University and Tattnall Square Park, and involved community stakeholders as well as residents who would become part of the Community Advisory Council. The Workshop began with a walk around Tattnall Square Park to discuss the walkability, livability, and age-friendly element of the area. Existing conditions were pointed out, and recommendations were given by Mr. Burden as to how they might be improved.

After the walk, participants came together to discuss how the recommendations could be carried over and duplicated throughout the City to allow for a more walkable, livable, and age-friendly Macon-Bibb County. Mr. Burden provided the CAC with a report, titled "*Becoming an Age-Friendly Community*," which summarized the Workshop, provided recommendations as to how

Macon-Bibb can improve the area, and also outlined a 100-Day Challenge that would give the CAC specific implementation measures, providing tangible results in 100 days (Appendix E). Mr. Burden left the CAC with these thoughts, stating that Macon-Bibb County has *"taken the first steps in progressive and proactive planning to ensure that the community is designed as an inclusive and accessible environment that encourages active and healthy aging for all. Macon-Bibb will quickly become a model for all American communities."*

Many of the recommendations coming out of the Active Living Workshop have been explored further by not only the CAC, but various community organizations within Macon-Bibb. In fact, many of the recommendations have either already been implemented, or are in the process of being incorporated into renovation projects and new construction. A great example of this is found in the work of Friends of Tattnall Square Park, a grassroots organization dedicated to improving Tattnall Square Park in Macon, GA. Friends of Tattnall Square Park applied for and received a Knight Foundation grant to put a new sidewalk from the intersecting corner of Oglethorpe Street and Adams Street to the center circle of the park. Initial renovations were set to include a cobblestone pathway, however, with the feedback provided by the WALC report, Friends of Tattnall Square Park decided to have the pathway be a smooth surface that allows ease of passage by older walkers and parents with strollers. Other WALC recommendations that either have been implemented or are in the process of being incorporated into park planning include: allowing for more green space by removing some of the tennis courts; the existing parking lot is scheduled to be removed with on-street parking provided instead; a tighter curve radius at the park's Oglethorpe/Adams gateway has been approved; three new gateways to the park have been created restoring the old 1914 pillars at the intersections of Lawton and Adams Street, Oglethorpe and Adams Street, and College and Oglethorpe Street; trash dumpsters have been replaced with uniquely designed Victor Stanley trash receptacles, complete with an originally designed plaque sporting a beautiful quote about nature; six new Victor Stanley benches have been placed in the park, along with a new seating wall.

***Mama's Girls* Production** – AARP Georgia partnered with Project Prepare to Care to bring *Mama's Girls*, a stage play about caregiving, to Macon-Bibb County. *Mama's Girls* is a production by playwright Garrett Davis that was created to provide both entertainment as well as education. The play portrays five sisters who are faced with an aging parent, and describes the struggles and challenges they face in caregiving. AARP Georgia was able to bring *Mama's Girls* to the historic Douglass Theatre in Macon, offering a reduced rate of admission for those that brought non-perishable food items to be donated. The Macon-Bibb County Age-Friendly program was highlighted as Mayor Robert Reichert and Chairman Sam Hart both made opening remarks.



Mama's Girls Movie Poster

Cherry Blossom Festival – The City of Macon is known as "The Cherry Blossom Capital of the World," hosting an International Cherry Blossom Festival each spring. This Festival is a signature event in the community, lasting nearly two weeks and attracting visitors from across the world. Macon-Bibb County Age-Friendly was able to participate in various ways in 2013, highlighting its efforts to encourage active and healthy aging for all. Macon-Bibb County Age-Friendly was able to participate in the Authors' Luncheon, Senior Queens Luncheon, drove a car with "Macon-Bibb is an Age Friendly Community" signage in the Parade, hosted an informational booth, as well as decorated the trees in Tattnall Square Park with blossoms.

Cherry Blossom Festival Senior Queens Luncheon

Macon Outreach at Mulberry – Macon Outreach at Mulberry is a community organization that works with area churches, services, and volunteers to help those in need in Middle Georgia. The Macon-Bibb Age-Friendly program was able to participate in the Outreach's Food Drive this past year. Last year, the Outreach served over 50,000 hot meals in its downtown kitchen, helped 7,000 people with emergency groceries from its Food Pantry, and provided 1,000 families with clothes.

Shredding, Electronics Recycling, CarFit Event – AARP Georgia and Macon-Bibb Age-Friendly sponsored a CarFit Event at the Macon Mall. CarFit is an AARP program for seniors that involves trained technicians and an occupational therapist going through a 12-point checklist to maximize your "fit" within your car for the purpose of both comfort and safety. Along with the CarFit program, the event also provided shredding, electronics recycling, and prescription disposal services.

Macon a Difference – Macon a Difference: *Celebrating and Connecting those that Care and those that Need Care*, was a community service fair sponsored by the City of Macon, Volunteer Macon, the Martin Luther King Jr. Commission, United Way of Central Georgia, and Awakening Fires Ministry. The community was invited to attend and learn about various opportunities in which they could volunteer. AARP Georgia was able to participate by hosting a table to educate participants on the Age-Friendly program, as well as network with various volunteer organizations that are also working to create a better Macon-Bibb County.

Senior Day Expo – Each year the Middle Georgia Regional Commission Area Agency on Aging hosts Senior Day Expo. This year the event was held at the Georgia National Fairgrounds in Perry. Seniors from all over Middle Georgia are invited to attend. This successful event, held in observance of Older Americans Month, drew a crowd of over 700 seniors, vendors, and volunteers. The event was sponsored through the support of organizations such as Georgia Power, AARP, Medicare Advantage Plan providers, Social Security Administration, hospice agencies, home health agencies, and agencies serving persons with disabilities.

Senior Day Expo 2013
Photo courtesy of Middle Georgia Regional Commission

Second Street Corridor Transformation Meetings – One of the major projects the City of Macon was involved in prior to being designated as an Age-Friendly Community was the Second Street Corridor Transformation project. The project's goal of transforming Second Street into a vibrant, pedestrian-friendly environment greatly aligns with Age-Friendly's concept of encouraging active and healthy aging for residents of all ages. Members from the CAC have had the opportunity to both present and attend the Second Street Planning Meetings in an effort to incorporate "age-friendly" concepts and designs into the transformation.

Second Street Community Charette
Photo courtesy of Macon-Bibb 2012 SPLOST http://splost.herokuapp.com/173/

The planning consultants working on Second Street have even used Dan Burden's recommendations in *Becoming an Age-Friendly Community* and incorporated them into the master plan. Macon-Bibb Age-Friendly will continue to provide input and insight throughout the life of the Second Street Project in order to make sure "age-friendly" concepts are implemented.

Middle Georgia Caring for the Caregiver Conference – AARP Georgia partnered with the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving and Middle Georgia CareNet to host a conference for caregivers. Participants were educated on a number of relevant topics including social security programs, medication management tips, AARP Resources, legal issues, mental health resources, veterans' resources and other age-friendly topics.

Movies for Seniors at The Douglass Theatre – AARP Georgia has hosted a number of movies at the Historic Douglass Theatre in Macon for seniors. To celebrate Black History Month, AARP Georgia showed *Glory*, a film about African-American soldiers in the Civil War featuring Morgan Freeman and Denzel Washington. Attendance was free and open to all ages, and refreshments were provided at no cost. Prior to the movie, Macon-Bibb's Age-Friendly designation was highlighted.

Introduction to Social Media Class – Macon-Bibb County Age-Friendly partnered with the Washington Memorial Library and AARP Georgia to provide an *Introduction to Social Media* class for senior adults. This class was well-attended and provided seniors a glimpse into the world of social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and others. The library hosts computer classes on a regular basis and plans to hold another *Introduction to Social Media* class in the near future.

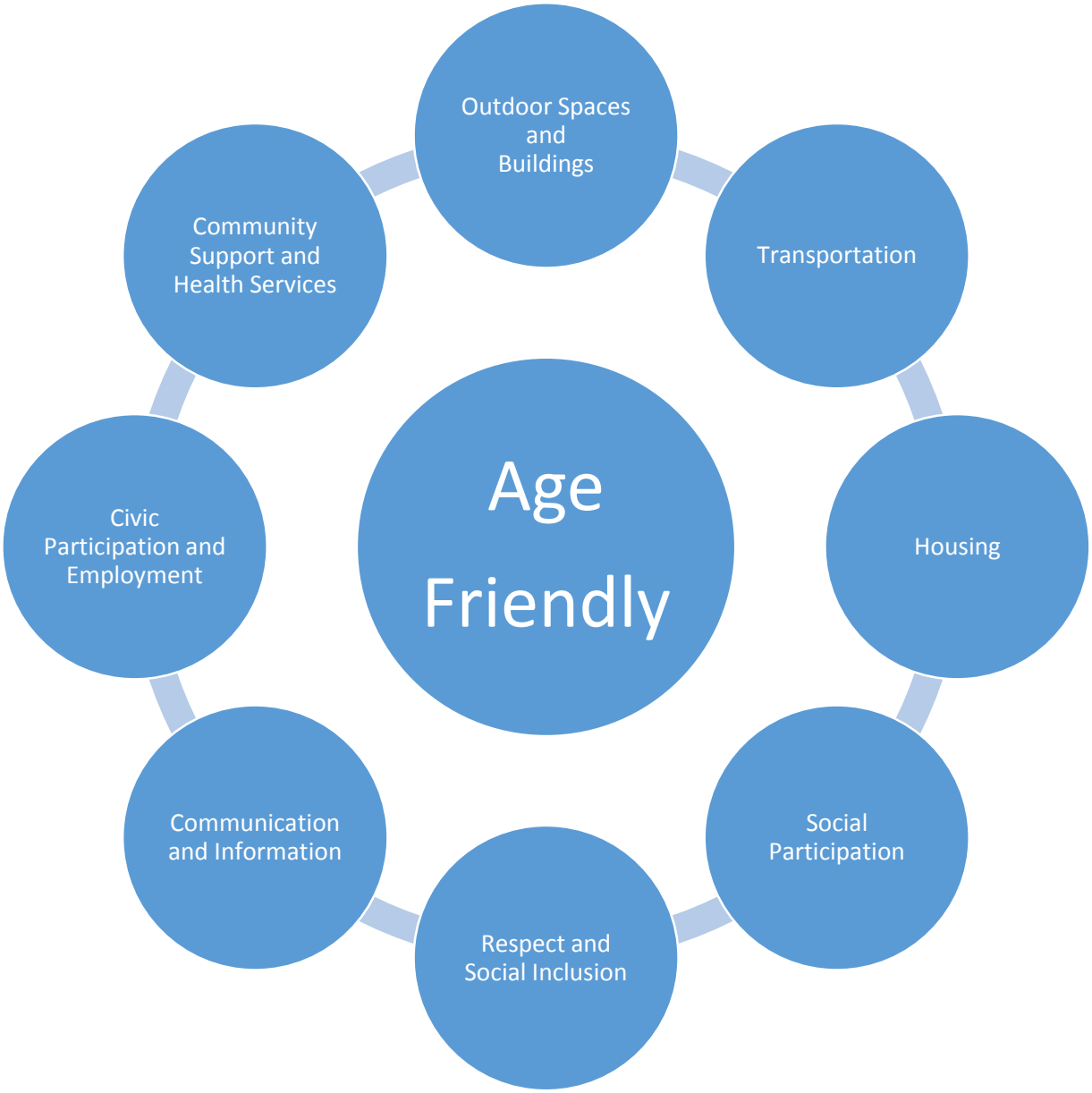
Information Sessions – AARP Georgia and Macon-Bibb County Age-Friendly have had the opportunity to participate in various informational sessions over the last two years. As a result of Macon-Bibb County becoming the first community in the State of Georgia to be designated as an Age-Friendly Community, others across the State have become interested in how they can incorporate active and healthy aging concepts into their community as well. Events have included Macon Mayor Robert Reichert speaking at the Georgia Municipal Association's Annual Conference about Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb, and a presentation by AARP GA to leadership of Augusta-Richmond County, Georgia regarding how to become an AARP designated Age-Friendly Community. Augusta-Richmond County Commissioner, Bill Lockett learned about Macon-Bibb's Age-Friendly designation while attending the American Planning Association National Conference in Chicago, Illinois. AARP Georgia has presented on Macon-Bibb County's designation at events statewide, as well as to local service organizations such as Macon Optimists. A representative from Macon-Bibb's Community Advisory Committee made a presentation on the program to the National Association of Federal Retirees (NARF) at a meeting held in Macon. With Congress for New Urbanism, AARP Georgia sponsored "Atlanta's Growing Elderburbia: Rethinking Solutions for an Aging Population," presenting information on Macon-Bibb and the AARP Network of Age Friendly Communities.

Public Awareness Forum – On November 5, 2013, AARP Georgia and Macon-Bibb Age-Friendly Community presented a Public Awareness Forum on The Affordable Care Act (ACA) to citizens in the Middle Georgia 11- county area. Mayor Robert Reichert and Chairman Sam Hart provided welcoming comments and information on Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb. The ACA workshop was conducted by Tamra Allen, a Healthcare Navigator from the University of Georgia. Over 100 community leaders, elected officials, and volunteers from throughout the area participated in this educational and outreach workshop. Topics covered included an overview of the new health care provisions as well as a discussion regarding coverage requirements, enrollment provisions, and feedback on how to seek additional information on the ACA program. Vendors and agency representatives from various service organizations also participated in the 3 ½-hour forum. They provided informational pamphlets and brochures on Age-Friendly- related programs that are offered in the Middle Georgia area.

Affordable Care Act Public Awareness Forum

The Eight Domains

In an effort to develop a framework to assist communities in becoming age-friendly, the World Health Organization worked with focus groups in 33 urban cities around the world asking the older population to describe various benefits and obstacles they have experienced as a result of living in their city. From these discussions, WHO was able to identify eight key areas of interest that were of particular concern for older adults. These eight areas were detailed further serving as the concentration areas of the Age-Friendly Program. The eight domain areas include: outdoor spaces and buildings; transportation; housing; social participation; respect and social inclusion; communication and information; civic participation and employment; and community support and health services.



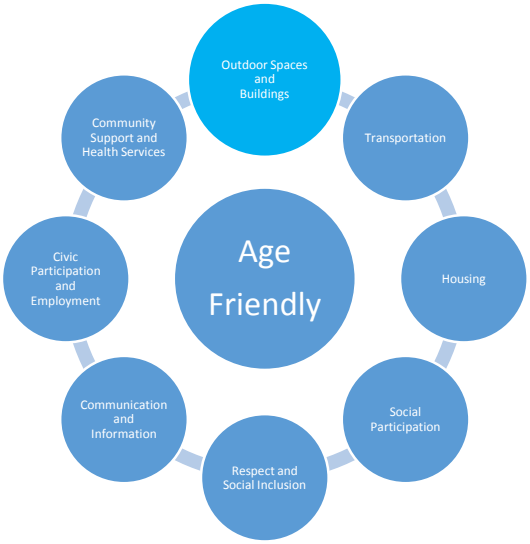
Age-Friendly Goals and Action Items

The Age-Friendly Community Advisory Council decided that the best way to ensure efficiency in developing the action plan was to organize the goals and action items by domain. The 28-member CAC, along with community members that attended the Active Living Workshop, met regularly to discuss the domains and share enhancements and improvements taking place in Macon-Bibb. The group was asked to divide themselves into work groups that addressed each of the domains identified as part of an Age-Friendly Community. Stakeholders chose to be participants in the domains that they were most interested in and also areas in which they could meaningfully contribute. These work groups met during the CAC's meetings to discuss current projects in Macon-Bibb related to their domain and to identify current gaps and needs within each domain area. This information was later used by the work groups to develop recommendations and implementation items to be included in this Age-Friendly Community Action Plan.

Below is a summary of each WHO-designated domain area, along with its major goals:

Domain	Major Goals
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	• Ensure accessibility to and availability of clean, safe community centers, parks, and other recreational facilities. • Promotion of outdoor safety through improved features such as: street lighting, pedestrian crossings and walkways, and increased police presence. • Buildings with accessible elevators, ramps, and non-slip floors.
Transportation	• Availability of public transportation that is safe, reliable, frequent, and affordable. • Availability of transportation services for people with disabilities. • Provision of safe, well-maintained roadways and well-regulated traffic flow.
Housing	• Availability of a wide range of housing options for older residents that are safe and close to services. • Availability of "aging in place" home modification programs.
Social Participation	• Access to leisure and cultural activities. • Opportunities for older residents to take part in social and civic events with their peers and younger people.
Respect and Social Inclusion	• Implementation of programs that support and promote ethnic and cultural diversity. • Encouragement of multigenerational interaction. • Implementation of consistent outreach to reduce the number of older adults at risk for social isolation.

Communication and Information	• Creation and utilization of an effective communication system that will reach citizens of all ages. • Promotion of the use of technology to keep older adults connected to their community, family, and friends. • Increased communication with seniors about services and activities available in their community.
Civic Participation and Employment	• Promotion of paid work and volunteer opportunities for older residents. • Provision of opportunities for older citizens to engage in the creation of policies relevant to seniors.
Community Support and Health Services	• Implementation of programs to promote active aging through physical exercise and healthy habits. • Access to homecare services that promote independence and aging in place.



Domain 1: Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

The first domain involves creating Age-Friendly Outdoor Spaces and Buildings. The World Health Organization found that "the outside environment and public buildings have a major impact on the mobility, independence, and quality of life of older people and affect their ability to age in place." In its study of 33 urban areas, WHO found the following elements were of most concern to the aging population: pleasant and clean environment, green spaces, somewhere to rest, age-friendly pavement, safe pedestrian crossings, accessibility, a secure environment, walkways and cycle paths, age-friendly buildings, adequate public toilets, and older customers. Macon-Bibb County's Community Advisory Council kept these elements in mind when addressing current needs and developing recommendations for more age-friendly outdoor spaces and buildings within the community.

Current Conditions

The Macon-Bibb County Recreation Department currently operates and maintains 128 park and recreation areas, totaling 1,800 acres of land, including the following amenities:

Macon-Bibb Recreational Amenities	
1,800 Total Acres of Parkland	6 Swimming Pools
128 Open Spaces	3 Art Studios
50 Ball Fields	4 Cemeteries
44 Tennis Courts	4 Fishing Piers
24 Basketball Courts	2 Football Stadiums
23 Playgrounds	1 Baseball Stadium
18 Soccer Fields	1 Golf Course
12 Boat Ramps	1 Marina
9 Community Centers	1 Skate Park
8 Gymnasiums	Hundreds of Campsites
7 Miles of Wooded Trails	

The Recreation Department offers a number of athletic programs, special events and educational programs, including those for seniors and the physically/mentally handicapped. Macon-Bibb County is fortunate to also have natural recreational activities such as Lake Tobesofkee and the Ocmulgee River. Also in Macon is the Ocmulgee Heritage Trail, which is maintained by NewTown Macon and contains various boat landings, park space, and walking trails along the River.

Opportunities Identified

The CAC working group for Outdoor Spaces and Buildings discussed the following current conditions that serve as opportunities for improvement and will be factored into the recommendations of the action plan:

- Public safety in downtown Macon - As a result of consolidation safety enhancements, downtown will include more officers on foot, bicycle, and in patrol cars.
- Current Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) will provide funds for much needed maintenance in existing parks.
- The cost of additional community parks versus the costs of maintaining several regional parks.
- Public opinion is believed to adversely affect use of community parks, particularly Central City Park. Opportunity exists to address image by positive coverage in the media; i.e., the local newspaper and TV/radio stations.
- To make better use of existing parks, the group proposed that more senior and family-type activities be scheduled at Central City Park and that *all* park events be better advertised.
- Greater utilization of the on-line schedule for sports events and other park activities on the Macon-Bibb County website, but additional efforts seem needed.
- The placement of call boxes in parks for public use in emergency situations.
- The need for electrical charge sites in parks was discussed to assist seniors attending park events who need to recharge their motorized wheelchairs.

- The need for more benches in parks was noted. Also, observations indicate that new benches need to be durable (more resistant to abuse/destruction) than some previous ones.
- The group noted that Florida has exceptional community parks with high utilization by the public of all ages; the work group plans to look for examples that highlight best practices that can be incorporated into the recommendations of the group.

Current Age-Friendly Projects

The Outdoor Spaces and Buildings workgroup also highlighted current projects that are already underway in the scope of age-friendly. These activities will serve as momentum to build upon and also create potential partnerships for the Age-Friendly program. The following projects were highlighted:

- Macon-Bibb Parks and Recreation is currently in the planning stages for the construction or reconstruction of a new Macon-Bibb Senior Center that will offer and encourage more diverse social, athletic, and artistic programming.
- Installation of security cameras and improved lighting (brighter, more efficient, automated applications), especially at entrances of recreation centers and other public buildings. Roofs, floors, and HVAC are being updated as necessary on public buildings and recreation facilities. All of these activities are being funded with SPLOST money.
- Macon-Bibb Parks and Recreation Newsletter presents a calendar of recreational opportunities that promotes citizen involvement, a strong sense of community to enhance the social, cultural, and physical well-being of residents of the community and its visitors. This is available via internet and Facebook.
- Recreation Center Meetings – A series of four community meetings were conducted during the week of May 20, 2013 to solicit input about specific recreational needs. South Bibb County has specifically asked for such input. Decisions to be made include how many centers; what size buildings and their purpose; trails for hiking/walking/cycling; dog parks; etc.
- Third Street Park – Major makeover includes tree and shrub replacements and an irrigation system to make this a focal point of the downtown area. Project to be completed December 2013.
- Poplar Street Park – Greenery enhancements and bench placements.
- Beautifications to entrances of the community - American and sister country flags to be hung at Second Street Bridge as welcome banners to the downtown area.
- Adopt-An-Exchange – Outreach being made to have local businesses sponsor maintenance of the grounds at their respective interstate ramps (GEICO and Huber at their East Ocmulgee Boulevard /I-16 ramp and Mercer at its designated I-75 ramp).
- Litter Prevention and Recycling Program – A grant-funded project for students presented in the schools.

Identified Recommendations and Implementation Steps

Utilizing the information gathered from the World Health Organization, Dan Burden's Active Living Workshop and knowledge of current conditions, the Outdoor Spaces and Buildings workgroup developed a series of recommendations that will create a more Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb County. The following list of recommendations and implementation steps have been developed:

Recommendation 1: Construction or reconstruction of a new Senior Center.

Implementation Step A: Review several locations throughout the community to either build a new senior center or reconstruct an existing vacant building for use as the new senior center.

Implementation Step B: Ensure that new senior center location is accessible by public transportation and includes programming that is of interest to all segments of the Macon-Bibb Age-Friendly community.

Recommendation 2: Highlight public safety enhancements via more positive coverage in media.

Implementation Step A: Work with Bibb County Public Affairs Officer to create article for quarterly editions of Macon-Bibb Parks and Recreation Newsletter. Should cover topics such as buildings and properties security, installation of security cameras, improved lighting at entrances, new roofs/floors and updated HVAC systems.

Implementation Step B: Establish an Age-Friendly communication link and/or conduct educational marketing in Ovations 365, the College Hill Alliance, the Macon Arts Alliance and Macon Magazine.

Recommendation 3: Plan more senior/family-type activities in the parks and advertise throughout the community.

Implementation Step A: Meet with Macon-Bibb Parks and Recreation Newsletter editor to seek ideas on how Age-Friendly workgroup can help promote publication's calendar of recreational opportunities, such as movies in the park, which enhance the social, cultural, and physical well-being of residents and visitors in the community.

Implementation Step B: Development of a new series of family and age-friendly events that are able to utilize a newly acquired 32-passenger bus. Bus can be used to provide trips for seniors and students to attractions throughout the State of Georgia.

Implementation Step C: Contact Parks and Recreation to obtain feedback on its four community meetings with citizens on recreational needs.

Implementation Step D: Develop draft list of actions the Age-Friendly workgroup can take to assist the Recreation Department and present to the workgroup for feedback and approval.

Recommendation 4: Contact officials from other locations/communities that have successful communal parks with high public utilization by all ages and identify best practices.

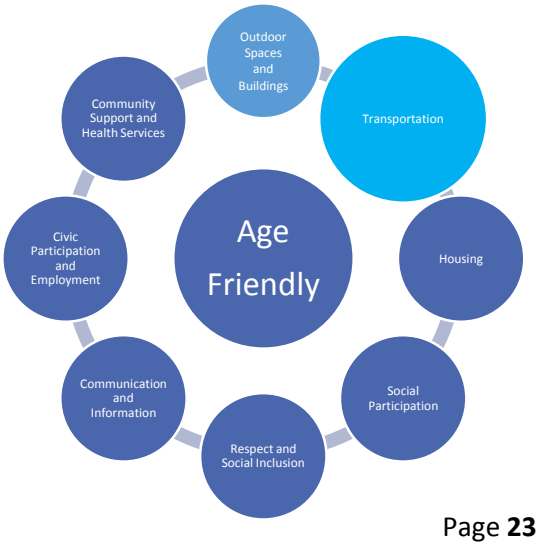
Implementation Step A: Encourage Parks and Recreation Department to continue this activity.

Recommendation 5: Work with Parks and Recreation Department to ensure Age-Friendly focus that includes call boxes, recharging locations for scooters, adequate benches, enhanced lighting, and more accessible sidewalks.

Implementation Step A: Encourage Parks and Recreation Department to include these elements into future construction plans.

Recommendation 6: Community athletes and sports teams to have scheduled events listed in the Parks and Recreation newsletter.

Implementation Step A: Encourage Parks and Recreation Department to continue this activity.



Domain 2: Transportation

An influencing factor in the active aging process is the availability of transportation. As people age, many become less comfortable with the driving experience because of high speeds, congestion, and the aggressive nature of other drivers. In addition to these unpleasant experiences, some older drivers choose to stop driving due to physical and cognitive issues that

increase the dangers of driving. Often, the decision to stop driving is a difficult part of aging, as fear of isolation and loss of autonomy begin to surface. The ability to transport oneself to necessary appointments such as doctor's visits, as well as social functions of personal interest, are very important parts of maintaining a healthy and active life. The survey conducted by WHO found that seniors are concerned with all aspects of transportation in their communities, especially when it comes to the availability, affordability, accessibility, and safety of transportation options. The survey also showed that seniors who are able to retain their driving privileges are also concerned about transportation, especially as it relates to road conditions and driver courtesy within their community.

Current Conditions

Although there are a few private transportation companies and taxi services available in Macon-Bibb, residents typically rely on the Macon Transit Authority (MTA) to provide public transportation services. The MTA provides bus transit on 13 routes for Macon-Bibb residents throughout the County at a fare of $1.25 per trip. Seniors (aged 62+), individuals with disabilities, and Medicare cardholders are able to obtain a discounted fare of $0.60 with the presentation of proper identification. One of the greatest benefits offered by the MTA is that of the Paratransit system. Paratransit is a specialized service that offers access to those who are otherwise not able to access the MTA's fixed route services. Through the Paratransit system, individuals with assistive devices, such as wheelchairs and walkers, are able to access the same areas covered by MTA's fixed route service, with the added benefit of curb-to-curb and door-to-door service upon request.

Opportunities Identified

The CAC participated in a workshop conducted by Dan Burden of the Walkable and Livable Communities Institute that identified various changes that could be implemented to improve the driving experience of Macon-Bibb residents. Some of the suggestions included:

- Reducing the width of streets that are too wide; excessively wide streets tend to encourage people to travel at a higher rate of speed.
- Use of mini-circles and roundabouts where appropriate to reduce motorist speeds and the need for left turns.
- Implementation of reverse angled parking which can help to increase visibility when pulling out of parking spaces, reduce the space needed for parking, and improve handicapped parking.

In addition to the suggestions provided by the Dan Burden report, the CAC also ascertained the following opportunities to improve transportation:

- Enhancement of advertising by the Macon Transit Authority of the services available, discounted rates, and special services such as Paratransit.
- Increased accessibility to route information for the MTA.

- Collaboration between MTA and Macon-Bibb Parks and Recreation to provide transportation to seniors for community events.

Current Age-Friendly Projects

The roadways in Macon-Bibb are continuously evolving to accommodate the growing needs of the community. Improving accessibility within Macon-Bibb and reducing roadway stressors such as traffic, will encourage seniors to feel more confident as they travel throughout the community. The following projects highlight some of the major projects underway to improve Macon-Bibb's transportation systems:

One of the major Interstates through Macon-Bibb, I-75, is currently under major renovation to add additional lanes and improve safety and efficiency to the Interstate. A separate, but complementary, project will also work to improve the interchange between I-75 and I-16. Although not an exhaustive list, additional transportation projects currently underway in Macon-Bibb County include:

- The Second Street Corridor Project proposes to introduce a circular trolley route that will be focused on the downtown area and will be focused on improving travel for tourists as well as downtown residents and employees.
- Poplar Street renovation with implementation of reverse angle parking.
- Complete street renovation at the intersection of Pine and New Street in downtown Macon in front of the Medical Center of Central Georgia to improve access.
- Expansion of MTA fixed route service to increase service into areas of North Macon-Bibb.
- Publication of MTA survey to obtain feedback on route services that will enable the MTA to improve access of transportation services to residents.
- Construction and installation of a roundabout at the intersection of College and Oglethorpe Streets near Tattnall Square Park, Mercer University, Mount De Sales Academy, and Alexander II Elementary School.

Identified Recommendations and Implementation Steps

After an analysis of the current transportation issues, projects, and potential, the CAC created the following list of recommendations and implementation steps:

Recommendation 1: Inform senior communities of transportation services and promote usage of transportation services.

Implementation Step A: Contact churches and senior centers to identify specific community transportation services already in place.

Implementation Step B: Arrange a meeting of church and community center activity directors to better assess community transportation needs.

Recommendation 2: Advertise discounted rates on MTA for seniors, youth, and individuals with disabilities.

Implementation Step A: Post routes on the MTA website and at the terminal station. Advertisement may also be placed at community centers, senior centers, and libraries.

Recommendation 3: Sponsor annual CarFit vehicle safety event; this program reinforces basic car maintenance with seniors and reviews whether or not a senior's car is appropriately fitted to their physical abilities and needs.

Implementation Step A: Coordinate a class with a qualified teacher through AARP.

Recommendation 4: Coordinate with the Macon Transit Authority to identify enhancements which consider feedback from the office's Needs Assessment Survey results.

Implementation Step A: Promote additional purchases of fuel-efficient/zero-emissions buses for public transportation.

Implementation Step B: Encourage the inclusion of more active "people-friendly" highway and street designs. Designs should include the use of sidewalks into street designs.

Recommendation 5: Provide transportation for seniors, especially low-income seniors and non-drivers to community events.

Implementation Step A: Identify potential need for services, explore options and marketing approaches.

Recommendation 6: Conduct a transit/sidewalk study to determine pedestrian use and the need for sidewalk placement, as well as crosswalks and signals.

Implementation Step A: Arrange a meeting with the City to discuss feasibility of blocking off portions of downtown traffic during evening hours to stimulate greater pedestrian and cycle usage and sense of community.

Implementation Step B: Install sound barriers along the future construction of I-75 to improve the quality of life of the residents impacted by the freeway noise.

Implementation Step C: Development of bike trails along more roadways throughout the community.

Recommendation 7: Create a system that will enable better communication between the Transit Authority and the community.

Implementation Step A: Research the feasibility of installing GPS systems on all MTA buses that are able to indicate their immediate location.

Implementation Step B: Create system that will enable MTA consumers to use personal technology devices to gain up-to-the-minute information on the location of public transit through the use of installed GPS systems on MTA vehicles.

Domain 3: Housing

A major concern for today's seniors and aging baby boomers is the idea of aging in place. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines "aging in place" as "the ability to live in one's own home and community safely, independently, and comfortably, regardless of age, income, or ability level." In order for seniors to age in place, the housing environment must be one that can support the varying needs of this population. This means that housing must be available, affordable, designed to easily accommodate varying levels of physical ability, require minimal maintenance, and be close to available services such as doctor's offices, grocery stores, pharmacies, community centers, and public transportation.

Current Conditions

According to 2012 U.S. Census data, Macon-Bibb had 69,668 housing units; 70 percent of these housing units were single-unit structures, 27 percent were multi-unit structures, and 3 percent were mobile homes. Of the 57,189 occupied units in 2012, 57.5 percent of them were owner-occupied while 42.5 percent were renter-occupied. The majority of housing units in Macon-Bibb County, 61 percent, were built prior to 1979; this may be an indicator that many of these structures need constant maintenance which can be very costly and burdensome to many households. This particular statistic may also signify that many of these housing units may require significant modifications in order to be more accessible to individuals with disabilities. This is a concern because of all owner-occupied housing units where the householder is 55 or above, 82 percent live in a structure that was built before 1980. Many households today are living without

adequate plumbing, kitchen, and telephone service in Macon-Bibb County. Nearly 1 percent (519) of housing units in the community lack a kitchen, 351 (0.6%) lack plumbing, and 4.2 percent (2,401) lack any type of telephone service.

Of the total housing units in Macon-Bibb County, 12,479, or nearly 18 percent, are vacant. Abandoned buildings not only reduce property values, but they also tend to attract criminal activity and perpetuate the loss of economic opportunity. These are issues that could cause seniors, as well as residents of all ages, to feel unsafe in their homes and communities and greatly diminish retirement plans with the loss of value in their homes.

Opportunities Identified

The CAC has discussed the following activities which could improve the housing condition and opportunities in Macon-Bibb:

- Conduct focus groups to identify the issues that need to be addressed in various Macon-Bibb neighborhoods.
- Promote the See.Click.Fix. feature on the Macon-Bibb website. This is an element of the City of Macon website that allows you to report problems in your community by clicking your area of the map and entering details of the issue such as, debris in an empty lot, dead animals in the road, etc.
- Creation and distribution of a list that contains all of the senior housing available in the City. This list would include all forms of housing: independent living, assisted living, personal care homes, skilled nursing facilities, subsidized housing, etc.
- Collaboration with the developers and contracting companies that are renovating abandoned downtown buildings into living spaces to encourage the incorporation of universal design schemes that will make these new living areas more accessible and attractive to seniors.
- Collaboration with local community development and non-profit organizations to develop tools and programs designed to revitalize older neighborhoods throughout Macon-Bibb with a focus on smart growth and universal building design; especially in neighborhoods where there are clusters of older residents living independently that do not have the resources to maintain their homes and quality of life.
- Creation of neighborhood senior advocacy groups which will work together with groups such as the Neighborhood Watch to express their safety concerns to local law enforcement and ensure community safety.
- Collaboration of the Macon-Bibb EOC housing and transportation committees to address common concerns and solutions to the closely linked housing and transportation issues.
- Creation of new and improvement of existing home modification and rehabilitation opportunities to allow homeowners to remain in their existing homes even as their abilities and needs change with age.

Current Age-Friendly Projects

The Housing workgroup recognized that while it is important to be innovative and encourage new projects, it is also important to acknowledge projects currently underway to help Macon-Bibb's housing circumstances. Macon-Bibb currently has over 20 assisted living, subsidized, and other housing developments that offer an array of supportive services to help residents age in place, maintain or improve their quality of life, and engage in meaningful activities in the community.

Macon-Bibb is currently working on multiple revitalization projects in neighborhoods throughout the region including:

- **The City of Macon's 5x5 Program** – Macon Mayor Robert Reichert has stated that this program is focused on "cleaning up and improving our neighborhoods street-by-street and block-by-block." This "clean-up" is being achieved through the demolition of abandoned and dilapidated houses, increasing direct contact between residents and the Macon Police Department in an effort to improve relations and create an open dialect where residents feel comfortable to voice concerns, and through increased safety with enhanced public works repairs of sidewalks and roadways.
- City of Macon Economic and Community Development Department (ECD) has mapped vacant structures and prioritized demolition and redevelopment areas across the City.
- **NewTown Macon** - A non-profit organization that is "dedicated to implementing the community's vision of a comprehensive, coordinated, and continuous plan for revitalizing downtown Macon, Georgia." NewTown's work in downtown is focused on three areas: Increasing Residents, Growing Jobs, and Creating a Sense of Place. Some of NewTown Macon's accomplishments include:
    - Assisted developers with the addition of housing, growing the number of apartments downtown by 1500 percent from 1999-2007.
    - Completion of a residential study that indicated that downtown Macon-Bibb can support the addition of 235 new residential units per year for five years.
    - Creation of an equity fund to accelerate residential developments.
    - Provision of financial support and design services enabling the purchase and stabilization of declining properties.
- **Macon Area Habitat for Humanity (MAHFH)** – Since 2005, this not-for-profit organization has been instrumental in the revitalization of the Lynmore Estates neighborhood in south Macon. Its primary focus has been on demolition of blighted housing and the redevelopment of these properties with new, affordable, single-family residences which are energy-efficient. Some of these new homeowners are 50 years in age and older. Elderly homeowners have been emboldened to serve as leaders with the Neighborhood Watch and local churches. They serve as volunteers with a neighborhood after-school program and are strong supporters of neighborhood planning initiatives.
- **Rebuilding Macon, Inc.** – Originally founded as Christmas in April in 1992, this non-profit organization provides no-cost minor home repairs in the Macon-Bibb and Middle Georgia

area. Its objective is to keep low-income elderly and/or disabled homeowners warm, safe and dry and living with dignity in their own homes. Volunteers from all walks of life, faith, and ages come together to help their neighbors live comfortably. Many different home repairs are provided, including carpentry, plumbing, electrical, plastering, glazing, painting, trash removal, roof replacement, water-heater replacement, and many others, depending on each home's needs.

- **Macon-Bibb Economic Opportunity Council (EOC)** – Began in 1965 as part of the Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Department. EOC became a non-profit community organization in 1985 with the purpose of initiating and managing human service programs with the mission of breaking the cycle of poverty. One of its many programs is a Minor Home Repairs program that serves low-income elderly and/or disabled homeowners with no-cost home repairs. Repairs in this program are limited in cost per household, and referrals are traded between EOC and Rebuilding Macon to ensure that the greatest number of clients can be served by utilizing both agencies' resources.

Identified Recommendations and Implementation Steps

Using their knowledge of the existing age-friendly projects addressing Macon-Bibb housing concerns, the CAC created the following list of recommendations and implementation steps:

Recommendation 1: Collaboration between the CAC subcommittees working on the housing domain and the community support and health domain to accomplish established recommendations on overlapping issues.

Implementation Step A: Committees will meet together at least bi-monthly.

Recommendation 2: Establish process for educating seniors about available housing options such as the Affordable Housing Program.

Implementation Step A: Conduct public forums on such areas as housing, medication assistance programs, senior rights, transportation, mental health services, and train the trainer workshops.

Implementation Step B: Host annual resource fairs that have vendors on hand to provide help with availability of housing, mortgage issues, home maintenance workshops, etc.

Implementation Step C: Support senior events such as the Area Agency on Aging's Senior Day Expo, Parks and Recreation's Golden Olympics, Mayor Reichert's Senior Christmas Celebration, etc.

Implementation Step D: Create a Welcome/Resource packet that will provide a consistent message and will include housing, community, and health resources.

Recommendation 3: Increase the availability of safe, warm, and dry age-friendly housing units.

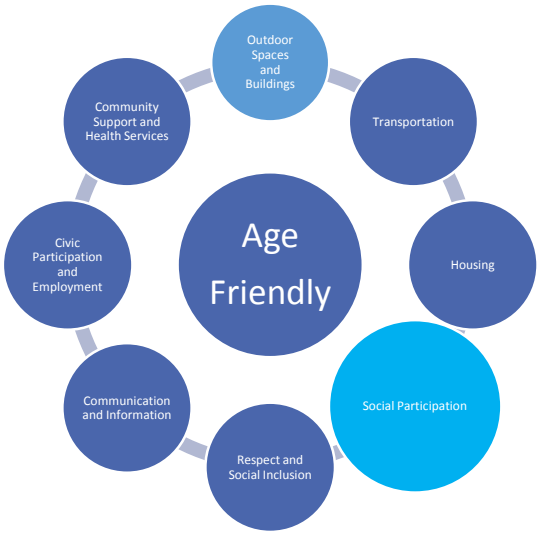
Implementation Step A: Collaborate with developers of new construction and renovation projects to encourage the use of universal design that will improve accessibility for seniors.

Implementation Step B: Development of cost-effective financing systems that will enable seniors to afford repairs and home modifications needed to allow them to age-in-place.

Recommendation 4: Establish a Macon-Bibb Housing Forum consisting of housing agencies.

Implementation Step A: Coordinate agencies and set regular meeting dates and times.

Implementation Step B: Invite service providers to present and discuss trending housing issues and potential collaborations.



Domain 4: Social Participation

The domain of Social Participation was identified by the World Health Organization (WHO) to ensure adequate and equal access to leisure and cultural activities for residents and visitors of all ages. The WHO found that "participating in leisure, social, cultural and spiritual activities in the community, as well as with family, allows older prople to continue to exercise their competence, to enjoy respect and esteem, and to maintain or establish supportive and caring relationships." In its study of 33 urban areas, WHO found the following elements of social participation are of most concern to the aging population: opportunities that are accessible and affordable, a wide variety of activities, increased awareness of activities and events and encouragement of senior participation, and activities that are intergenerational. Macon-Bibb County's Community Advisory Council kept these elements in mind when addressing current need and developing recommendations to provide more inclusive social participation.

Opportunities Identified

The CAC working group for Social Participation discussed the following current conditions that serve as opportunities for improvement and will be factored into the recommendations of the action plan. The Social Participation group believes that Age-Friendly representation at various community meetings is imperative in providing "adequate and equal access" for residents and visitors of all ages. Age-Friendly must have a voice at project and event planning meetings to help remind community organizations of the importance of making their events all-inclusive. The group believes that Age-Friendly should have an opportunity to provide recommendations at SPLOST meetings, should build relationships with the faith-based community, as well as all community activity directors, and should promote the involvement of activities for those individuals who are 50 years of age and older.

Current Age-Friendly Projects

The Social Participation workgroup highlighted current efforts that are already underway within Macon-Bibb County that align with age-friendly goals. These activities will serve as momentum to build upon and also create potential partnerships for the Age-Friendly program. The following efforts and activities were highlighted:

- Utilizing the websites of Volunteer Macon and Ovation 365 to highlight established programs such as RSVP (Retired and Senior Volunteer Program) and Senior Corps Programs. The websites are also used to recruit, recognize, highlight volunteer leadership and announce volunteer training for the 55 and older volunteer programs.
- Training through Volunteer Macon Health Promotion Education Program to educate volunteers on health issues.
- Participation in Macon a Difference Day held in January 2013 to offer information regarding volunteer opportunities with various non-profit organizations in Macon.
- The AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps*VISTA programs at Volunteer Macon are addressing poverty issues in the Middle Georgia region and working with agencies that serve seniors to address health, wellness, housing, disaster preparedness, and financial literacy.
- A Veteran Stand Down was held in September 2013 and is scheduled to be held again in 2014. The Stand Down provided information, health services, and personal items to veterans of all ages and gender. This effort was coordinated by Community Blueprint at Volunteer Macon.
- *Senior News*, a local periodical, provides information on issues relative to seniors and has highlighted numerous senior programs in which those 55 and older can volunteer or receive services. *The 11th Hour*, a local entertainment newspaper, has also carried articles regarding various senior programs and activities happening in Macon.
- A list of senior agencies and faith-based organizations that serve Middle Georgia is currently being updated.

Identified Recommendations and Implementation Steps

Utilizing the information gathered from the World Health Organization, various service organizations and knowledge of current conditions, the Social Participation workgroup developed a series of recommendations that will create a more Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb County. The following list of recommendations and implementation steps have been developed:

Recommendation 1: Utilize the central community calendar, Ovations 365.

Implementation Step A: Increase awareness of RSVP programs and Senior Corp Programs.

Implementation Step B: Work with promoters to advertise activities for all ages.

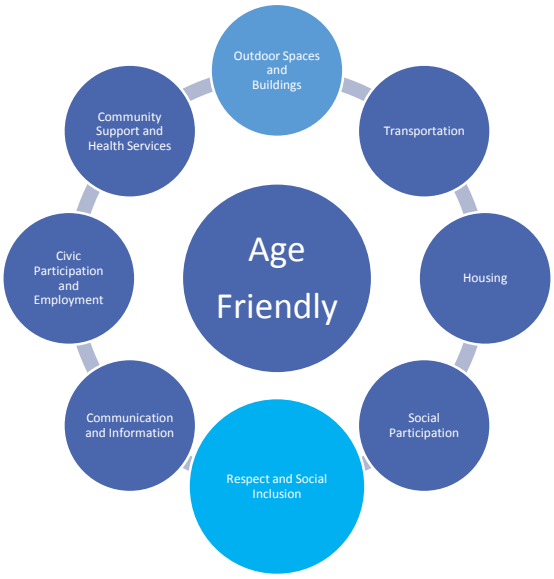
Recommendation 2: Educate activity coordinators in the community about existing programs and opportunities.

Implementation Step A: Identify activity coordinators.

Implementation Step B: Set up email distribution list.

Implementation Step C: Email quarterly with updates and information.

Domain 5: Respect and Social Inclusion



Respect and Social Inclusion was identified by the World Health Organization as a domain "to support and promote ethnic and cultural diversity, along with programs to encourage multigenerational interaction and dialogue." The WHO found that "the extent to which older people participate in the social, civic and economic life of the city is also closely linked to their experience of inclusion." In its study, the WHO identified six areas that assist in creating age-friendly respect and social inclusion. These include respectful and inclusive services; public images of aging; intergenerational and family interactions; public education; community inclusion; and economic inclusion. Macon-Bibb County's Community Advisory Council kept these elements in mind when addressing current need and developing recommendations for more age-friendly activities that foster respect and social inclusion within the community.

Opportunities Identified

Similar to the Social Participation domain working group, the CAC working group for Respect and Social Inclusion discussed the importance of having Age-Friendly representation at various community meetings to promote ethnic and cultural diversity as well as multi-generational activities in Macon-Bibb County. The group believes that opportunities exist for the Age-Friendly program to build bridges and connect organizations that promote cultural arts and awareness with other community organizations and also the school system. These opportunities for improvement, as well as current, ongoing age-friendly projects, will be factored into the recommendations of the action plan.

Current Age-Friendly Projects

The Respect and Social Inclusion workgroup highlighted current efforts that are already underway within Macon-Bibb County and align with age-friendly goals. These activities will serve as momentum to build upon and also create potential partnerships for the Age-Friendly program. The following efforts and activities were highlighted:

- Ocmulgee Indian Celebration
- Greek Festival
- Tubman Pan African Festival
- Cherry Blossom Festival
- Crossroads Literary Festival
- Mulberry Street Arts Festival
- Various stage performances at the Douglass Theatre, Grand Opera House, and other locations
- Various art exhibits
- Efforts of Historic Macon and other community organizations working to promote and preserve various facets of Macon's history, including churches, neighborhoods, and important buildings and artifacts.

Identified Recommendations and Implementation Steps

Utilizing the information gathered from the World Health Organization, various service organizations and knowledge of current conditions, the Respect and Social Inclusion workgroup developed a series of recommendations that will create a more Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb County. The following list of recommendations and implementation steps have been developed:

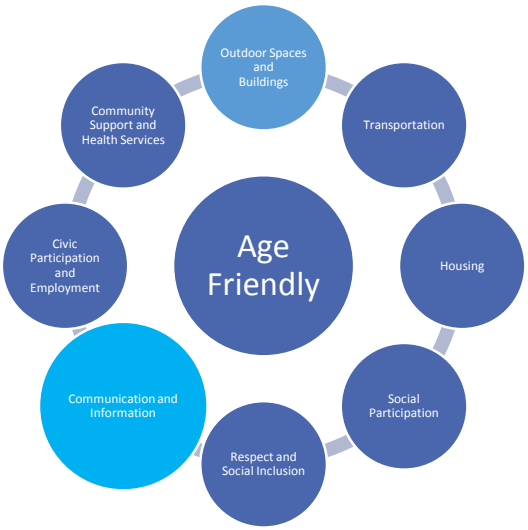
Recommendation 1: Utilize the central community calendar, Ovations 365.

Implementation Step A: Work with venues to ensure/promote handicap access.

Recommendation 2: Provide continuing education for all ages.

Implementation Step A: Provide classes at libraries, the Hutchings Career Center, and area colleges.

Domain 6: Communication and Information



Comunication and Information was identified by the World Health Organization as a domain because of its importance to promote and provide access to technology, keeping older residents connected to their community, as well as to friends and family. The WHO believes "staying connected with events and people and getting timely, practical information to manage life and meet personal needs is vital for active aging." When developing recommendations for more age-friendly communication and information, Macon-Bibb County's Citizen Advisory Council worked through the WHO's checklist that highlighted the importance of widespread distribution, providing information in an age-friendly format and design, and remembering that not everyone uses technology.

Opportunities Identified

The CAC working group for Communication and Information discussed the following current conditions that serve as opportunities for improvement and will be factored into the recommendations of the action plan:

- Ovations 365
- Social Media sites for the City of Macon, NewTown Macon, Historic Macon, and other various community organizations
- News stations – 13 WMAZ, FOX 24, GPB, 41 NBC, 58 ABC, and CTN Macon
- *Macon Telegraph*, *The 11th Hour*, *Macon Black Pages*
- Various radio stations

Current Age-Friendly Projects

The Communication and Information workgroup highlighted current efforts that are already underway within Macon-Bibb County and align with age-friendly goals. These activities will serve as momentum to build upon and also create potential partnerships for the Age-Friendly program. The following efforts and activities were highlighted:

The following computer training activities are currently being held at the Washington Memorial Library:

Washington Memorial Library Training Activities	
Intro to Computers	Intro to the Internet
MS Office-Word (basic & advanced)	Ancestry.com
MS Publisher	Facebook/Social Networking
MS PowerPoint	Emailing
MS Excel	Résumé Building/Job Search

The classes mentioned above are offered regularly, once or twice a month, or more often as demand warrants. The library offered classes during the fall of 2013 for patrons in the Middle Georgia Library for Accessible Services (also known as the Library for the Blind) on using the online library catalog for the blind, and on downloading digital talking books from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.
The library system has offered the following:

- Connect 2 Compete Training for parents of students eligible for reduced pricing on computers and internet access.
- Training Days for non-custodial parents in program sponsored by the Problem-Solving Court of Bibb County.
- Training Days for City/County Departments such as Bibb County Sheriff Department.

On October 26, 2013, EveryoneOn, a program in which people were able to receive computer help with almost everything including Connect 2 Compete training and the new online health insurance program, was offered.

Identified Recommendations and Implementation Steps

Utilizing the information gathered from the World Health Organization, various service organizations and knowledge of current conditions, the Communication and Information workgroup developed a series of recommendations that will create a more Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb County. The following list of recommendations and implementation steps have been developed:

Recommendation 1: Utilize the central community calendar, Ovations 365 (www.ovations365.com).

Implementation Step A: Increase awareness of RSVP programs and Senior Corp Programs.

Implementation Step B: Work with promoters to advertise activities for all ages.

Recommendation 2: Coordinate with *Senior News* Magazine on ways to access and distribute information on Age-Friendly initiative.

Implementation Step A: Identify point of contact at *Senior News* and provide information for articles and distribution.

Recommendation 3: Contact church groups for input and to disseminate information on the Age-Friendly initiative.

Implementation Step A: Identify activities coordinators.

Implementation Step B: Set up database.

Implementation Step C: Email quarterly with updates and information.

Domain 7: Civic Participation and Employment

The Civic Participation and Employment domain was identified by the World Health Organization in an effort to promote paid work and volunteer activities for older residents, and opportunities to engage in the formulation of policies relevant to their lives. The WHO believes that an age-friendly community is one that provides opportunities for older adults to continue contributing to their communities post retirement. From their survey, the WHO found that many older adults volunteer to enjoy a "sense of self worth, of feeling active, and of maintaining their health and social connections." Through Civic Participation and Employment, an age-friendly community will be one that provides both volunteer and employment opportunities for residents post-retirement. It will also provide training to older workers and an increased sense of value to their communities, while also preventing isolation among older residents. Macon-Bibb County's Community Advisory Council kept these elements in mind when addressing current needs and developing recommendations for more Age-Friendly Civic Participation and Employment within the community.

Opportunities Identified

The CAC working group for Civic Participation and Employment discussed the following current conditions that serve as opportunities for improvement and will be factored into the recommendations of the action plan. The group first discussed the following ways that civic participation and employment enhance a person's quality of life, they include:

- A Sense of Ownership
- Empowerment
- A Sense of Belonging
- Mental Stimulation
- Connectivity

- Development of Collegiality
- Social Interaction
- Expansion of Citizenship
- Creation of Opportunities
- Reclamation of One's Ambitions, Dreams
- Meeting Fears (either directly or indirectly)
- Involvement of Others in Conversation

The group also noted that a local university, Mercer, is currently addressing many of the above-mentioned quality of life elements through civic participation and employment. Mercer University offers the following programs:

- Collaborative Journalism - Sponsors a website for public to respond to specific questions about the community, such as 'What do you like about Macon' or 'What is your best/worst experience with Macon?' Responses are then posted on the site to provide a resource for interested parties seeking personal feedback about the Macon-Bibb County community.
- Professional Studies – Helps age 50+ students write and publish their life stories/experiences, which in turn, enlightens others' lives when read. The website of DayBreak, a homeless shelter in Macon, provides similar assistance on location with the individuals.
- Through the Lens of Poverty – Assists impoverished people of all ages to tell their own stories in their authentic voice, which are commercially available on Amazon.com and in bookstores. Group considers poverty to be a critical element to be addressed in all social planning strategies.
- Service Learning – Places students in the community to participate in various service projects.
- Law School – Provides selected legal assistance to those who do not understand the legal process or who cannot afford representation.

Current Age-Friendly Projects

The Civic Participation and Employment workgroup highlighted current efforts that are already underway within Macon-Bibb County and align with age-friendly goals. These activities will serve as momentum to build upon and also create potential partnerships for the Age-Friendly program. The following efforts and activities were highlighted:

- Promotion of paid work and volunteer activities for older residents and opportunities to engage in formulation of policies relevant to their lives.
- National Night Out
- Mayors Night In
- Mentoring Program Participation

- Attendance and participation in Consolidation Task Force Committee Meetings.
- Serving and participating as active Members of the Age-Friendly Community Citizen's Advisory Committee (appointed by the Mayor and the Chairman of Bibb County Commissioners).
- Relay for Life
- Community Blood Drives
- Participation by Citizens in Civic Organizations
- Neighborhood and Neighborhood Watch Monthly Meetings
- Seeking and Qualifying for a Post as Commissioner in the New Macon-Bibb Consolidated Government.
- Serving on Candidate's Campaign Committees
- Employed as Paid Consultants for Candidate's Campaigns Who Are Seeking Offices
- Attendance and Participation in Political Forum of Candidates Seeking Political Offices Voting (Officials for the New Macon-Bibb Government).
- Attendance and Participation at City Council Committee Meetings and Regular City Council meetings.
- See.Click.Fix.
- Great Programs in Schools
- Board of Education Committee and Regular Board of Education Meetings
- Attending and participating in PTO, PTA, and Other Relevant School Organizations
- Serving as Volunteers in Organizations that Serve and Contribute to All Segments of the Community.
- Financial Contributions to Organizations that Provide Services to Citizens.
- Macon Cherry Blossom Activities
- Christmas Parade
- First Friday
- Participation in College-Sponsored Activities by Local and Area Colleges.
- Participation in Surveys that Directly or Indirectly Impact the Social, Physical, Economic, and Intellectual Well-Being of the Community and Its Citizens.
- Bragg Jam
- Participation in Charettes for Citywide Planning and Development (Second Street Corridor).
- Referring Individuals and Families to Various Organizations for Assistance
- Community Gardens

- Market Place in Downtown Area on Mulberry Street and at Wesleyan College
- Movie Productions (both volunteer and paid opportunities)
- Working with the Various Ministries in Churches in the City
- Serving and Volunteering as Coaches and Team Attendants and Team Mothers for Youth Athletic Teams in the City and County.

Identified Recommendations and Implementation Steps

Utilizing the information gathered from the World Health Organization, various service organizations and knowledge of current conditions, the Civic Participation and Employment workgroup developed a series of recommendations that will create a more Age-Friendly Macon-Bibb County. The following list of recommendations and implementation steps have been developed:

Recommendation 1: Sponsor website for the public to post specific questions about the community and post responses on the site as a resource for others seeking information on the Macon-Bibb community.

Implementation Step A: Identify possibilities for the website, including a host that is able to develop the website and maintain the website information and updates.

Recommendation 2: Help age 50+ students write and publish their life stories/experiences to enlighten others.

Implementation Step A: Set up writing workshops for the public through the Macon Telegraph, Daybreak, Facebook, and YouTube.

Implementation Step B: Provide "Train the Trainer" workshops that will allow volunteers to assist others with their storytelling.

Recommendation 3: Assist impoverished people, through Lens of Poverty, to tell their own stories in their authentic voice which are available through Amazon and in bookstores.

Implementation Step A: Marketing of "the stories" through media and video.

Recommendation 4: Place students in the community to participate in various service projects.

Implementation Step A: Identify various interns at local colleges – use of high school students, non-profit organizations, veterans, Habitat for Humanity, and Mercer University Service Learning.

Recommendation 5: Provide referrals for legal assistance with workplace rights to those who do not understand the legal process and/or cannot afford representation.

Implementation Step A: Identify and contact appropriate legal representatives or agency (AARP, GA Legal Services Macon-Bibb County, Mercer Law School, and the faith-based community).

Recommendation 6: Build and expand collaborations with local universities to leverage opportunities for seniors in such programs as professional studies, enrichment classes to strengthen/learn new skills, service learning (internships/community service programs) free classes for 62+ adults, Encore Program and EMBA degree programs.

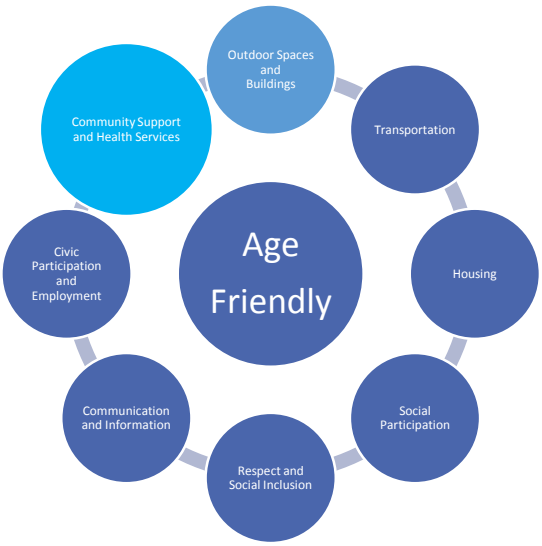
Implementation Step A: Have Age-Friendly representatives meet with organizations to spread the word. Examples include *The Georgia Informer*, *Macon Black Pages*, *Macon Telegraph and News*, local colleges, websites, and Heaven's Light Radio Program, etc.

Recommendation 7: Ensure Macon-Bibb maintains Age-Friendly focus to address availability of large print records (taxes, etc.), telephone communications for the deaf and promotes an active lifestyle.

Implementation Step A: Identify options and develop strategies for Age-Friendly group.

Recommendation 8: Disseminate flyers, electronic documents and postings on websites that advertise various opportunities for civic participation and employment to schools, churches, and other appropriate organizations.

Domain 8: Community Support and Health Services



A fundamental aspect of living and aging well is the ability to maintain good health and have the resources necessary to manage health problems as they arise. It is unavoidable that as we age there is greater likelihood of being diagnosed with at least one chronic health condition, but the ability to manage those conditions can alleviate many of the challenges associated with poor health.

A diagnosis of a chronic illness or disability should not require seniors to sacrifice their independence and quality of life. Living well requires individuals to educate

themselves about their health needs and implement ways of managing their illness and minimalizing its impact on their lives. For this reason, strong community support and accessible health services become an integral part of aging well. WHO has identified a number of elements that community support and health services should address when considering the specific needs of older members of the community. These include: availability and accessibility of health care services, voluntary support of a diverse demographic, and inclusion of emergency planning and care.

Current Conditions

There are many organizations in Macon-Bibb County that are working to provide increased access to social services for Macon-Bibb residents. Assistance comes in many forms, ranging from transportation agencies to health care providers, and from legal support to hot meals delivered at home. Below is an abridged table of some of the organizations that provide assistance to Macon-Bibb residents.

Community Health Works	Participates in health promotion programs to reduce the incidence of diabetes, heart disease, cancer, and stroke in Middle Georgia.
Disability Connections	Provides assistive technology devices and durable medical equipment.
Georgia Legal Services	Specializes in general legal services and elder law.
Macon-Bibb County Economic Opportunity Council, Inc.	Provides emergency financial assistance and utility discount programs.
Meals on Wheels of Middle Georgia, Inc.	Provides home-delivered meals to low-income elderly and/or disabled individuals. Meal delivery also allows opportunity for socialization and well-being checkups of otherwise isolated individuals.
Middle Georgia Regional Commission/Area Agency on Aging.	Provides reverse mortgage counseling to seniors interested in learning more about the reverse mortgage process, terms, and conditions. Also involved in chronic disease management and diabetes counseling and conducts wellness programs such as Tai Chi, operates the Georgia Cares program, and offers caregiver support.
Project Independence	Provides assistive technology devices.

Opportunities Identified

Understanding the need for disease education and management tools, the CAC has identified the following as opportunities to improve Macon-Bibb's age-friendliness with community and health services:

- Implementation of on-going community educational forums. The purpose of these forums would be to educate older individuals and their caretakers about a range of topics focusing on health care and health care access, including:
    - Prevention and management of disease, illness, and injury.
    - The importance of wellness check-ups, good nutrition, and exercise.
    - Perceived and genuine barriers to basic health care needs.

    - Ways to effectively communicate with healthcare providers and caregivers.
    - Sensitive topics such as sexual health, mental health care, etc.
    - Guidance on health insurance coverage.
- Use of social media outlets to publish Public Service Announcements (PSA) with public health messages addressing the most common health issues of Macon-Bibb residents, including prevention, treatment options, and availability of services.
- Implement a community needs assessment utilizing focus groups with older Macon-Bibb County residents to determine what their greatest needs and concerns are relating to health and health care accessibility.
- Identify transportation services available to take individuals on health-related trips and widely advertise the availability of these resources throughout the community.
- Research the availability of caregiver support services and work with social service agencies to address any deficits in this area.

Current Age-Friendly Projects

There are many community organizations in Macon-Bibb that are working hard to provide increased access to services for Macon-Bibb seniors. Some of the current organizations and projects highlighted by the CAC include:

- **Area Agency on Aging (AAA)** – Screens seniors and disabled individuals that may be eligible to receive services that allow them to remain in their homes. Available services include home-delivered meals, homemaker services, personal care, respite care, and congregate meals. The AAA also manages a resource database that can provide information on where consumers can try to obtain transportation services, health services, and emergency energy assistance programs.
- **Daybreak** – A homeless resource center where multiple homeless service providers collaborate and are available to clients under one roof. This includes a housing program with the VA, Goodwill job training, a free medical clinic run by volunteers from a local university nursing program, case management, and a multitude of other services.
- **First Choice Primary Care** – Offers preventive and primary care to anyone, regardless of insurance status; Medicaid, Medicare, PeachCare, and commercial insurance is accepted. Uninsured patients can apply for a discount based on family income. Assistance is also provided for prescriptions, labs, and screening and treatment of chronic disease.
- **Loaves and Fishes Ministries** – Provides a number of services to homeless and low-income individuals and families including prescription assistance, obtaining birth certificates and Georgia State identification cards, transitional living assistance, monthly grocery bags, and many others.
- **Macon Rescue Mission** – Serves the community by providing monthly food box distribution for the elderly and disabled, hygiene kits to the homeless and needy, Christmas Assistance Program for needy families, and free holiday banquets for the community.

- **River Edge Behavioral Health** – Mental health services with program assistance for low-income and homeless clients including counseling, psychiatry, prescription assistance, and housing for clients with chronic mental illness.

Identified Recommendations and Implementation Steps

With the growing population of seniors in the Macon-Bibb area, the CAC understands the need for community organizations that are able to offer access to services to continue to grow and expand. With this in mind, the CAC created the following recommendations and implementation steps:

Recommendation 1: Conduct focus group discussions with older residents of Macon-Bibb in order to hear from constituents what their greatest concerns and recommendations are for improving health care, social support, and access to services.

Implementation Step A: Collaborate with students and faculty at Mercer Graduate School of Public Health to plan and implement focus group discussions.

Implementation Step B: Once focus group discussions are completed and analysis of their data has taken place, disseminate this information beginning with the Age-Friendly Community Advisory Council in order to better inform the community of our work.

Implementation Step C: Use collected data to help the Social Support and Health Committee determine which subjects should be addressed in community events and Public Service Announcements as described in the following recommendations.

Implementation Step D: Use the established methods to conduct similar focus group discussions about housing and other Age-Friendly domains.

Recommendation 2: Hold regular on-going educational forums addressing health issues that were identified by focus group participants and through discussions with service providers and other stakeholders.

Implementation Step A: Solicit speakers from community organizations, gerontology health care specialists, and other organizations.

Implementation Step B: Hold forums in easily accessible community locations and make these events a regular feature in the community.

Recommendations 3: Create and air PSAs with relevant public health information on local television and radio stations and in newspapers.

Implementation Step A: Solicit participation of locally known figures (commissioners, TV reporters, religious leaders, etc.) as actors/presenters to personalize messages and increase self-efficacy among audience.

Implementation Step B: Collaborate with advertising experts and educators to craft messages that will reach the intended audience.

Recommendation 4: The Community Support and Health Domain Committee will continue to work with the Housing Domain Committee in a collaborative effort to accomplish recommendations for issues that overlap in both domains in efforts to increase efficiency.

Implementation Step A: Committees will meet together at least bi-monthly.

Conclusion

In conjunction with the Macon-Bibb County Age-Friendly Action Plan, the Citizen Advisory Council has also created a Work Plan that includes recommendations and implementation steps included in this plan. The Work Plan goes into more detail and outlines a timeline for each implementation step and also assigns this task to either an individual, a group of individuals, or a particular organization. This Work Plan will be updated as the status of each implementation action item is addressed. Both the Work Plan and the Age-Friendly Action Plan are designed to be an active, living document. The Plan will be updated accordingly as priorities change, action items are addressed, and new stakeholders are brought to the table, and as new recommendations are added. The Plan will be reviewed annually to ensure that goals are being met and to discuss any barriers or opportunities that have come into play over the last year. The annual review will also allow the CAC to measure success and to help document Age-Friendly progress over the course of the five-year designation period.

Appendices

Appendix A: Designation Press Release

Appendix B: Community Advisory Council Members

Appendix C: Age-Friendly Resolutions

Appendix D: Evaluation Process and Age-Friendly Work Plan

Appendix E: *Becoming an Age-Friendly Community, Macon-Bibb 2012*

Appendix F: Health Assessment

Appendix G: Macon-Bibb Emergency Management Agency Emergency Operations Plan

For Immediate Release
Aug. 8, 2012

Contact: Kevin Doyle
(404) 870-3785
kdoyle@aarp.org

Macon-Bibb First U.S. Community Officially Named Age-Friendly by AARP

Macon and Bibb County Join National Network of Communities Pledged to Make Services and Neighborhoods More User-Friendly for People age 50 and Older

MACON - Macon-Bibb County today became the first American community to join an elite worldwide network of age-friendly communities. In presenting Macon-Bibb County with its membership certificate in the AARP Network of Age-Friendly Communities today, AARP Georgia acknowledged Macon-Bibb's commitment and its multi-year plan to become more accessible, convenient and, ultimately, more user-friendly for older Americans.

"As Macon-Bibb's boomer population ages, the area's businesses and services are affected along with the residents," said Karen Cooper, associate state director of outreach for AARP Georgia. "But if we understand and plan to address the needs and opportunities presented by an aging population, we can improve Macon-Bibb's services, business climate and infrastructure for everyone."

Macon-Bibb County becomes the first AARP Age-Friendly Community in the U.S. Six others are expected to follow soon: Westchester County, NY; New York City; Des Moines; Philadelphia; Bowling Green, KY; and Portland, OR.

"We are striving to build a sustainable community in Macon, and that includes creating programs and looking at development and infrastructure that promote a walkable, livable, multimodal, and green lifestyle," says Macon Mayor Robert Reichert. "The work that we do as an Age-Friendly Community will benefit our older population, as well as a younger generation that is becoming more and more interested in living in an area where they can walk or bike wherever they need to go."

Bibb County Commission Chairman Samuel F. Hart, Sr. concurred. "We are united in our efforts to move our community forward, and being designated as an Age-Friendly Community is a sign that we are moving in the right direction. Responding to demographic aging is an effective policy

approach that is beneficial to people of all ages, and we are thrilled to partner with AARP in this important work."

"Macon-Bibb County is already an appealing place to live," said Cooper, "and this new commitment will make it a more vibrant community for everyone, including older residents."

On becoming a member of the AARP Network of Age-Friendly Communities, a community's first step in the planning process is to establish an advisory citizens committee to identify the needs of older adults within the community. For Macon-Bibb, AARP will also immediately conduct a workshop to identify potential age-friendly infrastructure improvements in the Tattnall Square neighborhood. The workshop, which will be led by Dan Burden, co-founder and executive director of the Walkable and Livable Communities Institute, will be held Thursday.

Macon-Bibb County's engagement in the AARP Network of Age-Friendly Communities will also qualify it as a member of the World Health Organization Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities. This membership makes a variety of successful age-friendly strategies, planning tools and other resources available to Macon-Bibb.

AARP is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization with a membership that helps people 50+ have independence, choice and control in ways that are beneficial and affordable to them and society as a whole. AARP does not endorse candidates for public office or make contributions to either political campaigns or candidates. We produce AARP The Magazine, the definitive voice for 50+ Americans and the world's largest-circulation magazine with nearly 35 million readers; AARP Bulletin, the go-to news source for AARP's millions of members and Americans 50+; AARP VIVA, our bilingual multimedia platform for Hispanic members; and our website, AARP.org. AARP Foundation is an affiliated charity that provides security, protection, and empowerment to older persons in need with support from thousands of volunteers, donors, and sponsors. We have staffed offices in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

AARP serves nearly 1 million members in Georgia from its state office in Atlanta.

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Macon-Bibb Age Friendly
Community Advisory Council Members

Member Name	Member Organization
Mary Alexander	Macon-Bibb County Health Department
Ivan Allen	Central GA Technical College
Julie Allen	Carlyle Place
John Alligood	Macon-Bibb Transit Authority
Marjorie Almand	Bibb County Department of Family and Children Services
Toni Altenburg	Magnolia Manor
Kevin Barrere	Bibb County Commission
Stacy Barrett	Wesleyan College
John R. Black	Middle GA State College
Greg Brown	Macon-Bibb Planning and Zoning
Katherine Buchman	City of Macon Economic and Community Development
Pam Carswell	Keep Macon Beautiful
Dale Dougherty	Bibb County Parks and Recreation
Mike Dyer	Macon Chamber of Commerce
Alexandra Edwards	Community Foundation
Luciana Green	Macon-Bibb Economic Opportunity Council
Kris Hattaway	Newtown Macon
Sam Henderson	City of Macon
Thomas Jones	Middle Georgia Regional Library
Karen Middleton	Macon Housing Authority
Robin North	Macon Convention and Visitors Center
Theresa Robinson	Georgia Power
Gigi Rolfes	Volunteer Macon
Harold Tessendorf	Habitat for Humanity
Frank Tompkins	Macon City Council
William Underwood	Mercer University
Geri Ward	Middle GA Area Agency on Aging
Cliffard Whitby	Promise Neighborhood

SPONSOR: Mayor Robert A.B. Reichert

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MACON, GEORGIA, TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION FROM AARP AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO JOIN THE AGE-FRIENDLY COMMUNITY NETWORK.

Purpose: **To accept the invitation from AARP and the World Health Organization to join the age-friendly community network.**

WHEREAS, older adults are an integral part of the City of Macon's community and they desire and deserve to participate and contribute to the social and economic well-being of the community; and

WHEREAS, it is in the community's best interest that these citizens continue to live healthy, active lives and engage fully in the activities of the community; and

WHEREAS, the City of Macon accepts the invitation from AARP and the World Health Organization to the Age-Friendly Community Network.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Macon and it is hereby so resolved by the authority of the same that the City of Macon endorses the AARP and World Health Organization Age-Friendly Community Network to support healthy, active lifestyles for older adults and all citizens.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City of Macon will establish an Age-Friendly advisory citizens' committee that will report to the City Council on a regular basis and be represented by the community, including the active engagement of older adults.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the plans of the Age-Friendly Community Network will be posted to develop public support.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that AARP and the World Health Organization Age-Friendly Community Network are encouraged to work cooperatively with existing community organizations to ensure that their programs and services are more age-friendly.

SO RESOLVED this 1st day of May, 2012.

Lanier Hart

President, City Council

SO APPROVED this 3rd day of May, 2012.

Robert A. B. Reichert

Mayor

SUBMITTED TO MAYOR'S OFFICE
May 2, 2012

RETURNED FROM MAYOR'S OFFICE
May 3, 2012 5:15PM

City of Macon, Ga.
I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution was duly passed at the Regular Meeting of the Council of the City of Macon, held 5-1-2012. Witness my hand and seal of the City of Macon this 3-2-2012

Joyce R. Humphrey
Clerk of Council

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Bibb County Resolution for Age-Friendly Community

Whereas older persons are an important part of our community and desire and deserve to participate and contribute to the social and economic well-being of our community;

Whereas it is in our community's interest that these citizens continue to live healthy, active lives and engage fully in the activities of the community;

Whereas Bibb County, Georgia, has accepted the invitation from AARP and the World Health Organization to join the Age-Friendly Community Network.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved that the AARP and World Health Organization Age-Friendly Community Network be endorsed by Bibb County, Georgia, to support participation and healthy active lifestyles for older adults and all citizens.

Be it further resolved that Bibb County, Georgia, will establish an Age-Friendly advisory citizens' committee that will have community representation, including the active engagement of older adults, and the Committee will report to Board of Commissioners regularly.

Be it further resolved that the plans of the Age-Friendly Community Network be publically posted to develop public support.

Be it further resolved that the AARP and World Health Organization Age-Friendly Community Network work co-operatively with existing community organizations to ensure that their programs and services are more age-friendly.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Chairman has hereunto set his hand and the Clerk has attested her signature and has caused the County Seal to be affixed this 21st day of May, 2013.

Samuel F. Hart, Sr.

Chairman Samuel F. Hart, Sr

Shelia Thurmond

Attest: Shelia Thurmond, Clerk

Process Evaluation

A sub-committee was formed through which the CAC could periodically assess its progress in achieving the goals set forth by each domain work group as well as those milestones required by the World Health Organization and AARP. The work plan which accompanies this report includes indicators by which to evaluate progress toward the goals prioritized over the next three years. In addition to charting the completion of specific projects and stages of development, the sub-committee will evaluate the impact of each project on the public perception of Macon-Bibb County as an Age Friendly Community as well as community awareness of this initiative.

Data collected from focus groups and survey questions distributed throughout the community will be the primary means of evaluation. These methods will also allow the CAC to learn which previously identified concerns have been addressed to the satisfaction of local residents, as well as any new or continuing concerns related to healthy aging in Macon-Bibb County. Major events or programs may be individually evaluated with surveys or before/after questionnaires that gauge how well new information is comprehended and if participants are receptive and responsive to programming messages and activities.

Venues such as the local press, community mailings, the Macon-Bibb County website (www.maconbibb.us), churches, senior centers, and health care facilities will be used to recruit participants for these focus groups and written surveys. Use of multiple sites and mediums will allow these evaluations to capture snap-shots of the community as it is experienced by people from different social, economic, ethnic and racial backgrounds, among other significant identifying characteristics. The CAC will recruit assistance in these ongoing evaluations from local non-profit organizations and graduate school programs whose students might benefit from the opportunity to conduct community assessments.

The results of these periodic evaluation measures will guide the CAC as it continuously improves and updates the workplan and identifies changing community priorities and concerns. Feedback from service users will be used to build upon and duplicate successful practices, and modify those which are not well-received in the community or do not produce the desired effect. Evaluation results will be reported on and incorporated into future plans as the CAC continues to hone its focus on the most urgent needs of older Macon-Bibb residents, cultivate new partners for collaboration, and engage the community in its activities.

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
				Status	Complete
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	A. Construction or reconstruction of a new senior center.	1. Review locations throughout the community to either build a new senior center or reconstruct an existing vacant building for use as the new senior center.	a. Have newer or refurbished Senior Center in place in Macon-Bibb.	9/2014	12/2017
		2. Ensure that new senior center location is accessible by public transportation and includes programming that is of interest to all segments of the Macon-Bibb Age-	a. Location is accessible by public transportation; variety of programming in place.	9/2014	12/2017
	B. Highlight public safety enhancements via more positive coverage in the media, i.e., newspapers, television, and radio.	1. Work with Macon-Bibb County Public Affairs Officer to create articles for the Macon-Bibb Parks & Rec newsletter that cover topics such as security of buildings/properties, installation of security cameras at community centers, improved lighting at building entrances, facility enhancements at community centers, updated HVAC systems.	a. Collaboration was established.	6/2014	12/2017
			b. Information was submitted and included quarterly in newsletter.	6/2014	12/2017
		2. Establish an Age-Friendly communication link and/or conduct educational marketing in Ovations 365, The College Hill Alliance, The Macon Arts Alliance, and NewTown Macon.	a. Presentation received from Ovations 365 lead; NewTown Macon rep on Advisory Council; collaboration with The College Hill Alliance.	1/2014	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
				Status	Completed
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, Cont.	C. Plan more senior and family friendly activities in the parks and advertise throughout the	1. Meet with Parks & Rec newsletter editor to help promote publication's calendar of opportunities to enhance social, cultural, physical well being of residents and visitors.	a. Collaboration was established.	3/2014	12/2017
		2. Contact Parks & Recreation to obtain feedback on their four community meetings with citizens on recreational needs. Develop draft list of actions to assist Macon-Bibb Department.	a. Quarterly meetings with Park & Rec established.	3/2014	12/2017
			b. List of actions discussed with committee and presented quarterly.	6/2014	12/2017
	D. Identify best practices of community parks and implement.	1. Contact officials from other communities that have successful community parks with high public utilization by all ages and identify best practices.	a. Park & Rec Director shares information with Advisory Council.	6/2014	12/2017
			b. New activities publicized in Park & Rec newsletter and other sources.	9/2014	12/2017
			c. Community athletes and sports teams have scheduled events listed in Parks & Rec newsletter.	9/2014	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
Open Spaces and Buildings, Cont.	E. Work with Macon-Bibb Parks & Recreation Department to ensure an Age-Friendly focus when planning for new community centers and parks.	1. Include the installation of call boxes, recharging locations for scooters, adequate benches, and enhanced lighting elements into future construction and renovation plans.	a. Call boxes are included at community centers and parks as determined by Parks & Rec.	12/2014	12/2017
			b. Adequate benches and lighting are available at community centers and parks per Park & Rec determination.	12/2014	12/2017
			c. Recharging locations for scooters are available.	12/2014	12/2017
Transportation	A. Inform senior communities of transportation services and promote usage.	1. Contact churches and senior centers to identify specific community transportation services already in place.	a. Establish contact with church office managers and senior center managers.	5/2014	12/2017
			b. Maintain contact with managers to share updated information.	5/2014	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
Transportation, Cont.		2. Arrange for a meeting of church and community center Activity Directors to better assess community transportation needs.	a. Contact list of churches and community centers is developed.	9/2014	12/2017
		3. Set up a meeting with Macon-Bibb Transportation officials to discuss the feasibility of blocking off portions of downtown traffic during evening hours to stimulate greater pedestrian and cycle usage and sense of	a. Appropriate contacts for meeting are designated.	9/2014	12/2017
			b. Determination of evening events is established.	12/2014	12/2017
	B. Advertise discounted rates for seniors and youth.	1. Post routes and rates on the MTA website, at the Terminal station, community centers, senior center, and libraries.	a. Discounted rates provided on route schedules and available at community facilities.	12/2014	12/2017
	C. Promote safe driving in Macon-Bibb.	1. Sponsor annual "Car Fit" vehicle safety event that reinforces basic auto information and reviews if car is appropriately fitted for best visibility and safety.	a. Host site determined.	12/2014	12/2017
			b. CarFit event scheduled and promoted in community.	12/2014	12/2017
	D. Incorporate Macon-Bibb Transportation Dept's Needs Assessment Survey results into Age Friendly work.	1. Promote additional purchases of fuel-efficient/zero emissions buses for public transportation.	a. Cost and availability of buses researched.	1/2014	12/2017
		2. Encourage the inclusion of more active "people-friendly" highway and street designs; with sidewalks in street design.	a. Plans for new and redeveloped roadways include Age Friendly focus.	1/2014	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
	E. Provide transportation to community events for seniors/low income seniors and non-drivers.	1. Identify potential need for services and explore options for offering services and marketing approaches.	a. Calendar of community events is available and shared.	1/2014	12/2017
Transportation, Cont.	F. Conduct transit and sidewalk study to determine pedestrian use and need for sidewalk placement, cross walks and signals.	1. Arrange a meeting with the City to discuss feasibility of blocking off portions of downtown traffic during evening hours to stimulate greater pedestrian and cycle usage and sense of community.	a. Neighborhood Walkability Surveys conducted with information reported to City.	6/2014	12/2017
		2. Install sound barriers along future construction of I-75 to improve the quality of life of residents impacted by freeway noise.	a. Plans reviewed for 1-75 construction and noise abatement discussed with leaders.	6/2014	12/2017
		3. Development of bike trails along more roadways in community.	a. Neighborhood surveys conducted in community.	6/2014	12/2017
	G. Create better communication between the transit authority and community.	1. Research the feasibility of installing GPS systems on all MTA buses that are able to indicate their immediate location.	a. MTA shares information with Advisory Council.	6/2014	12/2017
		2. Create system to enable MTA consumers to use personal technology devices for up-to-the-minute information on location of public transit through GPS systems on MTA vehicles.	a. AARP TEK scheduled in Macon-Bibb to increase knowledge of technology for 50+.	7/2014	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
Housing	A. Collaboration with the Community Support and Health domain subcommittees.	1. Establish recommendations on overlapping issues.	a. Domain committees meet together at least bi-monthly.	1/2014	12/2017
	B. Establish a process for educating seniors about available housing options such as the Affordable Housing Program.	1. Conduct public forums on such areas as housing, medication assistance programs, senior rights, transportation, mental health services, and train the trainer workshops.	a. Public forums completed; additional public forums scheduled.	1/2014	12/2017
		2. Host annual resource fairs that have vendors on hand to provide help with availability of housing, mortgage issues, home maintenance	a. Resource fairs scheduled.	1/2014	12/2017
		3. Support senior events such as the Area Agency on Aging's Senior Day Expo, Parks & Recreation's Golden Olympics, Mayor Reichert's Senior Christmas Celebration, etc.	a. Exhibit booth with Age Friendly materials highlighted at AAA, Cherry Blossom Festival, Macon-Bibb, and other events.	1/2014	12/2017
		4. Create a Welcome/Resource packet that will provide a consistent message and will include housing, community, and health resources.	a. Meeting with Chamber of Commerce and Visitor Bureau leadership, and leads for housing and health resources.	5/2014	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
Housing, Cont.	C. Increase the availability of safe, warm, and dry Age-friendly housing units.	1. Collaborate with developers of new construction and renovation projects to encourage the use of universal design that will improve accessibility for seniors.	a. Universal design information promoted to community.	9/2014	12/2017
			b. Collaboration with developers and contractors.	9/2014	12/2017
		2. Development of cost-effective financing systems that will enable seniors to afford repairs and home modifications needed to allow them to age in place.	a. Determine resources to provide information.	1/2015	12/2017
	D. Establish a Macon-Bibb Housing Forum consisting of housing agencies.	1. Coordinate agencies and set regular meeting dates and times.	a. Develop contact list for agencies.	7/2014	12/2017
		2. Invite service providers to present and discuss trending housing issues and potential collaborations.	a. Leads invited to present at Advisory Council meetings.	7/2014	12/2017
Social Participation	A. Increase awareness of RSVP programs and Senior Corp.	1. Utilize the central community calendar, Ovations 365.	a. Ovations 365 training provided.	3/2014	12/2017
		2. Work with promoters to advertise activities for all ages.	a. Develop on-going and current list of activities and events.	5/2014	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
Social Participation, Cont.	B. Educate activity coordinators in the community about existing programs and opportunities.	1. Identify activity coordinators.	a. Develop contact list.	5/2014	12/2017
		2. Set up email distribution lists.	a. Develop email distribution list.	9/2014	12/2017
		3. Email quarterly with updates and information.	a. Distribute information quarterly.	9/2014	12/2017
Respect and Social Inclusion	A. Work with venues to ensure/ promote handicap access.	1. Utilize the central community calendar, Ovations 365.	a. Have knowledge of facilities that do not meet ADA requirements.	5/2014	12/2017
	B. Provide continuing education for all ages.	1. Provide classes at libraries, Hutchings Career Center, and area colleges/universities.	a. Continuing education opportunities promoted.	1/2014	12/2017
Civic Participation and Employment	A. Website for public to post questions/responses as resource for others seeking information on Macon-Bibb community.	1. Identify possibilities for the website, including a host that is able to develop the website and maintain the website information and updates.	a. Meet with City to determine website host.	3/2014	12/2017
	B. Help students age 50+ write and publish their life stories/experiences to enlighten others.	1. Set up writing workshops for the public through the Macon Telegraph, Daybreak, Facebook, and YouTube.	a. Meet with Mercer University, Wesleyan College.	3/2014	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
		2. Provide "Train the Trainer" workshops that will allow volunteers to assist others with their storytelling.	a. Collaboration with Mercer University and Wesleyan College.	6/2014	12/2017
Civic Participation and Employment, Cont.	C. Assist impoverished people to tell their own stories in their authentic voice.	1. Marketing of the stories through media, video, Amazon and in bookstores.	a. Contact and lead established.	3/2014	12/2017
	D. Place students in the community to participate in various service projects.	1. Identify various interns at local colleges - use of high school students, non-profit organizations, Veterans, Habitat for Humanity and Mercer University Service Learning.	a. Contact and lead established.	3/2014	12/2017
	E. Provide referrals for legal assistance with workplace rights to those who do not understand the legal process and/or who cannot afford legal representation.	1. Identify and contact appropriate legal representatives or agencies (i.e., AAA, GA Legal Services of Macon-Bibb County, Mercer Law School, and the faith based community.)	a. Contact for each agency established, and meeting scheduled.	1/2015	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
Civic Participation and Employment, Cont.	F. Build and expand collaborations with local universities to leverage opportunities for seniors in such programs as: professional studies and enrichment classes to strengthen/learn new skills, service learning internships and community programs, and free classes for adults aged 62 and older.	1. Have Age-Friendly representatives meet with organizations to promote these collaborations. Examples include: *the Georgia Informer, Macon Black Pages, Macon Telegraph and News,* local colleges, websites and Heaven's Light Radio Program, etc.	a. Contacts established for each organization; meeting scheduled to discuss collaboration.	9/2014	12/2017
	G. Ensure that Macon-Bibb maintains an Age-Friendly focus to address the availability of large print records (i.e. taxes, etc.), telephone communications for the deaf, and promotes an active lifestyle.	1. Identify options and develop strategies for Age-Friendly group.	a. Subcommittee developed listing of needs and shared with appropriate contact for action.	1/2015	12/2017
	H. Promote and advertise various opportunities for civic participation and employment to schools, churches, and other appropriate organizations.	1. Disseminate flyers, electronic documents and postings on websites that advertise various opportunities for civic participation and employment to schools, churches, and other appropriate organizations.	a. Contacts established for website posting, distribution of materials, email distribution.	10/2014	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
Civic Participation and Employment, Cont.	I. Promote "writing your story" program in community.	1. Host "Porch Stories" during Cherry Blossom Festival.	a. Discussion with Cherry Blossom Festival.	3/2014	12/2017
			b. Recruit neighborhood homeowners.	9/2014	12/2017
			c. Recruit storytellers.	1/2015	12/2017
Communication and Information	A. Increase awareness of RSVP programs and Senior Corp programs.	1. Utilize the central community calendar, Ovations 365.	a. Collaboration with Ovations 365 lead.	9/2014	12/2017
		2. Work with promoters to advertise activities for all ages.	a. Collaboration with advertiser leads.	9/2014	12/2017
	B. Coordinate with Senior News Magazine on ways to access/distribute information on Age-Friendly initiatives.	1. Identify point of contact at Senior News and provide information for articles and distribution.	a. Senior News contact established.	9/2014	12/2017
	C. Contact church groups for input and to disseminate information on Age-Friendly initiatives.	1. Identify activity coordinators.	a. Coordinators identified.	6/2014	12/2017
		2. Set up email distribution lists.	a. Email addresses captured.	9/2014	12/2017
		3. Email quarterly with updates and information.	a. Information emailed quarterly.	1/2015	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
Community and Health Services	A. Conduct focus group discussions with older residents of Macon-Bibb to learn greatest concerns and recommendations for improving health care, social support, and access to services.	1. Collaborate with students/faculty at Mercer Graduate School of Public Health to plan/implement focus discussions.	a. Faculty list compiled.	3/2014	12/2017
			b. Meet to determine student involvement.	3/2014	12/2017
		2. Disseminate focus group information with the Age-Friendly Community Advisory Committee and others.	a. Focus group results compiled and shared with committee and community.	6/2014	12/2017
		3. Use collected data to help Social Support and Health committee determine which subjects should be addressed in community events and Public Service Announcements.	a. Subcommittee meets to review data.	9/2014	12/2017
			b. PSA's written and provided to media.	1/2015	12/2017
		4. Use established methods to conduct similar focus group discussions about housing and other Age-Friendly domains.	a. Methods shared with domain leads.	1/2015	12/2017
			b. Focus groups scheduled for other domains.	3/2015	12/2017
	B. Provide on-going educational forums addressing health issues that were identified by focus group participants and through discussions with service providers and other stakeholders.	1. Solicit speakers from community organizations, gerontology health care specialists, and other organizations.	a. Contacts for each area established.	3/2015	12/2017

Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Initiative Work Plan
January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2017

Age Friendly Domain	Advisory Council Goals	Measures	Indicators	Status	
		2. Hold forums in easily accessible community locations and make these events a regular feature in the community.	a. Topics, timelines and locations established.	3/2015	12/2017
Community and Health Services, Cont.	C. Create and air PSAs with relevant public health information on local televisions and radio stations and in newspapers.	1. Solicit participation of locally known figures (i.e., local commissioners, TV reporters, prominent religious leaders, etc.) as actors/presenters to personalize messages and increase self-efficacy among audience.	a. Established contact with talent.	3/2015	12/2017
		2. Collaborate with advertising experts and educators to craft messages that will reach the intended audience.	a. PSA scripts written and produced.	6/2015	12/2017
	D. The Community Support and Health domain committee will continue to work with the Housing domain committee in a collaborative effort to accomplish recommendations for issues that overlap in both domains in efforts to increase efficiency.	1. Committees will meet together at least bi-monthly to discuss collaboration areas.	a. Committees schedule to meet.	3/2015	12/2017
			b. Collaborative areas listed and discussed.	3/2015	12/2017

Becoming an Age-Friendly Community

Macon-Bibb 2012

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Introduction

The Need for Age-Friendly Communities

In the United States, bicycling and walking account for 12 percent of all trips, yet receive just two percent of all federal transportation funding. This under-investment in active transportation is reflected in our declining health. In 2008, 107 million Americans, almost half of all adults 18 years of age or older, had at least 1 of 6 reported chronic illnesses: cardiovascular disease, arthritis, diabetes, asthma, cancer or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Today, two out of three American adults twenty years of age or older is overweight or obese. Childhood obesity has more than tripled in the past 30 years. The built environment has a significant impact on health and well-being by either encouraging or discouraging physical activity. Vehicle-miles traveled has a stronger correlation with obesity than any other lifestyle factor.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that 61.7 percent of adults in Georgia are overweight or obese. According to the Georgia Department of Human Resources, only 42% of adults are active regularly. Men and younger adults are more likely to be active than older adults and women. Lack of regular physical activity has been related to several disease conditions such as type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, independent of obesity. In addition, physical inactivity is related to health care expenditures of circulatory system diseases. Physical inactivity cost Georgia $613 million in hospital charges in 2005. The latest economic figures from the CDC shows that in the state of Georgia, medical expenditures for the total population attributed to overweight and obesity was $2.1 billion per year.

The built environment also reflects our social inequities. Today, seniors have a higher pedestrian injury risk than the rest of the population. 22 percent of pedestrian deaths in the United States were adults 65 years of age and older, though seniors are less than 12.6 percent of the nation's population. Seniors age 75 and older accounted for 13 percent of pedestrian fatalities even though they are just 6.1 percent of the total population. Older populations are over-represented in intersection fatalities by a factor of more than 2-to-1. Pedestrian fatalities in Georgia have averaged 149 deaths annually over the past six years, never dropping below 124 in a given year. But in recent years, the number of total fatalities on Georgia roads has dropped by 27 percent, according to federal and state figures. That means pedestrian deaths now make up a growing share of the state's overall traffic fatalities. Georgia has the ninth highest rate of pedestrian fatalities in the nation based on population. The Peach State averages 1.73 pedestrian fatalities per 100,000 people, considerably higher than the national average of 1.38 per 100,000, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's latest report, based on 2010 statistics.

Today, 21 percent of seniors nation wide do not drive and half of all non-drivers age 65 and over —4 million Americans—stay at home on a given day because they lack transportation. Seniors in the United States are at great risk for social isolation once they lose their ability to drive. According to countyhealthrankings.org 26 percent of Bibb County adults do not have proper social and emotional supports compared to the national benchmark of 14 percent. Poor family support, minimal contact with others, and limited involvement in community life are associated with increased morbidity and early mortality. Furthermore, social support networks have been identified as powerful predictors of health behaviors, suggesting that individuals without a strong social network are less likely to participate in healthy lifestyle choices. Aging in place is a significant concern for all of us. The Baby

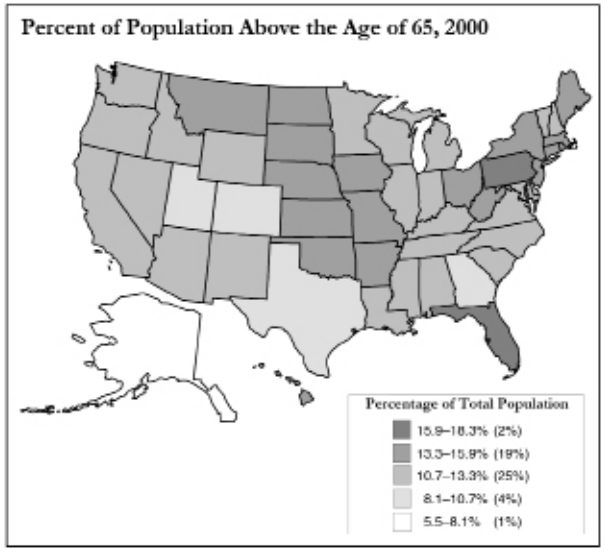
BY THE NUMBERS

61.7% Adults in Georgia are overweight or obese

2.1 BILLION Dollars per year in medical expenditures for the total population of Georgia attributed to overweight and obesity

GEORGIA HAS 9th Highest rate of pedestrian fatalities in the nation based on population

26% Bibb County adults have inadequate social support



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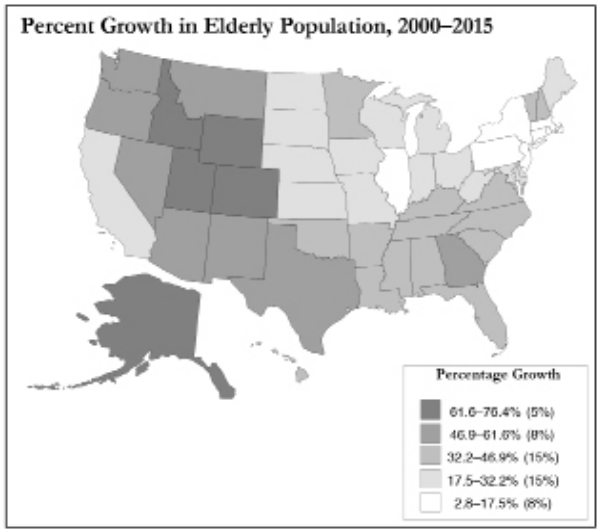


02

01 According to 2000 US Census Data, on average Americans 65 years and older make up 10 to 13 percent of each state's population.

02 The elderly population is projected to double in size to well over 70 million by 2030. Georgia will become one of the top ten states with the largest increase.

Boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) started turning 65 in 2011. The number of those 65 years of age and older will grow to 71.5 million by 2030, representing nearly 20 percent of the total U.S. population.

Georgia is aging at a greater rate than the United States as a whole. Currently, Georgia is a "young" state in that its population aged 65 and older is relatively small. According to calculations by the U.S. Census Bureau, the elderly population (those 65 and older) in Georgia will increase by 143 percent between 2000 and 2030 versus a total population increase in Georgia of 47 percent. This compares to a national average elderly population growth of 104 percent. In fact, Georgia is among the top ten states expected to have a larger than average growth in elderly population over the forecast period 2000 through 2030. Currently, Macon's population of people 65 years of age and older is 12.4% and with the population projections Baby Boomers will have a strong impact on a community such as Macon.

Population, health and socio-economic data all point to the need for more livable communities. Livable communities are designed to accommodate an individual's changing ability over their lifetime. Regardless of age or ability, the built environment is supportive of people performing their daily activities. While we know that physical activity is good for us, 60 percent of Americans do not meet the daily recommendations set by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). People who have sidewalks in their neighborhoods reported more minutes of recreational walking. Adults living in high walkability neighborhoods engage in forty-one more minutes of total physical activity per week than those in low walkability neighborhoods. The solution to much of what ails us resides in building walkable communities. Our goal as a nation must be communities that are accessible, efficient and that work for all. Transportation should offer choices and spur economic growth. Development must be sustainable and contribute to social cohesion and work-life balance. And our cities and towns must contribute to improved air, land and water quality.

As the U.S. population continues to age American cities, towns, and counties must adapt to the needs of changing demographics to serve the interests of their residents and sustain economic, environmental, and social vitality. Communities that recognize these challenges and adopt forward-thinking public policies and urban planning models will attract and retain more residents, spur economic growth, provide varied housing and business opportunities to serve the older populations, their families and caregivers and build infrastructure and policies that are friendly to all ages.

BY THE NUMBERS

12.4% People in Macon are 65 years and over

GEORGIA TOP TEN State expected to have a larger then average growth in elderly population

71.5 MILLION People 65 years of age and older by 2030 in U.S.

41 MORE MINUTES Of total physical activity per week for adults living in high walkability neighborhoods

On Becoming
An Age-Friendly Community

On August 8, 2012, Macon-Bibb County took a big step in planning by becoming the first American community to join AARP's Network of Age-Friendly Communities —an elite worldwide network. The AARP network will also include: Westchester County, NY; New York City, NY; Des Moines, IA; Philadelphia, PA; Bowling Green, KY; Portland, OR and the District of Columbia. The program is affiliated with the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities, an international effort to get cities and towns prepared for two significant ongoing trends in the world: rapid population aging, and increasing urbanization. In 2006, the WHO took a lead role in bringing together 33 cities in over 20 countries to help determine key elements that support active and healthy aging in a community. The eight broad domains the WHO established, which influence the health and quality of life for older people living all over the world are:

1. Outdoor spaces and buildings

   accessibility to and availability of safe recreational facilities.

2. Transportation

   safe and affordable modes of private and public transportation.

3. Housing

   wide range of housing options for older residents; aging in place; and other home modification programs.

4. Social participation

   access to leisure and cultural activities; opportunities for older residents to participate in social and civic engagement with their peers and younger people.

5. Respect and social inclusion

   programs to support and promote ethnic and cultural diversity, along with programs to encourage multigenerational interaction and dialogue.

6. Civic participation and employment

   promotion of paid work and volunteer activities for older residents and opportunities to engage in formulation of policies relevant to their lives.

7. Communication and information

   promotion of and access to the use of technology to keep older residents connected to their community and friends and family, both near and far.

8. Community support and health services

   access to homecare services, clinics, and programs to promote wellness and active aging.

Aging is universally experienced—without regard to race, class, income, education, religion, or gender—yet too often, it is experienced in isolation. The connection between the built environment and access to various systems—food, transportation, health, education, civic-engagement, jobs and people—is intuitive and logical for many, especially when one contemplates their own aging process. Our built environment should reflect the interrelationship of our daily needs. When an individual is allowed to age in his or her community, social networks stay intact, resources are saved by reducing the amount of unnecessary service to individuals who could and would prefer to be more independent, new networks and services in neighborhoods can be formed, and social isolation is minimized. People both old and young benefit from being around each other. Seniors can provide their time and talents in tutoring, watching over parks or neighborhoods during the day, and stability when they are involved in the daily routines of young people. Young people can keep seniors engaged, active and looked after. While most of this intergenerational mixing can happen naturally, it does take proactive planning to ensure that communities are not designed in such a way as to prevent opportunities for generations to mix.

> *"Responding to demographic aging is an effective policy approach that is beneficial to people of all ages, and we are thrilled to partner with AARP in this important work."*
>
> *- Chairman Hart*

"We are striving to build a sustainable community in Macon, and that includes creating programs and looking at development and infrastructure that promote a walkable, livable, multi-modal, and green lifestyle," says Macon Mayor Robert Reichert. "The work that we do as an Age-Friendly Community will benefit our older population, as well as a younger generation that is becoming more and more interested in living in an area where they can walk or bike wherever they need to go."

> *The work that we do as an Age-Friendly Community will benefit our older population, as well as a younger generation that is becoming more and more interested in living in an area where they can walk or bike wherever they need to go.* -Mayor Reichert

Bibb County Commission Chairman Samuel F. Hart, Sr. concurred. "We are united in our efforts to move our community forward, and being designated as an Age-Friendly Community is a sign that we are moving in the right direction. Responding to demographic aging is an effective policy approach that is beneficial to people of all ages, and we are thrilled to partner with AARP in this important work."

The shared vision of the leadership and community members of Macon-Bibb demonstrate the first critical step in creating an Age-Friendly Community—a focus on all residents, regardless of age. Macon-Bibb is the first community to become a member of AARP's Network for Age-Friendly Communities; it is the first community in Georgia to be designated Age-Friendly; and the first community in Georgia to join as a combined city and county government.

An "Age-Friendly Community" entails an inclusive and accessible urban or suburban environment that encourages active and healthy aging. This report will focus on suggesting ways to improve the elements of communities that enhance the walkablity and in turn will enhance independent living through outdoor space, multi-modal transportation options, housing, social participation and inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, and community support and health services for all ages.

01

02

03

01 A bird's-eye view of the Age-Friendly Designation press conference.
02 Audience at the press release.
03 Myrtle Habersham, AARP Key Volunteer, greeting guests.

Executive Summary

Walkability is the measure of the overall conditions in an area, defined as the extent to which the built environment is friendly to the presence of people, and not just cars. Walkable streets may teem with people shopping, commuting by foot, or simply enjoying recreation and exercise. Factors improving walkability include:

- Nearby land uses, such as retail shops located near offices and housing, and schools located within neighborhoods.
- Street connectivity, ideally in a fine-grain grid without unnecessary cul-de-sacs.
- Road widths that contribute to slower vehicle speeds. Vehicle speeds affect walkability and livability: the wider a road or a vehicle travel lane is (or appears to the driver to be), the faster the driver tends to travel. The faster cars are traveling, the less safe and comfortable a person feels walking or bicycling next to them.
- A sense of security and "eyes on the street." This feeling of comfort is created by orienting the homes and buildings toward the street, and providing transparency—occupied buildings and homes with windows and doors at the street level—so occupants can watch over the street.

On August 9, 2012, AARP and the Walkable and Livable Communities (WALC) Institute facilitated an Active Living Workshop observing the walkability, livability and aging-in-place elements of the community surrounding Tattnall Square Park in Macon-Bibb, Georgia. The community assets —a treasure trove of homes, buildings, churches, schools, and streets—celebrate the best of urban form, and are remarkable and unique. Tattnall Square Park has many noteworthy elements: good connectivity, strong block patterns, density, an ideal location and functioning transit. So much speaks to the history of the area and its future as a good place to invest, to re-energize, to re-tool, and to complete in order to make whole again. Tattnall Square Park also has many worn sidewalks, higher than desired traffic speeds, limited access to green space for all abilities. Homes and many commercial buildings need reinvestment. These are temporary problems. The report summarizes the following key findings from the walking audit that need to be addressed in order to make more complete streets and a more livable and walkable community for all ages and abilities:

- Right sized streets to encourage appropriate behaviors
- Safer intersection treatments
- High intensity markings
- Street treatments that are consistent with community's values
- Road diet
- Sidewalks on all edges of the park
- Placemaking on all the corners of the park
- Code enforcement
- ADA compliance
- On-street parking versus off-street parking

Many positive signs and trends, including strong neighborhood leadership, pride in place, diversity of building stock, and a sense of community are found surrounding Tattnall Square Park. There are many positive indications that people are ready to work together. The main concerns shared by participants during the Active Living Workshop are as follows:

- College Street / Coleman Avenue Intersection: Improving function and safety
- Adams Street / Coleman Avenue Corner: Opportunities to enliven the area
- Traffic Speeds: Understanding target speed versus design speed
- Safer Intersection Treatments: Utilizing street treatments to ensure active transportation
- Placemaking: Creating more seating and activity nodes within the park that reflect the current demographic today and into the future
- Path of Travel: Ensuring that all edges of the park have a sidewalk
- Gateways: Celebrating Tattnall Square Park
- Forming Neighborhood Groups: Improved Civic Engagement
- The 100 Day Challenge: Next Steps for Tattnall Square Park and greater Macon-Bibb County area

These key concerns are addressed in this technical report, along with recommendations for addressing challenges.

Macon-Bibb is the first community to become a member of AARP's Network for Age-Friendly Communities; it is the first community in Georgia to be designated Age-Friendly; and the first community in Georgia to join as a combined city and county government.
Pictured from left to right: AARP Key Volunteer: Myrtle Habersham, Chairman Hart, Georgia State AARP President: Barry Reid, Mayor Reichert, and AARP Senior Advisor for the Office of International Affairs: Edward Jones

Key Concepts

Active Transportation: Also known as non-motorized transportation, this includes walking, bicycling, using a wheelchair or using "small-wheeled transport" such as skates, a skateboard or scooter. Active modes of transportation offer a combination of recreation, exercise and transportation. (See Victoria Transport Policy Institute, www.vtpi.org.)

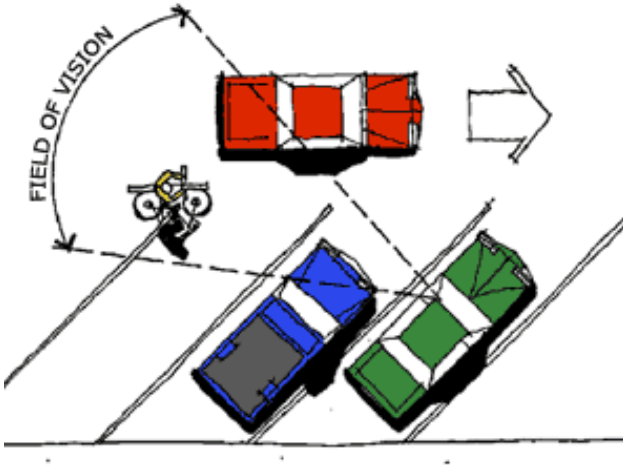
Aging in Place: Also called, "Living in Place." The ability to continue to live in one's home safely, independently and comfortably, regardless of age, income or abilities. Living in a familiar environment and being able to participate in family and other community activities. (See National Aging in Place Council, www.ageinplace.org.)

Charrette: [pronounced, "shuh-RET"] A collaborative session to solve urban-design problems that usually involves a group of designers working directly with stakeholders to identify issues and solutions. It is more successful than traditional public processes because it focuses on building informed consent. (See Walkable and Livable Communities Institute, www.walklive.org.)

Complete Streets: Roads that are designed for everyone, including people of all ages and abilities. Complete Streets are accessible, comfortable for walking and biking, and include sidewalks, street trees and other amenities that make them feel "complete." (See National Complete Streets Coalition, www.completestreets.org.)

Head-Out Angled Parking: Also called "back-in" or "reverse" angled parking, this is arguably the safest form of on-street parking. It offers multiple benefits, including creating a sight line between the driver and other road users when pulling out. Additionally, head-out parking allows the driver to load their trunk from the curb, instead of adjacent to the travel lane. And for drivers with young children, seniors or others who need extra help, the open car doors direct passengers to the safety of the sidewalk behind the car, not into traffic. The process of parking in a head-out angled spot is simple – a driver signals their intention, slows, pulls past the spot and then backs into it, which is roughly equivalent to making only the first maneuver of parallel parking.

Above: Head-out angled parking is safer for all people, including those driving, biking and walking. Below: This diagram from the City of Northampton, MA illustrates one of the benefits of head-out angled parking: a driver's ability to see oncoming traffic as they pull into the travel lane from their parking spot.



Livability: In the context of community, livability refers to the factors that add up to quality of life, including the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and equity, educational opportunity, and culture, entertainment and recreation possibilities. (See Partners for Livable Communities, www.livable.org.)

Median Crossing Island: A short island in the center of the road that calms traffic and provides pedestrian refuge. They can be six to 12 feet wide and 20 to 80 feet long. They should be landscaped with low, slow-growth ground cover, and tall trees without branches or leaves at ground height that help motorists see the islands well in advance but don't obstruct sight lines.

Mini Circles: Also called "mini traffic circles," these are intersections that navigate vehicles around a small island about eight to 15 feet in diameter that is either lightly domed or raised. When raised, a mini traffic circle should be visible from hundreds of feet away, creating the feeling of a small park in the neighborhood. The circles should be designed to reduce speeds to 15 to 18 mph at each intersection. A proper number of them will reduce vehicle speeds to 22 to 25 mph along the corridor while helping traffic flow more smoothly due to the decreased number of complete stops.

Rotaries: Also sometimes called traffic circles, rotaries are a form of an intersection that navigates cars around very large circulating islands. An entire traffic circle can be as big as a football field. And can include stop signs and signals. They are not the same as roundabouts or mini circles. Rotaries are cumbersome and complicated and can induce higher speeds and crash rates. Many rotaries in North America and Europe are being removed and replaced with the preferable roundabout.

Roundabouts: Also called "modern roundabouts," they navigate cars around a circulating island, usually up to 60 feet in diameter. Roundabouts are ideal for collector and arterial roads, and at freeway on-off ramps. They eliminate the need for cars to make left turns, which are particularly dangerous for pedestrians and bicyclists. Properly designed, roundabouts hold vehicles speeds to 15 to 20 mph. They can reduce injury crashes by 76 percent and reduce fatal crashes by 90 percent. (See the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety's website at http://www.iihs.org/research/topics/roundabouts.html) Roundabouts also can increase capacity by 30 percent by keeping vehicles moving. When installing roundabouts in a community for the first time, care should be taken to make roadway users comfortable with the new traffic pattern and to educate them about how to navigate roundabouts properly and to yield as appropriate. For more information about roundabouts, see the Federal Highway Administration's educational video about roundabouts, at http://bit.ly/fhwasafetyvideo

Above, a mini circle calms neighborhood traffic in San Diego, CA. Below, a series of roundabouts calms traffic along an entire corridor in University Place, WA.

Road Diet: On an overly wide road that has too many vehicle travel lanes to be safe, lanes can be removed and converted to bike lanes, sidewalks, a buffer between the travel lanes and sidewalks, on-street parking, a landscaped median or some combination thereof. A common road diet transforms a four-lane road without bike lanes into a three-lane road (one travel lane in each direction with a center turn lane or median) with bike lanes and street trees. (See Walkable and Livable Communities Institute, www.walklive.org.)

Safe Routes to School: A national program to improve safety and encourage more children, including children with disabilities, to walk, bike and roll to school. The program focuses on improvements through the five E's: engineering, education, enforcement, encouragement and evaluation. (See National Center for Safe Routes to School, www.saferoutesinfo.org.)

Sharrows: A "shared roadway marking"—usually paint—placed in the center of a travel lane to alert motorists and bicyclists alike to the shared use of the lane. They help position bicyclists away from the opening doors of cars parked on the street, encourage safety when vehicles pass bicyclists and reduce the incidence of wrong-way bicycling.

A sharrow in Seattle, WA.

Sidewalks: All sidewalks, trails, walkways and ramps should be on both sides of streets. Where sidewalk gaps exist or ramps are missing, they should be fixed on a priority basis, working out block-by-block from schools, medical facilities, town centers, main streets and other areas where people should be supported in walking and biking. Sidewalks in people-rich areas should be at least eight feet wide and separated from the curb by a "furniture zone" that can accommodate planter strips, tree wells, hydrants, benches, etc.

Smart Growth: Growing in a way that expands economic opportunity, protects public health and the environment and creates and enhances places that people love. (See U.S. EPA, http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/.)

Street Trees: Street trees not only provide shade and a nice environment, but also help protect students walking and bicycling. When placed within four to six feet of the street, trees create a vertical wall that helps lower vehicle speeds and absorb vehicle emissions. They also provide a physical buffer between cars and children. On streets with a narrow space between the sidewalk and curb (also known as the "furniture zone"), trees can be planted in individual tree wells placed between parking stalls, which further reduces travel speeds. Depending on the species, they should be spaced 15 to 25 feet apart.

Traffic Calming: Using traffic engineering and other tools designed to control traffic speeds and encourage driving behavior appropriate to the environment. Examples include street trees, bulb outs, medians, curb extensions, signage, road diets and roundabouts. Traffic calming should encourage mobility for all modes.

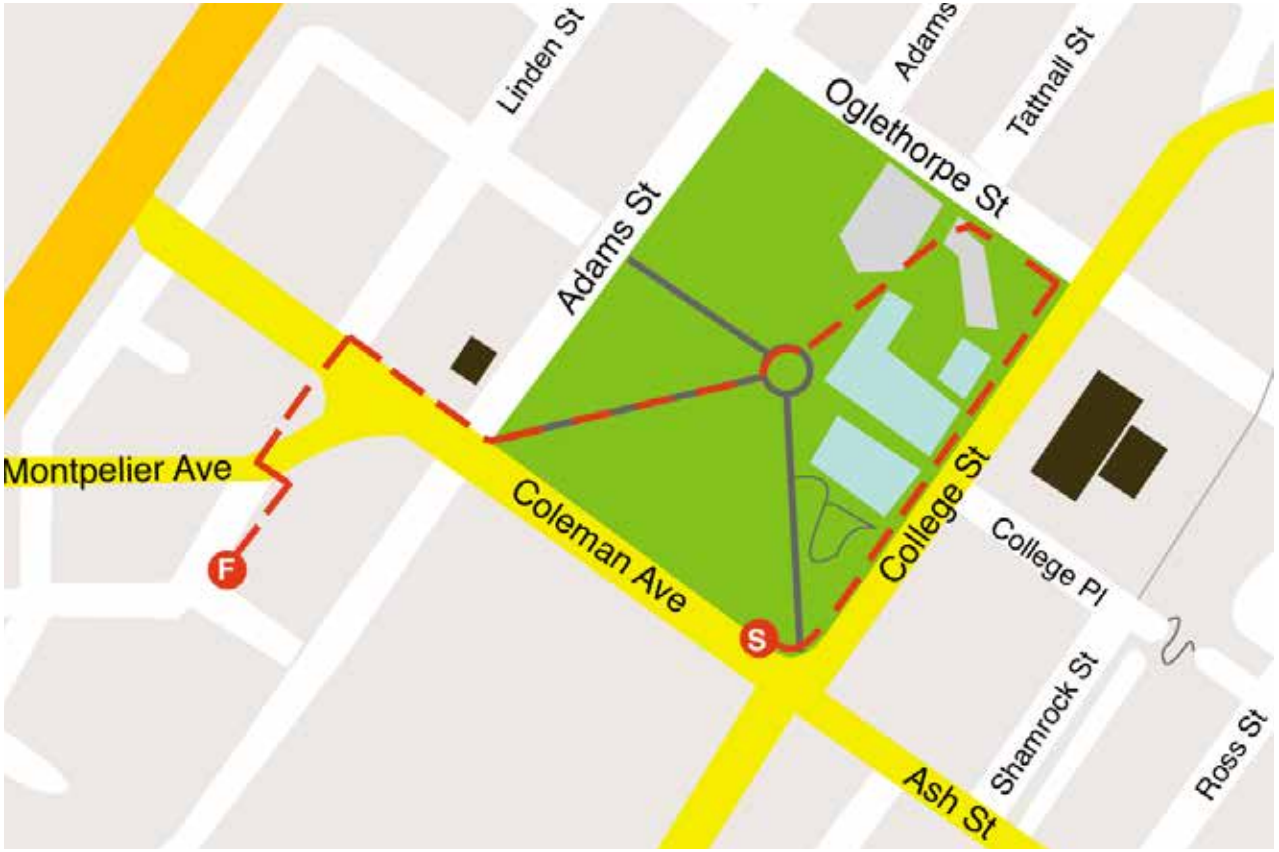
Walking Audit: Also called a "walking workshop," this is a review of walking conditions along specified streets conducted with a diverse group of community members. Participants experience firsthand the conditions that either support or create barriers to walking and biking. (See more about walking audits: Walkable and Livable Communities Institute, www.walklive.org.)

Street trees create a buffer between people and cars, and provide shade and beauty.

Active

Living

Workshop



Tattnall Square Park has great potential to bridge the gap in creating a model for an age-friendly community due to its proximity to Mercer University, the surrounding residential neighborhoods, its size, civic-engagement possibilities, and its location to transit stops which connect to the medical center and downtown. The park and the greater Macon-Bibb community has an outstanding collection of historic buildings and strives to preserve its rich architectural and cultural heritage. The incredible size of Tattnall Square Park demonstrates the pride and value in preserving natural beauty and spaces within Macon-Bibb. Revitalization efforts to Mercer Village and along Coleman Avenue show the attention needed to make the neighboring streets surrounding the park safer for all modes of travel. By connecting and collaborating with existing organizations, like Friends of Tattnall Square Park and the College Hill Alliance, to work with and refine designs Tattnall Square Park may very well become an even greater used space within the city that is supportive of all ages, all abilities, all modes of transport and overall create a more livable community.

Active Living Workshop Schedule

8:00 am	Participant registration
8:15 am	Welcome and Introductions Myrtle Habersham, AARP, Key Volunteer, Macon-Bibb Karen Cooper, AARP GA, Associate State Director Robert Reichert, City of Macon, Mayor Samuel F. Hart, Sr., Bibb County Board of Commissioners, Chairman
8:45 am	Walkability Presentation Dan Burden, Executive Director, Walkable and Livable Communities Institute
10:15 am	Break
10:30 am	Walking Audit
12:00 pm	Lunch
1:00 pm	Action Planning Session
2:00 pm	100 Day Challenge
3:00 pm	Conclusion

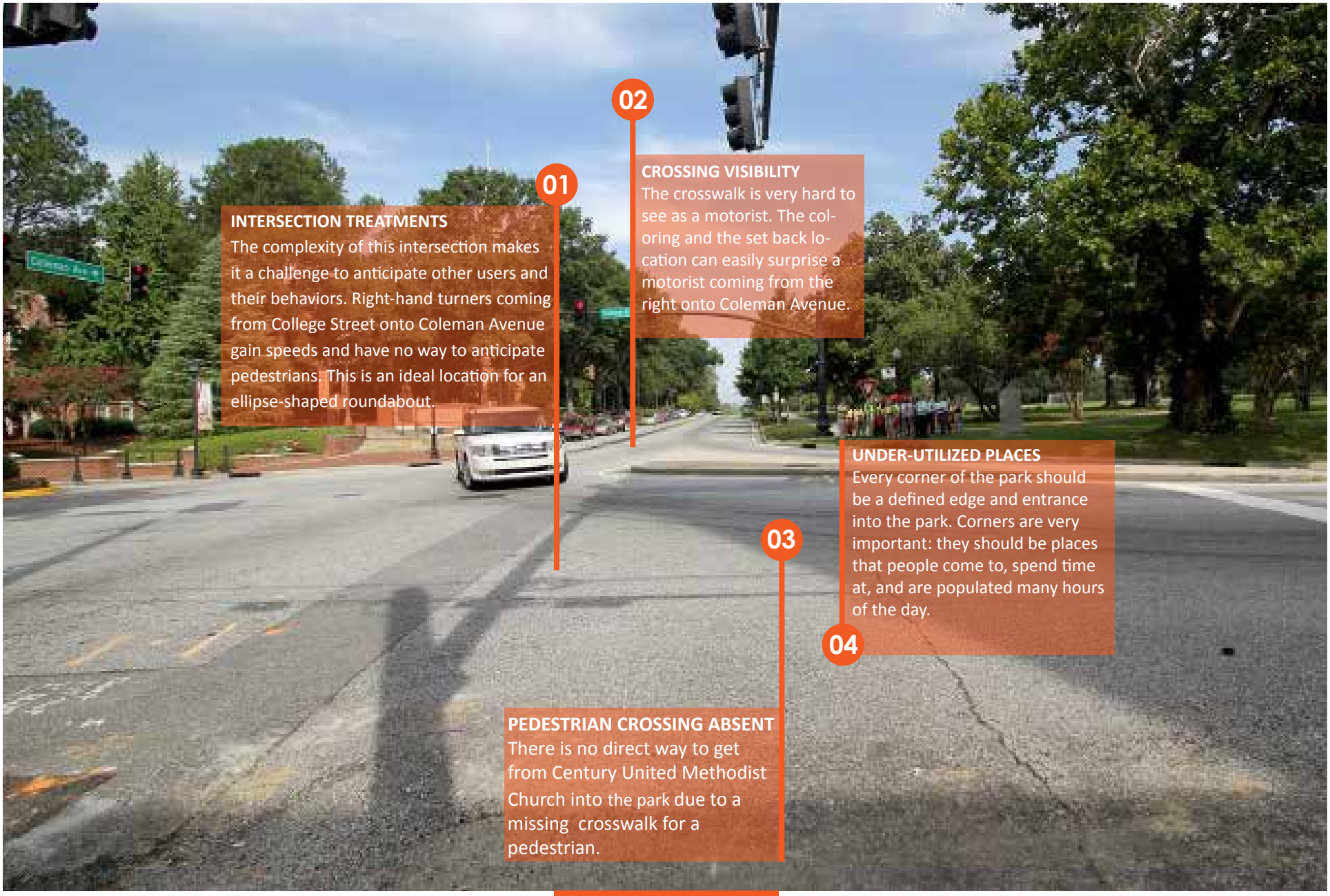
Existing

Conditions

Analysis

Coleman Avenue & College Street Intersection

Key Findings



01

INTERSECTION TREATMENTS
The complexity of this intersection makes it a challenge to anticipate other users and their behaviors. Right-hand turners coming from College Street onto Coleman Avenue gain speeds and have no way to anticipate pedestrians. This is an ideal location for an ellipse-shaped roundabout.

02

CROSSING VISIBILITY
The crosswalk is very hard to see as a motorist. The coloring and the set back location can easily surprise a motorist coming from the right onto Coleman Avenue.

03

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING ABSENT
There is no direct way to get from Century United Methodist Church into the park due to a missing crosswalk for a pedestrian.

04

UNDER-UTILIZED PLACES
Every corner of the park should be a defined edge and entrance into the park. Corners are very important: they should be places that people come to, spend time at, and are populated many hours of the day.

01 Intersection Treatments: *Safer Intersection Treatments Needed*

Safer intersection treatments are needed at the intersection of College Street and Coleman Avenue. The complexity of this intersection makes it a challenge to anticipate users and their behaviors. Low traffic volumes in the area create excess capacity at the intersection which results in higher speeds. There are a number of safety concerns for all users of the neighborhood that must be addressed immediately.

Intersection treatments, such as a roundabout at this intersection, will increase safety, reduces traffic delays at intersections and reduces crashes, fuel consumption, air pollution and construction and maintenance costs. Roundabouts also enhance the beauty of the intersection and effectively control speeds.

01

02 Crossings: *High intensity markings benefit all*

02

Drivers and pedestrians respond to the cues the street provides. The free-flow right-turn lane at the intersection of College Street and Coleman Avenue encourages vehicles to make the movement without slowing down, which means drivers might be unable to see, or have time to react to pedestrians in the crosswalk.

Presently, this intersection is sending conflicting messages to pedestrians and motorists. The road design can cause motorists not to see pedestrians due to the free-flow right-turn lane, the set back location of the crosswalk, and the faded crosswalk. To ensure crossings are visible to motorists and all modes high intensity crossings can be maintained. Different materials and signage can be used to make crossings more visible throughout all hours of a day.

03 Pedestrian Crossing Absent: *Street treatments are not consistent with community's values*

Macon-Bibb prides itself on it's history and respect for elders and children. Current street treatments are not in line with community's values. The overly wide and complex intersection at College Street, Ash Street and Coleman Avenue provides no direct route from Century United Methodist Church into the park due to a missing crosswalk for pedestrians. This current street design encourages people to cross at unmarked crossings, increasing the risks of potential conflict. Street treatments should reflect our values. This means that we plan and design our communities so that we support residents across the entire life span no matter which mode they choose.

03

01 The intersection of College Street, Coleman Avenue and Ash Street is overly wide.

02 The free-flow right turn lane onto Coleman Avenue from College Street is a major conflict point to pedestrians crossing at Coleman Avenue due to the road design and poor visibility of the crosswalk marking.

03 A pedestrian crossing is missing across College Street.

04 Under-utilized Places:

A need to define the corners of the park

Every corner of the park should be a defined edge and entrance into the park. Corners are very important, they serve as the entrance into new spaces, they should be places that people come to, spend time at, and are populated many hours of the day. Emphasis on placemaking is needed at all four corners of Tattnall Square Park. Participants noted how all the corners of the park are under-utilized while the community needs a fresh grocer, places to sit, to drink coffee or eat a meal. Also noted were ways to incorporate art to decorate utility boxes or trash cans as well as a need for human-scaled lighting.

Corner of College Street and Coleman Avenue:

Currently, a sidewalk exists on the Coleman Avenue edge of the park and from this corner into the center of the park, but is missing a sidewalk to connect down to the corner of Oglethorpe Street. This corner is lacking a safe crossing for pedestrians across College Street. A crossing and entrance into the park is need here to connect Century United Methodist Church and the neighborhood to the park. Street furniture, such as benches, can also help to make this corner more inviting.

Corner of College Street and Oglethorpe Street:

The corner of College Street and Oglethorpe Street have no accessible routes into the park or along the street's edges. There is also an issue with access to the pedestrian crossing button.

Corner of Oglethorpe Street and Adams Street:
The corner of Oglethorpe Street and Adams Street is missing sidewalk access into the park along the Oglethorpe edge and directly into the center of the park. All corners need a strong trail that lead into the park. Human scale is also very important in the design of parks, our streets and our cities to ensure a place that is welcoming and safe to the person. Attention to details, such as street lighting, make a huge difference in encouraging the behaviors we desire for our communities.

DESIGN FOR HUMAN SCALE

Corner of Adams Street and Coleman Avenue:

This corner is a strong example of a good network of sidewalks leading all directions into the park. Placemaking additions can make this corner even more inviting and a model corner.

College Street & College Place Intersection

Key Findings

05

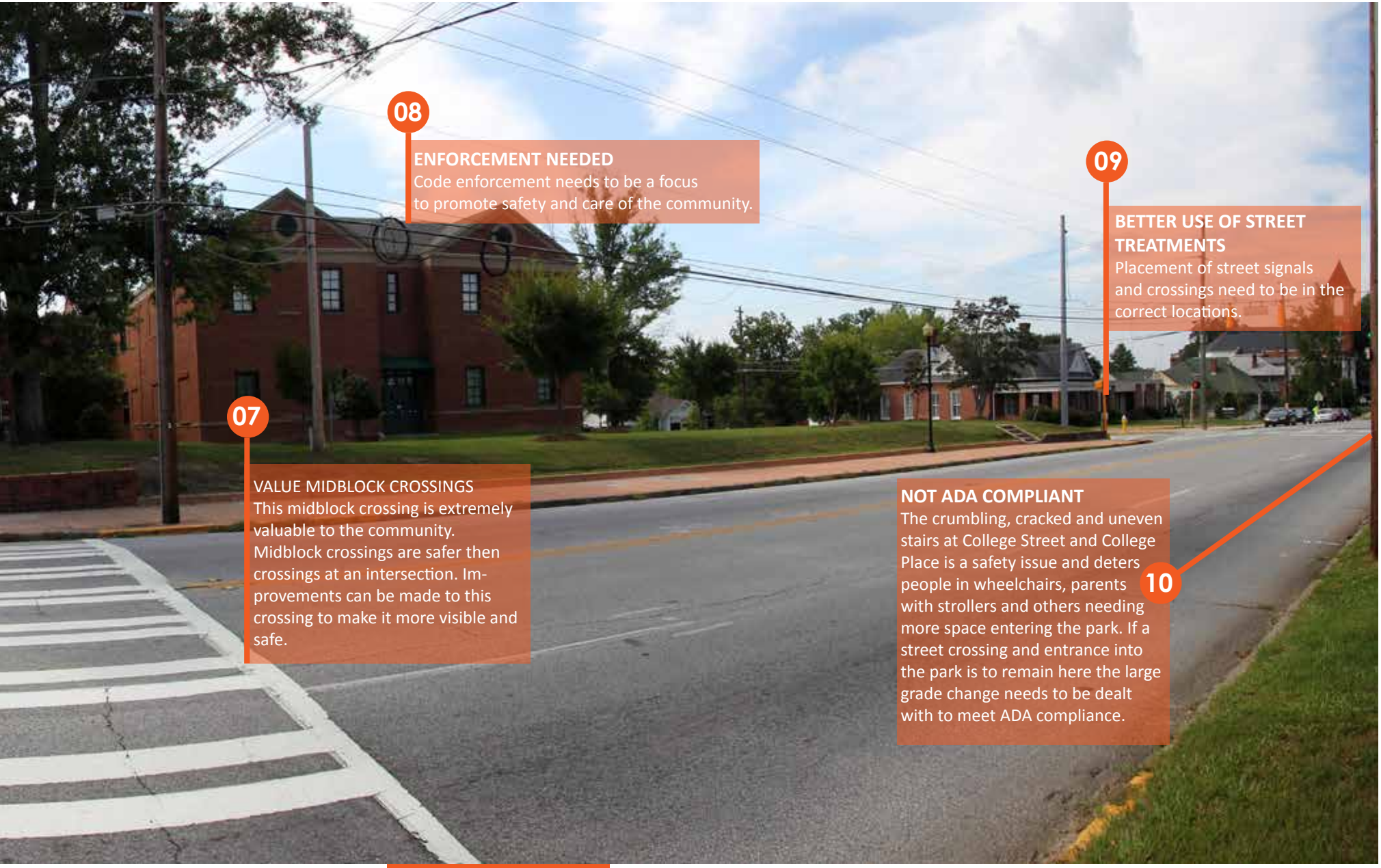
OBSTACLES TO ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Access to the park is very important. The College Street and Oglethorpe Street edges of the park have been forgotten about. There needs to be a sidewalk on these edges. Along College Street the sidewalk should be up on the bluff and remain in the park.

06

***FAT* STREET**

College Street is too wide with too many travel lanes. A road diet, with attention to complete streets, is needed to improve multi-modal use on this road and support Safe Routes to School and active transportation.



08

ENFORCEMENT NEEDED
Code enforcement needs to be a focus to promote safety and care of the community.

09

BETTER USE OF STREET TREATMENTS
Placement of street signals and crossings need to be in the correct locations.

07

VALUE MIDBLOCK CROSSINGS
This midblock crossing is extremely valuable to the community. Midblock crossings are safer then crossings at an intersection. Improvements can be made to this crossing to make it more visible and safe.

NOT ADA COMPLIANT
The crumbling, cracked and uneven stairs at College Street and College Place is a safety issue and deters people in wheelchairs, parents with strollers and others needing more space entering the park. If a street crossing and entrance into the park is to remain here the large grade change needs to be dealt with to meet ADA compliance.

10

05 Obstacles to Active Transportation:
Sidewalks along the Park's edges are missing

A number of improvements can be made to better support active transportation in the Tattnall Square Park area. At present, there is a lack of sidewalks. Utility poles, trees and signage block the pedestrian right of way and pedestrians are often forced out of the park or to forage their own path. Tree roots, broken sidewalks, and raised cement provide tripping hazards for pedestrians. Access to the park is very important and strategic. The College Street and Oglethorpe Street edges of the park have been forgotten about. There needs to be a sidewalk within the park to allow access and define the park's edges along these streets. Due to changes in the landscape, where the park is as much as 6 feet above College Street, a sidewalk should be placed up on the bluff. Current plans have a sidewalk in the design at street level.

Sidewalks require high levels of design and care. It is within the protected spaces of a sidewalk where people move freely, but also spend time engaging with others and enjoying their public space. Sidewalks work best when they are fully buffered from moving traffic. Color, texture, street furniture and other materials can distinguish functional areas of sidewalks.

01

02

01 The placement of this pedestrian activated crossing has been poorly planned. The intersection as well as the edge of the park are not ADA accessible. A foot trail has been created marking the natural path of the human foot.
02 A sidewalk from the playground dead-ends once it meets the edge of Tattnall Square Park on the College Street side.
03 This section of College Street is overly wide, the total width is 44 feet, making this section of College Street an ideal location for a road diet.

06 *Fat* Street:
Road diet is needed

This section of College Street is 44 feet wide. It has two lanes of travel in the southbound direction, towards Coleman Avenue, and one travel lane and one parking lane in the northbound direction, towards Oglethorpe Street. Current traffic counts do not warrant the need for this many lanes and due to the design of the street, traffic in the area travels at speeds higher than the posted speed limit.

A road diet here can improve the performance and safety of the corridor and encourage active transportation. A road diet involves converting the road into two vehicle lanes—one in each direction. Lane widths are narrowed to 10 to 12 feet and the existing right of way is allocated to support more modes through bike lanes, transit-stop bays, medians, pedestrian refuge islands or on-street parking.

03

07 Value Midblock Crossings: *High intensity street treatments needed*

This midblock crossing at College Street is needed and currently has been placed in an excellent location. The crossing connects an elementary school to the park and it also brŜaks a long block. To complete the crossing and have it help improve safety of the road for all users this crossing needs to be raised. Raised midblock crossings are used between intersections, typically when blocks are long, or in other locations where speeds are higher than desired, or where sight distances are poor. Raised midblock crossings have many advantages, especially due to their ability to maintain speeds at 15 to 20 mph 24 hours a day, which is needed by a school. Walking Audit participants noted that there is opposition to doing more to this crossing due to a once- or twice-a-year bike race, but this should not dictate how a crossing or street is designed. It will be important to work with officers of the race in the design of this needed, and what should be, valued midblock crossing.

01

08 Enforcement Needed: *Code enforcement needs to be a focus*

02

03

Code enforcement needs continued focus throughout Macon-Bibb to maintain aesthetics, safety and the pedestrian right of way. Where sidewalks do exist, they are often crumbling or littered with debris such as rocks. In too many areas, waste bins, utility poles, excess utility wires, and other violations speak to increasing code enforcement citywide. One of the main physical obstacles for pedestrians to navigate in the Tattnall Square Park area are the numerous utility poles that are either in the sidewalks or right along the edge. It makes it more difficult to walk on the sidewalks, and also degrades the aesthetic experience for the pedestrian. The overhead utilities also affect the safety, aesthetics and amount of shade on the sidewalks. When the existing trees begin to interfere with the power lines, Georgia Power has the authority to cut down the limbs at their own discretion, and have done so in the past. The power company should be held responsible for cleaning up excess wire and fined where they do not complete the job. Burying the utilities would allow trees to create a canopy over the sidewalks and create a better environment to be a pedestrian.

01 A raised midblock crossing is imperative to ensure that all abilities— from our youngest to oldest citizens—can safety cross the street and move from school or neighborhood into the park space.

02 The city needs to enforce codes and show that it is not tolerated for utility companies to not clean-up after their work.

03 These trash dumpsters are an eye-sore and are placed throughout the park, often with no thought to their placement. They do not create a strong aesthetic and do not reinforce park design at human scale.

09 Better Use of Street Treatments:
To encourage the right behaviors

01

This signal is here because the street wasn't designed correctly; it's not designed to encourage drivers to yield as they should to people crossing. Traffic engineering should always have a cycle for the pedestrian. In a location like this and on the corner of Adams Street and Coleman Avenue pedestrians should not have to push buttons and if a button needs to be pushed it should make the traffic cycle for the pedestrian.

At most conventional intersections there are 32 vehicle-to-vehicle conflict points at intersections and 24 vehicle-to-pedestrian conflict points. A pedestrian's chances for survival is only 15 percent when hit by a car traveling 40 mph. Accident reduction requires better anticipation and reaction by all modes. Aggressive driving needs to be reduced through continued enforcement activities. Additionally, engineering and design standards need to meet ADA compliance, as well as continued focus on maintaining the pedestrian right of way.

10 Not ADA Compliant:
Need for ADA compliance and maintained pedestrian right of way

02

The crumbling, cracked and uneven stairs are a safety issue for our youngest and oldest residents. If a street crossing and entrance and exit into the park is to remain here the large grade change needs to be dealt with to meet ADA compliance. This is a major liability to the city because it is not ADA compliant.

Entrances and exits into the park need to be strategically located. Grade changes, connectivity and accessibility need to be taken into consideration when placing crossings.

01 The placement of this pedestrian crossing is not designed to encourage drivers to yield as they should to people crossing.

02 These stairs are not only crumbling and cracked, but there is no alternate route, no buffer and no path leading to the button or into the park.

Oglethorpe Street

Key Findings

11 No Need For Off-street Parking:
On-street parking is more effective

We have harmed more parks in America by insisting that we need massive amounts of off-street parking. Off-street parking takes up three times more space than on-street parking. On-street parking visually narrows streets and brings down traffic speeds, while providing the most sustainable and affordable parking. Speeds are brought down even more when tree wells are used to provide a canopy to the street. Tree wells can be placed every three to five spaces to create a beautiful green edge and all the asphalt in the park can disappear—restoring nature back into this area of the park and the city. Dedicated handicap spots to meet ADA can be used at strategic locations around the park. But the primary reason for maximizing parking on street is to help civilize streets that were overbuilt for speed. On-street parking belongs on center city streets, serving as a buffer between pedestrians and moving cars as a natural traffic calming tool.

01

12 Vacant Buildings Encourage Undesirable Behaviors: *Need to encourage investment*

02

The City of Macon is responsible for responding to code violations, such as dilapidated buildings, tall grass and weeds and other neighborhood eyesores and nuisances through the Economic and Community Development Department. During the walking audit, we noticed several vacant houses on College Street and Adams Street and surrounding code violations as you moved from the park downtown, which were confirmed by reports from the City on issues such as dead or diseased trees, tall grass and weeds, dilapidated structure/unsecured structure, view obstruction, graffiti, property maintenance, and junk and debris. Residents should actively report code violations that create less secure neighborhoods.

01 This parking lot sits empty about 90% of the time.
02 A vacant home is often seen as an eye-sore in the neighborhood, but it holds opportunity for redevelopment or restoration that can bring more value to a neighborhood when proper and immediate actions are taken.

13 Higher Design Speeds Than Posted Speeds:

Need for right sized travel lanes

Drivers will respond to the cues the street provides. In the Tattnall Square Park neighborhood and greater Macon-Bibb area, the design speed of streets is higher than the posted speed limit. Drivers have a hard time obeying posted speed limits when the design speed encourages different behaviors. Wide travel lanes, inconsistent and worn markings, and speeding through the area creates an environment in which motorists feel entitled to drive-through the community quickly. The Tattnall Square Park area could be enlivened by notifying drivers that they have entered the area through additional signage, gateway features, and street design that gives visual cues to drivers that they have arrived. Bold edge strips and 10 foot travel lanes help enforce a 25 mph design speed by visually narrowing the road for motorists. On-street parking and bike lanes can also be treatments to help visually narrow and bring travel speeds down.

01

02

01 Adams Steet can be restored into a grand street as it once was by narrowing the travel lane, adding bike lanes in either direction, and lining the edges with trees.

02 Olgethorpe Street should encourage on street parking, more trees lining the street and a gateway feature that unites the park with the neighborhood—inviting people to stay awhile.

Tattnall Square Park

Key Findings

14

NEED TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY'S HISTORY & MODERN NEEDS
The tennis courts are a very political issue and cause of tension within the community.

15

USE TERMINATING VISTAS & OTHER FEATURES TO DEFINE SPACES
Terminating vistas emphasize important structures or monuments. They anchor campuses and establish a sense of place within parks or neighborhoods. The park use to have these features such as a fountain in the circular area and a pool that helped to define the park as a destination and bring attention to the steeple in the university and those of surrounding churches.

16

ENFORCE RULES & LAWS
Only maintenance vehicles should be allowed in the park and when properly designed and enforced they should not ruin the natural environment or sidewalk infrastructure which is in place.

14 Honor History & Modern Day Community Needs:

01

The tennis courts remain a large source of tension between community members, stakeholders and politicians. Twelve courts in all may be an asset to the park or they may detract from the park. The tennis courts should remain for the right reasons not the wrong reasons and they definitely should not remain for political reasons. If all the courts are to remain, new solutions need to be made to take advantage of the courts, such as a building or seating areas.

Parks are living spaces within our urban environments. They are organic—things come and go based on need— today a climbing wall or picnic tables may be what brings people together.

15 Use Terminating Vistas & Other Features to Define Space:

Terminating vistas emphasize important structures or monuments. They anchor campuses and establish a sense of place within parks or neighborhoods. Properly siting buildings, monuments, fountains or other treatments within the park will provide focal points for the passersby or person strolling through the park and create opportunities to celebrate development and investment in the community. These public-private friendships should be seen throughout the community and should be a hallmark of doing business in the Tattnall Square Park area and greater Macon-Bibb area. By ensuring complete streets around the park the street will help in framing the investment and uphold land values surrounding the park.

02

16 Enforcement Needed:

To encourage right behaviors

03

Paths like these that are worn by vehicles traveling where they don't belong work against the ability of children, seniors and all to enjoy what should be a vehicle-free environment. There are ways to design parks that all maintenance vehicles and park maintenance can occur without causing harm to potential citizens, the natural spaces, or breaking up sidewalks.

01 The tennis courts remain a big source of tension between community members, stakeholders and politicians.

02 Historically, a center water feature was located in Tattnall Square Park. This feature helped not only draw the eye in, but to create a center for human activity.

03 A vehicle path disrupts the park as a place for people to safely stroll through or stay under the shady arbor— all activities that help watch over the park.

Recommendations & Next Steps

Recommendations

From Key Findings

A Roundabouts & Mini-Circles...p31

B Road Diets...p33

C Making the Community Accessible to all...p36

D Right-Sized Streets...p37

E Placemaking...p39

A Roundabouts & Mini-Circles: Safer Intersection Treatments Offer Diverse Transportation Options

Given the diverse modes—vehicular traffic, other motorized devices such as wheeled scooters, pedestrians and bicyclists—in the Tattnall Square Park neighborhood and greater Macon-Bibb area means slowing cars through intersections and changing the angle of approach to limit side impact collisions is a win for the community. New intersection tools should be considered and adopted as demonstration projects for the larger community.

- Ellipse-about at the intersection of College Street & Coleman Avenue / Ash Street
- Roundabout at the intersection of College Street & Oglethorpe Street
- Mini-circle at the intersection of Oglethorpe Street & Adams Street

Additionally, mini circles can serve as wayfinding aids or further green neighborhoods.

Envision from this...

01

to this.

02

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04

01 The intersection of Oglethorpe and Adams Street would be an ideal location for a mini circle, which would help calm traffic and create a gateway both into the park and the adjacent neighborhood.

02 Street treatments should add to place like this intersection in Holland, Michigan.

03 The intersection of Oglethorpe and College Streets is a perfect location to implement a roundabout. The College Hill Corridor/Mercer Village Master Plan recommends this intersection as well for a roundabout. There is a need to help with education in order to secure support and funding from the city.

04 Vehicles using a roundabout on Route 62 in Hamburg, New York.

WHY?

Roundabouts & Mini-Circles Are Safer Intersection Treatments

Vehicle conflicts are reduced from 32 to 8 potential points and pedestrians conflicts are reduced from 24 to 8 potential points with a single-lane roundabout.

There are many resources on roundabouts and mini-circles from federal, state and local department's of transportation. The US DOT Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has identified modern roundabout intersections as one of nine proven lifesaving roadway strategies. They have create many educational resources about roundabouts including a video that should be watched and shared, found here: http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/intersection/roundabouts/fhwa-sa10023/wmv_cc_final/10-2124_Roundabouts.wmv. Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and New York Department of Transportation (NYDOT) websites provide excellent resources on the benefits of roundabouts and criteria they use to determining placement of roundabouts. Roundabouts are employed to increase safety, reduce delays and crashes at intersection, fuel consumption, air pollution, construction and maintenance costs. They also enhance the beauty of the intersection and effectively control speeds. The FHWA, VDOT, and NYDOT's websites are a few examples of government sites that provide resources and excellent links to current information, including statistics and data in support of roundabouts. Studies show that when compared to signalized intersections, roundabouts provide a:

- 90% reduction in fatal crashes
- 75% reduction in injury crashes
- 30-40% reduction in pedestrian crashes
- 10% reduction in bicycle crashes

Slower vehicle speeds (under 25 mph) mean:

- Drivers have more time to judge and react to other vehicles and pedestrians
- Easier to use for older and novice drivers
- Reduction in the severity of accidents
- Pedestrians are safer
- Provides traffic calming

Increased Capacity - Reduced Delay:

- 30-50% increase in traffic capacity
- Traffic always on the move-less delay

Environmental:

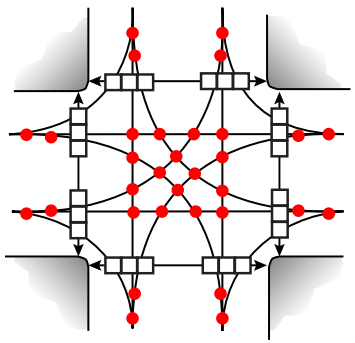
- Reduction in pollution and fuel use
- Less noise due to fewer stops and starts

Low Maintenance:

- No signal equipment to install and repair - Averages savings of $5,000 per intersection per year

Aesthetics:

- Improves visual quality and character through landscaping

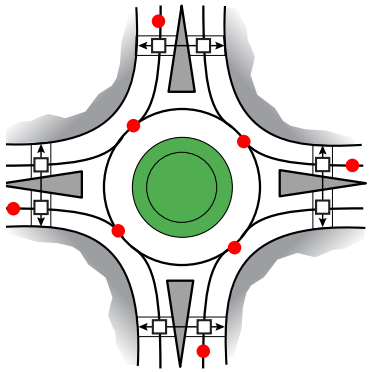


Conflicts at a conventional intersection with single lanes in each direction

● 32 vehicle-to-vehicle conflicts

□ 24 vehicle-to-person conflicts

Walkable and Livable Communities Institute
www.walklive.org



Conflicts at a single-lane, modern roundabout

● 8 vehicle-to-vehicle conflicts

□ 8 vehicle-to-person conflicts

Walkable and Livable Communities Institute
www.walklive.org

To learn more about the benefits of roundabouts, visit: http://www.virginiadot.org/info/faqroundabouts.asp
http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/intersection/roundabouts/fhwasa08006/
http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/safety/roundabouts/#multi
https://www.dot.ny.gov/main/roundabouts

B Road Diet:
To *Lean Fat* Streets & Build Complete Streets

01

02

01 College Street in an ideal candidate for a road diet and demonstration project for implementing complete streets in Macon-Bibb.

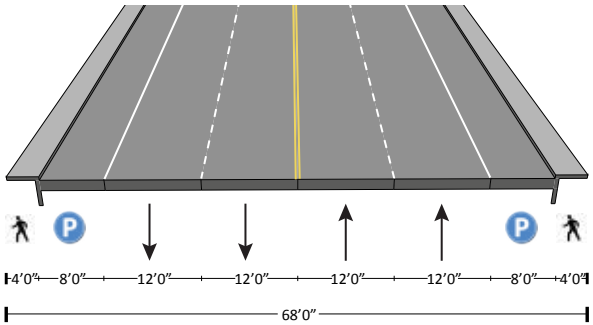
02 The College Hill Corridor/Mercer Village Master Plan has outlined the need to make College Street a complete street, however proposed designs need refinement in ensuring sidewalks and access into the parks area ADA compliant and that all street treatments are the best for supporting active transportation and an age-friendly environment. The sidewalk should be up on the bluff and set within the park, not at street level as pictured here.

College Street is wider than traffic counts warrant, making it an ideal candidate for a road diet. This section of College Street needs to be made safer to all modes, especially as an elementary school, park, university and new mix-use housing are all adjacent to this important thoroughfare. Thoughtful and strategic planning and design will ensure the greatest usability of the road for all users. A road diet involves eliminating travel lanes to improve safety for pedestrians, bicyclists and motorists. Motorist crashes are typically reduced 12 to 30 percent, with some drops as high as 70 percent. High end speeds, especially, are reduced. This section of College street can benefit from a road diets by converting the road to two through-lanes plus a median island. The extra road may be converted into bicycle lanes, planter strips for street trees, a bus stop, a separated multi-use trail, a wider outside lane or for on-street parking.

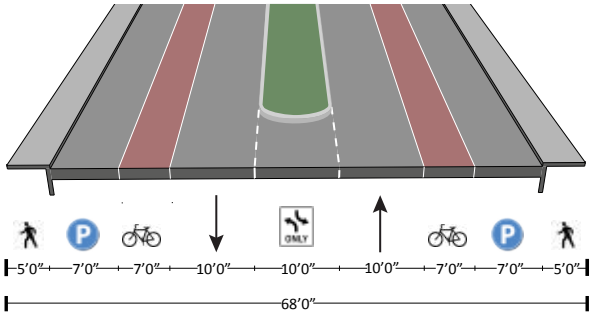
It needs to be noted that current design plans in the Mercer Village/College Hill Master Plan have the sidewalk going at street level with steps going up into the park. Due to changes in the landscape, where Tattnall Square Park is as much as 6 feet above College Street, placing a sidewalk at street level would be more costly because each entrance up into the park would need to meet ADA compliance. This design needs to be reconsidered to have the sidewalk remain in the park.

HOW?
Road Diets Work

Before Road Diet



After Road Diet



A road diet re-allocates the existing right-of-way to better support all modes of transportation: pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, transit and freight/delivery. After a road diet, one vehicle travel lane in each direction allows a prudent driver to set the prevailing speed for all cars following them. On-street parking and comfortably wide bike lanes create buffers of two kinds - between motorists and the edge of the road, and between pedestrians and moving traffic. The center lane can be used for left turns, pedestrian refuge crossing islands or for delivery bays.

WHY?
Road Diets Work

A road diet involves converting an undivided four-lane road into three vehicle lanes—one in each direction and a center turn lane. The remaining space is used for bike lanes, transit-stop bays, sidewalks or on-street parking. The two way center turn lane can include a median or pedestrian refuge island in certain locations. A road diet can improve the performance and safety of the corridor and encourage active transportation. Benefits include:

- Decreasing vehicle travel lanes for pedestrians to cross, therefore reducing the multiple-threat collision.
- Improving safety for bicyclists when bike lanes are added, also creating a buffer space between pedestrians and vehicles.
- Providing the opportunity for on-street parking, which buffers pedestrians and vehicles.
- Reducing rear-end and side-swipe collisions.
- Improving speed limit compliance and decreasing collision severity when collisions do occur (Tan, 2011).

When excess lanes are removed and lane widths are narrowed to 10 to 12 feet, the existing right of way can be allocated to support more modes. Because drivers base their travel speed on what feels comfortable given the street design, lane width reductions and the removal of excess travel lanes has an effect both on speeds and collision rates, since collisions tend to augment with speeds. In general, the wider the road in front of us, the faster we tend to drive. The faster a car is going, the more severe the injuries in the event of a collision.

Reconfiguring a roadway for lane reductions depends on the current configuration, user needs, desired operational and safety outcomes. The majority of four-lane roadways were built or widened to accommodate peak vehicle traffic volumes, but for the remaining 22 hours each day, they are underutilized. On these four-lane roads with excess capacity, motorists notice that there are empty lanes in their direction. Speeds are often higher than the posted speed limit and dangerous conditions are created when cars stop in travel lanes waiting to turn left or right and a last-minute lane change by another motorist hoping to preserve momentum, creates a serious rear-end collision. Four lane undivided highways also have blind spots created by multiple lanes of traffic.

Additionally, 4-lane undivided highways are particularly dangerous to pedestrians because of the potential for multiple-threat crashes, in which one vehicle stops and screens the pedestrian, while another motorists continues

WHY?

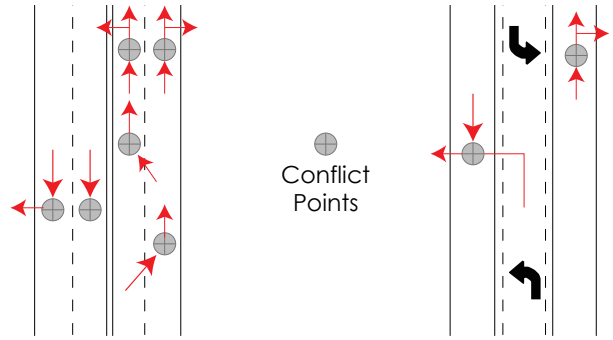
Road Diets Work (continued)

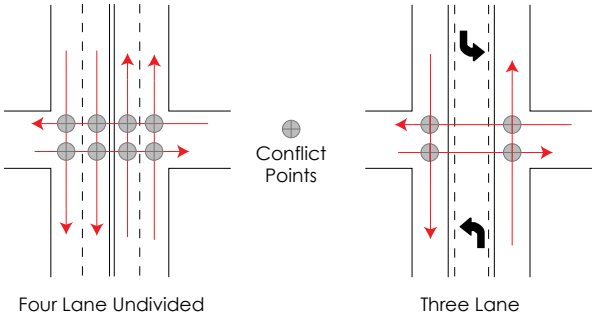
A three-lane cross section produces fewer conflict points between vehicles and crossing pedestrians. In addition, although the total roadway width does not change, the complexity of the pedestrian crossing maneuverer is reduced.

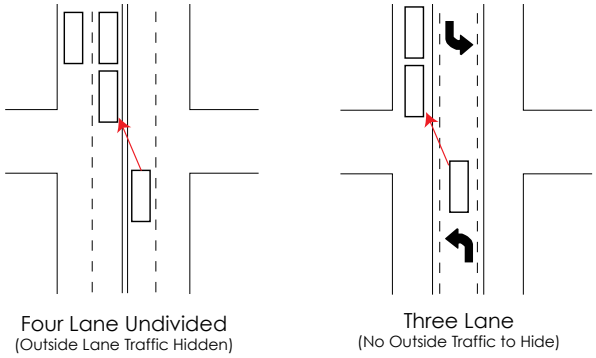
on in the other through lane. The pedestrian and motorist cannot see each other, but because the motorist in one lane has stopped to allow the crossing, it does not necessarily mean that the motorist in the next lane can see the pedestrian or will respond in the same way.

Road diets have been successfully implemented on streets carrying a wide variety of average daily traffic (ADT) volumes. Ranges from 8,000 to 15,000 ADT are generally considered to be good candidates for road diets (Tan, 2011). If a roadway does not provide sufficient infrastructure for alternative forms of transportation, a road diet may create the extra space needed to provide or improve infrastructure for cyclists, pedestrians, or transit riders. Roadways in areas with surrounding land uses that attract pedestrians, cyclists, visitors, and residents are also good road diet candidates. These can include historic streets, scenic drives, main streets, schools, an entertainment district.

Because a complete street can be provided within the existing right of way after removing or narrowing vehicle travel lanes, road diets are less expensive than widening roads, have fewer negative impacts on adjacent properties, and interrupt traffic for less time during the conversion than a road widening project would (Center for Transportation Research and Education, 2001).







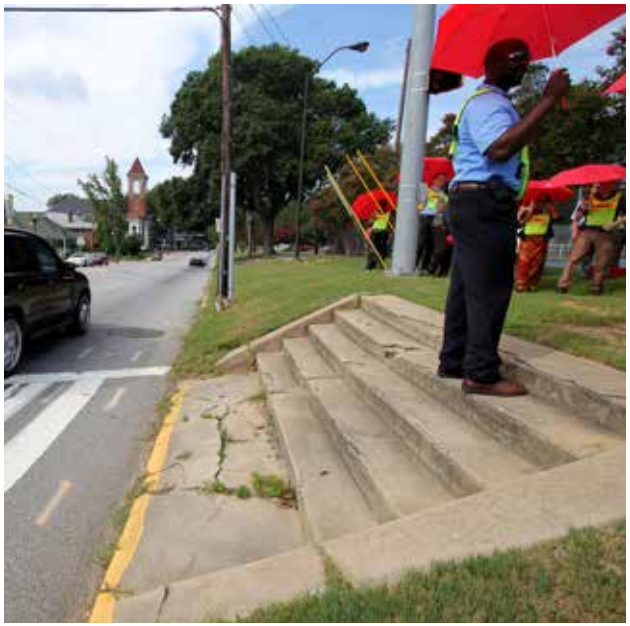
Works Cited

Tan, D. C. (2011, October 1). Going on a Road Diet - FHWA Publication: FHWA-HRT-11-006. http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/publicroads/11septoct/05.cfm

C Make the Community Accessible to All: Ensure ADA Compliance and Street Treatments Are In Line with Community Values

Paths of travel need to be accessible to all. According to the *2010 American Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design*, "A 'path of travel' includes a continuous, unobstructed way of pedestrian passage by means of which the area may be approached, entered, and exited, and which connects the area with an exterior approach (including sidewalks, streets, and parking areas)."

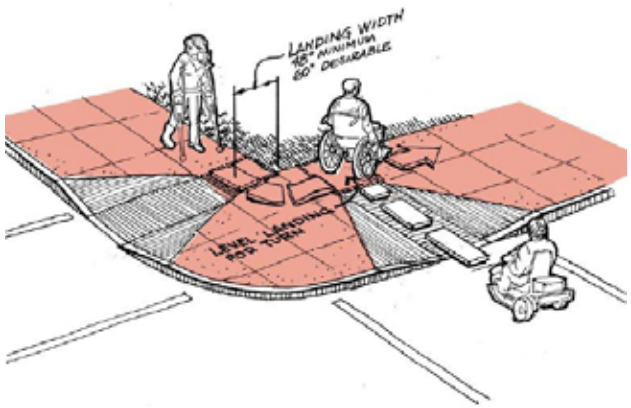
The area around Tattnall Square Park needs to ensure that all entrances and exits into the park are accessible to people of all abilities. Placement of entrances and exits need to be strategic to be most cost effective. The stairs at the intersection of College Street and College Place is a major area of concern and needs to be addressed. Our paths of travel in our community should reflect the community values of it's history and respect for elders and children. Current street treatments are not in line with the community's values. The current street designs around Tattnall Square Park encourage speeding through the intersections. Pedestrians lack a crosswalk at College Street and Coleman Avenue. Attention needs to be given to all the street crossings to ensure the crossings are highly visible by adding white striping along the sides of the crosswalk at all four corners of the park and creating a raised midblock crossing from Alexander II Elementary School into the park. Street treatments should reflect our values. This means that we plan and design our communities so that we support residents across the entire life span.



01

02

HOW?
To Ensure ADA Compliance



03

Through the design and planning phases it is imperative that ADA requirements are being considered and met. This is a federal law so it is very important to get our city streets in order to support all residents. To learn more on the most current policies go to www.ada.gov.

01 The stairs at this intersection do not meet ADA regulations and the pedestrian right of way is not maintained. There is also no accessible path of travel for all abilities on this edge of the park and the Oglethorpe edge.

02 Different materials can be used to make crossings more visible day and night.

03 Walking audits with disability awareness and advocacy groups is a great way of documenting inadequacies.

D Right Sized Streets:
Encourage 20 to 30 MPH Speeds in City

Envision from this...

01

03

to this.

02

04

01 Oglethorpe Street can be re-striped by marking the travel lanes down to 10 feet and adding bicycle lanes in both directions. Bike lanes should be at least 5 feet wide and seamless. Thick striping and regular markings remind drivers to anticipate cyclists. Bike lanes have added benefits to helping slow the street and provide a buffer to pedestrians from moving traffic.

02 Fairhope, Alabama does a nice job of right-sizing travel lanes when re-striping.

03 Adams Street can narrow travel lanes by creating bike lanes, on-street parking and through adding tree wells.

04 Bicycle lanes with bold striping transition into a sharrowed street.

HOW?
Encourage 20 to 30 MPH Speeds:

Fewer than one-third of drivers go the speed limit on urban and suburban arterials. Therefore, the design of our roadways must be consistent with the target speed desired. Design features that have been found to affect operating speeds:

- ***Horizontal and Vertical Curvature*** — A tight curve radius has a greater impact on operating speed than any cross-section or roadside element.
- ***Sight Distance*** — As sight distance decreases, so do operating speeds.
- ***Street Trees*** — Street trees in planting strips have a traffic calming benefit.
- ***Lane Widths*** — Narrower lane widths are associated with lower speeds.
- ***Total Roadway Widths*** — Narrower roadway widths are associated with lower operating speeds.
- ***Access Density*** — Higher density of access points is associated with lower operating speeds.
- ***Signal Density*** — Higher signal density is associated with lower operating speeds.
- ***Median*** — Roadways without medians have lower speeds than roadways with medians.
- ***On-Street Parking*** — On-street parking leads to lower speeds, due to side friction

between moving and passing vehicles.

- ***Curbs*** — Speeds appear to be lower on streets with curbs than streets without curbs.
- ***Pedestrian Activity*** — Speeds are lower on roadways with higher pedestrian activity.
- ***Roadside Development*** — Speeds are lower in residential areas than commercial areas. Building setbacks also influence speed.

Wide travel lanes encourage faster driving. Adding a colorized bike lane, higher intensity crosswalk markings and increased signage can assist all modes in recognizing the parts of the street, other users and how to respond. The goal should be to reduce traffic speeds so that there is less speeding between traffic lights and improve corridor efficiency through new intersection treatments. Roundabouts, mini circles and traffic calming features can move cars through an area with lower speeds but improved efficiency.

Source: Smart Transportation Guide, Planning and Designing Highways and Streets that Support Sustainable and Livable Communities. Chapter 6. Designing the Roadway
http://www.state.nj.us/transportation/community/mobility/pdf/smarttransportationguidebook2008.pdf

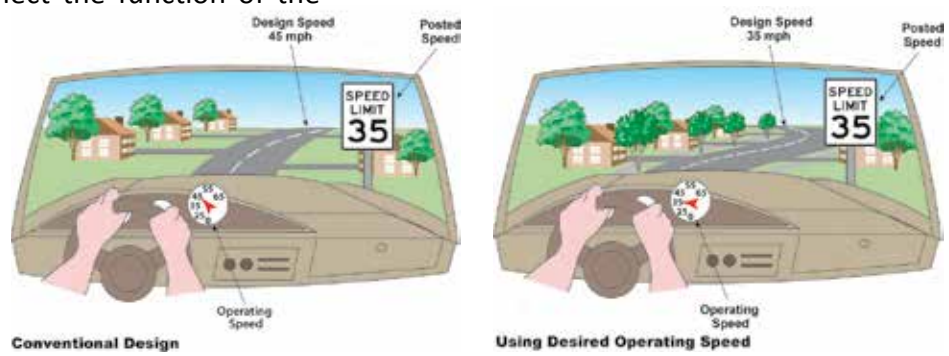
WHY?

Encourage 20 to 30 MPH Speeds:

A person's decision to walk is influenced by many factors, including distance, perceived safety and comfort, convenience, and visual interest of the route. Pedestrians feel exposed and vulnerable when walking directly adjacent to a high-speed travel lane. Vehicle noise, exhaust and the sensation of passing vehicles reduce pedestrian comfort. Factors that improve pedestrian comfort include a separation from moving traffic and a reduction in speed. In walkable urban environments, a buffer zone that improves pedestrian comfort can be achieved through furnishings, landscaping, bike lanes and on-street parking.

Also known as the "desired operating speed" of a street, "target speed" is the speed desired on the roadway to ensure that all modes (vehicular traffic, transit, freight/delivery, pedestrians and bicyclists) can operate efficiently, effectively, safely and with enjoyment. Designing to a target speed means including only those design elements that best reflect the function of the roadway and its land uses. A general practice in the transportation profession has been to set design speeds higher than the target speed limit. It is now recognized that such actions tend to induce greater speeds, which can cause a significant rise in crashes, especially to the most vulnerable roadway users. Urban area design speeds should match the desired target speed. A lower target speed is a key characteristic of thoroughfares in walkable, mixed use, traditional urban areas. Macon-Bibb's major arterials surrounding Tattnall Square Park have the poor walking conditions due to higher traffic volumes, high traffic speeds, wider streets, and complex intersections.

Selection of an appropriate target speed is based on a number of factors and reasonable driver expectations. Factors include transition from higher- to lower-speed roadways, terrain, intersection spacing, access to adjacent land, type of roadway median, presence of curb parking and level of pedestrian activity. AASHTO's *A Guide for Achieving Flexibility in Highway Design* provides information on selection of speed.[01]



01 The images show the difference between designing for the desired operating speed.

E Placemaking:
Encourage an age-friendly community through designing an inclusive sense of place

01

The corner of Adams Street and Coleman Avenue has many well designed features including accessible pathways leading into the park and down the streets' edges. The corner is not only a gateway into the park, but also Mercer University and Mercer Village. It is also the location of the Macon-Bibb County Senior Citizens Center. This corner is an ideal site for a placemaking project. Observations and recommendations from this report can begin to create the dialogue and next steps for slowing the streets and strengthening connections for all our citizens into the vibrant College Hill area. The College Hill Alliance and Friend's of Tattnall Square Park have put a lot of great work into planning new features for the park and surrounding area. The following recommendations by participants of the workshop should be shared with these groups to strengthen their plans and create a more inclusive sense of place. These include:

02

- More seating and movable seating at the corner
- Defining this corner as a center of activity by working with individuals and businesses to support a food kiosk, a fresh food vendor or daily farmer's market
- Building Complete Streets
- Addressing parking by turning most of the off-street parking into on-street parking. On-street parking will honor the park and reduce the heat, ozone, and affects on health due to the gray matter of parking lots, which can be turned into another node of activity. At least 15% of the parking space at the Senior Center should be dedicated towards landscape architecture
- Commissioning local artists to help enliven bus stops, utility boxes, and other features
- Resolve issues of industrial trash receptacles
- Add more street trees

01 Envision what this area can become by implementing better street treatments.

02 Adams Street and Coleman Avenue have the start to a strong corner.

HOW?

To *Define Place Through Place-based Planning*

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Transportation Initiatives,
Project for Public Spaces
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Place-based planning shifts the focus of all planning and investment decisions away from individual projects and towards a more holistic approach to solving mobility and community design issues. A focus on "place" creates a dialog to which everyone can contribute, as opposed to a discipline-driven processes that can be both complex and intimidating. A focus on place unites disciplines and residents alike to partner together to achieve shared goals. By bringing many disciplines together, place-based planning produces solutions that collectively solve multiple problems with greater results at lower costs. The goal is to restore confidence and create pride in community and neighborhoods. Most importantly, place-based planning allows a community to maintain its identify while confirming a unified vision.

Place-based planning allows everyone to contribute. It involves residents and stakeholders working side by side with subject matter experts. Since placemaking engages the local stakeholders in identifying their values, their sense of important places and their ideas on how to evolve key concepts, it steers future growth from formulaic growth that tends to erode a community's sense of place. Place-based planning helps communities protect who they are and use future growth to reinforce their vision.

Placemaking is a resident-driven planning process where the community is the expert in defining the vision. Subject matter experts use their skills to facilitate the planning and design processes. A richer, more livable plan results since it goes beyond modern smart growth planning. In this way, grassroots input informs the experts on what the town wants to become, instead of the experts informing the town on what they should become.

The Power of 10

Place based planning begins with the Power of 10 – a tool where stakeholders assess the assets and under-performing places within the core area. Through a combination of presentations, small group work sessions, mapping exercises, and group conversation, workshops lead to a plan that stakeholders support. During the process, stakeholders identify the best, worst, and highest opportunity places. Then, they think through how to create substantive physical and social connections between existing spaces, the strategic creation of new places, and how energy can be generated by creating a network of destinations.

The Power of 10 is a concept that founder Gary Toth and his team at Project for Public Spaces (PPS) uses to initiate place-based planning. A community needs a number of great places in order to enliven it. The Power of 10 offers an easy framework that motivates residents and stakeholders in how to revitalize central villages. It shows that by starting efforts at the smallest scale, a community can accomplish big things. The concept also provides something tangible to strive for and helps communities visualize what it takes to thrive. At the heart of the Power of 10 is the idea that any great place needs to offer at least 10 things to do or 10 reasons to be there. This could include a place to sit, playgrounds, art, music, food, historical or cultural experiences, and people to meet. Building on the Power of 10, the community moves into a deep place-based planning process that draws on multiple talents across many disciplines in order to plan and design to the community vision. Learn more at: www.pps.org

WHY?

To Define Place Through Place-based Planning

Placemaking allows the community to envision and act together to create lasting places that are safe, friendly, and used by all.

Imagine what we can do together

from this...

01

03

to this.

02

04

Or honoring what once was...

05

by restoring to this.

06

01 The current path through Tattnall Square Park.
02 Birmingham Alabama has addressed their stormwater and open space needs with Railroad Avenue Park.
03 Tattnall Square Park's center that is an ideal location for placemaking.
04 Citygarden Art Park in St. Louis Missouri has created different edges that act as siting areas.
05 This historical image of Tattnall Square Park shows the water feature that once was located in the park.
06 Today the water feature may look different and act as a space the fuses the movement and interaction of art, people, and place like Citygarden Art Park in St. Louis, MO.

NEXT STEPS 100-DAY : CHALLENGE

The Significance of 100 Days

Focusing on a 100-day action plan allows you to accomplish the following:

- Identify critical concerns and prioritize them
- Motivate others with reasonable goals and tasks
- Ensure that milestones are met
- Keep the group motivated
- Build confidence with early wins
- Confirm that you are working with the right people
- Build on successes
- Schedule review and refinement of mission, goals and tasks

How Does Change Happen?

A project is more likely to succeed if motivated individuals set a course to accomplish their goals immediately. Early successes provide the hand- and toe-holds needed to pull the group from one achievement to the next.

The 100-Day Challenge sets goals that can be accomplished within 100 days to show a genuine commitment to active living. All change begins by asking one question: What can I do? Each of us shapes the built environment we find ourselves in, either through active participation in decision making, or by leaving decisions up to others.

Quality of life is directly affected by the quality of the built environment, especially the completeness of our transportation systems. Streets are attractive and safe for all users, or they are not. Streets encourage a variety of transportation options, including walking and bicycling, or they limit choices. And your community either encourages aging in place or contributes to social isolation.

- You recognize that what you are doing is not working
- You form a group to generate ideas, build support and learn
- The group sets a vision and the mission, goals and tasks to support this vision
- You share this vision with others, along with the specific goals and tasks that guide activities
- You do something and you encourage others to do something
- You share your successes with others and this motivates them
- Encouraged that change is possible, others join the group in moving the movement
- You refine your mission, goals and tasks to keep them current

In his book *Leading Change*, Professor John Kotter identifies eight steps for effecting change, provided on the following page.

Professor John Kotter's 8 Steps for Effecting Change

Eight-Step Process for Leading Change	
Step 1:	**Establishing a Sense of Urgency** Identify and discuss crises, potential crises or major opportunities
Step 2:	**Creating the Guiding Coalition** Assemble a group with enough power to lead the change effort Encourage the group to work as a team
Step 3:	**Developing a Change Vision** Create a vision to help direct the change effort Develop strategies for achieving that vision
Step 4:	**Communicating the Vision** Use every vehicle possible to communicate the new vision and strategies Teach new behaviors by the example of the Guiding Coalition
Step 5:	**Empowering Broad-based Action** Remove obstacles to change Change systems or structures that seriously undermine the vision Encourage the risk-taking and nontraditional ideas, activities, and actions
Step 6:	**Generating Short-term Wins** Plan for visible performance improvements Create those improvements Recognize and reward [those] involved in the improvements
Step 7:	**Never Letting Up** Use increased credibility to change systems, structures and policies that don't fit the vision Hire, promote, and develop [those] who can implement the vision Reinvigorate the process with new projects, themes, and change agents
Step 8:	**Incorporating Changes into the Culture** Articulate the connections between the new behaviors and organizational success Develop the means to ensure leadership development and succession

Source: Leading Change by John Kotter, Harvard University Business School, www.kotterinternational.com

The following conditions help determine an active living project's success:

- Leadership: Leaders who inspire collaboration to identify and accomplish goals.
- Motivated Teammates: Individuals with a can-do spirit who are eager to work together.
- Actionable Strategies: Identification of the tasks in support of a goal, with individuals to take on specific tasks and a time frame for completion;
- Early Successes: Projects that allow for immediate successes to keep the group motivated and to build confidence.

Following the walking audit, workshop participants gathered in small groups to discuss strategies to improve active living and make the Tattnall Square area more age-friendly. As priorities emerged, the WALC Institute team introduced the concept of the 100-Day Challenge: goals that can be met within 100 days to demonstrate the community's ability to acquire resources and to work together toward a goal. The following priorities were established:

- Share the report from the AARP Active Living Workshop with Mayor Reichert, Chairman Hart and their staff. Engage in conversations with them regarding the key findings and recommendations and how these concepts not only affect the study area, but also can be applied to other city-county initiatives, such as the 2nd Street Corridor Project.

- Share the report with the College Hill Corridor Commission (CHCC). Participants were concerned about: maintaining inclusion of the aging population in and around Tattnall Square Park; how the current master plan and designs supported creating an age-friendly community and whether these plans include treatments that encourage accessibility to all users; the need to help the CHCC get funding and communicate the benefit of roundabouts; the need to include the needs of Macon-Bibb County Senior Citizen Center residents and other elderly residents in the neighborhood; and how to move from action to implementation.

- Organize a meeting with key stakeholders to go over findings and recommendations from this report and begin to draft needed revisions to current area master plans and design documents to ensure ADA compliance is being met and that the area will encourage and support use by all ages and all abilities.

- Organize and implement a model project. A model project could be taking the corner of Adams Street and Coleman Avenue and adding more seating and movable seating area by having a food kiosk or book sharing kiosk. Or, it may be addressing the issue of the trash receptacles. A model project will act as a catalyst in moving needed street and park improvements forward. It will show the commitment of the community to take action and implement improvements for a more age-friendly Tattnall Square Park. Improvements don't have to take months or years of planning. The "Better Block" project is a demonstration tool that encourages communities to engage in rapid urban revitalization projects. Learn more at www.betterblock.org. Also learn more about Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper improvements at http://www.pps.org/reference/lighter-quicker-cheaper-2-2/

The WALC Institute team supports these priorities as the community's 100-Day Challenge and endorses them as important actions to make the area more age-friendly and thus supportive of active living.

NEXT STEPS • 1-30 DAYS • Share this Report with Mayor Reichert & Chariman Hart

01

02

Mayor Reichert, Chairman Hart and their staff took part in AARP Active Living Workshop. They have expressed interest in the outcome of the activities. A great first step is sharing the findings of this report with their offices and discussing the main concerns of participants.

Participants' main concerns were:

- Lack of sidewalks and access on College Street and Oglethorpe Street into the park
- Tennis Courts, and whether this is the right location and amount. It is important to honor and remember history with one or two courts that are more "open" feeling to the public, but get the correct use for today's people in the park
- Surface parking lot located in park is not good use of space
- Streets around Tattnall Square Park need traffic calming measures and complete streets, such as roundabouts, road diets, bike lanes, and pedestrian crossing medians —even if there is a bicycle criterium once a year.
- Placemaking on the corners and within the park
- City's enforcement of trash receptacles and replacing with more aesthetically pleasing, permanent and human-scaled receptacles
- More seating options on edges and within the park
- Aging in Place initiatives for College Hill Corridor and neighborhoods.

Mayor Reichert and Chairman Hart have made a commitment to work toward combing government services as the City of Macon and Bibb County merge into one government. They both advocate and work towards "cleaning up" the community.

" We need to recognize and counteract negative comments about our community and come together as a COMMUNITY to show unity. We need to support and commit to community projects that need our help. We encourage you to 'THINK COMMUNITY!' To come up with ways to include your business, your organizations, your family and yourself in making our community a better place for all of us."

01 Mayor Reichert participates in the Active Living Workshop.
02 Chairman Hart actively listening during the Active Living Workshop.

NEXT STEPS 1-30 DAYS • Share this Report with the College Hill Corridor Commission

In 2007, a group of Mercer University students formed the College Hill Corridor Commission (CHCC) and in 2009 completed a College Hill Corridor/Mercer Village Master Plan from the opportunities they saw in their city for attracting and retaining creative young professionals—Generation Y—the second largest generation in American History. The CHCC is a diverse group of volunteers committed to working with stakeholders to promote and improve physical, cultural and social connections between Downtown Macon and the historic neighborhoods surrounding Mercer University. The Alliance administers the implementation of the College Hill Corridor/Mercer Village Master Plan and works specifically to foster neighborhood revitalization through business recruitment and retention, lifestyle enhancement, and by catalyzing commercial and residential real estate development that strengthens the historic character of College Hill. Funded by a three-year, $2 million grant from the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, the College Hill Corridor/Mercer Village Master Plan is an excellent, information-rich document. The Master Plan identifies key goals:

- Create an urban design framework to guide future growth and investment along the Corridor;
- Calm traffic and encourage alternative modes of transportation including walking and bicycling;
- Respect and honor the Corridor's rich past;
- Improve open space;
- Improve the desirability of Macon as a place to live, work, visit, and do business;
- Develop an implementation strategy to guide reinvestment;
- Position the Corridor to access funding resourced and invite public and private investment;
- Build consensus around ideas for the future, and get the community and others excited about their collective vision for the College Hill Corridor.

Statistics show a resurgence into the urban areas. Not only are Generation Y demanding and choosing to live in vibrant, compact, and walkable communities full of economic, social, and recreational opportunities so are baby boomers. The baby boom generation remains the largest demographic bloc in the United States. At approximately 77 million Americans, they are fully one-quarter of the population. With the leading edge of the boomers now approaching sixty-five years old, the group is finding that their suburban houses are too big. Suburban houses can be socially isolating, especially as aging eyes and slower reflexes make driving everywhere less comfortable. Freedom for many in this generation means living in walkable, accessible communities with convenient transit linkages and good public services like libraries, cultural activities, and health care.

The neighborhood surrounding Tattnall Square Park is an ideal demonstration area for Macon-Bibb to show to the greater community, state, nation, and world how to effectively work with residents, businesses, organizations, politicians, and other stakeholders to create an age-friendly community.

There is a need to share this report with the College Hill Corridor Commission and work together to ensure new development and suggestions in the Master Plan reflect all ages —all demographics of Macon-Bibb.

Contact:
Patrick Madison

Patrick is the Executive Director of the College Hill Alliance. He has a 35-plus-year career in urban development. Patrick is very interested in the recommendations for roundabouts and other street calming treatments, as well as working with stakeholders to communicate and market the need for such improvements.

patrick@collegehillmacon.com
phone: 478.301.2019

NEXT STEPS • 31-60 DAYS • Organize a Meeting with Key Stakeholders to Review the College Hill Corridor/Mercer Village Master Plan with the Findings from this Report

Innovation comes through collaboration and sharing of resources. After sharing the report with the Mayor Reichert, Chairman Hart, their staff and the College Hill Alliance organize a meeting with theses folks and other key stakeholders to form a group that will work as a multidisciplinary team to redefine designs within the College Hill Corridor/Mercer Village Master Plan to ensure the streets and other design features are being built with an age-friendly focus. Other key stakeholders to include in this meeting and share findings from this report with include the following individuals who were present at the Active Living Workshop.

Key Stakeholders
To connect with:

Julia Wood
Director of Donor Services of the Community Foundation of Central Georgia.
jwood@cfcga.org

Dr. Heather Bowman Cutway is a resident of the corridor and a Biology professor at Mercer University. She's turned her interest in the environment into grants, such as: the Oglethorpe Re-leaf and the Corridor Re-leaf. "If you have a good idea, there are small bits of money available to get it off the ground. That way, if you see one of those little problems in your neighborhood, and you think, 'Hey, that wouldn't be too hard to fix,' you have a platform to get it started. Otherwise it's just a problem that stays a problem."
cutway_hb@mercer.edu

Andrew Silver is a resident of the corridor and an English professor at Mercer University. He's turned his interest in the community and environment into leading student-run service-learning projects and plays an active role in the Friends of Tattnall Square Park. Friends of Tattnall Square Park is organizing a project called "Cooling the Square", which 100 trees will be planed in the park - the shared living room of the community. The "friends" have already painted the gazebo, have a strong relationship with the city's parks and Recreation Department and will be catalysts to bring people together to nurture the park for generations to come.
Silver_A@Mercer.edu

Alex Morrison
Executive Director of the Urban Development Authority. He was one of the four Mercer students who helped launch the College Hill Corridor initiative. "We can create bigger economic impact into the park through ensuring that our streets make sense. Our greatest tool towards implementation is that we can articulate this. "
Amorrison@macon-camber.com

Key Stakeholders
To connect with:

Mary Wimberly works at the Neighborhood Association and identified as being very interested in helping move these efforts further from action to implementation.
whmberlyred@hotmail.com

Jean Hagood is a citizen activist who took part in the Active Living Workshop and had many ideas, passion and a get-it-done spirit that should be harnessed.
jeanhagood@cox.net
phone: 478.474.3533

Jacquita White Blount is the Executive Director for Evercare Hospice & Palliative Care. She expressed her interest and enthusiasm in being involved as a volunteer as the Macon-Bibb Age-Friendly Communites moves forward.
jacquita_blount@uhc.com
phone: 478.297.3342

Rhoda Carswell is a citizen activist who took part in the Active Living Workshop and had many ideas, passion and a get-it-done spirit that should be harnessed.
rhodajcarswell@bellsouth.net
phone: 478.718.6534

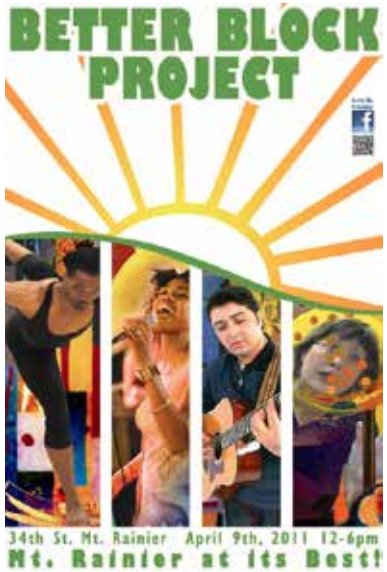
Dona Moore is the Senior Center Director for the Macon-Bibb County Senior Citizen Center located on the corner of Adams Street and Coleman Avenue. This senior center is operated by the City of Macon Parks and Recreation Department.
DMoore@cbi.mgacoxmail.com
phone: 478.751.2790

NEXT STEPS 61-100 DAYS • Organize and Implement a Model Project

After engaging interested partners in reviewing current park design plans the group can identify a park corner, a street section or area within the park to begin to take action and implement a model project based off recommendations and findings of this report and the group's discussion and revisions to existing plans.

A model project will act as a catalyst in moving needed street and park improvements forward. It will show the commitment of the community to take action and implement improvements for a more age-friendly Tattnall Square Park.

Improvements don't have to take months or years of planning. The "Better Block" project is a demonstration tool that encourages communities to engage in rapid urban revitalization projects. Projects include creating pocket parks, outdoor dining areas, farmer's market venues and other activities aimed at greening spaces. Transforming under-utilized spaces into vibrant places takes vision. Macon-Bibb has a strong vision for making Tattnall Square Park and the College Hill Corridor into a vibrant, age-friendly and livable community. With the depth of commitment and leadership a model project will not only transform a corner or support the placement of a roundabout, but will create a long term investment. It will also inspire the momentum for other needed improvements to make the park and it's surrounding streets into a place that all ages can enjoy.



Learn about Better Block at:
http://www.betterblock.org

Rosslyn, VA transformed an empty space into a vibrant place by painting colorful dots on the blacktop and adding rocking chairs and other furniture.

Better Block OKC a 'coming out party' for Millenial Generation in Oklahoma City.

Concluding Thoughts

Quite simply put, the values of a community are expressed in the thoughtful planning and design of its streets. Cities that accommodate walkers, bicyclists, transit, automobiles and freight fundamentally understand the role of cities: to maximize exchange. But thoughtful planning must have as its purpose the collective happiness and prosperity of all people. With this focus, local economies blossom. Walkability scales transportation planning to the human foot. A focus on walkability is a great equalizer because we soon see the social inequities that the built environment reinforces.

Dear Friends,

We must change the way we approach transportation planning to ensure our communities are desirable places to live, learn, work, and play. We drive too much; we walk too little. What was once natural is now unnatural. The City of Macon and Bibb County have recently become a consolidated governance and now joining as partners with AARP's Network of Age-Friendly Communities have taken the first steps in progressive and proactive planning to ensure that the community is designed as an inclusive and accessible environment that encourages active and healthy aging for all. Macon-Bibb will quickly become a model for all American communities. The very heart of age-friendly communities is inclusiveness, equality and giving everyone the freedom to age with dignity and respect. Macon-Bibb has the leadership of it's elected officials and citizens, spirit, and drive to take Tattnall Square Park and transform the area through safer streets, complete streets, accessible streets, and define the park as a destination for all to come and celebrate this historic urban oasis. Elected leaders and residents recognize that integrating transportation and land use planning protects resources, improves health, encourages living in place, and provides opportunities for residents to interact.

The good news is that the challenges we face are opportunities. This technical report provides guidance as you take steps towards a walkable, livable, healthier, happier and age-friendly community. In Tattnall Square Park, immediate next steps include reviewing the College Hill Corridor/Mercer Hill Master Plan and working with residents, the Senior Center and the College Hill Alliance to make amendments, assist with grant applications for funding matches, education campaigns and civic engagement process to implement a demonstration project. It is time to focus on embracing the future with a unified vision that respects the past. By using the strongest, most effective and rewarding methods for directing change, working with AARP Associate State Director Karen Cooper, AARP Key Volunteer Myrtle Habersham, and Macon-Bibb elected officials and residents are sure to complete their 100 –Day challenge.

May the winds of change bring much good to you, and through you. All the best.

Dan Burden,
Executive Director, WALC Institute

Active Living Toolbox

Contents:

1. *Plan for Pedestrians*
2. *Implement Complete Streets Policy*
3. *Build Complete Streets*
4. *Use Street Treatments to Encourage Active Transportation*
5. *Choose Environmentally Friendly Features*
6. *Engage Residents in Finding Solutions*
7. *Take Them to the Streets*
8. *Visioning Versus Hearings and Process*
9. *Set Ground Rules for Facilitators*
10. *Do More than Translate*
11. *Learn From Elders and Children*
12. *Work Effectively with Others*
13. *Share Successes*
14. *Research Funding Sources for Active Transportation*

1. Plan for Pedestrians

Walkable communities outperform car-oriented communities economically. Nearly everyone, for at least some portion of every day, is a pedestrian. This is why pedestrian planning matters. Pedestrian master planning establishes the policies, programs, design criteria, and projects that will further enhance pedestrian safety, comfort, and access in a community. Through the pedestrian master planning efforts, a community will have environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable transportation systems.

A pedestrian master plan helps communities to:

- Review existing plans, policies, guidelines and codes to determine whether inherent conflicts exist within these documents that might impact the continuity of pedestrian infrastructure across the cities' borders.
- Build a toolbox and best practices that inform pedestrian planning. Tools can include performance methods and monitoring that functions within the area.
- Propose and refine treatments to ensure the integrity of the pedestrian network and to provide clear messaging to users about pedestrian rights and responsibilities.
- Perform field research to identify conflicts, especially noting conditions such as sidewalk gaps and the distribution of existing pedestrian facilities.
- Analyze needs and demand based on information gathered, allowing a broader under-standing of patterns, behaviors and origins and destinations.
- Perform a security analysis because people will not walk if they feel that they must navigate through an area with no activity or "eyes on the street."
- Determine where they need to add shade to streets and sidewalks, because if you want people to walk in all temperatures, it's necessary to provide environments that are comfortable for walking.
- Develop criteria for ranking, prioritizing and implementing projects for maximum impact and to better support current initiatives.
- Develop funding strategies that might reduce the burden of improvements.

Resources

The Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center (PBIC) is a national clearinghouse for information about health and safety, engineering, advocacy, education, enforcement, access, and mobility for pedestrians (including transit users) and bicyclists. Model pedestrian plans are available at: http://www.walkinginfo.org/develop/sample-plans.cfm

Pedestrian Master Planning focuses on pedestrian safety, comfort and access in a community.

2. Implement Complete Streets Policy

A Complete Streets policy ensures choices to the community by making walking, bicycling and taking public transportation convenient, easy and safe. Changing policy so that transportation systems consider the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists and transit users means that people of all ages and abilities are included in the planning and design processes. Land use and transportation policy can either contribute to or detract from community building. When thoughtfully integrated, land use and transportation policies and strategies can jointly preserve and even enhance natural and cultural resources and create better built environments that are walkable, livable and sustainable.

On May 1, 2012 the City of Macon passed a resolution adopting Complete Streets Policy. There are four key steps for successful implementation: 1) Restructure procedures to accommodate all users on every project; 2) Develop new design policies and guides; 3) Offer workshops and other training opportunities to planners and engineers; and 4) Institute better ways to measure performance and collect data on how well the streets are serving all users. These implementation steps are guided by ten elements of a comprehensive Complete Streets Policy, as the National Complete Streets Coalition has identified.

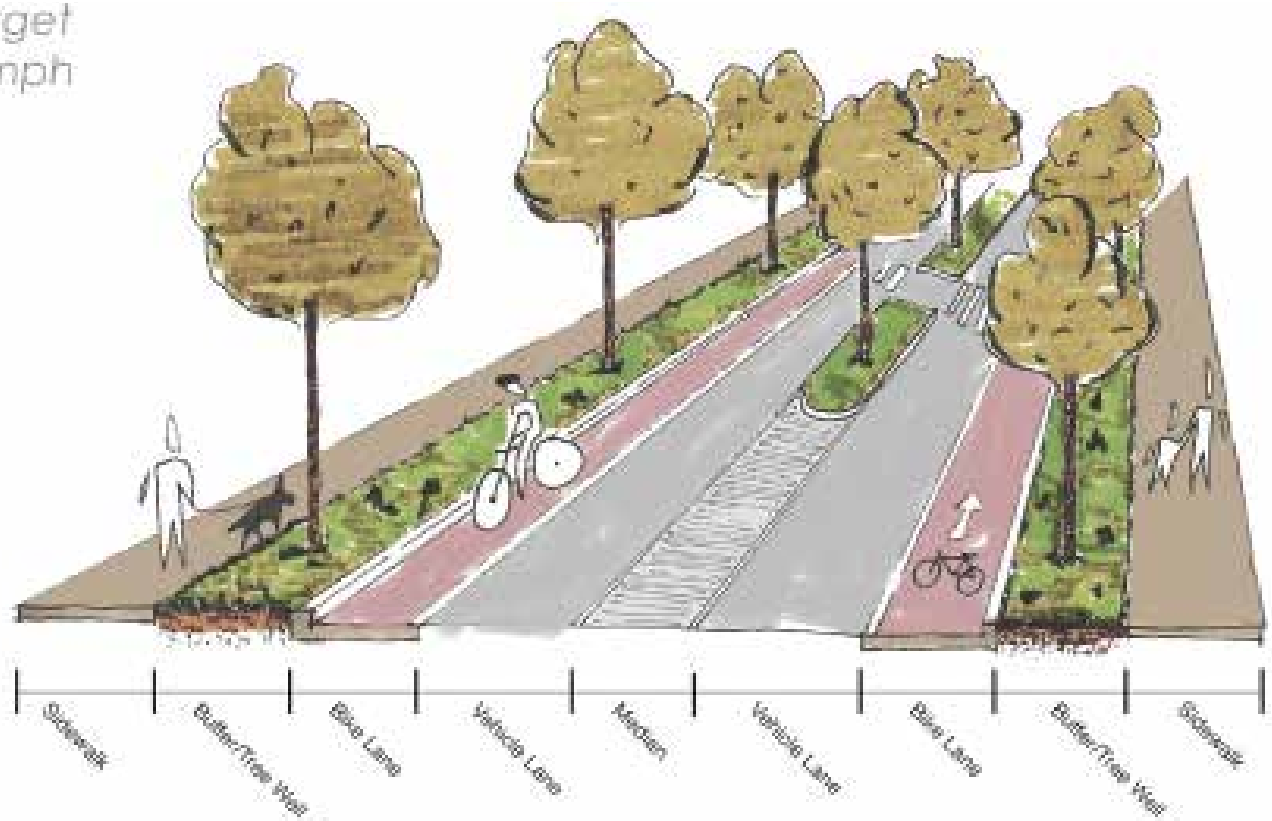
- Includes a vision for how and why the community wants to complete its streets
- Specifies that 'all users' includes pedestrians, bicyclists and transit passengers of all ages and abilities, as well as trucks, buses, emergency vehicles, and automobiles.
- Encourages street connectivity and aims to create a comprehensive, integrated, connected network for all modes.
- Is understood by all agencies to cover all roads.
- Applies to both new and retrofit projects, including design, planning, maintenance, and operations, for the entire right of way.
- Makes any exceptions specific and sets a clear procedure that requires high-level approval of exceptions.
- Directs the use of the latest and best design criteria and guidelines while recognizing the need for flexibility in balancing user needs.
- Directs that Complete Streets solutions will complement the context of the community.
- Establishes performance standards with measurable outcomes.

National Complete Streets Coalition at: http://www.completestreets.org/complete-streets-fundamentals/resources/

A photo-visualization of a Complete Street created by the WALC Institute for AARP Georgia.

3. Build Complete Streets

Designing for Target Speed 25 to 35 mph



Trees: A vertical wall and buffer
Tall trees of a species appropriate for the area are spaced 15 to 25 feet apart. The vertical wall helps calm traffic and encourages lower vehicle speeds.

Buffer: Four to eight feet
If the buffer includes trees, they should be set back from the curb at least four feet and the total buffer should be at least six feet.

Bike lane: At least six feet
To function well, bike lanes should be at least six feet wide.

Wide stripes
Mark bike lanes with thermoplastic stripes eight to twelve inches wide.

Median widths vary
Medians typically are six to eight feet wide but can vary to allow for landscaping, maintenance and adequate "refuge" for pedestrians in crossings.

Vehicle lanes
Lane width analysis indicates that narrower lanes are associated with fewer crash frequencies. Ten foot travel lanes reinforce a 25-35 mph design speed.

Designed and operated to enable safe access for all users, a Complete Street considers the needs of all users: pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, freight and transit riders of all ages and abilities. Learn more at: www.completestreets.org

4. Use Street Treatments to Encourage Active Transportation

Sidewalk Design

Sidewalks require high levels of design and care. It is within the protected spaces of a sidewalk where people move freely, but also spend time engaging others and enjoying their public space. Sidewalks work best when they are fully buffered from moving traffic. Color, texture, street furniture and other materials can distinguish functional areas of sidewalks. When building a sidewalk, contractors should be advised that utilizing trowel cuts, rather than saw cuts, creates a better surface for wheelchairs and wheeled devices. Whether for decorative purposes or to allow for sidewalk expansion, the goal is to keep the surface level and to avoid a bumpy ride for wheeled users.

Sidewalks have three parts: the shy zone, the furniture zone and the walk/talk zone.

Curb Extensions

Curb extensions are a nearly universal tool for school areas. In transforming overly wide streets, curb extensions (also known as bulb outs, elephant ears and nibs) bring down right turning speeds, identify important crossings, and make it much easier for motorists to see children and for children to see motorists. When used in a series, curb extensions can significantly bring motorist speeds to acceptable levels. Curb extensions can be used at intersections, mid-block, inside of parking strips (tree wells) and other locations. Although many curb extensions are kept plain in appearance, at the entry to a neighborhood, they can be landscaped to serve as attractive gateways.

A curb extension in Birmingham, AL shortens the crossing distance for pedestrians

Crossing Markings

Crossings should be well placed and located where there is a strong desire to cross, sight distances are good, and speeds are low. The use of materials to create attractive streetscape features can add beauty, function and a sense of place. Each functional part of a street – parking, crossings, curb extensions, lane narrowing and plantings – should be designed to add to the aesthetics, character and integrity of the street. Cities must maintain crossings and note when they become faded. Volunteers can help in this surveying effort.

Crossings must be located where there is a strong desire to cross and where sight distances are good

Signage allows users to anticipate one another

Pedestrian refuge islands buffer pedestrians from traffic, allow crossings in stages and angle pedestrians correctly to face traffic.

A raised mid-block crossing in Cambridge, MA helps motorists see pedestrians in deep shadow

Crosswalk Signs

As a general rule, the higher the volume and speed of traffic, the more essential it is to use brighter, wider more visible and durable signing. The most recent version of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), and other aids, should be consulted as a starting point. When possible, "double sign" school signs on all approaches. This can be done when medians are used, and on narrower streets, by signing both sides of the street. Sign locations are important. Place signs (and lighting) together, and place signs where they are highly visible and where you anticipate crossings.

Pedestrian Refuge Islands

Pedestrian refuge islands are one of the best tools for simplifying the crossing of wide streets. Used with curb extensions, they get pedestrians out beyond parked cars and other visual obstructions. Crossing islands are used on all categories of streets, and they have their highest return on investment when they create more courteous yielding behaviors by motorists. Well designed crossing islands achieve yielding rates above 80 percent. Many other tools, like Rapid Flash Beacons, or raised crossings, are used when it is necessary to increase yielding behavior.

Raised Midblock Crossing

Raised midblock crossings are used between intersections, typically when blocks are long, or in other locations where speeds are higher than desired, or where sight distances are poor. Raised midblock crossings have many advantages, especially due to their ability to maintain speeds at 15-20mph 24 hours a day. Raised crossings can be used in all climates, including snow country. The grade change is generally 1:16 to 1:20 when snow and ice are involved, but 1:12 in non-snow country. Color is often used. Trees and other landscaping are important for detection, and for added neighborhood acceptance.

Raised Crossing

Raised crossings are not only used in midblock locations, they are used at intersections. They can be used at right turn channelized islands, or at regular intersections. Crossings are designed to restrict all through speeds to 15-20 mph. Raised crossings at intersections can be used in snow country. The grade change is generally 1:16 to 1:20 when snow and ice are involved, but 1:12 in non-snow country. Color is often used. Features such as bollards, paver stones, colorized concrete or colorized asphalt are often specified. Raised crossings at intersections are used widely in snow cities such as Stamford, CT and Cambridge, MA.

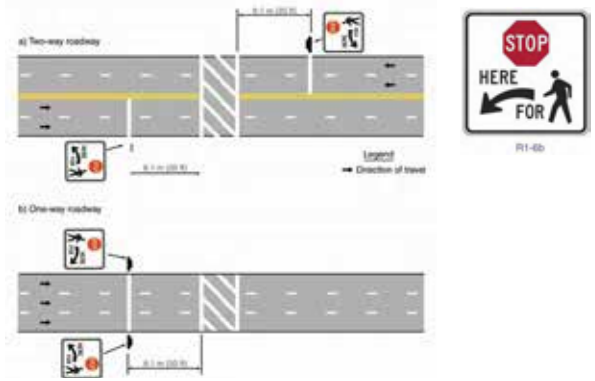
The use of color and texture informs both drivers and pedestrians to anticipate one another

Request Flashing Warning Beacons

A flashing beacon is a traffic control signal that operates in a flashing mode (flash rate is typically one flash per second). A common application is to add a flashing amber signal to the top of a standard pedestrian sign to provide warning of a pedestrian crossing. In some cases, pedestrian detection is used to activate the beacons. Detection can be either passive or active. For flashing beacons with active detection, a pedestrian must press a push-button. For flashing beacons with passive detection, there are a number of options including bollards with motion sensors. The beacon can be constructed using solar power to simplify installation.

Advance Stop Lines at Uncontrolled Marked Crosswalks

Numerous studies have shown that the use of advance stop or yield lines at uncontrolled marked crosswalks in conjunction with “Stop Here for Pedestrians” signs can reduce the incidence of multiple threat crashes. Multiple threat crashes are common on multi-lane roads when a driver in one lane yields to a pedestrian, and a driver in the adjacent lane fails to stop. The MUTCD allows for the use of advance yield lines at unsignalized midblock crosswalks.



MDSHA Figure 3B-15 (modified): Examples of Stop Lines at unsignalized midblock crosswalks and the accompanying sign.

A lead pedestrian interval with right on red restriction would help this couple cross safely

Signals should recall to WALK during the cycle and instruct pedestrians on crossing times.

Raised intersections bring speeds under control and help motorists and pedestrians see each other in Birmingham, AL.

Utilize Leading Pedestrian Intervals and Right-Turn-On-Red Restrictions

A large proportion of vehicle/pedestrian collisions at signalized intersections involve left- and right-turning vehicles. One phasing strategy to improve pedestrian safety in locations with heavy volumes of turning traffic and frequent pedestrian crossings is to provide a leading pedestrian interval (LPI.) During the leading interval, all motor vehicle flows are stopped for 2-4 seconds while pedestrians are given the WALK signal. This enables pedestrians to begin crossing in advance of vehicular turning movements.

Signalized Intersections

Intersection control devices are critical if walking, bicycling and motoring are to work, and work together. People who cross at intersections, when they are signaled to do so, are most predictable. Drivers appreciate predictable and compliant behavior. When intersections become so complex and challenging that signals are added, there is often ample justification to go beyond conventional standards to address the needs of people walking and bicycling. Signal timing should be automated for inclusion of walking cycles. Signal timing should be adjusted so that signals recall to WALK during the cycle, minus the clearance interval.

Raised Intersection

Raised intersections are used at intersections where roundabouts or mini-circles are not functional or practical, and where speeds need to be brought under control. They are different from raised intersection crossings, since they cover the entire intersection. This raises their value and cost considerably. Raised intersections are best constructed as new schools are built, but they can be applied to existing street sections. Raised intersections can be expensive, due to their potential to interrupt drainage. Meanwhile, they have many advantages to maintain speeds 24 hours a day. Raised intersections can be used in snow country.

Intersection Chicane

Intersection chicanes involve curb extensions on one side of the intersection, and a median on the opposite side. This combination of treatments brings the motorist toward the center, then brings them back toward the side. This deflection path bring speeds down to the desired level. All raised areas become gardens for the neighborhood. Both sides of the intersection are narrowed, minimizing crossing distance and time. Chicanes can be used on streets with volumes as high as 12,000 daily trips. Emergency responders and transit providers prefer chicanes to more intrusive four-way stops and raised crossings.

A large vehicle being deflected through a neighborhood Intersection Chicane, Santa Barbara, CA

Short Medians

Short medians help bring down speeds near schools and other places where people should be expected. Short medians are placed away from intersections, but they can be located near driveways. These inexpensive features do not interrupt drainage and they have many other advantages. They bring speeds down to levels where motorists are more courteous to pedestrians and they allow U-turns, which can assist with area traffic management. Short medians also serve as gateways, where they announce arrival at an important location, such as a school. They help put motorists on greater alert. They work well in snow cities, as well as temperate climates.

A short median in Loma Linda, CA announces the entrance to a residential neighborhood

Mini Circles

Mini Circles are one of the most popular and effective tools for calming traffic in neighborhoods. Seattle has 1,200 Mini Circles and this has led to a reduction in intersection crashes. They are the best neighborhood safety feature of any treatment type. These inexpensive features do not interrupt drainage. Mini Circles work outward from intersections on all three or all four legs of approaching traffic. Mini Circles bring speeds down to levels where motorists are more courteous to pedestrians, they allow all types of turns, including U-turns, which can assist with school area traffic management. A common engineering mistake is to put in four way stops around a mini circle. Mini Circles require yield signs instead.

A mini-circle in the Bird Rock neighborhood of San Diego, CA

Vehicles using a roundabout on Route 62 in Hamburg, NY

Roundabouts

Roundabouts facilitate through-traffic and turning movements without requiring a signal control. Roundabouts allow vehicles to circulate around an island that is often used for landscaping, a gateway or for other decorative features, like artwork. The circulating roadway is typically wider than the approach roadways and features an additional 'apron' against the edges of the island; both of these features allow for fire trucks, ambulances and other large vehicles. Roundabouts increase intersection carrying capacity by up to 30 percent. As the only requirement for yielding the right-of-way is to traffic already in the circulating roadway, roundabouts also reduce delays for everyone.

INSERT CAPTION

Road Diets

A road diet involves eliminating travel lanes to improve safety for pedestrians, bicyclists and motorists. Motorist crashes are typically reduced 12 to 30 percent, with some drops as high as 70 percent. High end speeds, especially, are reduced. While there can be more than four travel lanes before treatment, road diets are generally conversions of four-lane, undivided roads into three lanes—two through-lanes plus a center turn lane or median island. The fourth lane may be converted into bicycle lanes, sidewalks, planter strips for street trees, a bus stop, a separated multi-use trail, a wider outside lane or for on-street parking.

Bold striping and markings remind drivers that bicyclists belong on the road

Bike Lanes

One of the most cost effective ways to reduce speed while improving overall vehicular flow and creating improved conditions for bicycling and walking, is the conversion of overly wide roads to bike lanes. Generally, travel lanes can be reduced to 10 feet. Narrower travel and storage lanes are proving to be slightly safer. Motorists appear to become more attentive when lanes are narrowed from 11-12 feet to 10 foot travel lanes. Bike lanes should be at least 5 feet wide and seamless. Thick striping and regular markings remind drivers to anticipate bicyclists. Bike lanes have an added benefit to pedestrians in that they provide a buffer to moving traffic.

Sharrows

A “shared roadway marking” - usually paint - placed in the center of a travel lane to alert motorists and bicyclists alike to the shared use of the lane. They help position bicyclists away from the opening doors of cars parked on the street, encourage safety when vehicles pass bicyclists and reduce the incidence of wrong-way bicycling.

A sharrow in Seattle, WA.

Tree Wells

Sometimes a building to building right-of-way is too tight to plant trees in sidewalk areas. Use of in-street tree wells can allow the street to be “greened” and often without removal of parking. Tree wells can either be installed to allow water to flow naturally in existing channels, or if a complete reconstruction is needed, to insert drainage in a pattern that supports trees. Tree wells are used on many local streets but can also be used, along with curb extensions, on main streets. Use of tree wells and curb extensions, in combination, helps bring speeds to more appropriate urban levels.

Tree wells in the Town of Tioga, FL, provide shade and inset parking

On-Street Parking

On-street and inset parking visually narrows streets and brings down traffic speeds, while providing the most sustainable and affordable parking. Speeds are brought down even more when tree wells are used to provide a canopy to the street. Since it already has its own turn radii into each spot and access, on-street parking only takes up one-third of the land of off-street parking. But the primary reason for maximizing parking on street is to help civilize streets that were overbuilt for speed. On-street parking belongs on center city streets, serving as a buffer between pedestrians and moving cars as a natural traffic calming tool.

On-street parking can be head-in, head-out or parallel. It takes less space than off-street parking.

Motorists can see bicyclists, motorists and pedestrians with head out angled parking.

Multiple transit locations in Brightwood Park make integration of routes, stops and modes challenging.

Madison, WI provides lovely outdoor eating areas even on its busiest streets around the Capitol

Head-Out Angled Parking

Head-out angled parking maximizes use of adjacent land, since off-street parking takes up three times more space than on-street parking. It also takes up less road space since adjacent lanes can be 10 to 11 feet wide. When head-out angled parking is used, lane widths can be much narrower, since back out "discovery time" is not needed. Also, the back end of vehicles have more overhang, so less space is used for the parking bay. Parking bay depths should be 15 feet. An added two foot of space is picked up when valley gutters are used. Learn the benefits of head out angled parking here: http://vimeo.com/35268340. In addition to the benefits listed above, head out angled parking places the trunk closest to the curb and the car doors open to shepherd children away from the road and towards the curb.

Transit Stop Locations

Where possible, bus stops should be located on the far-side of intersections and at controlled crossings when located on higher volume multi-lane arterials. Far-side bus stops encourage pedestrians to cross behind the bus which improves visibility to other motorists. Bus stops located on the far side of signalized intersections also improve transit efficiency and minimize parking loss to neighborhoods.

Plazas, Parks and Paseos

Transforming a street, sidewalk, plaza, square, paseo, open lot, waterfront or other space into a community source of distinction brings joy to the community. Good places make good experiences possible and they have consequences in our lives. People want to be in attractive, well designed and cared for public places. Investment in streets and other public spaces brings added value to all buildings and homes in an area. A compelling sense of place allows the time spent there to be rewarding and memorable. Converting alleys, sidewalks and streets into pocket parks, plazas and paseos creates lively places for people to gather, celebrate, eat and enjoy being together.

5. Choose Environmentally Friendly Features

Rain Gardens

Rain Gardens can be designed to allow stormwater to percolate through the soil, cleaning rain water before discharging into sewers or bodies of water. Rain gardens can be formal or natural in appearance, depending on the local context. In the images below, naturalistic plantings and permeable parking green streets. Formal plantings provide stormwater management in Birmingham, Alabama's Railroad Park. Incentivizing rain gardens and permeable parking, in addition to ground cover, potted plants or other planters can add to a neighborhood's reputation as a garden district.

Formal and naturalistic rain garden design.

Tree Wells

Eastern Shores has many beautiful, tree-lined streets. Unfortunately, pruning for utility lines has damaged many older trees. Tree wells with parking features improve shade and create a sense of enclosure. Tree wells placed with on-street parking can do much to create a cooling and greening effect that will harmonize with surrounding features. Tree lined streets also create a sense of enclosure to protect pedestrians and reduce vehicle speeds. As a general rule, retailers earn an extra 12 cents on the dollar when people shop under a full canopy (Main Street, USA). Generally, urban street trees are planted every 30-40 feet.

Tree wells and inset parking provide a green edge to the street while avoiding utility line conflicts.

Community Gardens

Community gardens, rooftop gardens and urban agriculture provide opportunities to green the Eastern Shore. Jones Valley Teaching Farm is a good model. Located in Birmingham, Alabama, Jones Valley Urban Farm is not just a place where delicious food grows — it's a place where young minds blossom. Their mission is to make their community a healthier place. Their focus is empowering future generations with an education to eat smarter, think healthier—and live better. See www.juuf.org.

A community garden in High Springs, FL.

Affordable housing can be green and beautiful.

Green Development – High Point, Seattle, WA

The High Point community in West Seattle Washington, was designed to be a model of green development and sustainable living. Residents enjoy reduced costs to heat and cool; overall lower energy use; reduced water use; and homes are built to have longer lifecycles and low maintenance costs. High Point is a 120-acre HOPE VI redevelopment that replaces 716 subsidized housing units with three-star houses, townhouses, apartments and parks for more than 4,000 people. 50 percent of the units are home to low-income residents with 350 units designated for very low income residents. In 2007, High Point was recognized with several high-profile awards, including the Urban Land Institute's Global Award of Excellence. High Point was one of only five worldwide awardees. Learn more about the High Point at: http://thehighpoint.com/.

Healthy foods should be provided near work sites and downtowns and often require small amounts of space.

Access to Healthy Foods

Access to healthy foods does not need to take huge amounts of space. A temporary farmer's market, on-street vendors and produce on pallets can provide access to healthy foods in the heart of downtown and near residential areas. They are also a great way to motivate entrepreneurs without capital expenditures.

6. Engage Residents in Finding Solutions

Effective Civic Engagement

Effective community engagement is critical when developing policies and projects that impact a community's built form. Regardless of setting – whether urban, rural, large city or small town – the benefits of effective community engagement in projects affecting the built environment are numerous. Effective community engagement improves the success rates of policies and projects affecting the built environment. This is in large part because community engagement helps the agencies and organizations that are leading a project understand and respond to the local conditions that will influence the project's development. For example, agencies that create true community engagement are more successful at adapting to socioeconomic changes that may influence the effort than those that do not conduct effective outreach. Additionally, when people affected by the project are involved from the beginning of the development process, it reduces the likelihood of unexpected or significant opposition when it comes time to implement the project. Community members also have unique knowledge of local contexts - including political, cultural and geographic settings. By interacting with the public and gaining important local insight, project leaders can shape and direct the project in keeping with the community vision and needs.

A conventional model of "public involvement" has been built around complying with legal requirements for issuing public notices about projects and related events, holding public hearings to solicit feedback and incorporating feedback into draft recommendations. The community has been invited in when project leaders have decided input is needed - or when it is mandated by law - and the public hearings, advisory councils, and public comment sessions have formalized the effort. At many public meetings or events, the meeting structure communicates to people that they are to listen and not converse. This model fails to truly engage the public. To engage communities, leaders must move from the conventional model to one that focuses on outreach, capacity-building, inclusiveness and collaboration.

A successful public process starts with developing a community outreach plan that describes the desired outcomes of the project and details the public process, including who the stakeholders and audiences are, how they should be reached, messages, the tools that will be most effective, and how the success of the effort will be measured.

Effective community engagement is critical when developing policies and projects that impact a community's built form.

Health promoters are local liaisons recruited to bridge the gap between the community and active living program.

Additionally, efforts should be made to conduct workshops, events or meetings in places that are comfortable and familiar to the audiences, and to use language that is clear. Each communication or event should contribute to the public's understanding of the project and its purpose.

Specific outreach tools may include educational workshops, media outreach, paid advertising, surveys, print materials such as flyers and brochures, public service announcements, educational videos, slide presentations, charrettes, newsletters, websites and online communications, direct mail, letters to the editor or guest commentaries, councils, partnerships, coffeehouse chats, meetings, interviews, demonstrations, bulletin boards and more. The main point is that each of these elements has been identified and tied to other initiatives with outcomes and measures of success so that a quality control and effectiveness feedback loop is in place.

The goal is to engage the community. If the community is not engaged, initially, leaders must take responsibility for developing effective and successful outreach programs that achieves this identified goal. A civic engagement plan allows creators to look at localized efforts to build capacity within the community.

Build Cultural Competence

Ensuring that programs and messages are designed to be relevant, appropriate and effective in different cultures and different languages is important to any successful community outreach. In fact, cultural competence has emerged as a key strategy to improving health and the quality of health care and social services for everyone in the U.S. regardless of race, ethnicity, cultural background or language proficiency. Translating important messages requires strong cultural knowledge, because a word for word translation will not be effective. Reaching people of all backgrounds often requires more than simply translating messages.

To increase their effectiveness, many organizations working with multi-cultural populations are developing "health promoters" programs that recruit people who live in and work in a community to be community educators and liaisons between the program and the community. An example is the DeSoto County, Florida program Promotores/as de Salud that serves Hispanic farm workers. Other communities are working to culturally adapt messages. For example, in California's San Joaquin Valley, campaigns to encourage people to reduce their contribution to summertime smog were developed for English-speaking

and Spanish-speaking markets. The campaigns were culturally adapted to focus on types of behavior changes that would be relevant and appropriate in the cultural context of the different audiences. Adaptation of this type requires strong knowledge of the culture and language of the target audience.

Broaden the List of Stakeholders

To build effective community engagement, project leaders should broaden the list of stakeholders and partners whose involvement is sought. Stakeholders and partners commonly include city and county staff, advocacy groups, residents, business operators, property owners, elected officials, community leaders, neighborhood safety groups, school representatives, health agencies, "main street" or downtown groups, charitable non-profit organizations and regional employers. To be more effective, project leaders also should seek the early involvement of churches, news outlets, potential opposition groups and children. Now, more than ever, we identify community outside of geographical areas.

Churches - Across the country, churches build and sustain more social capital than any other type of institution. Thus, project leaders should seek innovative ways to work with church leaders to engage their membership in public projects.

Media - Conventional community outreach plans have treated the media as a means of simply disseminating information. A more effective approach is to engage members of traditional news outlets (newspaper, television and radio) and nontraditional outlets, or "new" media (online news services, bloggers), as stakeholders and seek their involvement early in the process. Just as project leaders should build capacity amongst residents and within the community, so too should they seek to build capacity with journalists and news outlets.

Opposition Groups - Special efforts should be made to identify and reach out to people and organizations that may be expected to oppose the project under development. It is important to build their trust and involvement. Try to identify and address their concerns both as part of the public process.

Children & Elders - Children and elders have much to offer in community planning and design processes, yet they remain mostly untapped throughout community transformation processes. A child's imagination is a powerful tool; an elders knowledge inspiring. Together,

Children and residents care about the built environment and the experiences it allows. Broadening the list of stakeholders ensures better representation.

7. Take them to the Streets

Be done with boring public-involvement meetings

When invited to participate in public processes, many people envision dreary meetings in stuffy settings where government employees give presentations on a subject, a project or a goal, and participants are then asked to take turns sharing their feedback.

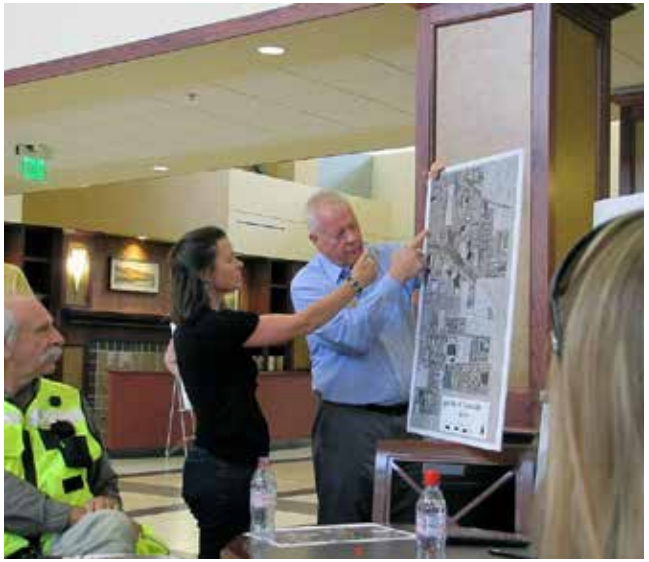
Who can blame people for not showing up, if they didn't already have a strong interest in the topic? The conventional format for public-involvement processes sometimes is the only option, but in most cases it doesn't build community interest. In fact, it can be downright boring and it fails to capitalize on opportunities to build social capital through the process or engage people in reciprocal learning. Even workshop formats that aim to be more educational can fall short in efforts to build a shared understanding of the issues being addressed or to make participants feel truly engaged in the process.

One approach being used by more and more communities throughout the country is to conduct active, or experiential, workshops that get participants out into the community to explore firsthand what shortcomings exist, and how to improve upon those conditions.

Active workshops include educational presentations, but focus on active learning and firsthand experience. They don't have to be long events – a successful one can be as short as three hours, if planned well.
One of the greatest benefits of an effective active workshop is that it also helps build social capital in the community. When people are taken outside of the classroom or presentation structure and are put in the actual context—such as for a walk along a street to evaluate the built environment—where they can converse freely and naturally with others, many shared interests and connections emerge.

This can foster partnerships that cross any existing real or perceived boundaries, such as differences in generation, culture, socioeconomic status or geography. An especially effective active workshop may even dedicate time toward the beginning of the event to help participants get to know each other through ice-breaking exercises that ideally will lead to long-lasting relationships.

Above: During a walkability audit in Gulf Shores, AL, participants describe their observations about the built environment. Below, in Helena, MT, participants learn firsthand the speeds at which cars travel through neighborhoods.



Talking through concerns and engaging students in the planning processes builds understanding

Dan Burden, executive director of the WALC Institute, says anyone doubting the power of an active workshop should consider this story:

"We once were doing a walking audit on Main Street and 7th Street in Grand Junction when I said to the group, 'Until you have someone buy and replace that old gas station on that corner, this corridor will never fully come alive.' A member of our group left us at that point. He crossed the street, made an offer to the owner, and bought the gas station on the spot. Today, it is a mixed-use building, and it has brought life and vibrancy to the entire corridor."

This not only reinforces the importance of having the right people involved in active workshops, but also illustrates the power of the effort.

Planning and conducting successful active living workshops require attention to several details that often aren't considered for conventional workshops:

Engage Key Partners Early: Identify community-based organizations, government agencies, healthcare providers, employers, school boards, the media and other organizations whose members or stakeholders may have an interest in the topic. To address active living, engage transportation, planning, emergency services and public works entities. To address healthy eating, engage public health and nutrition entities, as well as growers, grocers and restaurant operators. Engage the key partners very early in the planning process, and then enlist their help to conduct outreach and to issue invitations.

Choose the Right Audit Site: Work with the key partners to identify an audit site that captures the essence of changes needed throughout the community or that will have the greatest impact or potential to produce model projects that can serve as catalysts for other projects.

Draw a Strong and Diverse Mix of Participants: Engage the key partners to identify critical participants, such as community leaders with authority to enact the changes sought. Invite representatives from homeowners' associations and neighborhood groups, local elected officials, business groups such as the Chamber of Commerce, students, residents and retailers. Ensure that the participants represent diverse interests and backgrounds, and be especially attentive to engaging people who might be opposed to the type of effort being addressed. It is important to get them to the table, build their trust and seek their involvement.

Consider Comfort and Abilities: Give careful consideration to participants' comfort and abilities. Everyone who wishes to take part in the full workshop should be able to do so, and any special needs should be accommodated. If the workshop is held during hot or cold months, conduct the outdoor portions at comfortable times of day.

Encourage Relationship-Building Next Steps: An effective active workshop will motivate and inspire those who take part, and many will be eager to contribute their energies toward enacting change. They will need to draw upon each other's strengths, stay in contact, offer each other support, and share information to undertake the important work to be done. Encourage them throughout the workshop to network with each other and exchange contact information. If possible, form a "working group" and decide upon a meeting date before the workshop ends; invite people to opt in.

8. Visioning Versus Hearings and Process

The old way of business gives way to new approaches

In the world of real estate development, the cliché is that nobody shows up at a public hearing to comment on a project unless it's in their backyard and they hate it.

But all too often, the real-life scenario is that people who get up to speak against a development never heard about it until a neighbor noted the announcement of a public hearing in the newspaper. By then, everyone in the neighborhood is complaining that they weren't consulted about this proposal to put a strip shopping center on land once eyed for a community center.

It's the way a lot of development gets proposed and approved. There are regulations in the building and zoning codes and a review process that the developer has to navigate. Then there's a public hearing where elected officials ask questions and residents get a chance to comment. Once the developer clears those hurdles, the deal is often done.

But the old way of doing business is starting to change, and it's giving way to new approaches to public engagement that are as varied as the communities and local governments involved.

Increasingly, local officials are engaging residents in visioning and brainstorming sessions. Above, a community values exercise in Bellingham, WA. Below, envisioning potential design solutions in Sacramento, CA.

Residents Just Want to Be Heard

Increasingly, local officials are engaging residents in visioning and brainstorming sessions when they have an area of open land or a high-profile redevelopment site that they know is a target for developers.

It's not enough to give people their three minutes to speak at a public hearing, where a little red light goes on when their time is up. There's no give and take in that. It's just a formality.

Most people want to hear about development plans as they're evolving. They want to have a conversation about them; an exchange of ideas about the pros and cons.
Even if their ideas aren't ultimately adopted, it's important that they get the chance to share them fully. And there are many workshop and meeting formats to accomplish that

In a design charrette, the community voices their desires and concerns while graphic artists sketch out renderings for feedback and vetting.

goal. A good starting point is a community visioning session, which might best be likened to a brainstorming session.

Say, for instance, there's an old boarded-up mill on a ten-acre site in the heart of an inner-ring suburb. Area residents and business owners are invited to a three-hour meeting in which they're encouraged to break up into small groups to talk about what would work well there. As they throw out ideas for how the property might be used, a facilitator sketches them. After a couple of hours, each of the groups gets up to present their respective vision for the property, recommending what should be built there and what the area should look and feel like.

Such sessions provide an ideal format for neighbors to advocate for pedestrian-friendly design and good transit connections.

Local governments sometimes go even further with major planning exercises designed to create a blueprint for development over a large area.

In these cases, the right approach might be a more intensive, multi-day charrette where professional planners facilitate discussion among developers, community members, business leaders, environmentalists and other stakeholders.

They hear from housing experts and economic development professionals about the market for various land uses, and from retailers who know what kinds of retail and restaurants would work in a given location.

There are architects on hand to sketch what's discussed and planners to draft policy language, with both getting real-time feedback from participants.

In the end, a charrette aims to yield an actual plan for the study area that is viable and well vetted. One that participants understand at a level of depth and detail that they would never know with any development proposal that's finalized by a development group working solely with local government planners. They understand all of its individual features and the rationale behind them.

9. Set Ground Rules for Facilitators

Set ground rules to improve productivity and success

A safe, friendly meeting environment can help leaders achieve the planned meeting goals and objectives. Establishing ground rules that respect individual rights and responsibilities builds trust among participants and can lead to a successful meeting experience. It is frustrating and unproductive to participants and facilitator alike when opinions are not respected, persons are criticized, and many views are not expressed. Other terms that may be used interchangeably with ground rules include guidelines, group agreements, covenants or norms. In this publication the term ground rules applies to a set of rules that are usually developed at a first meeting and used by the facilitator to manage individual and group interaction.

Here are ground rules for leading a meeting addressing controversial issues.

For Group Members:

- One person speaks at a time when the group is in full session and not at breakout tables.
- All will share ideas in order.
- Questions may be asked to clarify ideas.
- No one may criticize another.
- Ideas may be reviewed to look for themes.
- Feelings may be expressed. They are not to be ignored or denied.
- Discussions are about positions, not personalities.

For the Facilitator:

- Make sure participants are physically comfortable.
- Share the covenants with participants at the outset of the meeting. Repeat the covenants and convey that by being part of the meeting, everyone is agreeing to the covenants.
- Communicate with everyone at his/her level.
- Act as the neutral person. Refrain from giving a personal opinion.
- Maintain a positive group atmosphere.
- Allow thinking time.
- Avoid: lengthy comments, giving verbal rewards for good answers, asking loaded questions or conveying a "know-it-all" tone.

The following guidance is provided by the University of Minnesota Extension's publication, Facilitation Resources - Volume 4*. The full publication is available at* http://bit.ly/wWsRUJ.

Facilitators need to ensure everyone agrees to the covenants at the outset of the process, and that all voices are heard.

10. Do More than Translate

Build cultural competence by adapting, not translating

The San Joaquin Valley [Calif.] Air Pollution Control District culturally adapted its summertime smog-prevention campaign to focus on the types of behavior changes that would be relevant to different cultures. The English campaign focused on carpooling, whereas the Spanish campaign focused on driving less and keeping the car tuned up. (Images: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.)

Ensuring that programs and messages are relevant, appropriate and effective in different cultures is important to any effort to conduct successful community outreach. But reaching people of all backgrounds requires more than simply translating messages.

Especially in rural communities, messages perceived to have been created by "outsiders" can actually do more harm than good by creating discomfort or mistrust. To increase their effectiveness, many organizations working with multi-cultural populations or in rural communities are developing programs to culturally adapt campaigns and messages.

For example, in California's San Joaquin Valley, the Air Pollution Control District's summertime smog-reduction campaigns encouraged people to change their behavior to be more air-friendly. The campaigns targeted multiple audiences from different cultural backgrounds, with the English-language campaign focusing on carpooling to reduce pollution. The strong cultural knowledge of staff and outside professionals helped project leaders understand that the Spanish-speaking target audience already carpooled as a standard practice. Thus, the Spanish-language campaign was adapted to focus on messages that were more meaningful to the audience: to drive less and keep the car tuned up.

Getting it Right

When culturally adapting messages, consider the following:

Language Doesn't Equal Culture: Although a shared language is important to culture, people who speak the same language often are from different cultures. Be sensitive to the differences and develop appropriate messages.

Start with Strong Cultural Knowledge: Tap the knowledge of colleagues, in-house staff or consultants who live, work or grew up in the culture.

Get Feedback: Work directly with members of the audience to determine appropriate approaches. Use focus groups to screen messages before they are distributed.

11. Learn from Elders and Children

Abilities are valuable, but often overlooked

Design "charrettes" are indispensable tools for hammering out solutions to complex community design issues. Through a mix of public workshops, open houses and creative, intense design sessions, charrettes create a collaborative planning process that harnesses the talents and perspectives of residents, town planners, community leaders and public health officials alike.

In fact, getting all of the right people together for a design charrette is key to ensuring that the outcome reflects the values and goals of the community. People from all sectors of society with diverse backgrounds are needed at a charrette, including local government officials, planners and designers, landscape architects, transportation engineers, nonprofit managers and public health officials.

But even with engaged and motivated participants from all relevant backgrounds, the charrette still may be missing two very important groups that can provide valuable insight about how to design a community to be healthier and happier: elders and children. Children have much to offer in the community planning and design process, yet they remain mostly untapped throughout community transformation processes.

A child's imagination is a powerful tool; they can dream up the perfect community in which to live, play and go to school. Beyond the power of their imaginations, they also can bring very practical solutions to the table. For example, children often are aware of shortcuts to the places they go that could be formalized into trails and added to the community's pedestrian network.

Elder-child charrettes also help publicize the public process being undertaken and build social capital by bringing generations together. They foster collaboration among school representatives, local government staff and parents.

And involving elders and children in public processes can change the whole tenor of the events. Children very often speak readily about important values. Their honesty helps raise the discussion to the level of values and guiding principles. Elders bring a lifetime of observations and community history to share.

Above: Children often speak readily about important values - such as providing equipment that allows all children of all abilities the opportunity to swing.

Below: A children's charrette in Glenwood, CA.

Above, children vote during a charrette in Sacramento, CA. Below, an "inter-generational" walking audit in Morrow, GA.

Simply asking a child the question, "What would you like to see on your walk to school and back?" can provide meaningful insight into the community that could be. The answers will capture community values, important street and sidewalk connections, playful aesthetics and other place-making elements that might be overlooked. This, combined with an elders perspective can yield surprising and beautiful results. The boundless imagination and colorful creativity of children combined with sage wisdom clarifies values quickly.

Planning a child-elder design charrette requires attention to several details that a standard charrette doesn't require. Don't let these details be a deterrent, though; the benefits far outweigh the added responsibilities.

Keep it Fun. The chief objective is to keep a charrette fun and engaging. Work with schools, parks and recreation departments, and parent/teacher associations to identify the best venue for engaging children and to conduct the needed outreach to ensure that children attend.

Make it Age Appropriate. Children of all ages can be tapped for their talent. For younger children, from kindergarten to 3rd grade, a successful charrette may only include a short walking audit, allowing them to point out things they like and don't like along the way, and then returning to the workshop setting and drawing pictures that reflect their findings. They also can develop short skits or performances that describe the shortcomings they find in their existing environment and in the community they desire. The entire event might be only 30 to 45 minutes long. Students in the 4th grade and higher are better able to draw, photograph, interpret and explain their concerns. They can even use photography to create "photo voice" or poster presentations. Young teens can plot using trace paper and aerial maps. They often know what is missing from their neighborhoods, or where unleashed dogs, broken sidewalks and generally unsafe areas can be found.

Incorporate it Into the Larger Effort. Find ways to incorporate child-elder work into the larger charrette or community effort. If the primary children's charrette takes place at school, make advance arrangements with teachers or parents to have the children present their designs or posters during the community charrette. Present their findings first, as this often warms up the audience and allows them to see how quickly and easily children "cut to the chase," identifying what works and does not work. Also, consider whether it is appropriate and desirable to invite representatives of the news media to cover the children's charrette. If so, work very closely with the school or parents to ensure appropriate permissions are obtained and privacy is respected.

12. Work Effectively With Others

Dealing with challenges

Staff and residents are partners in community building

We work best with others when we feel as if we belong and that our contributions are valuable. Disruptive behaviors fall into two main categories: progress-blocking and group-thwarting. Progress-blocking actions interrupt processes and discourage next steps. Group-thwarting actions undermine the confidence and ability of the group to act cohesively. Successful groups watch for indicators of disruptive behaviors.

While the motives for disruptive behaviors are complex, unclear objectives are the biggest barrier to effective team performance. If disruptive behaviors are interrupting progress or undermining the confidence of the group, it is time to discuss this as a group. All discussions and deeds should be examined for how they lead to the group's stated goals. When a disagreeable comment is made, the group should ask, "What is the desired outcome of that statement?" or "How does this conversation lead us to our goal?"

Behaviors that Block Progress

- Confrontational instead of cooperative approaches
- Attacking a person rather than a problem
- Engaging in gossip, clique-forming or other power-seeking activities
- Excessive talking, loud voices or otherwise dominating a conversation
- Speeches rather than discussions
- Allowing ultimatums to be made
- Constantly joking, clowning or making sexually-charged remarks
- Silence or failing to engage others
- Attention- or sympathy-seeking behaviors
- Failure to disclose interests or conflicts
- Dismissive or denial-seeking behaviors
- Arguing
- Presenting only one side of a topic
- Departing from the topic regularly
- Introducing unnecessary, anecdotal or tangential information
- Revisiting tasks that the group agrees are complete
- Showing an inability to transition from task to task or set next steps
- Advocating ideas without actions
- Failing to complete assignments on time
- Not communicating successes or failures
- Not tying actions to goals or next steps
- Being unkind, unsupportive or mean-spirited

13. Share Successes

Capturing existing conditions through photography helps to explain safety concerns and represent the community.

The Eastern Shore has motivated organizations working at the local level, such as those we encountered during the Active Living Workshops: Better Block OKC and the Plaza District Association. These groups may find that digital storytelling engages the community more than traditional documentation.

To help effectively convey existing conditions, try "digital storytelling." Create a presentation that uses images, video or graphics to show in a compelling way why changes are needed in a particular area.

Although videos and graphically rich presentations are great tools, they can be difficult for people not trained to do them. A simpler idea is to create a Power Point or other type of user-friendly presentation with digital images you capture yourself. Following are some tips, illustrated with slides from a presentation created by a resident in Winter Garden, FL who wanted to share concerns about nearby roadways with city staff.

- Determine the purpose of the presentation. Is it to show city staff that there is a safety issue? Is it to convince homeowners to support a roadway project? Is it to engage local business as stakeholders? Consider what messages and images will resonate with the intended audience.

- Carry your camera everywhere for a while. You need to get a variety of images and you never know when the perfect picture to document a particular concern will emerge.

- Avoid staging pictures. Be authentic. But by the same token, don't be afraid to use your friends and family in pictures. You spend more time with them than anyone else and so you're likely to be able to get pictures of conditions affecting them. Also, they are your reason for doing this work, so it's appropriate to let that concern for them come through in your presentation. And if it's important to document something but it would be dangerous to do so without staging it, then by all means stage it, but disclose that fact in the presentation.

- Use Google Earth (download it for free) to get an aerial view of the "study area."

- Use PowerPoint or a similar presentation program to put the images in order and put labels on them. Although it's ideal to be able to deliver your presentation in person, expect that it may also be viewed on its own, so it has to be self-explanatory. Consider using free or low-cost online tools such as social media or slide-sharing services to disseminate your presentation to multiple audiences.

- Be transparent and share your agenda. Let people know why you're so interested in the project. Whether for the health and safety of your family, for business or economic reasons or to simply make your community a more enjoyable place, include that in the presentation.

- Build the presentation the way you would tell a story.

    1. First, tell the story of the community or the neighborhood in the way you understand it. If you're not an engineer or planner, you're not expected to communicate like one. Explain things in a comfortable way.

    2. Start by describing the context and explaining what the neighborhood is like, who lives there, and what the various land uses are. This gives the audience a sense of the community character.

    3. Explain the problem. You don't need to be an expert in traffic operations to be able to point out that cars are moving too quickly for you to feel comfortable letting your children walk to the playground, or riding your bike to the store.

- Use images that document the things that make you feel unsafe or disconnected. Use statistics as appropriate.

The Problem — Intersection Width and Turning Radii

Use presentation software to put the images in order and apply labels and explanations. Explain the community character and context. Document the problems in your own terms. Use statistics if needed.

The Corridor — Great Land Uses

The Problem — Speed Limit, Speed and Conflicts

14. Research Funding Sources for Active Transportation

BICYCLE/PEDESTRIAN FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Project type	NHS	STP	HSIP	SRTS	TEA	CMAQ	RTP	FTA	TE	BRI	402	PLA	TCSP	JOBS	FLH	BYW
Bicycle and pedestrian plan		•				•						•	•			
Bicycle lanes on roadway	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•					•	•
Paved shoulders	•	•	•	•	•	•				•					•	•
Signed bike route	•	•		•	•	•									•	•
Shared use path/trail	•	•		•	•	•	•								•	•
Single track hike/bike trail							•									
Spot improvement program		•	•	•	•	•										
Maps		•		•		•					•					
Bike racks on buses		•			•	•		•	•							
Bicycle parking facilities		•		•	•	•		•	•							•
Trail/highway intersection	•	•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•
Bicycle storage/service center		•		•	•	•		•	•				•	•		
Sidewalks, new or retrofit	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•					•	•
Crosswalks, new or retrofit	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•						•	•
Signal improvements	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Curb cuts and ramps	•	•	•	•	•	•										
Traffic calming		•	•	•									•			
Coordinator position		•		•		•							•			
Safety/education position		•		•		•					•					
Police patrol		•		•							•					
Helmet promotion		•		•	•						•					
Safety brochure/book		•		•	•	•	•				•					
Training		•		•	•	•	•				•					

Source: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bikeped/bp-guid.htm#bp4.

**See the key on the following page for funding sources.*

BICYCLE/PEDESTRIAN FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES KEY		
NHS	National Highway System	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/nhs/
STP	Surface Transportation Program	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/stp.htm
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Program	http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/hsip/
SRTS	Safe Routes to School Program	http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/saferoutes/
TEA	Transportation Enhancement Activities	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te/index.htm
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality Program	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/air_quality/cmaq/index.cfm
FLH	Federal Lands Highway Program	http://www.flh.fhwa.dot.gov/
BYW	Scenic Byways	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/byways/index.htm
BRI	Highway Bridge Program	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/hbrrp.htm
402	State and Community Traffic Safety Program	http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/section402/
PLA	State/Metropolitan Planning Funds	http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3563.html
TCSP	Transportation, Community and System Preservation Pilot Program	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tcsp/index.html
JOBS	Access to Jobs/Reverse Commute Program	http://fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3550.html
RTP	Recreational Trails Program	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails/index.htm
FTA	Federal Transit Capital, Urban & Rural Funds	http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants_263.html
TE	Transit Enhancements	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te/te_provision.htm

Source: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bikeped/bp-guid.htm#bp4.

FUNDING SOURCES AND POTENTIAL PARTNERS CHECKLIST		
Date Contacted	Agency	Website
	Health Department	*http://www.apha.org/about/Public+Health+Links/LinksStateandLocalHealthDepartments.htm* *http://www.naccho.org/toolbox/*
	Main Street Program	*http://www.preservationnation.org/about-us/partners/*
	Chamber of Commerce	*http://www.uschamber.com/chambers/directory/default*
	Community Foundations	*http://www.cof.org/whoweserve/community/resources/index.cfm?navItemNumber=15626#locator*
	Local and State Elected Officials	*http://www.capwiz.com/apha/dbq/officials/*
	Transportation Enhancement Funding by State	*http://www.enhancements.org/Links.asp#statedot*
	State Bike and Pedestrian Coordinator	*http://www.walkinginfo.org/assistance/contacts.cfm*
	State Safe Routes to School Coordinator	*http://www.saferoutesinfo.org/program-tools/find-state-contacts*
	American Public Health Association	*http://www.apha.org/advocacy/priorities/issues/transportation*
	Federal Highway Administration Bicycle and Pedestrian Program	*http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bikeped/*
	Federal Highway Administration State Manual	*http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/statewide/manual/manual.pdf*
	Department of Housing and Urban Development CBDG	*http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs*
	Partnership for Sustainable Communities (DOT, HUD, EPA)	*http://www.sustainablecommunities.gov/*
	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	*http://www.cdc.gov/transportation/docs/FINAL%20CDC%20Transportation%20Recommendations-4-28-2010.pdf*
	AARP Livable Communities	*http://www.aarp.org/home-garden/livable-communities/*
	Active Living By Design	*http://www.activelivingbydesign.org/*
	Alliance for Biking and Walking Resources	*http://www.peoplepoweredmovement.org/site/index.php/members/members3/C258*
	America Bikes	*http://americabikes.org*
	America Walks Resources	*http://americawalks.org/resources/links*
	Association of Pedestrian and Bicycling Professionals	*http://www.apbp.org/*
	Complete Streets Coalition	*http://completestreets.org*
	League of American Bicyclists	*http://www.bikeleague.org/*
	National Center for Bicycling and Walking	*http://www.bikewalk.org/*
	Partnership for a Walkable America	*http://www.walkableamerica.org/*
	Safe Communities	*http://safecommunitiesamerica.org/*
	Smart Growth America	*http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/about/our-coalition/*
	Transportation for America	*http://t4america.org*

Active Living Workshop Recommendations
Age Friendly Community Advisory Council
January 29, 2013 – Updated March 2014

On August 9, 2012, AARP Georgia and the Walkable and Livable Communities Institute (WALC) facilitated an Active Living Workshop observing the walkability, livability and aging-in-place elements of the community surrounding Tattnall Square Park in Macon-Bibb.

The workshop resulted in 16 key findings to make more complete streets and a more livable and walkable community for all ages.

Summary provided by Andrew Silver, Chair, Friends of Tattnall Square Park, http://friendsoftattnall.org/ :

Despite obstacles, we are very close—closer than we've been in one hundred years—to fully restoring historic Tattnall Square Park and becoming a national model for Age Friendly parks.

- We have succeeded in creating place-making at the Lawton-Adams entrance;
- we will be working with College Hill Alliance to create place-making at the College-Oglethorpe entrance;
- we will be using a bump-out at College-Oglethorpe's new gateway in order to slow traffic rounding the corner;
- we will be creating a new sidewalk from Oglethorpe and Adams to the center circle;
- we have already found an investor for a new fountain and fountain landscaping in the center circle;
- we're putting gardens and foot bridge down a shady path in the park;
- we have placed new benches in the park;
  (including a bench donated by AARP GA, Bibb County and City of Macon to commemorate the Macon-Bibb Age Friendly Community Designation)
- we have built a new seating wall near the pavilion;
- we have planted 215 new trees;
- we have received a donation for our first new picnic table;
- we have brought boulders into the park for seating.

Friends of Tattnall Square Park has made great, great strides to fulfill the Age Friendly park designation.

With continued investment of efforts by Macon-Bibb, Friends of Tattnall Square, Mercer University, College Hill Alliance, Age-Friendly Community Advisory Council, AARP GA and others, restoring the park in order to turn it into a model for Age-Friendly parks everywhere is achievable, completing the restoration of historic Tattnall Square Park for the first time in a century.

Key Findings and Recommendations based in report:

Existing Condition

1. Intersection Treatments: Safer intersection treatments needed

- The intersection of College Street, Coleman Avenue and Ash Street is overly wide

Recommendation:

- The complexity of the Coleman Avenue/College Street intersection makes it a challenge to anticipate other users and their behaviors. Right-hand turners coming from College Street onto Coleman Avenue gain speeds and have no way to anticipate pedestrians. This is an ideal location for an ellipse-shaped roundabout.

Planned Action: Intersection improvements and a round-a-bout at College and Oglethorpe Streets
Estimated Timeline: To begin this year through City of Macon's Transportation Enhancement (TE) grant – (will improve College Street along Tattnall Square Park and resolve many of the issues)

Upate: The TE will bring a traffic circle to Oglethorpe and Adams Street. Pedestrian safety is increased by road narrowing on College Street, however further addressing of the Coleman/College intersection is still being worked on to ease pedestrian use as per the Age Friendly report on Tattnall Square Park.

Existing Condition:

2. Crossings: High intensity markings benefit all
   - The free-flow right turn lane onto Coleman Avenue from College Street is a major conflict point to pedestrians crossing at Coleman Avenue due to the road design and poor visibility of the crosswalk marking
   - The crossing at College Street/Coleman Avenue intersection is very hard to see as a motorist. The coloring and the set-back location can easily surprise a motorist coming from the right onto Coleman Avenue.

Recommendation:

- To ensure crossings are visible to motorists and others high intensity crossings can be maintained. Different materials and signage can be used to make crossings more visible throughout all hours of the day.

Planned Action: New signage at College Place
Estimated Timeline: To begin this year

Update: There will be a crossing at College and College Place. With added bump-outs along College Street this area is less hazardous.

Existing Condition:

3. Pedestrian Crossing Absent: Street Treatments are not consistent with community's values
   - The overly wide and complex intersection at College Street, Ash Street and Coleman Avenue provides no direct route from Century United Methodist Church into the park for a pedestrian due to a missing crosswalk.

Recommendation:

- A pedestrian crossing is needed across College Street to reduce the risk of potential conflict.

Planned Action: Pedestrian Crossing
Estimated Timeline: To begin this year

Update: This will be completed within a few months. It will not be raised, but it will be an excellent walk.

Existing Condition:

4. Under Utilized Places: A need to define corners of the park
    - Every corner of the park should be a defined edge and entrance into the park

Recommendation:

- All corners need a strong trail that lead into the park

Planned Action: Corner plaza at College and Oglethorpe Streets
Estimated Timeline: To begin this year

Update: The College Hill Alliance will define Oglethorpe & College Street with a plaza and historic signage and define Oglethorpe and Adams with a plaza and historic pillars. Friends of Tattnall Square Park, with the aid of a Knight Neighborhood Challenge grant, will supply a strong trail that leads into the park from Adams and Oglethorpe to the center circle.

Friends of Tattnall Square Park is actively advocating a “strong trail” leading into the park from College and Olgethorpe and for a “long terminal vista” to a fountain at the center of the park.

With continued support by Macon-Bibb, Friends of Tattnall Square Park, Mercer University, College Hill Alliance, Age-Friendly Community Advisory Council, AARP GA and others, the creation of a “festival plaza” entrance from Oglethorpe and College to the center of the park is a reality. Currently, an old tennis building sits in the path of this strong sidewalk and the vista of the fountain. If the building can be removed and/or replaced to an alternate location by Macon-Bibb, Friends of Tattnall Square Park and others are currently soliciting private donations to the park to provide three new sidewalks (Oglethorpe, Oglethorpe & Adams, Oglethorpe & College) and a place-making formal fountain.

Existing Condition:

5. Obstacles to Active Transportation: Sidewalks along the park’s edge are missing

- The placement of the pedestrian activated crossing needs better planning.
- The intersection and the edge of the park are not ADA accessible.
- A foot trail has been created marking the natural path of the human foot.
- A sidewalk from the playground dead ends once it meets the edge of Tattnall Square Park on the College Street Side

Recommendation:

- There needs to be a sidewalk on the College Street and Oglethorpe Street edges of the park
- Along College Street the sidewalk should be up on the bluff and remain in the park

Planned Action: Friends of Tattnall Square Park has submitted a grant to create a park gateway at the corner of Adams and College Street

Estimated Timeline:

Update: There will be a College Street sidewalk—an enormous step forward— and Oglethorpe sidewalk still needs to be included in the timeframe.

Existing Condition:

6. Fat Street: Road diet is needed
    - This section of College Street is overly wide with a total width of 44 feet

Recommendation:

- A road diet on College Street with attention to complete streets is needed to improve multi-modal use and support safe routes to school and active transportation

Planned Action: Sidewalks, bike lane and on-street parking to reduce number of traffic lanes

Estimated Timeline: To begin this year

Update: This will be addressed fully by the College Street renovation.

Existing Condition:

7. Value Midblock Crossings: High intensity street treatments needed
    - A raised midblock crossing is imperative to ensure that all abilities – from our youngest to oldest citizens – can safely cross the street and move from school or neighborhood into the park space

Recommendation:

- Improvements can be made to make the midblock crossing more visible and safe

Planned Action: Midblock crossing

Estimated Timeline: To begin this year

Update: Not yet begun.

Existing Condition:

8. Enforcement Needed: Code enforcement needs to be a focus
    - Codes should be enforced and show that it is not tolerated for utility companies and others to not clean up after their work

- Trash dumpsters are an eye-sore and placed throughout the park, often with no thought to their placement. They do not create a strong aesthetic and do not reinforce park design at human scale.
- One of the main physical obstacles for pedestrians to navigate in Tattnall Square Park area are the numerous utility poles that are either in the sidewalks or right along the edge; overhead utilities also affect the amount of shade on the sidewalk

Recommendation:

- Burying utilities would create a safer walking area and allow trees to create a canopy over the sidewalk resulting in a better environment to be a pedestrian

Planned Action: Buried utilities; Community Foundation of Central Georgia is working on a trash grant.
Estimated Timeline: To begin this year

Update: Friends of Tattnall Square Park, with the help of a Knight Neighborhood Challenge Grant, has provided 25 Victor Stanley trash bins with nature quotes on plaques affixed to them. Utility poles will still exist on the edge of Oglethorpe. Utilities have been buried along College Street, thanks to the intervention of Mercer University.

Existing Condition:

9. Better use of Street Treatments: To encourage the right behaviors
    - The placement of the pedestrian crossing is not designed to encourage drivers to yield as they should to people crossing

Recommendation:

- Placement of street signals and crossings need to be in the correct locations

Planned Action:
Estimated Timeline:

Update: Recommendation still needs to be addressed.

Existing Condition:

10. Not ADA Compliant: Need for ADA Compliance and maintained pedestrian right-of-way
    - Stairs are crumbling and cracked and there is no alternative route, no buffer and no path leading to the pedestrian crossing button, or to the park

Recommendation:

- If a street crossing and entrance into the park is to remain at College Street/College Place, the large grade change needs to be dealt with to meet ADA compliance.

Planned Action:
Estimated Timeline:

Update: This critical recommendation still needs to be addressed.

Existing Condition:

11. No Need for Off-Street Parking: On-street parking is more effective
    - The parking lot sits empty about 90% of the time

Recommendation:

- Primary reason for maximizing parking on the street is to help civilize streets that were overbuilt for speed. Replace current parking area with on-street parking; dedicated handicapped spots to meet ADA can be used at strategic locations around park

Planned Action: On-street parking

Estimated Timeline: To begin this year

Update: On-street parking will be available on College Street. The diagonal parking lot will be removed.

Existing Condition:

12. Vacant Buildings Encourage Undesirable Behaviors: Need to encourage investment
    - A vacant home is often seen as an eye-sore in the neighborhood, but it holds opportunity for redevelopment or restoration that can bring more value to a neighborhood when proper and immediate actions are taken

Recommendation:

- Residents should actively report code violations that create less secure neighborhoods

Planned Action:

Estimated Timeline:

Update: The vacant building at Oglethorpe and Adams is now occupied by a single family and completely renovated inside. Other vacant homes are getting prepared for sale. The abandoned church at the corner of Oglethorpe and College is now the Tattnall Square Center for the Arts.

(Mercer News, May 20, 2013 -- Mercer University will support the revitalization of the former Tattnall Square Presbyterian Church to create the Tattnall Square Center for the Arts with a $425,000 grant from ArtPlace America. The University is one of 54 organizations across the country to be awarded funding from the highly competitive ArtPlace America grant program, which seeks to transform communities by driving vibrancy through investments in the arts and creative placemaking.

The proposed center will serve as a community theatre and arts venue, as well as home to the University's Theatre Department. The church property, located at the corner of College and Oglethorpe Streets in the College Hill Corridor, was donated to Mercer in 2010 by the Flint River Presbytery.

"Mercer is pleased to be one of the select few organizations to receive an ArtPlace America grant this year," said Mercer President William D. Underwood. "The fact Macon is represented in this elite group of awardees is a testament to the progress that has been made over the last three years in the College Hill Corridor. The ArtPlace America grant, combined with the other gifts and grants that have been committed to this project, puts us within striking distance of completing the fundraising so we can begin renovation of the facility this year."

Mercer's grant application was aided by input from a programming advisory board composed of representatives from such organizations as the Macon Arts Alliance, Macon Arts Roundtable, College Hill Corridor Commission and Macon Film Guild.)

Existing Condition:

13. Higher Design Speeds Than Posted Speeds: Need for right sized travel lanes

- Adams Street can be restored into the grand street it once was by narrowing the travel lane, adding bike lanes in either direction, and lining the edges with trees
- Oglethorpe Street should encourage on-street parking, more trees lining the street, and a gateway feature that unites the park with the neighborhood – inviting people to stay awhile

Recommendation:

- Oglethorpe Street can be restriped by marking the travel lanes down to 10 feet and adding bicycle lanes in both directions
- Adams Street can narrow travel lanes by creating bike lanes, on-street parking, and adding tree wells

Planned Action:

Estimated Timeline:

Update: This recommendation still needs to be addressed.

Existing Condition:

14. Honor History and Modern Day Community Needs:
    - The tennis courts remain a big source of tension between community members, stakeholders, and politicians

Recommendation:

- Keep one court to highlight history; or if all courts are to remain, repurpose for other uses

Planned Action:

Estimated Timeline:

Update: Two of twelve courts have been removed. The tennis building will need to be moved or removed to make way for a pedestrian friendly festival plaza.

Existing Condition:

15. Use Terminating Vistas and Other Features to Define Space:
    - Historically, a center water feature was located in Tattnall Square Park. This feature not only helped draw the eye in, but created a center for activity

Recommendation:

- By ensuring complete streets around the park the street will help in framing the investment and uphold land values surrounding the park

Planned Action:

Estimated Timeline:

Update: Private funding has been identified for the fountain, however more collaborative work needs to be accomplished to ready the area by creating a terminating vista to the fountain and sidewalks that could be used for festivals.

Existing Condition:

16. Enforcement Needed: To encourage right behaviors

- A vehicle path disrupts the park as a place for people to safely stroll through or stay under the shady arbor – all activities that help watch over the park

Recommendation:

- Use a design plan that allows maintenance vehicles and park maintenance to occur without causing harm to citizens, the natural spaces, or breaking up sidewalks

Planned Action:

Estimated Timeline:

Udpate: Recommendation still needs to be addressed.

Georgia Department of Public Health

Health Impact Assessment:
Second Street Redevelopment Project, Macon GA

Presentation to: Macon City Council

Presented by:

Date: February 2013

We Protect Lives.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

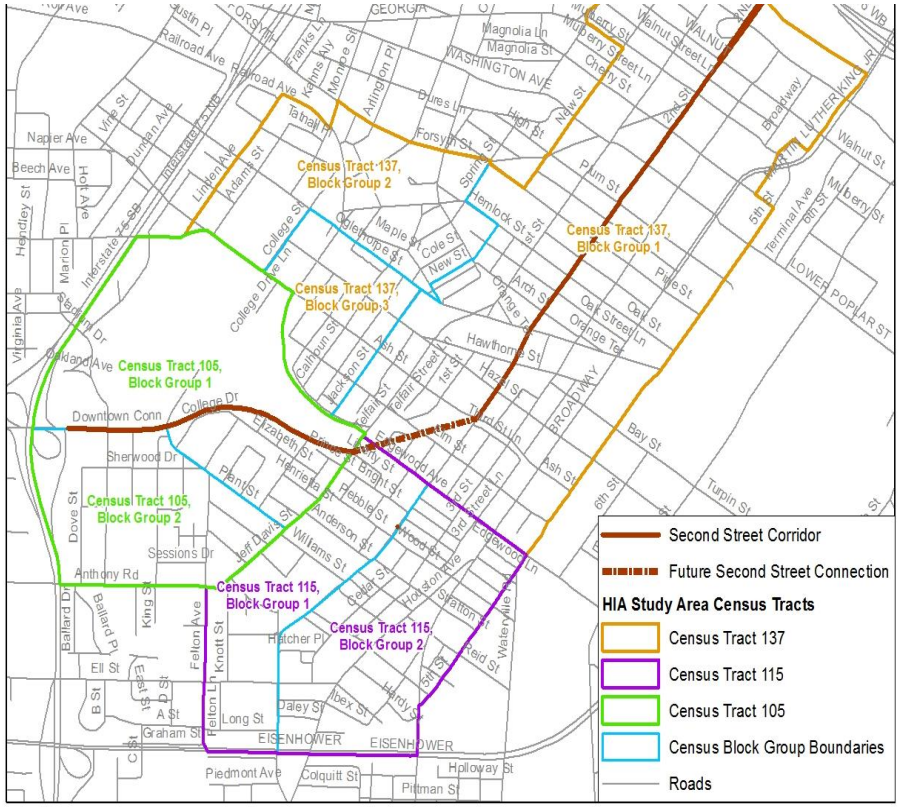
"An HIA is a *combination of procedures, methods and tools* by which a *policy or project* may be *judged* as to its *potential effects on the health* of a population, and the *distribution of those effects* within the population."

The final product of an HIA is a set of evidence-based recommendations to inform decision-makers and the general public about the health-related issues associated with the project.

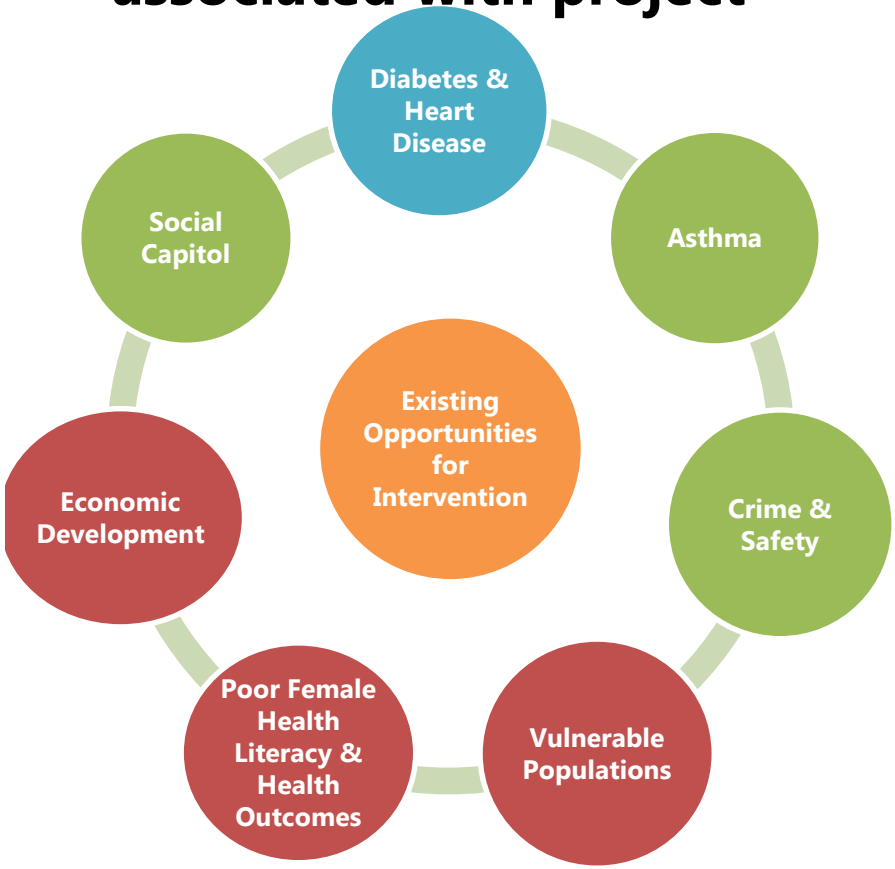
The recommendations provide practical solutions that seek to magnify positive health impacts, and remove or minimize negative impacts.

Second Street Redevelopment Project HIA,
Macon GA

Geographic extents of health data analysis



Health-related impacts associated with project



The Center for Quality Growth and Regional Development (CQGRD) at Georgia Tech was been contracted by the Georgia Department of Public Health to conduct a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) on a plan, program, or policy in the city of Macon.

We Protect Lives.

Second Street Redevelopment Project Plan Health Impact Assessment

The Plan does a good job of addressing the following:

- ✓ Diabetes and Heart Disease

***recommendations around food access are not explicitly addressed to date**

The Plan partially addresses the following health related issues with room for additional intervention:

- ✓ Social Capitol
- ✓ Crime and Safety
- ✓ Economic Development

The Plan does not address the following health-related issues:

- ❑ Asthma
- ❑ Vulnerable Populations
- ❑ Poor Female Literacy and Birth Outcomes

DIABETES AND HEART DISEASE IMPACT & RECOMMENDATIONS

DETERMINANTS

- Poor access to healthy foods
- Physical inactivity

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Create healthy food environments through land-use and zoning policies
- Include access to healthy food in mix of retail options
- Include flexible spaces (to be used for healthy food options) in redevelopment policies
- **Provide active and passive recreation typologies in design of greenspace and pocket parks**
- **Consider additional access points to Ocmulgee River and River Walk Trails**
- **Incorporate design elements: connectivity, continuity, extended route length, bike lanes, signage**
- **Make street crossing pedestrian-friendly**
- **Ensure equitability of trail access points**
- **Promote connectivity and physical activity through sidewalk and bike infrastructure**
- **Incorporate crime prevention strategies through environmental site design**
- **Improve walkability through mixed-use development**
- **Include multi-modal design for new bridge connecting Little Richard Penniman Boulevard with Second St**
- **Locate parking behind buildings and infill surface lots with new buildings**
- **Implement continuous streetscape elements**

POTENTIAL OUTCOME

- Improved diet and thus impact health conditions
- Increased opportunities for physical activity
- Increased physical activity
- Enhanced mental health benefits
- Increased physical activity resulting from increased utilization of trails
- Increased trail usage resulting from safety improvements
- Greater diversity of trail users

The Plan partially addresses the following health-related issues with room for additional intervention

SOCIAL CAPITAL
DETERMINANTS
· Low educational attainment
· Unemployment
· Poor access to goods and services
· Poor access to healthcare
· Poor social support
RECOMMENDATIONS
· Include places that support social interaction (i.e., parks, schools, recreation centers)
· Create stronger connections and interaction between Mercer University and community
· Focus on increased walkability, a mix of land uses, higher density, lower traffic volume, diversity and public spaces
POTENTIAL OUTCOMES
· Increased feelings of trust, participation, inclusion, self-esteem and satisfaction
· Strengthen neighborhood resiliency
· Improved mental health

CRIME AND SAFETY
DETERMINANTS
· Speeding vehicles
· Lack of cohesive system of pedestrian facilities
· Visible signs of social disorganization
RECOMMENDATIONS
Incorporate the following design components:
· Street-facing windows
· Bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure
· Bright lighting
· Design elements to discourage speeding
· Buildings which engage with the right-of-way
· Eliminate "bad neighbors"
· Regular maintenance to avoid symbols of neglect
· Reduce traffic speed
POTENTIAL OUTCOMES
· Reduced signs of disinvestment and perception of crime or danger
· Increased healthy behaviors
· Reduced injury risk
· Increased physical activity

The Plan partially addresses the following health-related issues with room for additional intervention

Existing Opportunity For Intervention: **ASTHMA**
DETERMINANTS
· Low SES
· Poor housing conditions
RECOMMENDATIONS
· Include smoke-free policy for restaurants and businesses
· Integrate opportunities for physical activity through community gardens, parks, and mix of uses
· Route trucks away from redevelopment corridor
· Limit truck weight and speed
· Consider reduction in truck idling
· Provide robust system of bicycle and pedestrian facilities
POTENTIAL OUTCOMES
· Improved air quality
· Reduced rates of asthma due to reduced exposure to smoke
· Increased physical activity leading to reduced asthma rates
· Reduced transportation-related air pollutant emissions
· Reduced VMT

Existing Opportunity For Intervention: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DETERMINANTS
· Low educational attainment
· Unemployment
· Poor access to goods and services
· Poor access to healthcare
· Poor social support
RECOMMENDATIONS
· Consider development of alternative medical equipment manufacturing at underutilized industrial sites
· **Promote employment or economic growth via mixed use**
· Enhance linkages between anchor institutions and community development efforts economically and programmatically
· **Create a strong connection between Mercer University and downtown**
POTENTIAL OUTCOMES
· Enhanced economic activity by improving connections and developing anchor institutions
· Utilization of existing resources

The Plan currently does not address the following health-related issues

Existing Opportunity For Intervention: **VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**
DETERMINANTS
· Low educational attainment
· Unemployment
· Poor access to goods and services
· Poor access to healthcare
· Poor social support
RECOMMENDATIONS
· Provide employment opportunities that are well-matched to skills
· Consider alternative industrial uses for vacant/unused industrial infrastructure
· Provide equitable transportation access
POTENTIAL OUTCOMES
· Improved socioeconomic status

Existing Opportunity For Intervention: **POOR FEMALE HEALTH LITERACY AND BIRTH OUTCOMES**
DETERMINANTS
· Low educational attainment
· Unemployment
· Poor access to goods and services
· Poor access to healthcare
· Poor social support
RECOMMENDATIONS
· Promote a variety of housing types and options
· Develop redevelopment policies in a way that can also impact maternal awareness and access to prenatal care
POTENTIAL OUTCOMES
· Reduced community segregation
· Reduced exposure to stressful housing conditions
· Improved socioeconomic status

Bibb County Emergency Management Agency

Emergency Operations Plan

Plan Approved:
13-APR-10

Revised:
14-APR-10

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Date	Author	Section	Detail
04-13-2010 03:36:53	Bibb	Distribution List	
04-13-2010 03:36:49	Bibb	Distribution List	
04-13-2010 03:36:43	Bibb	Distribution List	
04-13-2010 03:36:37	Bibb	Distribution List	
04-13-2010 03:36:34	Bibb	Distribution List	
04-13-2010 03:36:29	Bibb	Distribution List	
04-13-2010 03:36:26	Bibb	Distribution List	
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Bibb County Sheriff's Office	1
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City of Macon City Clerk	1
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Georgia Mutual Aid Group	1
Macon Police Department	1
Macon Water Authority	1
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Bibb County
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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PREFACE

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes the management and coordination of resources and personnel during periods of major emergency. This comprehensive local emergency operations plan is developed to ensure mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response and timely recovery from natural and man made hazards which may affect residents of Bibb County.

This plan supersedes the Emergency Operations Plan dated from old eLEOP. It incorporates guidance from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have threatened Bibb County. The Plan will be updated at the latest, every four years. The plan:

- Defines emergency response in compliance with the State-mandated Emergency Operations Plan process.
- Establishes emergency response policies that provide Departments and Agencies with guidance for the coordination and direction of municipal plans and procedures.
- Provides a basis for unified training and response exercises.

The plan consists of the following components:

- The Basic Plan describes the structure and processes comprising a county approach to incident management designed to integrate the efforts of municipal governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. The Basic Plan includes the: purpose, situation, assumptions, concept of operations, organization, assignment of responsibilities, administration, logistics, planning and operational activities.
- Appendices provide other relevant supporting information, including terms, definitions, and authorities.
- Emergency Support Function Annexes detail the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of County agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to municipalities during Incidents of Critical Significance.
- Support Annexes prescribe guidance and describe functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of incident management objectives.
- Incident Annexes address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the EOP. The Incident Annexes describe the missions, policies, responsibilities, and coordination processes that govern the interaction of public and private entities engaged in incident management and emergency response operations across a spectrum of potential hazards. Due to security precautions and changing nature of their operational procedures, these Annexes, their supporting plans, and operational supplements are published separately.

The following is a summary of the 15 Emergency Support Functions:

1. *Transportation*: Support and assist municipal, county, private sector, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation for an actual or potential Incident of Critical Significance.

2. *Communications*: Ensures the provision of communications support to municipal, county, and private-sector response efforts during an Incident of Critical Significance.

3. *Public Works and Engineering*: Coordinates and organizes the capabilities and resources of the municipal and county governments to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from an Incident of Critical Significance.

4. *Firefighting*: Enable the detection and suppression of wild-land, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with an Incident of Critical Significance.

5. *Emergency Management Services*: Responsible for supporting overall activities of the County Government for County incident management.

6. *Mass Care, Housing and Human Services*: Supports County-wide, municipal, and non-governmental organization efforts to address non-medical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families impacted by Incidents of Critical Significance.

7. *Resource Support*: Supports volunteer services, County agencies, and municipal governments tracking, providing, and/or requiring resource support before, during, and/or after Incidents of Critical Significance.

8. *Public Health and Medical Services*: Provide the mechanism for coordinated County assistance to supplement municipal resources in response to public health and medical care needs (to include veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) for potential or actual Incidents of Critical Significance and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation.

9. *Search and Rescue*: Rapidly deploy components of the National US Response System to provide specialized life-saving assistance to municipal authorities during an Incident of Critical Significance.

10. *Hazardous Materials*: Coordinate County support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during Incidents of Critical Significance.

11. *Agriculture and Natural Resources*: supports County and authorities and other agency efforts to address: Provision of nutrition assistance; control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic

disease; assurance of food safety and food security and; protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

12. *Energy*: Restore damaged energy systems and components during a potential of actual Incident of Critical Significance.

13. *Public Safety and Security Services*: Integrates County public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual Incidents of Critical Significance.

14. *Long Term Recovery and Mitigation*: Provides a framework for County Government support to municipal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an Incident of Critical Significance.

15. *External Affairs*: Ensures that sufficient County assets are deployed to the field during a potential or actual Incident of Critical Significance to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the populace.

BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

Summary

This plan establishes a framework for emergency management planning and response to: prevent emergency situations; reduce vulnerability during disasters; establish capabilities to protect residents from effects of crisis; respond effectively and efficiently to actual emergencies; and provide for rapid recovery from any emergency or disaster affecting the local jurisdiction and Bibb County.

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is predicated on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which integrates the capabilities and resources of various municipal jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector into a cohesive, coordinated, and seamless framework for incident management. The EOP, using the NIMS, is an all-hazards plan that provides the structure and mechanisms for policy and operational coordination for incident management. Consistent with the model provided in the NIMS, the EOP can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event, or the response to a significant event. Selective implementation through the activation of one or more of the systems components allows maximum flexibility in meeting the unique operational and information-sharing requirements of the situation at hand and enabling effective interaction between various entities. The EOP, as the core operational plan for incident management, establishes county-level coordinating structures, processes, and protocols that will be incorporated into certain existing interagency incident- or hazard-specific plans (such as the Hurricane Plan) that is designed to implement specific statutory authorities and responsibilities of various departments and agencies in particular contingency.

Purpose

The purpose of the EOP is to establish a comprehensive, countywide, all-hazards approach to incident management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. The EOP incorporates best practices and procedures from various incident management disciplines - homeland security, emergency management, law enforcement, firefighting, hazardous materials response, public works, public health, emergency medical services, and responder and recovery worker health and safety - and integrates them into a unified coordinating structure. The EOP provides the framework for interaction with municipal governments; the private sector; and NGOs in the context of incident prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. It describes capabilities and resources and establishes responsibilities, operational processes, and protocols to help protect from natural and manmade hazards; save lives; protect public health, safety, property, and the environment; and reduce adverse psychological consequences and disruptions. Finally, the EOP serves as the foundation for the development of detailed supplemental plans and procedures to effectively and efficiently implement incident management activities and assistance in the context of specific types of incidents.

The EOP, using the NIMS, establishes mechanisms to:

- Maximize the integration of incident-related prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities;
- Improve coordination and integration of County, municipal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organization partners;
- Maximize efficient utilization of resources needed for effective incident management and Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources protection and restoration;
- Improve incident management communications and increase situational awareness across jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors;
- Facilitate emergency mutual aid and emergency support to municipal governments;
- Provide a proactive and integrated response to catastrophic events; and
- Address linkages to other incident management and emergency response plans developed for specific types of incidents or hazards.

A number of plans are linked to the EOP in the context of disasters or emergencies, but remain as stand-alone documents in that they also provide detailed protocols for responding to routine incidents that normally are managed by County agencies without the need for supplemental coordination. The EOP also incorporates other existing emergency response and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components, operational supplements, or supporting tactical plans.

This plan consists of the following components:

Scope and Applicability

The EOP covers the full range of complex and constantly changing requirements in anticipation of or in response to threats or acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies. The EOP also provides the basis to initiate long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

The EOP establishes interagency and multi-jurisdictional mechanisms for involvement in and coordination of, incident management operations.

This plan distinguishes between incidents that require County coordination, termed disasters or emergencies, and the majority of incidents that are handled by responsible jurisdictions or agencies through other established authorities and existing plans.

In addition, the EOP:

- Recognizes and incorporates the various jurisdictional and functional authorities of departments and agencies; municipal governments; and private-sector organizations in incident management.

- Details the specific incident management roles and responsibilities of the departments and agencies involved in incident management as defined in relevant statutes and directives.
- Establishes the multi-agency organizational structures and processes required to implement the authorities, roles, and responsibilities for incident management.

This plan is applicable to all departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance or conduct operations in the context of actual or potential disasters or emergencies.

Disasters or emergencies are high-impact events that require a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of County, municipal, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities in order to save lives, minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Key Concepts

This section summarizes key concepts that are reflected throughout the EOP.

- Systematic and coordinated incident management, including protocols for:
  - Coordinated action;
  - Alert and notification;
  - Mobilization of County resources to augment existing municipal capabilities;
  - Operating under differing threats or threat levels; and
  - Integration of crisis and consequence management functions.
- Proactive notification and deployment of resources in anticipation of or in response to catastrophic events in coordination and collaboration with municipal governments and private entities when possible.
- Organizing interagency efforts to minimize damage, restore impacted areas to pre-incident conditions if feasible, and/or implement programs to mitigate vulnerability to future events.
- Coordinating worker safety and health, private-sector involvement, and other activities that are common to the majority of incidents (see Support Annexes).
- Organizing ESFs to facilitate the delivery of critical resources, assets, and assistance. Departments and agencies are assigned to lead or support ESFs based on authorities, resources, and capabilities.
- Providing mechanisms for vertical and horizontal coordination, communications, and information sharing in response to threats or incidents. These mechanisms

facilitate coordination among municipal entities and the County Government, as well as between the public and private sectors.

- Facilitating support to County departments and agencies acting under the requesting department or agencys own authorities.
- Developing detailed supplemental operations, tactical, and hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures.
- Providing the basis for coordination of interdepartmental and municipal planning, training, exercising, assessment, coordination, and information exchange.

II. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The EOP is based on the planning assumptions and considerations presented in this section.

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible organizational and jurisdictional level.
- Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the NIMS.
- The combined expertise and capabilities of government at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations will be required to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.
- Disasters and emergencies require the Bibb County Emergency Management Agency to coordinate operations and/or resources, and may:
    - Occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard;
    - Require significant information-sharing at the unclassified and classified levels across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors;
    - Involve single or multiple jurisdictions;
    - Have significant regional impact and/or require significant regional information sharing, resource coordination, and/or assistance;
    - Span the spectrum of incident management to include prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;
    - Involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats on a regional scale;
    - Result in numerous casualties; fatalities; displaced people; property loss; disruption of normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure; and significant damage to the environment;
    - Impact critical infrastructures across sectors;
    - Overwhelm capabilities of municipal governments, and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators;
    - Attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies;
    - Require extremely short-notice asset coordination and response timelines; and
    - Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.

- Top priorities for incident management are to:
    - Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;
    - Ensure security of the county;
    - Prevent an imminent incident, including acts of terrorism, from occurring;
    - Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources;
    - Conduct law enforcement investigations to resolve the incident, apprehend the perpetrators, and collect and preserve evidence for prosecution and/or attribution;
    - Protect property and mitigate the damage and impact to individuals, communities, and the environment; and
    - Facilitate recovery of individuals, families, businesses, governments, and the environment.

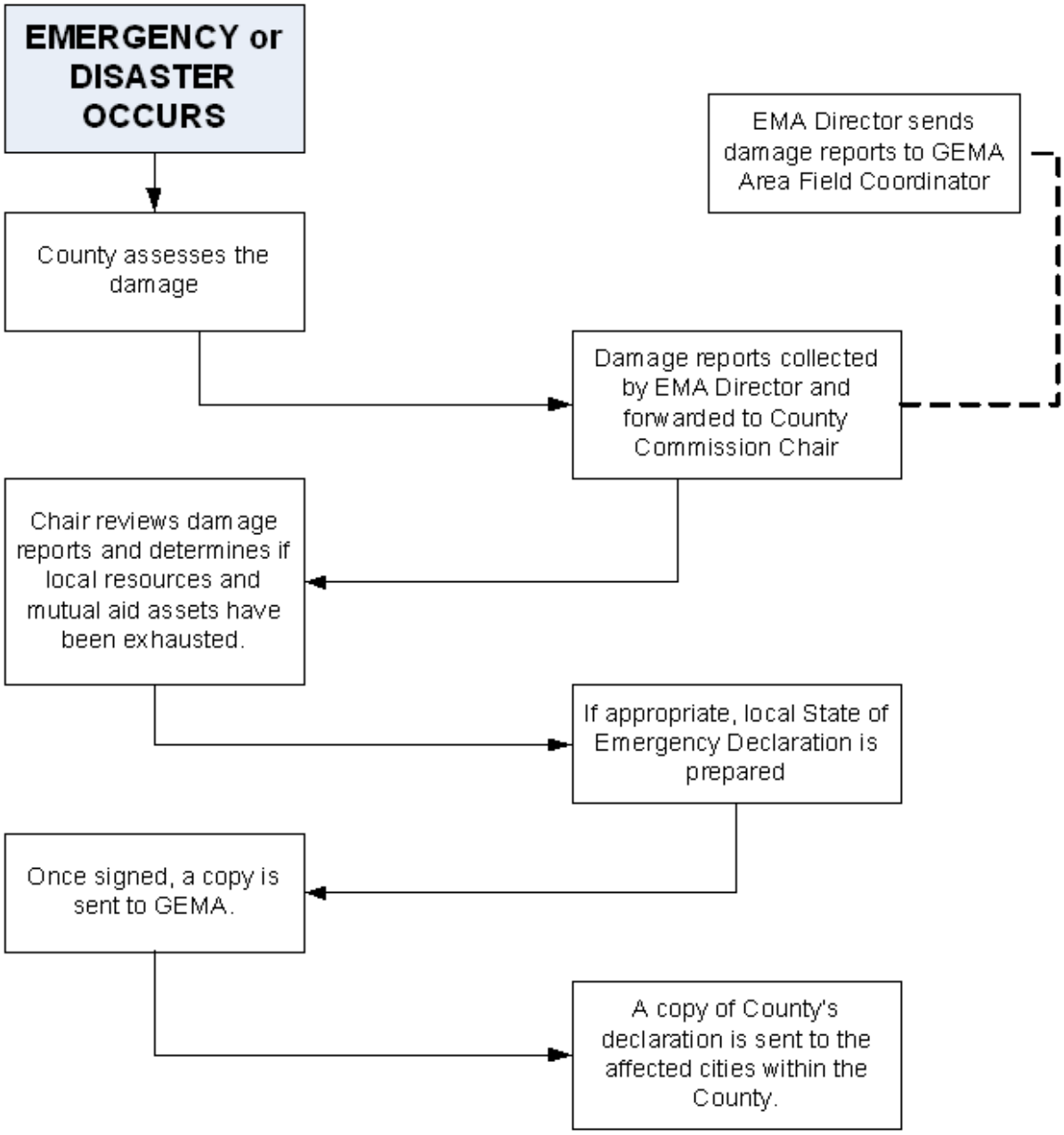
- Deployment of resources and incident management actions during an actual or potential terrorist incident are conducted in coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
- Departments and agencies at all levels of government and certain NGOs, such as the American Red Cross, may be required to deploy to disaster areas or emergency events on short notice to provide timely and effective mutual aid and/or intergovernmental assistance.
- The degree of County involvement in incident operations depends largely upon the specific authority or jurisdiction. Other factors that may be considered include:
    - The municipal needs and/or requests for external support, or ability to manage the incident;
    - The economic ability of the affected entity to recover from the incident;
    - The type or location of the incident;
    - The severity and magnitude of the incident; and
    - The need to protect the public health or welfare or the environment.
    - Departments and agencies support these mission in accordance with authorities and guidance and are expected to provide:
        - Initial and/or ongoing response, when warranted, under their own authorities and funding;

- Alert, notification, pre-positioning, and timely delivery of resources to enable the management of potential and actual disasters or emergencies; and

- Proactive support for catastrophic or potentially catastrophic incidents using protocols for expedited delivery of resources.

- For disasters or emergencies that are Presidentially declared, state and/or Federal support is delivered in accordance with relevant provisions of the Stafford Act. (Note that while all Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act are considered incidents of critical significance, not all incidents necessarily result in disaster or emergency declarations under the Stafford Act.)

Emergency Declaration Process



It is anticipated and expected that if the emergency or disaster is obviously widespread and all local resources and mutual aid assets have already been exhausted, the County Commission Chair can make a declaration without waiting for a report regarding damages.

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Government Responsibilities

Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, public works, environmental response, and other personnel are often the first to arrive and the last to leave an incident site. In some instances, a County agency in the area may act as a first responder, and the assets of County agencies may be used to advise or assist municipal officials in accordance with agency authorities and procedures. Mutual aid agreements provide mechanisms to mobilize and employ resources from neighboring jurisdictions to support the incident command. When resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, the County may request State assistance under a Governors disaster or emergency declaration. Summarized below are the responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer.

A municipal mayor or city or County Chairman or their designee, as a jurisdictions chief executive, is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that jurisdiction. The Chief Executive Officer:

- Is responsible for coordinating resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;
- Dependent upon law, has extraordinary powers to suspend laws and ordinances, such as to establish a curfew, direct evacuations, and, in coordination with the health authority, to order a quarantine;
- Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the public, and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident within the jurisdiction;
- Negotiates and enters into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to facilitate resource-sharing; and
- Requests State and, if necessary, Federal assistance through the Governor of the State when the jurisdictions capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted.

Emergency Support Functions

The EOP applies a functional approach that groups the capabilities of municipal and county departments and some volunteer and non-government organizations into ESFs to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during disaster or emergency incidents. The County response to actual or potential disasters or emergencies is typically provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure as necessary. The ESFs serve as the coordination mechanism to provide assistance to municipal governments or to County departments and agencies conducting missions of primary County responsibility.

Each ESF is comprised of primary and support agencies. The EOP identifies primary agencies on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area. The resources provided by the ESFs reflect categories identified in the NIMS. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities. Additional discussion on roles and responsibilities of ESF primary agencies, and support agencies can be found in the introduction to the ESF Annexes.

Note that not all disaster or emergency incidents result in the activation of all ESFs. It is possible that an incident can be adequately addressed by agencies through activation of certain EOP elements without the activation of ESFs. Similarly, operational security considerations may dictate that activation of EOP elements be kept to a minimum, particularly in the context of certain terrorism prevention activities.

Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organizations

Nongovernmental and volunteer organizations collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. For example, the American Red Cross is an NGO that provides relief at the local level and also supports the Mass Care element of ESF 6. Community-based organizations receive government funding to provide essential public health services.

The Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) is a consortium of approximately 30 recognized organizations of volunteers active in disaster relief. Such entities provide significant capabilities to incident management and response efforts at all levels. For example, the wildlife rescue and rehabilitation activities conducted during a pollution emergency are often carried out by private, nonprofit organizations working with natural resource trustee agencies.

Private Sector

EOP primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.

Roles

The roles, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during a disaster or emergency incident vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident. The roles of private-sector organizations are summarized below.

- Impacted Organization or Infrastructure
  Private-sector organizations may be affected by direct or indirect consequences of the incident, including privately owned critical infrastructure, key resources, and those main private-sector organizations that are significant to regional economic recovery from the incident. Examples of privately owned infrastructure include transportation, telecommunications, private utilities, financial institutions, and hospitals.

- Response Resource
  Private-sector organizations provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident - including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies - through public-private emergency plans, mutual aid agreements, or incident specific requests from government and private-sector-volunteer initiatives.

- Regulated and/or Responsible Party
  Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring, and responding to an incident once it occurs. For example, some activities are required by law or regulation to maintain emergency (incident) preparedness plans, procedures, and facilities and to perform assessments, prompt notifications, and training for a response to an incident.

- State/Emergency Organization Member

- Private-sector organizations may serve as active partners in emergency preparedness and response organizations and activities.

Responsibilities

Private-sector organizations support the EOP (voluntarily or to comply with applicable laws and regulations) by sharing information with the government, identifying risks, performing vulnerability assessments, developing emergency response and business continuity plans, enhancing their overall readiness, implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs, and donating or otherwise providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in response to and recovery from an incident.

Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause. In the case of an Incident of Critical Significance, these private-sector organizations are expected to mobilize and employ the resources necessary and available in accordance with their plans to address the consequences of incidents at their own facilities or incidents for which they are otherwise responsible.

Response Resources

Unless the response role is inherently governmental (e.g., law enforcement, etc.), private-sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies. The County Government maintains ongoing interaction with the critical infrastructure and key resource industries to provide coordination for prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. When practical, or when required under law, private-sector representatives should be included in planning and exercises. In some cases, the government may direct private-sector response resources when they have contractual relationships, using government funds.

Functional Coordination

The primary agency/agencies for each ESF maintain(s) working relations with its associated private-sector counterparts through partnership committees or other means (e.g., ESF 2, Communications - telecommunications industry; ESF 10, Hazardous Materials - oil and hazardous materials industries; etc.).

Citizen Involvement

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The US Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer service to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.

Citizen Corps Councils implement Citizen Corps programs, which include Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), Medical Reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the affiliate programs; provide opportunities for special skills and interests; develop targeted outreach for special-needs groups; and organize special projects and community events.

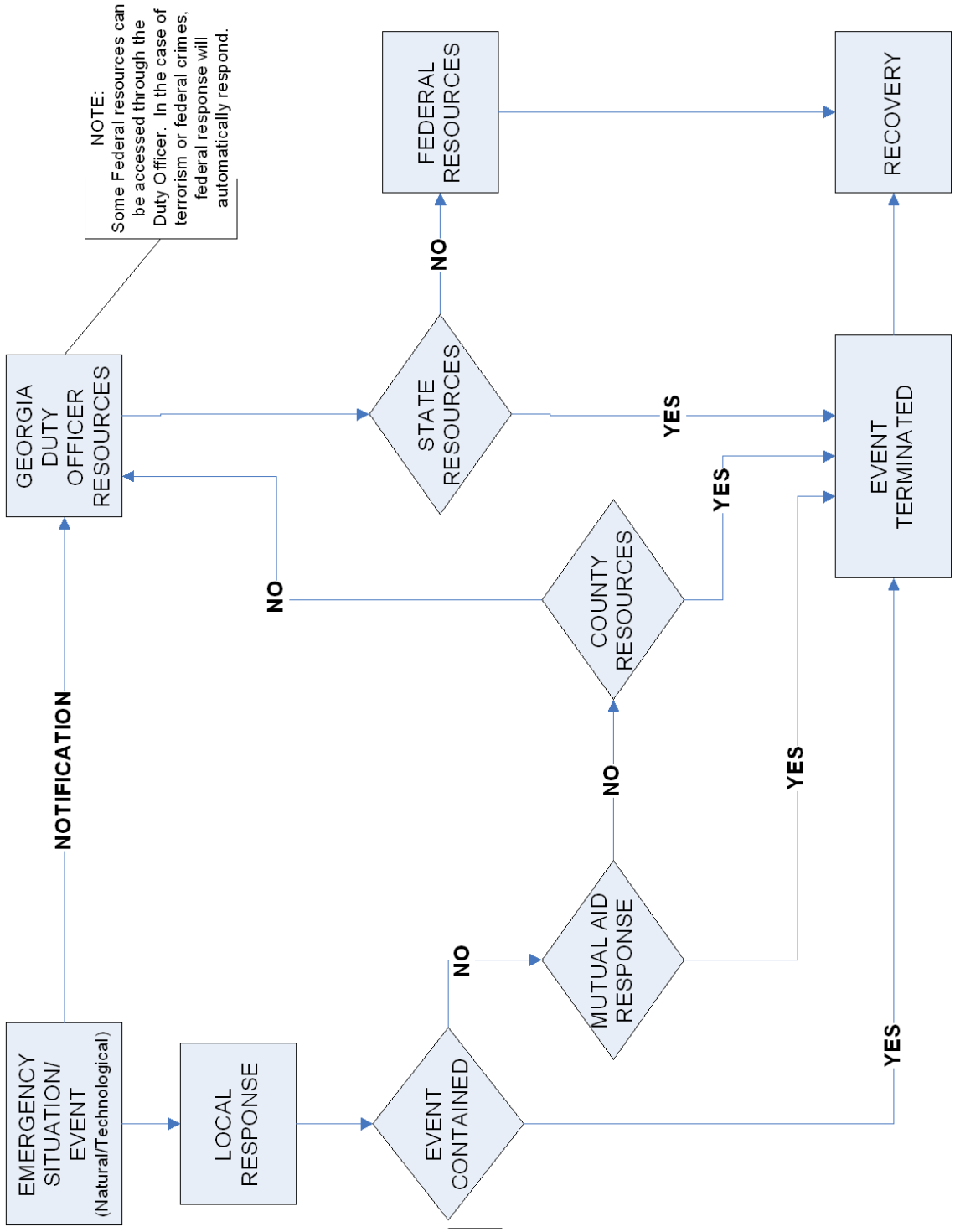
Citizen Corps Affiliate Programs expand the resources and materials available to communities through partnerships with programs and organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training; represent volunteers interested in helping to make their communities safer; or offer volunteer service opportunities to support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts.

Other programs unaffiliated with Citizen Corps also provide organized citizen involvement opportunities in support of response to major disasters and events of Critical Significance.

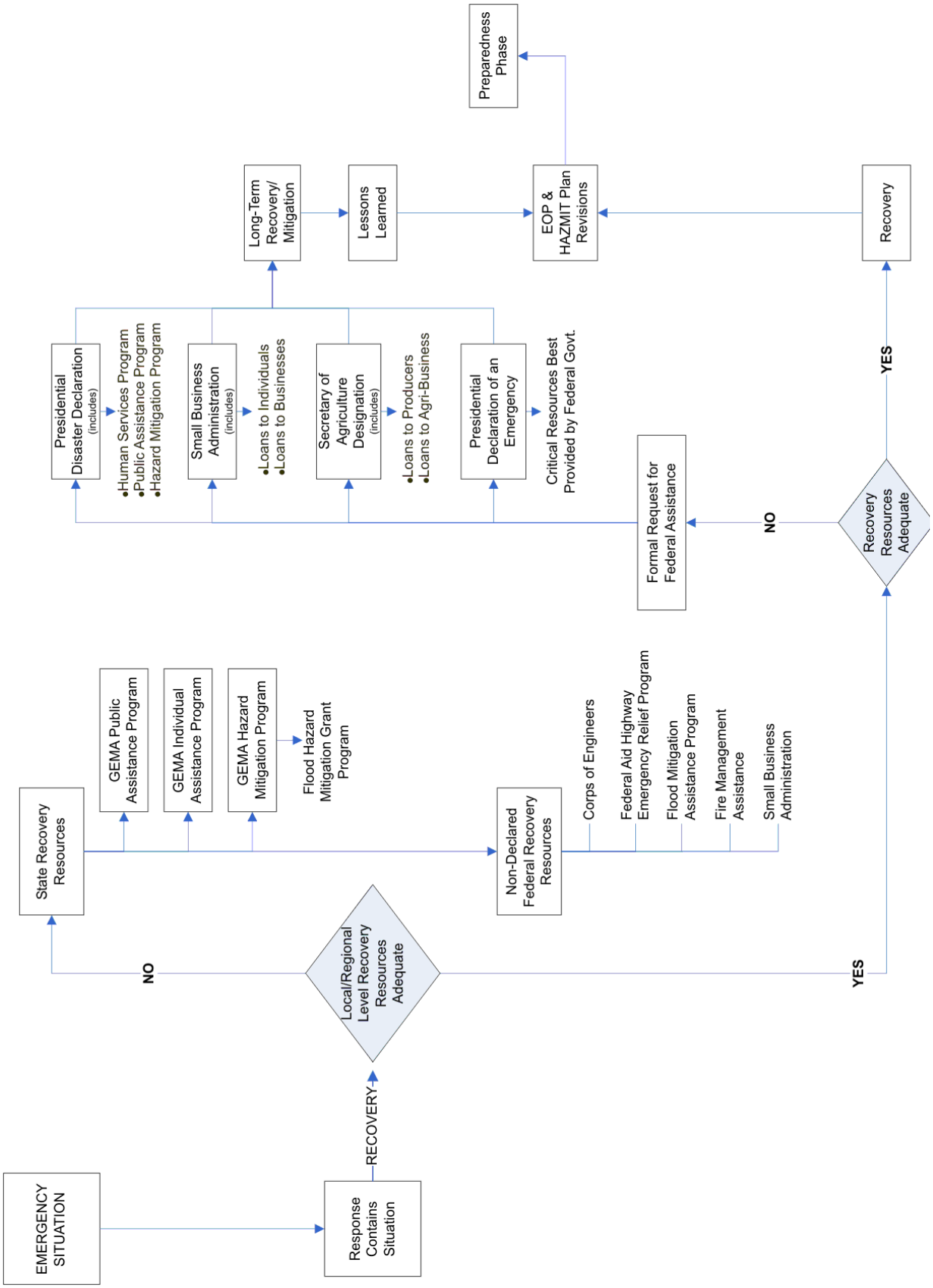
Citizen Corps

The Citizen Corps works through a Citizen Corps Council that brings together leaders from law enforcement, fire, emergency medical and other emergency management, volunteer organizations, elected officials, the private sector, and other community stakeholders.

Response Flow Chart



Recovery Flow Chart



IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Phases of Emergency Management

Mitigation

Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures implemented prior to, during, or after an incident are intended to prevent the occurrence of an emergency, reduce the community's vulnerability and/or minimize the adverse impact of disasters or emergencies. A preventable measure, for instance, is the enforcement of building codes to minimize such situations.

Preparedness

Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Preparedness involves actions taken prior to an emergency to protect lives and property and to support and enhance disaster response. Planning, training, exercises, community awareness and education are among such activities.

Response

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. These activities include immediate actions to preserve life, property, and the environment; meet basic human needs; and maintain the social, economic, and political structure of the affected community. Also included are direction and coordination, warning, evacuation, and similar operations that help reduce casualties and damage, and speed recovery.

Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs. Short-term recovery includes damage assessment and the return of vital functions, such as utilities and emergency services, to minimum operating standards. When rebuilding and re-locating is due to damaged property, long-term recovery activities may continue for years.

General

- A basic premise of the EOP is that incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Police, fire, public health, medical, emergency management, and other personnel are responsible for incident management at that level. Accordingly, in order to protect life and property from the effects of emergencies, government is responsible for all emergency management activities. When operating under such conditions, Bibb County Emergency Management Agency will utilize all available resources from within the County, including voluntary and private assets, before requesting other assistance. After an emergency exceeds local capacity to respond, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions and the state through GEMA. Upon a Presidential declaration, assistance as requested by the state may be provided through Federal ESFs and/or other resources.

- Consistent with the commitment to comprehensive emergency management, this plan addresses major emergency situations that may develop in the county. It outlines activities that address mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The plan emphasizes the capacity of Bibb County Emergency Management Agency to respond and accomplish short-term recovery.

- In coordination with the county and municipal governments, Bibb County Emergency Management Agency will implement interagency coordination for emergency operations.

- In coordination with the county and municipal governments and Bibb County Emergency Management Agency the public information designee will release all emergency information.

- If an agency requests functional support from another agency or organization, assigned personnel and resources will be coordinated by the agency responsible for the ESF.

- All agencies will inform Bibb County Emergency Management Agency of personnel assigned to work in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC.)

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Continuity of Government/Continuity of Operations (COG/COOP)

Local governments and jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. COG/COOP planning facilitates the performance of State and local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations.

- Government continuity planning facilitates the performance government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations. Contingency plans for the continuity of operations of vital government functions and jurisdictions will allow agencies to continue their minimum essential operations and maintain authority. These plans include the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism.

- Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) measures will establish lines of personnel succession, ensuring that authority is delegated to appropriate personnel prior to an emergency. Executive office personnel and agency managers will identify, notify, and train the individuals next in line. In addition, personnel will be familiar with alert, notification and deployment procedures to provide for command and control of response and recovery operations.

- Preservation of Records addresses the protection of essential records (e.g., vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resource data, personnel and payroll records, inventory lists, laws, charters, and financial documents) by the appropriate agency following an emergency or disaster. Governments will plan for preservation of succession and delegation of authority and records necessary for carrying out governments legal and financial functions and the protection of legal and financial rights of citizens.

- The EMA director, under the direction of the local government, is responsible for the following, but not limited to:

    - Determine who is responsible for direction and control at the executive level;

    - Describe the decision process for implementing COG/COOP plans and procedures, including reliable, effective, and timely notification;

    - Establish measures for the protection of vital records;

    - Identify the agencies and personnel (including lines of succession) responsible for providing water, electricity, natural gas, sewer, and sanitation services in affected areas;

    - Identify the location of and contact points for Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs), Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), and other cooperative agreements

- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for each local agency that provide specific authorities of designated successors to direct their agencies;

- COG/COOP succession of authority plans are outlined in the Bibb County Emergency Management Agency Emergency Operations Plan Annex.

VI. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Services and Resources

An emergency or disaster may place great demands on services and resources. Priority will be based on essential needs, such as food, water, and medical assistance. Other services and resources will be acquired after establishing the need.

Commitment of Services and Resources

- Local governments will commit services and resources in order to save lives and protect property. Response agencies will first utilize services and resources available through their agency or organization. Additional needs may be met from other governments, agencies and/or organizations through mutual-aid or Memorandums of Understanding (MOU). After these sources have been exhausted, additional state resources may be requested from GEMA through the EOC. Bibb County Emergency Management Agency maintains an extensive service and resource directory that is maintained by ESF 7.

- Detailed records of expenditures are required by all agencies and organizations responding to a disaster for possible reimbursement, such as through an authorized Federal disaster declaration.

Local Involvement

Bibb County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the efforts of agencies and organizations responsible for plan development of ESFs and major revisions. It is strongly recommended that the agencies involved in an ESF conduct coordination meetings and develop an ESF plan for their response to each level of activation. The plan will be reviewed annually and major revisions completed, as necessary. An updated plan shall be submitted for approval to GEMA every four years through the eLEOP system. Minor revisions to the plan should be logged in on the designated form at the beginning of this plan and updated on the eLEOP system.

State Involvement

Coordination of emergency management planning and operations and service and resource sharing across jurisdictional boundaries is necessary. Consequently, the state may be able to assist in the planning process (e.g., radiological, hurricane planning). Bibb County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the type and level of assistance. Agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities will be involved in such planning. This assistance should be interpreted as supporting agencies with ESF responsibilities and enhancing emergency capabilities.

Standard Operating Procedures

Most agencies and organizations within Bibb County and its municipalities have emergency functions to perform in addition to their other duties. Each agency and/or

organization with primary ESF responsibilities, in conjunction with support agencies and organizations, will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These procedures provide detailed direction and coordination of ESF responsibilities and critical emergency tasks.

Emergency Operations

Organizational responsibilities are included in each ESF.

Local Responsibilities

Bibb County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for the following:

- Assist and advise all agencies and/or organizations in the development and coordination of ESFs to ensure necessary planning;
- Brief and train EOC personnel and volunteers as well as conduct periodic exercises to evaluate support function responsibilities;
- Manage the EOC for operational readiness;
- Coordinate with other emergency management agencies, GEMA, and other emergency response organizations;
- Maintain a list of all agency contacts including telephone, fax, and pager numbers (Refer to Bibb County Emergency Management Agency EOC Telephone Directory);
- Obtain copies of SOPs for all ESFs;
- Update, maintain and distribute the plan and all major revisions to agencies and organizations contained on the distribution list;
- Advise Bibb County Emergency Management Agency officials, municipalities and agencies with ESF responsibilities on the nature, magnitude, and effects of an emergency; and
- Coordinate with public information officials to provide emergency information for the public.

Agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities will:

- Develop and maintain the ESF and SOPs, in conjunction with Bibb County Emergency Management Agency and other supporting agencies;
- Designate agency and organization personnel with emergency authority to work on planning, mitigation, preparedness and response issues and commit resources. Staff assignments should include personnel who are trained to work in the EOC;
- Maintain an internal emergency management personnel list with telephone, fax and

pager numbers;

- Provide for procurement and management of resources for emergency operations and maintain a list of such resources;
- Participate in training and exercises to evaluate and enhance ESF capabilities;
- Negotiate and prepare MOUs that impact the specific ESF, in conjunction with Bibb County Emergency Management Agency ; and
- Establish procedures for the maintenance of records, including personnel, travel, operations and maintenance expenditures and receipts.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Plan Maintenance

Bibb County Emergency Management Agency is the executive agent for EOP management and maintenance. The EOP will be updated periodically as required to incorporate new directives and changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events. This section establishes procedures for interim changes and full updates of the EOP.

- **Types of Changes**

  Changes include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change should contradict or override authorities or other plans contained in statute, order, or regulation.

- **Coordination and Approval**

  Any department or agency with assigned responsibilities under the EOP may propose a change to the plan. Bibb County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for coordinating all proposed modifications to the EOP with primary and support agencies and other stakeholders, as required. Bibb County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate review and approval for proposed modifications as required.

- **Notice of Change**

  After coordination has been accomplished, including receipt of the necessary signed approval supporting the final change language, Bibb County Emergency Management Agency will issue an official Notice of Change. The notice will specify the date, number, subject, purpose, background, and action required, and provide the change language on one or more numbered and dated insert pages that will replace the modified pages in the EOP in addition to manually logged record of changes on the form at the beginning of this plan titled: Record of Revisions. Once published, the modifications will be considered part of the EOP for operational purposes pending a formal revision and redistribution of the entire document. Interim changes can be further modified or updated using the above process and through eLEOP system tools.

- **Distribution**

  Bibb County Emergency Management Agency will distribute Notices of Change to all participating agencies. Notices of Change to other organizations will be provided upon request.

- **Redistribution of the EOP**

Working toward continuous improvement, Bibb County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for an annual review and updates of the EOP and a complete revision every four years, or more frequently if the County Commission or the Georgia Emergency Management Agency deems necessary. The review and update will consider lessons learned and best practices identified during exercises and responses to actual events, and incorporate new information technologies. Bibb County Emergency Management Agency will distribute revised EOP documents for the purpose of interagency review and concurrence.

EOP-Supporting Documents and Standards for Other Emergency Plans

As the core plan for domestic incident management, the EOP provides the structures and processes for coordinating incident management activities for terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies. Following the guidance provided, the EOP incorporates existing emergency and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components of the EOP, as supplements, or as supporting operational plans. Accordingly, departments and agencies must incorporate key EOP concepts and procedures for working with EOP organizational elements when developing or updating incident management and emergency response plans. When an agency develops an interagency plan that involves events within the scope of disaster and emergency incidents, these plans are coordinated with Bibb County Emergency Management Agency to ensure consistency with the EOP, and are incorporated into the EOP, either by reference or as a whole. Bibb County Emergency Management Agency will maintain a complete set of current local interagency plans. Incident management and emergency response plans must include, to the extent authorized by law:

- Principles and terminology of the NIMS;
- Reporting requirements of the EOP;
- Linkages to key EOP organizational elements such as the EOC; and
- Procedures for transitioning from localized incidents to incidents that require state or federal assistance. The broader range of EOP-supporting documents includes strategic, operational, tactical, and incident specific or hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures. Strategic plans are developed based on long-range goals, objectives, and priorities. Operational-level plans merge the on-scene tactical concerns with overall strategic objectives. Tactical plans include detailed, specific actions and descriptions of resources required to manage an actual or potential incident. Contingency plans are based on specific scenarios and planning assumptions related to a geographic area or the projected impacts of an individual hazard. The following is a brief description of EOP-related documents.

National Incident Management System

The NIMS provides a core set of doctrine, concepts, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all

levels.

State and Local Emergency Operations Plans

State and local emergency operations plans are created to address a variety of hazards. Examples include:

- State emergency operations plans designed to support State emergency management functions.
- Emergency operations plans created at the municipal level to complement State emergency operations plans.

Hazard Mitigation Plans

Hazard mitigation plans are developed by States and communities to provide a framework for understanding vulnerability to and risk from hazards, and identifying the pre-disaster and post-disaster mitigation measures to reduce the risk from those hazards. Multihazard mitigation planning requirements were established by Congress through the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Private Sector Plans

Private sector plans are developed by privately owned companies/corporations. Some planning efforts are mandated by statute (e.g., nuclear power plant operations), while others are developed to ensure business continuity.

Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organization Plans

Volunteer and nongovernmental organization plans are plans created to support State and Federal emergency preparedness, response, and recovery operations. Plans include a continuous process of assessment, evaluation, and preparation to ensure that the necessary authorities, organization, resources, coordination, and operation procedures exist to provide effective delivery of services to disaster clients as well as provide integration into planning efforts at all government levels.

Planning and Operations Procedures

Procedures provide operational guidance for use by emergency teams and other personnel involved in conducting or supporting incident management operations.

These documents fall into five basic categories:

- Overviews that provide a brief concept summary of an incident management function, team, or capability;
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) or operations manuals that provide a complete reference document, detailing the procedures for performing a single function (i.e., SOP) or a number of interdependent functions (i.e., operations

manual);

- Field operations guides or handbooks that are produced as a durable pocket or desk guide, containing essential tactical information needed to perform specific assignments or functions;
- Point of contact lists; and
- Job aids such as checklists or other tools for job performance or job training.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1
TRANSPORTATION

Primary Agency
Bibb County BOE Transportation

Support Agencies
Macon-Bibb County Transit Authority

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of transportation services involves direction and coordination, operations, and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

1. To support and assist municipal, county, private sector, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation for an actual or potential disaster or emergency.
2. To assist city and county agencies and other ESFs with the emergency efforts to transport people. The priorities for allocation of these assets will be:

    a. Evacuating persons from immediate peril.
    b. Transporting personnel for the support of emergency activities.
    c. Transporting relief personnel necessary for recovery from the emergency.

B. Scope
The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

    a. Maintain current inventories of local government transportation facilities, supplies, and equipment by mode.
    b. Maintain current resource directories of all commercial and industrial transportation assets, facilities, and supplies within the County, to include maintaining points of contact, their geographic locations, territories, and operating areas.
    c. Establish and maintain liaison with the state and adjacent county transportation officials.
    d. Plan for supporting all types of evacuation(s) to include lock down of

draw bridges, suspension of highway construction and maintenance, lane reversal on evacuation routes, and state traffic management plans and operations.

e. Estimate logistical requirements (e.g., personnel, supplies and equipment, facilities, and communications) during the planning process and through exercises. Develop appropriate transportation packages to support likely scenarios.
f. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
g. Ensure all ESF 1 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

a. Identify transportation needs required to respond to the emergency.
b. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state transportation assets.
c. Identify, obtain, prioritize and allocate available transportation resources.
d. Report the locations of damage to transportation infrastructure, degree of damage, and other available information to ESF 5.
e. Assist local governments in determining the most viable, available transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area, and regulate the use of such networks as appropriate.
f. Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF 15.
g. Plan for transportation support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution points.

3. Recovery

a. Continue to render transportation support when and where required as long as emergency conditions exist.
b. Coordinate the repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure with the assistance of ESF 3.
c. Evaluate and task the transportation support requests for impacted areas.
d. Anticipate, plan for, and ready the necessary notification systems to support damage assessment teams, establishment of staging areas, distribution sites, and other local, state, and federal recovery facilities in the impacted area.
e. Anticipate, plan for, and ready the necessary notification systems to support the deployment of mutual aid teams, and work teams and activities in the impacted area.
f. Ensure that ESF 1 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from the County Commission concerning mitigation and/or redevelopment activities.

c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency transportation function is the primary responsibility of Bibb County BOE Transportation and support for this function is the responsibility of Macon-Bibb County Transit Authority.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

a. Plan and coordinate with support agencies and organizations.
b. Maintain a current inventory of transportation resources.
c. Establish policies, procedures, plans, and programs to effectively address transportation needs.
d. Recruit, designate, and maintain a list of emergency personnel.
e. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate transportation capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery

a. Staff the EOC when notified by the EMA director.
b. Establish and maintain a working relationship with support agencies, transportation industries, and private transportation providers.
c. Provide transportation resources, equipment, and vehicles, upon request.
d. Channel transportation information for public release, through the EOC and continue providing information and support upon re-entry.
e. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Bibb County BOE Transportation

To make school buses, personnel, vehicles and fuel available as needed to assist in fulfilling emergency transportation needs prior to, during or immediately following an emergency or disastrous incident .

- Macon-Bibb County Transit Authority

To provide support to BOE Transportation by directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services. To assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 2
COMMUNICATIONS

Primary Agency
Macon Police Department

Support Agencies
Bibb County Sheriff's Office
City of Macon Information Technology

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of communications and warning involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF has been established to assure the provision of communications support to municipal, county, and private-sector response efforts during a disaster or emergency.

1. ESF 2 will identify communications facilities, equipment and personnel that could be made available to support disaster recovery efforts.
2. ESF 2 will identify planned actions of telecommunications companies to restore services.
3. ESF 2 will coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities following a disaster.

B. Scope

1. Communications is information transfer and involves the technology associated with the representation, transfer, interpretation, and processing of data among persons, places, and machines. It includes transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems.
2. ESF 2 plans, coordinates and assists with the provision of communications support to county disaster response elements. This ESF will coordinate emergency warnings and communications equipment and services from local, county and state agencies, voluntary groups, the telecommunications industry and the military.
3. ESF 2 will serve as the focal point of contingency response communications activity in Bibb County before, during and after activation of the EOC.

4. Operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

   a. Preparedness

      i. Identify public and private communications facilities, equipment, and personnel located throughout Bibb County including emergency communications vehicles or mobile command posts.
      ii. Identify actual and planned actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
      iii. Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel, and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities.
      iv. Develop and coordinate frequency management plans, including talk groups and trunked radio for use in disaster areas.
      v. Develop a long distance communications strategy for implementation during disasters.
      vi. Assess pre-event needs and develop plans to pre-stage assets for rapid deployment into disaster areas.
      vii. Develop plans to prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
      viii. Plan for operations involving coordination with the state to coordinate communications assets beyond County capability.
      ix. Provide reliable links and maintain available support services for disaster communications with local, county, and state, agencies.
      x. Ensure all ESF 2 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.
      xi. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate the county emergency response capability.

   b. Response

      i. Conduct communications needs assessments (to include determining status of all communications systems), prioritize requirements, and make recommendations to deploy equipment and personnel to affected area, as required.
      ii. Identify actual actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
      iii. Maintain constant two-way communication with all appropriate emergency-operating services of county and local governments.
      iv. Implement frequency management plan in the disaster area, including talk groups and trunked radio, as required.
      v. Provide capability for responsible officials to receive emergency information and communicate decisions.
      vi. Establish communications with GEMA SOC to coordinate communications assets, personnel, and resources and mobile command vehicles as needed.

   c. Recovery

i. Arrange for alternate communication systems to replace systems that are inoperative due to damage from disasters.
ii. Maintain or restore contact with the other EOCs (state, cities, and county emergency management/preparedness organizations), as capabilities allow.
iii. Make communications channels available to provide appropriate information to the public concerning safety and resources required for disaster recovery.
iv. Maintain or restore contact with all appropriate emergency operations services of county government.
v. Gather communications damage assessment information from public and private organizations (including telephone outages) and report to ESF 5.
vi. Assess the need for and obtain telecommunications industry support as needed.
vii. Prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
viii. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, GEMA ESF 2 personnel in the SOC and other established facilities.
ix. Ensure ESF 2 team members or their agencies, maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

d. Mitigation

i. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
ii. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency communications and warning function is the primary responsibility of Macon Police Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Bibb County Sheriff's Office and City of Macon Information Technology.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

a. Establish methods of communications and warning for probable situations including type of emergency, projected time, area to be affected, anticipate severity, forthcoming warnings, and actions necessary.
b. Ensure that primary and alternate communications systems are operational.
c. Recruit, train, and designate communications and warning operators for the EOC.
d. Establish warning systems for critical facilities;
e. Provide communications systems for the affected emergency or disaster area.
f. Develop maintenance and protection arrangements for disabled communications equipment.
g. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications and warning response capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery

a. Verify information with proper officials.
b. Establish communication capability, between and among EOC, agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities, other jurisdictions, and SOC.
c. Coordinate communications with response operations, shelters, lodging, and food facilities.
d. Provide a system for designated officials to communicate with the public including people with special needs, such as hearing impairments and non-English speaking.
e. Warn critical facilities.
f. Continue coordinated communications to achieve rapid recovery and contact with the SOC.
g. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Macon Police Department

To establish and maintain primary communication, warning and alert capability for the purpose of receiving and disseminating information pertaining to all hazards natural and man-made.

- Bibb County Sheriff's Office

  To establish and maintain primary communication, warning and alert capability for the purpose of receiving and disseminating information pertaining to all hazards natural and man-made.

- City of Macon Information Technology

  To provide technological and training support of existing communication systems including all upgrades. To coordinate the integration of Amateur Radio capability and resouces for the continuity of communication in the event of system failures or conflict prior to, during and following a critical incident.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3
PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

Primary Agency
Bibb County Engineering Department

Support Agencies
Bibb County Public Works Department
City of Macon Engineering Department
City of Macon Public Works Department

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of public works and engineering involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in public works and engineering services. The mission of this ESF is to remove debris from streets, eliminate hazards, manage storm damage, provide rapid restoration of water/sewer services, repair essential services, immediately provide damage assessment information and cooperate with other emergency agencies.

B. Scope
This ESF is structured to provide public works and engineering related support for the changing requirements of incident management to include preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation actions. Functions include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

a. General

i. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
ii. Ensure all ESF 3 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

b. Public Works and Engineering

i. Assist with the provision of water (potable and nonpotable) and ice into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.
ii. In coordination with local emergency management officials,

develop policy for conservation, distribution and use of potable and firefighting water.

iii. Identify and locate chemicals to maintain a potable water supply.
iv. Include in ESF 3 Standard Operating Procedures an alerting list, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.
v. Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, required to sustain emergency operations, including emergency power generators.
vi. Establish operational needs for restoration of public works service during the emergency.
vii. Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers associated with public works and engineering functions.
viii. Plan engineering, contracting, and procurement assistance for emergency debris, snow or ice clearance, demolition, public works repair, and water supply, and sewer missions.
ix. In conjunction with GEMA, plan for use of state resources to support ESF 3 operations.

c. Damage Assessment: Coordinate the deployment of state damage assessment teams and other engineer teams into any area of the state.

2. Response

a. Public Works and Engineering

i. Identify water and sewer service restoration, debris management, potable water supply, and engineering requirements as soon as possible.
ii. Evaluate status of current resources to support ESF 3 operations.
iii. Establish priorities to clear roads, repair damaged water/sewer systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate or interim sources of emergency power and water/sewer services.
iv. As needed, recommend priorities for water and other resource allocations.
v. Procure equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore public works systems.
vi. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state assets.
vii. Coordinate with ESF 6 for shelter support requirements.
viii. Coordinate with ESF 8 and ESF 11 for advice and assistance regarding disposal of debris containing or consisting of animal carcasses.
ix. Coordinate with ESF 10 for advice and assistance regarding

disposal of hazardous materials.

x. Coordinate with ESF 4 for advice and assistance regarding firefighting water supply.

b. Damage Assessment

i. At the onset of an emergency or disaster, notify department/agency heads and local governments and volunteer organizations to have damage assessment and safety evaluation personnel available to deploy to affected area(s) and pre-position as appropriate.
ii. Provide damage assessment coordinators and support for joint state/federal teams into the affected area, as required.
iii. Coordinate with ESF 12 for public utility damage assessment information.
iv. Collect, evaluate, and send damage assessment reports to ESF 5 and other appropriate agencies.
v. Coordinate state and local damage assessment operations with related state and federal activities.
vi. Prepare damage assessment documents in conjunction with GEMA where appropriate for a presidential emergency or major disaster declaration when necessary.

3. Recovery

a. General

i. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state and federal ESF 3 personnel in the EOC and/or the Joint Field Office (JFO).
ii. Ensure that ESF 3 team members, their agencies, or other tasked organizations, maintain appropriate records of time and costs incurred during the event.

b. Public Works and Engineering

i. Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities for emergency repair and restoration. Coordinate, as needed, for debris management operations on public and private property.
ii. Continue to monitor restoration operations when and where needed as long as necessary and until all services have been restored.

c. Damage Assessment: In conjunction with GEMA, develop disaster project worksheets as required.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives from GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

Public works and engineering services is the primary responsibility of Bibb County Engineering Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Bibb County Public Works Department, City of Macon Engineering Department and City of Macon Public Works Department.

1. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Recruit, train, and designate public works and engineering personnel to serve in the EOC.
ii. Develop and maintain an inventory of equipment, supplies, and suppliers required to sustain emergency operations.
iii. Prioritize service restoration for emergencies.
iv. Establish liaison with support agencies, organizations, and the private sector to ensure responsiveness.
v. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate public works and engineering response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Alert emergency personnel of the situation and obtain necessary resources.
ii. Establish response operations and support personnel working in the EOC.
iii. Maintain coordination and support among applicable agencies and organizations and the private sector.
iv. Channel all pertinent emergency information through the EOC.
v. Assist in evaluating losses, recommending measures for conservation of resources, and responding to needs on a priority basis.
vi. Conduct restoration and maintenance operations until

completion of repair services.

vii. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Bibb County Engineering Department

To investigate and evaluate the vulnerability of or damage to storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings. To reconstructively design storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings.

B. Bibb County Public Works Department

To maintain, repair and restore storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings. To manage the collection and disposal of solid waste and debris.

C. City of Macon Engineering Department

To investigate and evaluate the vulnerability of or damage to storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings. To reconstructively design storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings.

D. City of Macon Public Works Department

To maintain, repair and restore storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings. To manage the collection and disposal of solid waste and debris.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4
FIREFIGHTING

Primary Agency
Macon-Bibb County Fire Department

Support Agencies
Georgia Mutual Aid Group
Macon-Bibb EMA Volunteer Group

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of firefighting services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides a comprehensive mechanism to ensure appropriate utilization of local fire resources before and after the impact of a disaster. This will include but is not limited to the detection and suppression of urban, rural, and wildland fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with a significant natural or man-made disaster.

B. Scope
ESF 4 involves the management and coordination of firefighting resources in the detection and suppression of fires, during rescue situations, and when mobilizing and coordinating personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local entities.

ESF 9, Search and Rescue and ESF10, Hazardous Materials, will be collocated with ESF 4 and are integral components of the function of ESF 4 support agencies. In preparation for and execution of its fire protection mission, ESF 4 will:

1. Preparedness

a. Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, and personnel throughout the County.
b. Organize and train fire service emergency teams to rapidly respond to requests for assistance.
c. Monitor weather and hazardous conditions that contribute to increased fire danger.
d. Maintain personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to existing and anticipated emergency conditions to include mobilizing resources and staging them at various locations.
e. Based on hazardous conditions, conduct fire prevention and

education activities for the public.

f. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
g. Ensure all ESF 4 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

a. Support local fire departments and the Forestry Commission with appropriate resources to include mobilizing and deploying firefighting teams and resources as needed.
b. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state assets to support firefighting operations.
c. Monitor status of firefighting resources committed to an incident.
d. Maintain staging area locations.
e. Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended operations.
f. Support fire investigations, as requested.
g. Obtain and submit fire situation and damage assessment reports and provide information to EOC.
h. Establish communications with the State Regional Fire Coordinator, when activated, to coordinate fire service response beyond the capability of County.
i. When the situation dictates, coordinate with GEMA and/or SOC to invoke mutual aid agreements.
j. Once resources are requested, provide for direct liaison with fire chiefs in affected areas to coordinate requests for specific assistance.
k. Require supporting agencies maintain appropriate records of cost incurred during an event.
l. Document any lost or damaged equipment, any personnel or equipment accidents.

3. Recovery

a. Maintain adequate resources to support local operations and plan for a reduction of resources.
b. Conduct reviews of incident actions with teams involved to improve future operations.
c. Inventory lost or damaged equipment and record any personnel injuries or equipment accidents.
d. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state ESF 4 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
e. Inform agencies that provided resources where to send records for costs incurred during an event.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.

c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Fire Fighting Services

1. Strategy
   Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

   The firefighting services function is the primary responsibility of Macon-Bibb County Fire Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Georgia Mutual Aid Group and Macon-Bibb EMA Volunteer Group.

2. Actions

   a. Mitigation/Preparedness

      i. Keep abreast of fire and weather forecasting information and maintain a state of readiness.
      ii. Implement efficient and effective MOUs among local fire agencies.
      iii. Establish reliable communications and incident command systems between support agencies, for an emergency site and EOC.
      iv. Recruit, train, and designate fire service personnel to serve in the EOC.
      v. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate fire service response capability.

   b. Response/Recovery

      i. Maintain a list of current fire service agencies and resource capabilities.
      ii. Coordinate fire services support among and between the EOC, functional support agencies, organizations, and SOC.
      iii. Obtain, maintain, and provide fire situation and damage assessment information.
      iv. Channel fire service information for public release through EOC.
      v. Conduct fire fighting operations.
      vi. Provide technical assistance and advice in the event of fires that involve hazardous materials.

vii. Continue fire service operations through reentry.
viii. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Macon-Bibb County Fire Department

Direction and coordination of firefighting services, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster. comprehensive mechanism to ensure appropriate utilization of local fire resources before and after the impact of a disaster. suppression of urban, rural, and wildland fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with a significant natural or man-made disaster Search and Rescue execution of its fire protection mission.Establish reliable communications and incident command systems between support agencies, for an emergency site and EOC.Recruit, train, and designate fire service personnel to serve in the EOC.

B. Georgia Mutual Aid Group

No responsiblities have been provided.

C. Macon-Bibb EMA Volunteer Group

Traffic Management at/surrounding incident scene
Perimeter security at/surrounding incident scene
Incident Scene Security
Search & Rescue Operations Support
1st Aid & CPR support

Support to Fire scenes, damaged electric utility lines, Hazardous Material Spills on location, railway and roadway.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Primary Agency
Macon-Bibb County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies
Bibb County Commissioners
City of Macon City Council

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of emergency management services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to collect, process, and disseminate information about an actual or potential disaster situation, and facilitate the overall activities of response and recovery. It also is used to make appropriate notifications and interface with other local and state entities.

1. Provide technical information on plans, SOPs, research and support.
2. Collect, process and disseminate essential information to the EOC staff.
3. Develop briefings, displays, and plans.
4. Consolidate key information into reports and other materials; describe and document overall response activities and inform appropriate authorities of the status of the overall response operations.
5. Maintain displays of key information such as maps, charts and status boards, and computer bulletin boards or electronic mail, as available.
6. Establish a pattern of information flow and support of the action planning process initiated by the Command Staff.
7. Provide logistical support for EOC staffing and facility needs.
8. Establish historical records collection process and event reconstruction.
9. Generate various reports and releases to support operations.
10. Coordinate Incident Action Planning to support operations.
11. Support the implementation of mutual aid agreements to ensure a seamless resource response to affected jurisdictions.
12. Maintain an on-call workforce of trained and skilled reserve employees to provide the capability to perform essential emergency management functions on short notice and for varied duration.
13. May follow established protocol to request additional state or federal assistance under the Stafford Act; communication made through the

county emergency manager and GEMA based on need and scope of the emergency.

B. Scope

1. This ESF is structured to coordinate overall information and planning activities from the EOC in support of response and recovery operations. The ESF assimilates incident information when the EOC is activated from municipal representatives and activated ESFs.
2. Activities within the scope of this function include:

    a. Supporting ESFs across the spectrum of incident management from prevention to response and recovery.
    b. Facilitating information flow in the preparedness phase in order to place assets on alert or to preposition assets for quick response.
    c. Coordinating those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multi-agency planning and coordination for operations involving potential and actual disasters and emergencies.
    d. Utilizing alert and notification measures to assist in incident action planning, coordination of operations, logistics and material, direction and control, information management, facilitation of requests for State assistance, resource acquisition and management (to include allocation and tracking), worker safety and health, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

3. Preparedness

    a. Develop procedures and formats for information gathering and reporting to include procedures for SITREP format and submission.
    b. Train support agencies on roles and responsibilities.
    c. Develop information displays within the EOC.
    d. Ensure weather products are up to date and available for use in the SITREP.
    e. Participate in exercises and training to ensure planning functions are carried out to support this ESF and related SOPs.
    f. Ensure all ESF 5 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

4. Response

    a. Notify all ESF 5 supporting agencies upon activation.
    b. Assign duties to support agency personnel and provide training as required.
    c. Coordinate EOC effort in collecting, processing, reporting and displaying essential information to include development of the SITREP.
    d. Conduct planning to identify priorities, develop approaches, and devise recommended solutions for future response operations.
    e. Provide weather information and briefings to the EOC and others as required.

f. Plan for support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution points.
g. Coordinate the reception of state personnel.
h. Plan for transition to JFO and recovery operations.

5. Recovery

a. Continue information gathering and processing.
b. Collect and process information concerning recovery activities to include anticipating types of recovery information the EOC and other government agencies will require.
c. Assist in the transition of direction and control from the EOC to the JFO.
d. Anticipate and plan for the support and establishment of staging areas, distribution sites in coordination with ESF 7, and other local, state and/or federal emergency work teams and activities in the impacted area.
e. Operate ESF 5 cells in both the EOC and JFO, as required.
f. Perform ESF 14 planning functions in the EOC until ESF 14 is established at the JFO.
g. Ensure that ESF 5 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

6. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. Strategy
EMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness and will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

a. Monitor potential or developing incidents and support the efforts of operations.
b. Support the implementation of mutual aid agreements.
c. Maintains schedule for staffing and operating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) from activation to stand-down.

d. Coordinate with agencies to establish evacuation procedures, to include personnel and resources needed.
e. Coordinate damage assessment teams; collect, record, and report information to the SOC.
f. Plan for and coordinate the basic needs of emergency medical and social services required during and after evacuation.
g. Identify a staging area for personnel and equipment in conjunction with ESF 6 and ESF 8.
h. Establish, organize, train, equip and provide for the deployment of damage assessment teams into affected area.
i. Establish procedures for agencies, organizations and local governments to maintain expenditures.
j. Plan and/or attend meetings to ensure planning functions are carried out to support this ESF.
k. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests to evaluate local capability.
l. Identify Points of Distribution (POD) locations in the county to serve the public; coordinate designation of these areas with GEMA.

2. Response/Recovery

a. Alert support agencies and other jurisdictions regarding potential emergency or disaster.
b. Activate and staff EOC according to event magnitude.
c. Coordinate operations and situational reporting to the State Operations Center.
d. Request logistical assistance from supporting agencies and MOUs partners, as necessary.
e. Anticipate and plan for the support of staging areas, distribution sites, opening of shelters (to include neighboring jurisdictions), in conjunction with ESF 6 and ESF 8.
f. Work with ESF 6 and ESF 8 to provide support for movement of people, including individuals with special needs, through coordination with appropriate agencies/organizations.
g. Assign Damage Assessment Teams to survey impact to county.
h. Compile initial damage assessments reports and forward to the SOC.
i. Assist in coordination of state damage assessment activities.
j. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
k. Collect and process information regarding recovery activities to include anticipating types of recovery information the EOC and other state agencies will require.
l. Coordinate and/or participate in briefings, conference calls, etc. to maintain and provide situational awareness.
m. Provide updated information for ESF 15 to distribute to the public and media.
n. Resume day-to-day operations.

III. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Macon-Bibb County Emergency Management Agency

To ensure that Emergency Management functions and support functions are carried out according to the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP). To coordinate the flow of information and facilitate planning in support of response and recovery operations.

B. Bibb County Commissioners

To ensure that Emergency Management functions are supported and carried out by trained , certified and NIMS compliant emergency management personnel such as a full-time, acting or interim director.

C. City of Macon City Council

To ensure that Emergency Management functions are supported and carried out by trained , certified and NIMS compliant emergency management personnel such as a full-time, acting or interim director.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 6
MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

Primary Agency
Bibb County DFACS

Support Agencies
American Red Cross
Bibb County Board of Education
Salvation Army

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of mass care, housing and human services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to coordinate activities involved with the emergency provision of temporary non-medical shelters, housing, and human services to include emergency mass feeding and disaster welfare information of individuals and/or families impacted by a disaster or emergency.

1. Coordinate the tasking of all sheltering activities during a disaster.
2. Coordinate with ESF 8 to establish and operate of mass feeding facilities in areas affected by disasters.
3. Coordinate with relief efforts provided by volunteer organizations performing mass care functions.
4. Coordinate the establishment of a system to provide shelter registration data to appropriate authorities.
5. Work with ESF 8 to coordinate provision of emergency first aid in shelters and fixed feeding sites.
6. Coordinate provision of medical support exceeding that required for standard first aid, for the prevention of communicable diseases, to include epidemiological and environmental health activities, as related to sheltering and feeding disaster victims.
7. Coordinate with ESF 12 to ensure each shelter has power generation capabilities.

B. Scope

1. This ESF is structured to promote the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist individuals, households and families

impacted by potential or actual disaster or emergency. This includes economic assistance and other services for individuals impacted by the incident.

2. Activities within the scope of this function include:

   a. Preparedness

      i. The primary agency will prepare for disasters by coordinating with support agencies for their participation in exercises.
      ii. ESF 8 will provide ESF 6 with regularly updated lists of planned special needs shelters or other special needs units in existence in each county.
      iii. ESF 6 will maintain a roster of primary contact ESF personnel.
      iv. ESF 6 will coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC), Bibb County Emergency Management Agency, and GEMA to ensure an up-to-date shelter list is available.
      v. ESF 6 will procure and regularly update a list of all agencies (public and private) that have a mission and capability to provide mass feeding in times of disaster.
      vi. ESF 6 agencies will participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
      vii. Ensure all ESF 6 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

   b. Response

      i. Lead and support agencies will have and maintain appropriate listings of agency staff to notify for response activities.
      ii. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 5 and ESF 11 regarding mass feeding sites established by responding emergency management agencies.
      iii. Shelters will be opened and closed in accordance with public need as assessed by the appropriate volunteer organization, state and county emergency management agencies.
      iv. ESF 6 will monitor occupancy levels and ongoing victims needs, and will provide ESF 5 with an updated list of operational shelters.
      v. ESF 6 will coordinate with Bibb County Emergency Management Agency, ARC, VOAD, and ESF 8 to update lists of available shelters including special needs shelters.
      vi. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 8 for the provision of medical services and mental health services in shelters with the appropriate agencies.
      vii. ESF 6 will coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure that each shelter has a working communications system and has contact with the County EOC and the managing agency. This may include radio, telephone, computer, or cellular telephone communication devices.
      viii. ESF 6 will provide a list of mass care sites requiring restoration

of services to EOC Operations.

ix. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 13 regarding additional security resources, if needed, at mass care shelters.

c. Recovery

i. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 5, ESF 11, and ESF 8 to establish or support existing mass feeding sites operated by the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other volunteer agencies. The first priority of mass feeding activities will be disaster victims. Emergency workers will be encouraged to utilize established mass feeding sites in lieu of individual site distribution.

ii. ESF 6 will coordinate mass feeding locations to ensure optimal access for public service based on emergency needs.

iii. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 3 for garbage removal and ESF 8 for sanitation requirements and inspections at mass feeding sites in conjunction with county agencies.

iv. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 11 and other responsible agencies for the provision of food and water to mass feeding sites, if needed. Liaison will be established with ESF 11 and 8 to ensure continued coordination for mass feeding.

v. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state ESF 6 personnel in the EOC and Joint Field Office (JFO).

d. Mitigation

i. ESF 6 agencies will work to educate citizens on disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation activities.

ii. Support requests and directives resulting from GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.

iii. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports, and action plans.

II. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. Mass Care Services

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The mass care function is the primary responsibility of Bibb County DFACS and support for this function is the responsibility of American Red

Cross, Bibb County Board of Education and Salvation Army.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Coordinate MOUs with appropriate agencies and organizations for the provision of services to or on behalf of affected individuals and families.
ii. Maintain, through the County Department of Family and Children Services, in coordination with the EMA, American Red Cross, Public Health Department, and Rehabilitation Services Office, an updated list of shelters with all relevant information (e.g., location, capacity, health inspection status, accessibility level, pet space, contact telephone numbers, and pager numbers).
iii. Request that the American Red Cross assume responsibility for securing shelter and feeding arrangements, train shelter workers, provide shelter management, prepare first-aid kits, prepare media releases of shelter locations, operate shelters, and maintain shelter records.
iv. Coordinate with the American Red Cross and EMA to establish a communication system between the EOC and shelters.
v. Prepare for evacuation and care of protective service recipients during an emergency or disaster.
vi. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate mass care and shelter response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Support opening and operating American Red Cross shelter(s), at the request of the EMA.
ii. Assist with the staffing of the American Red Cross shelters, in coordination with ESF 8 and other applicable agencies, as requested upon opening.
iii. Provide staffing support for American Red Cross Services Centers and local Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), upon request.
iv. Ensure evacuation and care of protective service recipients and arranging for re-entry.
v. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

B. Food Services

1. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility

for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with ESF 11 and involve other support agencies and organizations.

Food services is the primary responsibility of Bibb County DFACS and support for this function is the responsibility of American Red Cross, Bibb County Board of Education and Salvation Army.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Identify agencies and organizations with food preparation and distribution capabilities and coordinate MOUs with appropriate entities.
ii. Maintain procedures and responsibilities for food service, issuance, and distribution, in coordination with the EMA and/or other agencies.
iii. Establish a system for county implementation of Expedited and/or Emergency Food Stamps.
iv. Develop a system for mobile and on-site feeding of emergency workers and shelter residents.
v. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate food distribution and service response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Work with the EMA to determine food and water needs.
ii. Begin plan implementation as expeditiously as possible.
iii. Coordinate community resources and personnel to assist with food and water services and/or distribution.
iv. Establish sites for food and water service, distribution, and issuance.
v. Implement the Expedited and/or Emergency Food Stamp Programs at the request of the local government, in coordination with the EMA director.
vi. Work with ESF 8 and ESF 11 to monitor food and/or water for contamination and issuance of health-related public service announcements, as necessary.
vii. Continue the provision of food and/or water throughout reentry and recovery.
viii. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Bibb County DFACS

To provide trained personnel for the management and operation of congregate and co-located special needs shelters for temporary lodging pre/post impact of an emergency incident. To facilitate the release of disaster relief funds for temporary food stamps.

To provide training for the management and operation of congregate and special needs shelters. To provide canteen services for large scale emergency operations. To identify, establish and assume feduciary responsiblity for shelter operations. To establish and maintain shelter records. To provide assistance to families affected by house fires with clothing, household, food items and temporary lodging.

B. American Red Cross

To provide training for the management and operation of congregate and special needs shelters. To provide canteen services for large scale emergency operations. To identify, establish and assume feduciary responsiblity for shelter operations. To establish and maintain shelter records. To provide assistance to families affected by house fires with clothing, household, food items and temporary lodging.

C. Bibb County Board of Education

To identify, maintain and establish agreements for suitable sheltering locations within Bibb County Board of Education facilities. To coordinate the use of BOE school system central kitchen facilities, services and commodities.

D. Salvation Army

To provide temporary and semi-permanent lodging and food for victims impacted by a disaterous incident.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 7
RESOURCE SUPPORT

Primary Agency
Bibb County Finance

Support Agencies
City of Macon Finance Department

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of resource support services involves direction and coordination of volunteers, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. This ESF has been established to provide logistical and resource support to local entities in supporting emergency response and recovery efforts during an emergency or disaster.

1. ESF 7 shall plan, coordinate and managing resource support and delivery in response to and recovery from a major disaster or catastrophe.
2. ESF 7 shall provide supplies and equipment from county and municipal stocks, commercial sources and donated goods.
3. ESF 7 support agencies will furnish resources as required.
4. Procurement will be made in accordance with current local, state and federal laws and regulations that include emergency procedures under Georgia Statute and Bibb County policies and ordinances.

B. Scope

1. Preparedness

a. Develop methods and procedures for responding to and complying with requests for resources.
b. Develop procedures for reimbursing private vendors for services rendered.
c. Develop lists of private vendors and suppliers and their available resources.
d. Establish pre-planned contracts where necessary to ensure prompt support from vendors during emergencies.
e. Develop and train ESF 7 personnel on County emergency procurement procedures for acquiring supplies, resources, and

equipment.

f. Develop resource inventories based on hazard specific studies and corresponding likely resource requests by ESF.
g. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
h. Develop a Countywide logistics plan and coordinate with ESF 1 to support logistics operations.
i. Ensure all ESF 7 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

a. Alert those agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.
b. Establish a resource tracking and accounting system, including management reports.
c. Assess initial reports to identify potential resource needs.
d. Identify procurement resources and potential facility locations in the disaster area of operations.
e. Provide data to the Public Information Office for dissemination to the public.
f. Locate, procure, and issue to county agencies the resources necessary to support emergency operations to include coordination with General Services Real Property Management to identify prospective staging area warehouses available for lease to replace damaged or destroyed facilities.
g. Execute countywide logistics plan and coordinate with ESF 1 to support logistics operations.
h. Coordinate with the state to develop procedures for deploying state resources and personnel in support of emergency operations at warehousing facilities, staging areas, and other areas where the need exists.
i. Coordinate with ESF 13 to evaluate warehouse security requirements.

3. Recovery

a. Continue to conduct procurement activities as long as necessary and until procurement needs have been met.
b. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state ESF 7 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The volunteer services function is the primary responsibility of Bibb County Finance and support for this function is the responsibility of City of Macon Finance Department.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

   a. Maintain a list of volunteers and private organizations, local businesses, and individuals available to provide services, resources, and donated goods.
   b. Execute MOUs between county EMA and support agencies/organizations.
   c. Notify volunteer organizations when an emergency or disaster is threatening or underway.
   d. Alert and request assistance, as appropriate.
   e. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.

2. Response/Recovery

   a. Support delivery of services to victims.
   b. Coordinate staging areas for volunteers to unload, store, or disperse donated goods.
   c. Assess the continuing volunteer service needs of the disaster victims.
   d. Resume day-to-day operations.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Bibb County Finance

Develop and implement a procurement process for logistic support that allows for immediate availability of services, equipment and personnel in response to and recovery from a disastrous incident . Maintain appropriate documentation of expenditures and resources.

B. City of Macon Finance Department

Develop and implement a procurement process for logistic support that allows for immediate availability of services, equipment and personnel in response to and recovery from a disastrous incident . Maintain appropriate documentation of expenditures and resources.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Primary Agency
Bibb County Board of Health

Support Agencies
Coliseum Hospital
Medical Center of Central Georgia Hospital and EMS
Mid Georgia Ambulance

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of health and medical services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to provide the mechanism for coordinated County assistance to supplement municipal resources in response to public health and medical care needs for potential or actual disasters and emergencies and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation. Additionally, to delineate procedures for the identification, recording, transportation, sheltering and care of persons requiring special needs in anticipation of, or during an emergency or disaster.

1. ESF 8 will coordinate all resources related to health and medical issues and shall monitor field deployment of medical personnel and resources.
2. ESF 8 will not release medical information on individual patients to the general public to ensure patient confidentiality protection.
3. ESF 8 will prepare reports on casualties/patients to be provided to the American Red Cross for inclusion in the Disaster Welfare Information System and to ESF 15 for informational releases.
4. ESF 8 will establish clear lines of communication and integration of expectations will be established on a routine basis with the EOC.

B. Scope
This ESF is structured to oversee in identifying and meeting the public health and medical needs, to include emergency medical personnel, facilities, vehicles, equipment and supplies for victims, including people with special needs. The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

a. General

i. Develop mutual support relationships with professional associations and other private services and volunteer organizations that may assist during an emergency or disaster.
ii. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
iii. Ensure all ESF 8 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

b. Medical Care

i. Coordinate the provision of medical and dental care.
ii. Identify and coordinate the deployment of doctors, nurses, technicians and other medical personnel to disaster areas.
iii. Maintain inventory lists of medical supplies, equipment, ambulance services, hospitals, clinics and first aid units.
iv. Plan for establishment of staging areas for medical personnel, equipment, and supplies.
v. When emergency facilities are not available, plan for establishment of emergency medical care centers.
vi. Plan for requesting medical assistance teams and coordinate for their support while operating within the county.
vii. Assure that health care facilities (i.e. hospitals, nursing homes, youth and adult medical care facilities) develop patient reduction, evacuation, and relocation procedures.

c. Persons with Special Needs

i. Identify and contact special needs populous and assisted living facilities to coordinate assistance and conduct needs assessments.
ii. Consider all needs such as persons with physical disabilities, special medical needs, communication disabilities, elderly persons, and non-English speakers in the planning process.
iii. Develop evacuation and relocation procedures for persons with special needs.
iv. Develop procedures to monitor health information and records of persons being evacuated or relocated.
v. Plan for deployment of food services or medical services to persons that may be mobility impaired.
vi. Establish plans for evacuation and care of special needs in conjunction with state partners.

d. Public Health and Sanitation

i. Develop procedures to protect the public from communicable diseases and contamination of food, water, and drug supplies

(including veterinary drugs).

ii. Develop procedures to monitor public health information.
iii. Develop sanitation inspection procedures and protocols to control unsanitary conditions.
iv. Develop procedures for inspection of individual water supplies.
v. Develop procedures for identification of disease, vector, and epidemic control.
vi. Develop emergency immunization procedures.
vii. Identify laboratory testing facilities.

e. Crisis Counseling

i. Develop procedures for rapidly providing crisis counseling and mental health/substance abuse assistance to individuals and families, to include organizing and training crisis counseling teams.
ii. Develop support relationships with government agencies, professional associations, private services, and volunteer organizations to provide mental health and substance abuse assistance during disasters.

2. Response

a. General

i. Coordinate information releases to the public with the public information officer in the EOC Public Information Group.
ii. Coordinate with State and Federal agencies as required.
iii. Maintain records of expenditures and resources used for possible later reimbursement.

b. Medical Care

i. Coordinate the delivery of health and medical services.
ii. Arrange for the provision of medical personnel, equipment, pharmaceuticals, and supplies.
iii. Assist the coordination of patient evacuation and relocation.
iv. Assist with hazardous materials response.

c. Public Health and Sanitation

i. Manage public health and sanitation services.
ii. Determine need for health surveillance programs throughout County.
iii. Issue Public Health notice for clean-up on private property.
iv. Arrange for the provision of medical personnel, equipment, and supplies as well as special dietary and housing needs.
v. Notify state of planning limitations regarding evacuation and core

individuals with special needs.

d. Crisis Counseling: Coordinate for the provision of mental health and recovery services to individuals, families, and communities.

3. Recovery

a. General

i. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with state ESF 8 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
ii. Ensure ESF 8 members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of activities and costs incurred during the event.

b. Medical Care

i. Assist with restoration of essential health and medical care systems.
ii. Assist with restoration of permanent medical facilities to operational status.
iii. Assist with restoration of pharmacy services to operational status.
iv. Assist with emergency pharmacy and laboratory services.

c. Persons with Special Needs

i. Continue coordination with agencies and organizations caring for people with special needs for return to assisted living facilities or relocation.
ii. Encourage and assist vulnerable populations to create and keep emergency preparedness and response plans.

d. Public Health and Sanitation

i. Monitor environmental and epidemiological surveillance.
ii. Continue long-term emergency environmental activities.

e. Crisis Counseling: Coordinate the management of continuous mental health and substance abuse assistance to individuals and families.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The health and medical services function is the primary responsibility of Bibb County Board of Health and support for this function is the responsibility of Coliseum Hospital , Medical Center of Central Georgia Hospital and EMS and Mid Georgia Ambulance.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

   a. Coordinate MOUs with all appropriate agencies and organizations for the provision of services to or on behalf of affected individuals and families.
   b. Plan for the continuity of health and medical services, in conjunction with the EMA, American Red Cross, Community Mental Health agency and Rehabilitation Services office.
   c. Establish a directory of health and medical resources.
   d. Work with the American Red Cross on the identification of volunteers and provision of training.
   e. Maintain a coordinated approach with state public health.
   f. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate health and medical services response capability.

2. Response/Recovery

   a. Assist the EMA with health and medical resources, services, and personnel upon notification of an emergency or disaster.
   b. Support the American Red Cross with health and medical services during shelter operations, as requested upon opening.
   c. Secure, in conjunction with the EMA, American Red Cross, other agencies and organizations, and the private sector, mental health, rehabilitation assistance, and other services, when necessary.
   d. Assist EMA, American Red Cross, other community agencies and organizations, and the private sector with issues affecting people who have special needs.
   e. Provide informational support to emergency medical services;
   f. Channel all relevant health and medical information for public release through the EMA and state public health.
   g. Continue service assistance throughout reentry and until all health and medical issues are resolved.
   h. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized

during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Bibb County Board of Health

To facilitate public health promotion and education. To provide mental health services, vaccination and SNS (Strategic National Stockpile) dispensing services. Epidemiologic profiling, surveillance, and reporting. To promulgate public health emergencies that present immenent threat to public safety . To establish base plans for public health emergencies including bioterrorism. To staff Special Needs Shelters with skilled nurses for non-emergency care, assessment, observation and/or isolation of special needs clientele.

B. Coliseum Hospital

To provide emergency medical care for the sustainment of life. To staff and operate portable and field hospitals when surge capacity is met or at risk of being met at primary hospital facilities.

C. Medical Center of Central Georgia Hospital and EMS

To provide emergency medical care for the sustainment of life. To staff and operate portable and field hospitals when surge capacity is met or at risk of being met at primary hospital facilities. To provide medical transport.

D. Mid Georgia Ambulance

To provide immediate emergency medical attention and transport to a medical facility.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9
SEARCH AND RESCUE

Primary Agency
Macon-Bibb County Fire Department

Support Agencies
Macon-Bibb EMA Volunteer Group

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of search and rescue involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
Rapidly deploy local search and rescue components to provide specialized life-saving assistance to municipal authorities during an emergency or disaster.

1. EMA will assist in coordinating county assets and augment agencies having SAR responsibilities and may request state and Federal SAR assistance.
2. ESF 9 will interface with ESFs 1 and 8 to assist with medical assistance and the transportation of victims beyond initial collection points.

B. Scope
Urban SAR activities include, but are not limited to, locating, extricating, and providing immediate medical assistance to victims trapped in collapsed structures. Non-urban SAR activities include, but are not limited to, emergency incidents that involve locating missing persons, boats which are lost at sea, locating downed aircraft, extrication if necessary, and treating any victims upon their rescue.

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include, but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

a. Maintain a current inventory of resources, including trained personnel, which could support search and rescue operations. Maintain records reflecting local capability.
b. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
c. Maintain liaison with State urban search and rescue assets and plan for reception of external assets.

d. Maintain personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to existing and anticipated emergency conditions to include mobilizing resources and staging them at various locations.
e. Assist local governments in training of personnel and rescue organizations for search and rescue operations.
f. Ensure all ESF 9 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

a. Support local agencies with appropriate resources, to include mobilizing and deploying teams and equipment as needed.
b. Using the ICS, assume responsibility for coordinating and tracking all resources committed to an incident. This may include placing personnel at a forward command post. Establish staging areas with the requesting group.
c. Deploy liaison teams to county EOC or incident base of operations, as needed.
d. Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended operations.
e. Coordinate other State and Federal support for search and rescue operations to include planning for reception and deployment to area of operations.
f. Coordinate with ESF 1 for use of buses to transport rescue teams or rescued victims or persons evacuated from an emergency area to a safe location or emergency shelter.

3. Recovery

a. Continue to support local operations and plan for a reduction of operations.
b. Inventory any lost or damaged equipment and record any personnel injuries or equipment accidents.
c. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordinate with state ESF 9 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
d. Require ESF 9 team members and their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in county or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The search and rescue function is the primary responsibility of Macon-Bibb County Fire Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Macon-Bibb EMA Volunteer Group.

1. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Establish and maintain uniform search and rescue procedures.
ii. Recruit, train, and certify search and rescue personnel.
iii. Develop an inventory of resources, equipment, and personnel.
iv. Enter MOUs for additional assistance and/or logistical support.
v. Conduct and/or support community education programs on survival.
vi. Establish a record keeping system.
vii. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate search and rescue response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Respond to requests by the EMA.
ii. Monitor response efforts.
iii. Channel emergency search and rescue information to the EMA-EOC.
iv. Support request from other community agencies and/or jurisdictions.
v. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Macon-Bibb County Fire Department

To serve as the coordinating entity for utilization of the GSAR (Georgia Search and Rescue) Team. To engage the appropriate search and rescue tactics for the recovery of missing persons who may be injured, deceased or otherwise affected in rural, urban and mountainous areas as well as in bodies of water.

B. Macon-Bibb EMA Volunteer Group

To assist upon formal request, in the recovery of missing persons using the appropriate search and rescue tactics.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Primary Agency
Macon-Bibb County Fire Department

Support Agencies
Bibb Petroleum Cooperative

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of hazardous materials involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF coordinates County support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during disasters or emergencies.

B. Scope
This ESF will provide a coordinated response by local resources and initiate requests for state and federal resources when necessary to minimize adverse effects on the population and environment resulting from the release of or exposure to hazardous or radiological materials.

1. The emergency operations necessary for the performance of both radiological and non-radiological components of this function include but are not limited to:

a. Preparedness

i. Prepare an inventory of existing threats using SARA Title III, Tier II information.
ii. Plan for response to hazardous materials incidents.
iii. Develop plans for communications, warning, and public information.
iv. Develop procedures for identification, control, and clean-up of hazardous materials.
v. Provide, obtain, or recommend training for response personnel using courses made available by FEMA, Department of Energy (DOE), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Georgia Public Safety Training Center, EPA, and manufacturers and transporters of hazardous materials, as well as training based on OSHA requirements for each duty position.

vi. Maintain a listing of private contractors capable of performing emergency and/or remedial actions associated with a hazardous materials incident.
vii. Maintain an inventory of local assets capable of responding to a hazardous materials incident.
viii. Develop plans and/or mutual aid agreements regarding hazardous materials incidents with local agencies, other county agencies, contiguous states, federal agencies, and private organizations as required.
ix. Collect and utilize licensing, permitting, monitoring, and/or transportation information from the appropriate local, county, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations to facilitate emergency response.
x. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
xi. Ensure all ESF 10 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

b. Response

i. ESF 10 will coordinate, with the Unified/Incident Command, all hazardous substance response specific efforts and provide information to the EOC for coordination of all other municipal efforts.
ii. Provide 24-hour response capability and dispatch personnel to an incident scene as necessary.
iii. ESF 10 will assess the situation to include: the nature, amount and location of real or potential releases of hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials; potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, and cleanup services; and priorities for protecting human health, welfare and the environment.
iv. After reviewing reports, gathering and analyzing information and consulting with appropriate agencies, determine and provide, as available, the necessary level of assistance.
v. Provide protective action recommendations, as the incident requires.
vi. Provide for monitoring to determine the extent of the contaminated area and consult with appropriate support agencies to provide access and egress control to contaminated areas.
vii. Consult with appropriate local, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations with regard to the need for decontamination. Coordinate with ESF 8 regarding decontamination of injured or deceased personnel.
viii. Coordinate decontamination activities with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.
ix. Coordinate with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies to

ensure the proper disposal of wastes associated with hazardous materials incidents; and assist in monitoring or tracking such shipments to appropriate disposal facilities.

x. Coordinate with ESF 1 for the use of staging areas and air assets, and technical advice and assistance on regulated rail.
xi. Coordinate with ESF 3 for technical assistance on water, wastewater, solid waste, and disposal.
xii. Coordinate with ESF 12 for technical advice and assistance on intra-County pipelines.
xiii. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state assets.

c. Recovery

i. Terminate operations when the emergency phase is over and when the area has been stabilized by responsible personnel.
ii. Request and maintain documented records of all expenditures, money, and physical resources of the various governmental department/agencies involved in emergency operations. Ensure that ESF 10 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
iii. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, state ESF 10 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).

d. Mitigation

i. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
ii. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
iii. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The hazardous materials services function is the primary responsibility of Macon-Bibb County Fire Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Bibb Petroleum Cooperative.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

    a. Prepare a facility profile and inventory of potential hazardous materials.
    b. Identify potential contacts and resources in order to conduct a community vulnerability analysis to determine potential hazardous materials threats and on-site inspections.
    c. Plan for response to hazardous materials incidents and coordinate with the EMA and other first responders.
    d. Develop procedures for identification, communications, warning, public information, evacuation, control, and monitoring and/or supervising cleanup of hazardous materials.
    e. Obtain training for response personnel available through GEMA, Georgia Fire Academy, manufacturers and shippers of hazardous materials, and/or other sources.
    f. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate hazardous materials response capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery

    a. Verify incident information and notify the EMA and other applicable agencies.
    b. Establish a command post at a safe distance near the scene or staff the EOC, if the situation becomes excessive.
    c. Provide further information on the situation to the EMA and convey warnings for dissemination to the public.
    d. Request assistance for emergency health and medical, as well as mass care, if the situation warrants.
    e. Ensure availability of expertise and equipment to manage the incident.
    f. Utilize proper procedures for containment to prevent additional dangers.
    g. Support response teams, owner, shipper, state, and/or federal environmental personnel during cleanup.
    h. Establish area security and prohibit all unauthorized personnel from entering the containment area.
    i. Terminate cleanup operations after dangerous situation subsides.
    j. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Macon-Bibb County Fire Department

To assess, mitigate, monitor and/or clean up hazardous material including radioactive materials released into the environment from fixed facilities and

wheeled and rail vehicles within the Macon-Bibb Community.

B. Bibb Petroleum Cooperative

To assess, mitigate, monitor and/or clean up fuel spills released into the environment or onto the ground from fixed facilities and wheeled vehicles within the Macon-Bibb Community including highways and secondary roadways.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Primary Agency
UGA Cooperative Extension Service

Support Agencies
Georgia Dept. of Agriculture
Macon-Bibb Veterinary Coordinator

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of agriculture and natural resources involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work this ESF. This ESF has been established to support provision of nutrition assistance, management of diseases, food safety, and to protect significant properties.

1. Actions undertaken through ESF 11 are coordinated with and conducted cooperatively with state and local incident management officials and with private entities.
2. Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary agency for the incident.
3. Food Safety and Inspections are activated upon notification of the occurrence of a potential or actual disaster or emergency by the Department of Public Health.
4. Actions undertaken are guided by and coordinated with County and local emergency preparedness and response officials and State and Federal officials and include existing USDA internal policies and procedures.
5. Actions undertaken under ESF 11 to protect, conserve, rehabilitate, recover and restore resources are guided by the existing internal policies and procedures of the primary agency for each incident.
6. The primary agency for each incident coordinates with appropriate ESFs and other annexes to ensure appropriate use of volunteers and their health and safety and to ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect the health and safety of all workers.
7. Control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation.

8. Assurance of food safety and food security.
9. Protection of natural and cultural resources and historic property resources before, during, and/or after a disaster or emegency.

B. Scope

To provide for the following functional responsibilities:

Identify, secure and distribute food, bottled beverages, and supplies, and support the provision for sanitary food storage, distribution, and preparation during an emergency or disaster; Provide for mitigation, response and recovery to natural disasters, and/or acts of terrorism affecting animals, agriculture production, and the food sector; Assist agriculture in an outbreak of a highly infectious/contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or a highly ineffective or economically devastating plant pest disease or infestation; Assist with agriculture production, animal industry, and wildlife adversely affected by a disaster, either natural or man-made; and, Conserve, rehabilitate, recover and restore natural, cultural, and historic properties prior to, during, and after a man-made or natural disaster.

1. Preparedness

   a. Maintain an accurate roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF 11 duties during a disaster.
   b. Identify and schedule disaster response training for ESF 11 personnel.
   c. Maintain current food resource directories to include maintaining points of contact.
   d. Identify likely transportation needs and coordinate with ESF 1.
   e. Ensure all ESF 11 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF 11 agencies will complete ICS 200, 300, and 700 courses.

2. Response

   a. Lead support agencies will maintain a roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF 11 duties during a disaster.
   b. Coordinate with ESF 6 and ESF 5, regarding mass feeding sites established by responding emergency management agencies.
   c. ESF 11 will coordinate with EMA and Public Health to update lists of all available provision of medical services with appropriate agencies.
   d. ESF 6 will provide a list of mass care sites requiring restoration of services to EOC Operations.
   e. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 13 regarding additional security resources, if needed, at mass care shelters.

3. Recovery

   a. ESF 11 will coordinate with ESFs 5, 6, and 8 to establish or support existing mass feeding sites operated to ensure optimal access for

public service based on emergency needs.
b. ESF 11 will coordinate with State agencies for the provision of food and water to mass feeding sites, if necessary.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from GEMA and/or other state agencies and federal partners concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency, county, or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.
d. Work to educate citizens on disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation activities.

II. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. Natural Disaster and Animals, Animal Industry and Wildlife

1. Strategy
The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of ESF 11 will coordinate with the Georgia Department of Agriculture (GDA) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the lead state agencies for ESF 11. The GDA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures to include, but not limited to poultry, cattle, swine, dairy, equine, goats, sheep, and companion animal industries for a natural disaster. DNR will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures regarding aquaculture, seafood, wildlife, and exotic animals for natural disasters and the preservation of natural, cultural, and historic resources.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Develop mutual aid agreements with professional associations and private agencies/organizations.
ii. Coordinate with ESF 6 in identifying potential pet friendly shelters near approved emergency American Red Cross shelters.
iii. Participate in and/or conduct exercises or tests regularly, to validate this ESF and related SOPs.
iv. Prepare, in conjunction with GEMA, public service announcements (PSAs) to increase public awareness regarding pet options and animal directives.

v. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate animal and animal industry response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Support the EMA-EOC with all available resources.
ii. Coordinate local emergency response with regional and state systems.
iii. Request additional personnel and equipment for triage and shelter facilities, when necessary.
iv. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination.
v. Obtain additional supplies, equipment, personnel, and technical assistance from support agencies and the private sector.
vi. Provide assistance and care for livestock and other animals impacted by the disaster. If this assistance and care cannot be provided locally, request assistance from ESF 11 through the SOC.
vii. Provide information to state ESF 11 on all available animal shelter facilities and confinement areas identified, before, during and after the disaster.
viii. Assist with the evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination. Request additional assistance from state ESF 11 as needed.
ix. Support GA-SART(s) as necessary.
x. Coordinate with supporting agencies and Volunteer Agencies Active in Disaster (VOAD) for additional animal emergency sheltering and stabling for both large and small animals.
xi. Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of operational readiness.
xii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized. Report to EMA upon request.
xiii. Resume day-to-day operations.

B. Nutrition Assistance and Food Safety

1. Strategy
The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of the ESF, will coordinate with the EMA, GDA, and DNR. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Identify agencies and organizations responsible for food safety inspections and monitoring and coordinate MOUs with appropriate entities.
ii. Maintain procedures and responsibilities for food inspection and response to threatened food supplies.
iii. Establish a system for the notification process of suspected or adulterated food supplies.
iv. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate communication with other agencies with food safety and security duties.
v. Coordinate with ESF 6, the response to mass food distribution from secured sources.
vi. Coordinate the development of an operational plan that will ensure timely distribution of food and drinking water.
vii. Assess the availability of food supplies and storage facilities capable of storing dry, chilled, or frozen food.
viii. Assess the availability of handling equipment and personnel for support.
ix. Develop notification procedures for mobilizing food services, personnel, and resources.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Coordinate with state and local agencies and authorities for requested support if county agencies are overwhelmed.
ii. Identify proper state and federal agencies to contact in the event of suspicious activity contributing to adulterated food supplies.
iii. Provide guidance for immediate local protective actions and reports, and establish communication wtih GDA and the Department of Human Resources (DHR).
iv. Work with local EMA to determine critical food needs of the affected population in terms of numbers of people and their location.
v. Coordinate community resources and personnel to assist with delivery services and/or distribution as necessary for secured food supplies.
vi. Provide assistance in support of ESF 6 Mass Care, establishing distribution sites and requirements for distribution.
vii. Establish linkages with volunteer and private agencies/organizations involved in congregate meal services.
viii. Secure food, transportation, equipment, storage, and distribution facilities.
ix. Initiate procurement of essential food and supplies not available from existing inventories.
x. Refer victims needing additional food to volunteer and private agencies/organizations.
xi. Coordinate with appropriate law enforcement in events where contamination of the food supply with a chemical or biological agent may have been suspicious or intentional.

xii. Designate certain individuals to serve as expert points of contact for law enforcement.
xiii. Provide for communication, surveillance, and response with all appropriate agencies in response to an act of agro-terrorism.
xiv. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15 to distribute to the public and media.
xv. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and resources utilized, and report expenditures to local EMA and GEMA upon request.
xvi. Resume day-to-day operations.

C. Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests

1. Strategy
The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of the ESF, will coordinate with the EMA, GDA, and DNR. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Develop mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional associations, and private agencies/organizations.
ii. Work with GDA and DNR to train first responders, community leaders, and the agricultural industry at the awareness level in agro-security and agro-terrorism.
iii. Work with GDA and DNR to provide for surveillance of foreign animal diseases or an animal disease, syndrome, chemical, poison, or toxin that may pose a substantial threat to the animal industries, aquaculture or seafood industries, the economy, or public health of the state.
iv. Provide for surveillance of pests which may pose a potential or substantial threat to agriculture, horticulture, the economy, or the public health of the state.
v. Develop local plans and resources to enhance awareness of surveillance for early detection of animal health emergencies and agro-terrorism.
vi. Conduct and/or participate in exercises, training sessions, and workshops to assist local communities and support agencies/organizations.
vii. Encourage support agencies to develop emergency operations plans that detail their support functions for ESF 11.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Work with GDA and other appropriate state agencies to coordinate the collection of samples, ensure proper packaging and handling, and deliver them to designated laboratories for testing.
ii. Coordinate the crisis response and the resulting consequences, as well as cooperate with law enforcement officials and the State of Georgia in criminal investigations, if a terrorist act is suspected in connection with an agriculture, animal, or food incident.
iii. Work with GDA to coordinate the decontamination and/or destruction of animals, plants, cultured aquatic products, food, and their associated facilities as determined necessary.
iv. Support GDA's efforts to quarantine, stop sale, stop movement, and place other restrictions under GDA authority of animals, plants, equipment, and products as necessary to control and eradicate diseases and pests.
v. Secure supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies/organizations, and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health emergency management or any act of agro-terrorism that may pose a substantial threat to the state.
vi. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination.
vii. Support any identified County Agriculture Response Teams(CARTs) and other local emergency response teams with the statewide support network and the State Agriculture Response Teams (GA-SARTs).
viii. Determine need for mutual aid assistance and implement requests for assistance through local mutual aid agreements or through GEMA for state assistance, or mutual aid assistance through agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
ix. Request Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT) assistance through the SOC if needed.
x. Coordinate operations to assure occupational safety measures are followed.
xi. Coordinate damage assessment as necessary.
xii. Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of operational readiness.
xiii. Coordinate public information to provide updates to ESF 15.
xiv. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized and report to local EMA and GEMA upon request.
xv. Resume day-to-day operations.

D. Resource Protection

1. Strategy
   The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of the ESF, will coordinate with the EMA, GDA, and DNR. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations. ESF 11 agencies will coordinate with public natural, cultural, and historic properties and state agencies to develop Standard Operating Procedures(SOPs) for disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery. On the state level, the Georgia Archives will manage, monitor, and assist in or conduct response and recovery actions to minimize damage to natural, cultural, or historic property resources, including essential government and historical records. ESF 11 agencies will request assistance for this resource through the SOC.

2. Actions

   a. Mitigation/Preparedness

      i. Participate in mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional organizations, private agencies, and organizations.
      ii. Develop inventory of natural, cultural, and historic resources that will be covered by this plan.
      iii. Participate in a and/or conduct workshops for historical and cultural properties to encourage developmental plans for disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery.

   b. Response/Recovery

      i. Support the disaster recovery with all available resources.
      ii. If criminal activity is suspected, cooperate with the criminal investigation jointly with appropriate state and federal law enforcement agencies.
      iii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15 to distribute to the public and media.
      iv. Provide technical assistance to public natural, historic and cultural properties in damage assessment; request needed technical assistance and damage assessment support from the state or federal government through the SOC.
      v. Work with the state to reopen public natural, historic, and cultural properties as soon as safely possible, to the public.
      vi. Request assistance from the state for preservation, scientific/technical, and records and archival management advice and information for stabilization, security, logistics, and contracting for recovery services of damaged natural, historic or cultural resources pertaining to documentary and archival records and historic documents.
      vii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other

resources utilized and report to local EMA and GEMA upon request.

viii. Resume day-to-day operations.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. UGA Cooperative Extension Service

To serve as an information collection /dissemination point and coordinator of resources for matters pertaining to the protection of agriculture and livestock in the four phases of an emergecy (preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.

B. Georgia Dept. of Agriculture

To monitor and inspect crop and animals/livestock for vulnerability to and infection from diseases and other hazards. To mitigate loss of crop and livestock from diseases and other hazards. To protect against human consumption of infected plant and meat products that may result in illness or death. To properly dispose of diseased vegetation and animal carcases.

C. Macon-Bibb Veterinary Coordinator

To coordinate the appropriate response and recovery measures, including medical care and sheltering, that will mitigate potentially life threatening effects of a given hazard upon livestock and companion animals prior to, during and following an emergency of disastrous incident.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12
ENERGY

Primary Agency
Bibb County Public Works Department

Support Agencies
City of Macon Public Works Department
City of Macon Vehicle Maintenance Department

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of energy services direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to coordinate response activities of energy and utility organizations in responding to and recovering from fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages which impact or threaten to impact Bibb County citizens and visitors during and after a potential of actual disaster or emergency.

1. This ESF will coordinate providing sufficient fuel supplies to emergency response organizations and areas along evacuation routes.
2. Coordinate the provision of materials, supplies, and personnel for the support of emergency activities being conducted.
3. Maintain communication with utility representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs.
4. Coordinate with schools and other critical facilities within the county to identify emergency shelter power generation status/needs; and coordinate with other ESFs with assistance in providing resources for emergency power generation.
5. Maintain lists of energy-centric critical assets and infrastructures, and continuously monitors those resources to identify and correct vulnerabilities to energy facilities.
6. Addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or political events.

B. Scope
This ESF is structured to coordinate the provision of emergency supply and transportation of fuel and the provision of emergency power to support

immediate response operations as well as restoring the normal supply of power to normalize community functioning. This ESF will work closely with local and state agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers and distributors.

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

    a. Develop and maintain current directories of suppliers of services and products associated with this function.
    b. Establish liaison with support agencies and energy-related organizations.
    c. In coordination with public and private utilities, ensure plans for restoring and repairing damaged energy systems are updated.
    d. In coordination with public and private utilities, establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate, or interim sources of natural gas supply, petroleum fuels, and electric power.
    e. Promote and assist in developing mutual assistance compacts with the suppliers of all power resources.
    f. Develop energy conservation protocols.
    g. Ensure all ESF 12 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

    a. Analyze affected areas to determine operational priorities and emergency repair procedures with utility field personnel. Provide status of energy resources to the EOC Operations Group as required and, when possible, provide data by county.
    b. In coordination with public and private utilities, prioritize rebuilding processes, if necessary, to restore power to affected areas.
    c. Locate fuel for emergency operations.
    d. Administer, as needed, statutory authorities for energy priorities and allocations.
    e. Apply necessary County resources, to include debris removal, in accordance with established priorities in response to an emergency.
    f. Provide energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with the EOC Public Information Group.
    g. Coordinate with ESF 1 for information regarding transport of critical energy supplies.
    h. Plan for and coordinate security for vital energy supplies with ESF 13.
    i. Maintain continual status of energy systems and the progress of restoration.
    j. Utility repair and restoration activities to include collecting and providing energy damage assessment data to ESF 3.
    k. Recommend energy conservation measures.

3. Recovery

   a. Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities and emergency repair and restoration.
   b. Continue to provide energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with ESF15.
   c. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordinate with state ESF12 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office.
   d. Continue to conduct restoration operations until all services have been restored.
   e. Ensure that ESF12 team members or their support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

4. Mitigation

   a. Anticipate and plan for mitigation measures.
   b. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or the state concerning mitigation and/or redevelopment activities.
   c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

Energy services is the primary responsibility of Bibb County Public Works Department and support for this function is the responsibility of City of Macon Public Works Department and City of Macon Vehicle Maintenance Department.

1. Actions

   a. Mitigation/Preparedness

      i. Establish liaison support to ensure responsiveness, in conjunction with EMA and the private sector.
      ii. Identify additional resources and assistance teams;
      iii. Develop emergency response support plans.
      iv. Prepare damage assessment, repair and restoration procedures, and reporting mechanisms.
      v. Recommend actions to conserve energy and conservation guidance.
      vi. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate energy response

capabilities.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Determine critical energy supply needs of priority populations (e.g., infants, elderly, and other people with special needs).
ii. Gather, assess, and share information on energy system damage, as well as estimate repair and restoration time.
iii. Activate assistance teams and obtain necessary resources to assist in recovery.
iv. Serve as the focal point for the EMA and EOC in order to protect the health and safety of affected persons.
v. Work with the EMA to provide public service announcements on energy conservation, mitigation impacts, and restoration forecasts.
vi. Coordinate with other affected areas to maximize resources and information exchange.
vii. Conduct repair and maintenance operations until restoration of all services.
viii. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Bibb County Public Works Department

Assess the need, duration and logistical requirements for utility and energy support for recovery from a critical incident. Coordinate support from energy and utility sources.

B. City of Macon Public Works Department

Assess the need, duration and logistical requirements for utility and energy support for recovery from a critical incident. Coordinate support from energy and utility sources.

C. City of Macon Vehicle Maintenance Department

Provide fuel to vehicles, generators and equipment used in support of response to and recovery from critical incidents.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13
PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY SERVICES

Primary Agency
Bibb County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies
Bibb County Coroner
Macon Police Department

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of public safety and security services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF integrates countywide public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual disaster or emergency.

1. Local, private sector, and specific State and Federal authorities have primary responsibility for public safety and security, and typically are the first line of response and support in these functional areas.
2. In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System on-scene. In larger-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements with neighboring localities and/or State authorities, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command structure.
3. Through ESF 13, State and/or Federal resources could supplement County and local resources when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure using NIMS principals and protocols.
4. ESF 13 primary agencies facilitate coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with stated incident management missions and objectives.
5. When activated, ESF 13 coordinates the implementation of authorities that are appropriated for the situation and may provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations, consistent with agency authorities and resource availability.

B. Scope

This ESF is structured to oversee public safety to include law enforcement, victim recovery, and deceased identification and mortuary services.The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

    a. ESF 13 capabilities support incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security, planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.
    b. ESF 13 is generally activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security and where local government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions or capabilities unique to the county.
    c. ESF 13 will procure and regularly update a list of all agencies (public and private) that have the capability to provide law enforcement and security services and victim recovery and mortuary services.

2. Response

    a. Provide warning and communications in support of the communications and warning plans.
    b. Staff the EOC as directed.
    c. Provide security to the EOC.
    d. Secure evacuated areas, including safeguarding critical facilities, and controlling entry and exit points to the disaster area as requested.
    e. ESF 13 will coordinate with ESF 5 to request additional resources, if needed.
    f. ESF 13 will activate existing MOUs with appropriate entities.

3. Recovery

    a. Continue those operations necessary to protect people and property.
    b. Assist in return of evacuees.
    c. Assist with reconstitution of law enforcement agencies as necessary.
    d. Require ESF 13 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
    e. Phase down operations as directed by the EOC.

4. Mitigation

    a. ESF 13 agencies will conduct and/or support community education programs on survival and safety.
    b. Support requests and directives resulting from GEMA and/or other state agencies and federal partners concerning mitigation and/or redevelopment activities.
    c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency,

county, state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Law Enforcement and Security

1. Strategy
   Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

   a. Mitigation/Preparedness

      i. Analyze hazards and determine law enforcement requirements.
      ii. Identify agencies, organizations and individuals capable of providing support services.
      iii. Develop MOUs with adjacent and support law enforcement agencies.
      iv. Analyze hazards, critical facilities, determine law enforcement requirements, and develop plans to preposition assets.
      v. Train regular and support personnel in emergency duties.
      vi. Develop plans to conduct initial damage assessment.
      vii. Establish and maintain liaison with federal, state and local agencies.
      viii. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures and plans, to include alerting lists of personnel and agencies.
      ix. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and training to validate this ESF and supporting SOPs.
      x. Ensure all ESF 13 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF 13 agencies will complete ICS 200, 300, and 700 courses.

   b. Response/Recovery

      i. Provide warning and communications assistance in support of ESF 2.
      ii. Staff the EOC as directed.
      iii. Coordinate security for critical facilities, as needed.
      iv. Support evacuation plans with traffic control, communications, area patrols and security for shelters.
      v. Control entry and exit to the emergency or disaster area.
      vi. Control vehicle and individual access to restricted areas.
      vii. Continue operations necessary to protect people and property.
      viii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15.

ix. Assist in return of evacuees.
x. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
xi. Resume day-to-day operations.

B. Victim Recovery Services

1. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. This function will be coordinated with and involve other agencies/organizations.
ii. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures and plans, to include alerting lists of personnel and agencies.
iii. Establish and maintain standards for human remains recovery operations.
iv. Establish and maintain human remains recovery support and reporting procedures.
v. Recruit, train, and certify recovery personnel.
vi. Develop an inventory of resources and establish a record keeping system.
vii. Conduct or participate in exercises to evaluate recovery response capability.
viii. Conduct and/or support community education programs on survival.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Respond to requests by local EMA; monitor response efforts.
ii. Support requests from neighboring counties and MOU/EMAC agreements.
iii. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during response and recovery.

C. Deceased Identification and Mortuary Services

1. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and

maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with ESF 5 and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Develop plans for location, identification, removal and disposition of the deceased.
ii. Establish a system for collecting and disseminating information regarding victims and have the operational capability to deliver the information in a field environment in coordination with the EOC Public Information Group.
iii. Develop protocols and maintain liaison with Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT).
iv. Identify agencies, organizations and individuals capable of providing support services for deceased identification including the county coroner.
v. Maintain a description of capabilities and procedures for alert, assembly and deployment of mortuary assistance assets.
vi. Identify public and private agencies and organizations capable of providing support to victims families.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Initiate the notification of deceased identification teams.
ii. Retain victim identification records.
iii. Support evacuation plans with traffic control, communications, area patrols and security for shelters.
iv. Coordinate DMORT teams and services through existing MOUs and EMAC agreements.
v. Coordinate county assistance for next-of-kin notification.
vi. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery.

III. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Bibb County Sheriff's Office

To provide and maintain law enforcement services including traffic management and security throughout Bibb County with consideration to Mutual Aid Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding.

B. Bibb County Coroner

To provide assistance and expertise in matters of law enforcement, security and general public safety as requested by and in coordination with primary and other providers of ESF.

C. Macon Police Department

To provide and maintain law enforcement services including traffic management and security throught the City of Macon with consideration to Mutual Aid Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding .

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14
LONG TERM RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

Primary Agency
Bibb County DFACS

Support Agencies
Macon-Bibb County Emergency Management Agency

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to provide a framework for Bibb County Emergency Management Agency support to municipal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of a disaster or emergency.

1. ESF 14 recognizes the primacy of affected governments and the private sector in defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term community recovery priorities.
2. Agencies continue to provide recovery assistance under independent authorities to municipal governments; the private sector; and individuals, while coordinating activities and assessments of need for additional assistance through the ESF 14 coordinator.
3. Support is tailored based on the type, extent, and duration of the event and long-term recovery period, and on the availability of state and federal resources.
4. Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are forward-looking and market-based, focusing on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the economy, with attention to mitigation of future impacts of a similar nature, when feasible.
5. The Federal Government uses the post-incident environment as an opportunity to measure the effectiveness of previous community recovery and mitigation efforts.
6. ESF 14 facilitates the application of loss reduction building science expertise to the rebuilding of critical infrastructure (e.g., in repairing hospitals or emergency operation centers to mitigate for future risk).

B. Scope
Structure: This ESF will provide coordination during large-scale or catastrophic incidents that require assistance to address significant long-term impacts in the affected area (e.g., impacts on housing, businesses and employment,

community infrastructure, and social services). Activities within the scope of this function include:

1. Preparedness

    a. Develop systems to use predictive modeling to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.
    b. Review County Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify vulnerable facilities.
    c. Analyze and evaluate long-term damage assessment data.
    d. Ensure all ESF 14 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response
   Use predictive modeling to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.

3. Recovery

    a. Analyze evaluate long-term damage assessment data.
    b. In coordination with the state government, assign staff to identify and document economic impact and losses avoided due to previous mitigation and new priorities for mitigation in affected areas.
    c. Review the County Hazard Mitigation Plan for affected areas to identify potential mitigation projects.

4. Mitigation

    a. Support requests and directives resulting from the state and/or federal government concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
    b. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A. This ESF will assess the social and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate efforts to address long-term community recovery issues resulting from a disaster or emergency.
B. Advise on the long-term recovery implications of response activities and coordinate the transition from response to recovery in field operations.
C. Work with municipal governments; non-governmental organizations; and private-sector organizations to conduct comprehensive market disruption and loss analysis and develop a comprehensive long-term recovery plan for the community.
D. Identify appropriate State and Federal programs and agencies to support implementation of the long-term community recovery plan, ensure coordination, and identify gaps in resources available.

E. Determine/identify responsibilities for recovery activities, and provide a vehicle to maintain continuity in program delivery among departments and agencies, and with municipal governments and other involved parties, to ensure follow-through of recovery and hazard mitigation efforts.
F. Develops coordination mechanisms and requirements for post-incident assessments, plans, and activities that can be scaled to incidents of varying types and magnitudes.
G. Establishes procedures for integration of pre-incident planning and risk assessment with post-incident recovery and mitigation efforts.
H. Facilitates recovery decision making across ESFs. Also facilitates awareness of post incident digital mapping and pre-incident County and municipal hazard mitigation and recovery planning across ESFs

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

Supporting information and hazard analyses are contained in the appendix section of this plan.

A. Bibb County DFACS

To coordinate with municipal government agencies, non-governmental agencies and private sector for the provision of resources (food, temporary lodging and etc.) and services necessary to help victims of disatrous incidents return to a state of normalcy.

B. Macon-Bibb County Emergency Management Agency

To implement action items identified in the county hazard mitigation plan per risk that threatens the community. To develop and sustain education and awareness activities and other strategies in an effort to lessen the impact of hazards that may threaten the community.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Primary Agency
Bibb County PIO

Support Agencies
City of Macon PIO

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of external affairs includes direction, policies, responsibilities, and procedures for disseminating timely, accurate, and easily understood information to the public before, during, and after a disaster or emergency situation. Hazard-specific appendices to this plan contain additional information for such specific emergencies.

A. Purpose

1. Ensures that sufficient County assets are deployed to the field during a potential or actual a disaster or emergency to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the populace.
2. This ESF includes a provision for providing information in a clear, concise and accurate manner on actions to be taken by local agencies and governments and actions to be taken by the public. Every effort shall be made to prevent and counter rumors and inaccurate information.

B. Scope
The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include, but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

a. Develop a public information program to educate the public regarding the effects of common, emergency, and disaster situations.
b. Develop plans to coordinate with international, national, state and local news media for emergency operations, before, during and after emergency situations.
c. Develop plans to conduct a multi-agency/jurisdiction coordinated public information program during emergencies and disasters; this includes the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC).
d. Develop plans and programs to educate news media that ESF 15 is the primary information center during emergency situations.

e. Develop procedures to organize and operate a media briefing area and/or a JIC.
f. Develop and maintain pre-scripted EAS messages, news releases, and public service announcements, for all hazards to include hurricane and coastal storm, rainwater flooding, storm surge and tornado.
g. Encourage development of disaster plans and kits for the public.
h. Provide evacuation information to the affected public.
i. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
j. Update public information responder listing, as necessary.
k. Develop and implement training programs for all ESF members.
l. Develop and maintain a roster with contact information of all ESF personnel.
m. Ensure all ESF 15 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

a. Alert agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.
b. Provide timely and accurate EAS messages and news releases in common language and terminology to inform the public.
c. Provide emergency public information to special needs populations.
d. Coordinate with news media regarding emergency operations.
e. Provide mass notification to urban and rural populations and provide periodic media updates.
f. Execute a multi-agency/jurisdiction coordinated public information program.
g. Organize and operate a press briefing area and a JIC, as appropriate.
h. Supplement local emergency management public information operations, as necessary, and when resources are available.

3. Recovery

a. Continue public information activities to include updating the public on recovery efforts.
b. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordinate with state ESF 15 personnel in the EOC, and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
c. Process and disseminate disaster welfare and family reunification information.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy
EMA will coordinate overall information and planning activities for state agencies and organizations.

EMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure operational readiness of the Intel Function for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Bibb County PIO provides primary responsibility of this ESF and support for this function is the responsibility of City of Macon PIO.

B. Response Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

a. Develop a briefing and reporting system to include an EOC briefing, situation report, public information and federal request format for the EOC Intel Function;
b. Share Intel formats with agencies and organizations that have primary functional responsibilities;
c. Update the information and planning system as required; and
d. Participate in and/or conduct exercises.

2. Response/Recovery

a. Begin Intel Function upon activation of the EOC;
b. Collect and process information from state agencies and organizations with primary Emergency Support Function responsibilities;
c. Prepare EOC briefings, situation reports and geographic data for mapping to keep state and federal agencies and organizations, officials, local governments and local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) abreast of the severity and magnitude and provide updates to Public Affairs for media release;
d. Provide technical assistance information and analysis to the EMA Director and EOC Chief, upon request;
e. Coordinate needs and damage assessment of affected areas for dissemination to appropriate agencies and organizations;
f. Track and record data necessary for federal declaration;
g. Prepare information for after-action reports; and
h. Resume day-to-day operations.

C. Public Information Services

1. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and

maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The public information services function is the primary responsibility of Bibb County PIO and support for this function is the responsibility of City of Macon PIO.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Designate an individual to serve as a public information officer or coordinator.
ii. Develop protocol and designate a liaison for communication with local, state, and federal governments and to handle legislative inquires.
iii. Assist agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities in development of uniform procedures for media releases (refer to Appendix I, Public Information Procedures).
iv. Maintain a media directory (refer to Appendix J, Media Contact List).
v. Support disaster public awareness initiatives through dissemination of information, news articles, PSAs, and presentation of audio-visual materials.
vi. Establish communication resources to provide people with sensory disability (e.g., visual and hearing impaired) an non-English speaking persons with emergency management information regarding emergencies or disasters.
vii. Educate the public on alert messages such as watches and warnings through media such as radio, television, and newspaper.
viii. Develop protocols for agencies and organizations with functional support responsibilities (e.g., American Red Cross ? opening of shelters, Department of Transportation ? evacuation routing) to inform the media about emergency and/or disaster plans.
ix. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate public information capacity.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Define public notification timeframe regarding an emergency or disaster and disseminate information to the media.
ii. Maintain a system to ensure accurate dissemination of emergency information such as location, type of hazard, extent of damage, casualties, shelters open, evacuation routes, and other protective actions.
iii. Provide a designated area for media briefings and/or press conferences and conduct briefings in a timely manner.
iv. Provide updates (e.g., response to inquiries about missing

relatives, restricted areas of access and reentry) regarding the emergency or disaster.

v. Establish media responsibilities and appropriate spokespersons from local government, agencies, and organizations with ESF responsibilities.
vi. Continue provision of public safety and other necessary assistance information throughout the recovery phase.
vii. Provide advanced media releases to the GEMA-SOC.
viii. Coordinate with other jurisdictions that share the media market.
ix. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Bibb County PIO

To develop and maintain a public information program that involves the collection, analysis and dissemination of appropriate information to the public and between agencies/personnel involved in response to and recovery from emergency and disastrous incidents.

B. City of Macon PIO

To develop and maintain a public information program that involves the collection, analysis and dissemination of appropriate information to the public and between agencies/personnel involved in response to and recovery from emergency and disastrous incidents.

ACRONYMS

ARC	American Red Cross
BOE	Board of Education
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
DFACS	Department of Family and Children's Services
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GANG	Georgia National Guard
GEMA	Georgia Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRP	National Response Plan
OHS	Office of Homeland Security
PDAT	Preliminary Damage Assessment Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
POC	Point of Contact
SA	Salvation Army
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SITREP	Situation Report
SNPS	Special Needs Population Shelters
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended.
- Georgia Emergency Operations Plan, revised January 2008.
- Local Resolution for Emergency Management.
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. (http://www.fema.gov/library/stafact.shtm)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ACTIVATION CHECKLIST

☐ 1. Receive notification of ESF Activation from Bibb County Emergency Management Agency.

☐ 2. Notify all ESF supporting agencies.

☐ 3. Verify status of Activation of the EOC.

☐ 4. Send Representative to the EOC at designated times.

☐ 5. Sign in at EOC Security Station to receive badge and log hours.

☐ 6. Report arrival to Operations Chief and EOC Manager.

☐ 7. Obtain situation briefing from EOC staff.

☐ 8. Ensure adequate staffing for 24-hour coverage. Confirm names and hours of liaison staff with appropriate agencies.

☐ 9. Inventory go kits and work area. Check supplies, phone, and computer. Report any deficiencies to the EOC Manager.

☐ 10. Establish filing system (may include, but not limited to, status reports, situation reports, briefing papers, assignments, mission tasking, telephone rosters, daily reports, etc).

☐ 11. Establish contact with forward deployed teams or other agencies, as required. Exchange point of contact information and establish reporting times for all elements.

☐ 12. Begin gathering information and provide operational report to Operations Chief.

GLOSSARY

Alternate Emergency Operations Center - A site located away from the primary Emergency Operations Center where officials exercise direction and coordination in an emergency or disaster.

Area Command - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned.

Catastrophic Incident - A natural or manmade incident, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, and/or government functions

Command Post - A designated location to communicate and exercise direction and coordination over an emergency or disaster.

Continuity of Government - Measures taken to ensure coordination of essential functions of government in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Critical Facilities - Schools, libraries, hospitals, public roads, water and sanitation systems, public safety buildings and other essential infrastructure.

Cyber - Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches that support critical infrastructure.

Damage Assessment - An appraisal or determination of the number of injuries or deaths, damage to public or private property, status of critical facilities, services, communication networks, public works and utilities, and transportation resulting from a man-made or natural disaster.

Decontamination - Reduction or removal of chemical, biological or radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person.

Direction and Coordination - Determining and understanding responsibilities so as to respond appropriately and expeditiously at a centralized center and/or on-scene location during emergency operations.

Disaster - A man-made or natural disaster resulting in severe property damage, injuries and/or death within a community or multi-jurisdictional area that requires local, state, and federal assistance to alleviate damage, loss, hardship, or suffering.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) - A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

Drill - A practical approach or procedure that involves elements of a preparedness plan or the use of specific equipment to evaluate a plan prepared response.

Emergency - As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is “any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.”

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - A digital voice/text technology communications system consisting of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide public information before, during, and after disasters.

Emergency Management - An organized analysis, planning, direction, and coordination of resources to mitigate, prepare, respond, and assist with recovery from an emergency or disaster.

Emergency Management Agency (EMA) - Local government agency, established by local resolution(s), charged with the responsibility for local emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities within the jurisdiction.

Emergency Management Agency Director - An individual with primary responsibility for emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery within the jurisdiction.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - Physical location at which local government officials and designated agencies and/or organization representatives coordinate information and resources to support domestic management activities.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) - A document describing mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions necessary by local government and designated and supporting agencies or organizations in preparation of an anticipated emergency or disaster.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) - 15 identified government and private-sector capabilities organized in into a structure to facilitate assistance required during mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery to save lives, protect health and property, and maintain public safety.

Evacuation - Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Evacuees - Persons moving from areas threatened or struck by an emergency or disaster.

Exercise - A simulated occurrence of a man-made or natural emergency or disaster involving planning, preparation, operations, practice and evaluation.

Federal Disaster Assistance - Aid to disaster victims and state and local governments by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federal agencies available once a Presidential Declaration has been made.

First Responder - Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment.

Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) - A state agency established by state law, responsible for statewide emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities within the State of Georgia.

Hazard - A dangerous situation or occurrence that may result in an emergency or disaster.

Hazard Mitigation - Any measure that will reduce potential damage to property, persons or life from a disaster or emergency from a predetermined possible hazard.

Hazardous Material - Substance or material that has been determined to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property including pollutants and contaminants when released into the environment.

Hazardous Materials Incident - An occurrence resulting in the uncontrolled release of hazardous materials accident capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property.

In-Kind Donations - Donations given in the form of goods, commodities, or services rather than money.

Incident - An occurrence or event, natural manmade caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property.

Incident Command Post (ICP) - Field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A management tool consisting of procedures for organizing personnel, facilities, equipment and communications at the scene of an emergency.

Incident Commander - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident

operations at the incident site.

Incident of Critical Significance - An actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriate combination of County, local, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Infrastructure - The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

Joint Information Center (JIC) - A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Operations Center (JOC) - The JOC is the focal point for all Federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident.

Jurisdiction - A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical. (e.g., city, county, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Liaison Officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government - County, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments, regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Major Disaster - As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - A written memorandum of understanding between agencies and organizations to share resources and assistance during an emergency or disaster.

Mitigation - Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or life, to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an emergency or disaster.

Mobile Command Post (MCP) - A vehicle having the capability to communicate and exercise direction and coordination over an emergency or disaster.

Mutual Aid Agreement - Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - A system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, and local governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Natural Resources - Natural resources include agriculture, biota, fish, livestock, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, and water.

Nongovernmental Organization - A nonprofit or private-sector entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - Branch of the U.S. Department of Labor responsible for establishing and enforcing safety and health standards in the workplace.

Operating Condition (OPCON) - Scale with increasing levels of preparedness from five to one requiring performance of predetermined actions in response to a perceived or real threat.

Power Outage - An interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards, equipment failure, or fuel shortage.

Preparedness - Maintaining emergency management capabilities in readiness, preventing capabilities from failing, and augmenting the jurisdiction's capability including training, developing, conducting and evaluating exercises, identifying, and correcting deficiencies, and planning to safeguard personnel, equipment, facilities, and resources from effects of a hazard.

Presidential Declaration - When disaster exceeds local and state government's capacity to respond, or provide sufficient resources for response, the state's Governor may request federal assistance, which is then approved by the President in the form of a Presidential Declaration which then increases federal aid to the affected areas.

Primary Responsibility - An agency or organization designated leadership and coordination of a specific emergency support function so as to mitigate, prepare, respond, and assist with recovery of an emergency or disaster.

Private Sector - Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. Includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations.

Public Health - Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.

Public Information - Dissemination of information in anticipation of an emergency or disaster and timely actions, updates, and instructions regarding an actual occurrence.

Public Information Officer - A designated individual responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of emergency public information.

Public Works - Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

Recovery - Long-term activities beyond damage assessment necessary to satisfy immediate life support needs, maintain logistical support, begin restoration of the infrastructure, identify individuals and communities eligible for disaster assistance, and implement post-disaster mitigation.

Resources - Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an Emergency Operations Center.

Response - Time sensitive actions to save lives and/or protect property, stabilize emergency or disaster situations, and initiate actions to notify emergency management representatives of the crisis, evacuate and/or shelter the population, inform the public about the situation, assess the damage, and request additional assistance, as needed.

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Shelter - A designated facility that provides temporary congregate care for individuals and families who have been forced from their homes by an emergency or disaster.

Shelter Management - The internal organization, administration, and operation of a shelter facility by the American Red Cross.

Staging Area - A location pre-selected for emergency management equipment, vehicles, and personnel to begin coordinated operations, deployment of personnel to host jurisdictions and other assistance to affected communities.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) - Directions, detailing task assignments, and a step-by-step process of responsibilities relating to each Emergency Support Function or in relation to organizational response.

State Operations Center (SOC) - Permanent facility designated by the State Emergency Management Agency as the central location for information gathering, disaster analysis, and response coordination before, after and during a disaster.

Strategic Plan - A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.

Support Agencies - An agency or organization which provides assistance to the primary agency or organization with designated Emergency Support Function responsibility.

Terrorism - The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a person or an organized group against people or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing societies or governments, often for ideological or political reasons.

Unaffiliated Volunteer - An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization; also known as a "spontaneous" or "emergent" volunteer.

Unified Command - An application of Incident Command System (ICP) used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross-political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Unsolicited Goods - Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.

Urban Search and Rescue - Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed or damaged structures.

Volunteer - Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.

Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center - Facility from which the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team operates to review and process offers.

Warning - Alerting local government, agencies and organizations with emergency support function responsibilities, and the public regarding the threat of extraordinary danger (e.g., tornado warning, hurricane warning, severe storm warning) and that such occurrence has been sighted or observed specifying related effects that may occur due to this hazard.

Watch - Indications by the National Weather Service that, in a defined area, conditions are possible or favorable for the specific types of severe weather (e.g., flashflood watch, tropical storm watch).

Weapon of Mass Destruction - Any weapon that is designed or intended to cause widespread destruction resulting in serious bodily injury or death through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic substance at a level dangerous to human life.

ESF MATRIX OF PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES

Bibb County	ESF														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
American Red Cross						s									
Bibb County Attorney															
Bibb County BOE Transportation	P														
Bibb County Board of Education						s									
Bibb County Board of Health								P							
Bibb County Chief Administrative Officer															
Bibb County Clerk															
Bibb County Commissioners					s										
Bibb County Coroner													s		
Bibb County DFACS						P								P	
Bibb County Engineering Department			P												
Bibb County Finance							P								
Bibb County PIO															P
Bibb County Public Health															
Bibb County Public Works Department			s									P			
Bibb County Sheriff's Office		s											P		
Bibb County Tax Assessor															
Bibb Petroleum Cooperative										s					
City of Macon Attorney															
City of Macon Central Services Department															
City of Macon Chief Administrative Officer															
City of Macon City Clerk															
City of Macon City Council					s										
City of Macon City Council Members															
City of Macon Engineering Department			s												
City of Macon Finance Department							s								
City of Macon Information Technology		s													
City of Macon PIO															s
City of Macon Public Works Department			s									s			
City of Macon Vehicle Maintenance Department												s			
Coliseum Hospital								s							
Federal Bureau of Investigation															
GA Department of Transportation															
Georgia Bureau of Investigation															

Georgia Department of Natural Resources															
Georgia Dept. of Agriculture											s				
Georgia Emergency Management Agency															
Georgia Mutual Aid Group				s											
Macon Police Department		P											s		
Macon Water Authority															
Macon-Bibb County Emergency Management Agency					P									s	
Macon-Bibb County Fire Department				P					P	P					
Macon-Bibb County Transit Authority	s														
Macon-Bibb EMA Volunteer Group				s					s						
Macon-Bibb Veterinary Coordinator											s				
Medical Center of Central Georgia Hospital and EMS								s							
Mid Georgia Ambulance								s							
Salvation Army						s									
U.S. Attorney's Office															
UGA Cooperative Extension Service											P				

P = PRIMARY AGENCY:

Responsible for Management of the ESF; Devise, coordinate, and implement disaster recovery plans for the ESF.

S = SUPPORT AGENCY:

Responsible to provide expertise, experience, and assts to the ESF as needed or requested by the Primary Agency.

ESF's:
1 = TRANSPORTATION
2 = COMMUNICATIONS
3 = PUBLIC WORKS / ENGINEERING
4 = FIREFIGHTING
5 = EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
6 = MASS CARE
7 = RESOURCE SUPPORT
8 = PUBLIC HEALTH / MEDICAL
9 = SEARCH AND RESCUE
10 = HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
11 = AG / NATURAL RESOURCES
12 = ENERGY
13 = PUBLIC SAFETY
14 = LONG TERM RECOVERY
15 = EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

ESF SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES

American Red Cross

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

To provide training for the management and operation of congregate and special needs shelters. To provide canteen services for large scale emergency operations. To identify, establish and assume feduciary responsiblity for shelter operations. To establish and maintain shelter records. To provide assistance to families affected by house fires with clothing, household, food items and temporary lodging.

Bibb County Attorney

No responsiblities have been provided.

Bibb County BOE Transportation

ESF 1: Transportation (Primary)

To make school buses, personnel, vehicles and fuel available as needed to assist in fulfilling emergency transportation needs prior to, during or immediately following an emergency or disastrous incident .

Bibb County Board of Education

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

To identify, maintain and establish agreements for suitable sheltering locations within Bibb County Board of Education facilities. To coordinate the use of BOE school system central kitchen facilities, services and commodities.

Bibb County Board of Health

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Primary)

To facilitate public health promotion and education. To provide mental health services, vaccination and SNS (Strategic National Stockpile) dispensing services. Epidemiologic profiling, surveillance, and reporting. To promulgate public health emergencies that present immenent threat to public safety . To establish base plans for public health emergencies including bioterrorism. To staff Special Needs Shelters with skilled nurses for non-emergency care, assessment, observation and/or isolation of special needs clientele.

Bibb County Chief Administrative Officer

No responsiblities have been provided.

Bibb County Clerk

No responsiblities have been provided.

Bibb County Commissioners

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Support)

To ensure that Emergency Management functions are supported and carried out by trained , certified and NIMS compliant emergency management personnel such as a full-time, acting or interim director.

Bibb County Coroner

ESF 13: Public Safety (Support)

To provide assistance and expertise in matters of law enforcement, security and general public safety as requested by and in coordination with primary and other providers of ESF.

Bibb County DFACS

ESF 6: Mass Care (Primary)

To provide trained personnel for the management and operation of congregate and co-located special needs shelters for temporary lodging pre/post impact of an emergency incident. To facilitate the release of disaster relief funds for temporary food stamps.

To provide training for the management and operation of congregate and special needs shelters. To provide canteen services for large scale emergency operations. To identify, establish and assume feduciary responsiblity for shelter operations. To establish and maintain shelter records. To provide assistance to families affected by house fires with clothing, household, food items and temporary lodging.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Primary)

To coordinate with municipal government agencies, non-governmental agencies and private sector for the provision of resources (food, temporary lodging and etc.) and services necessary to help victims of disatrous incidents return to a state of normalcy.

Bibb County Engineering Department

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Primary)

To investigate and evaluate the vulnerability of or damage to storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings. To reconstructively design storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings.

Bibb County Finance

ESF 7: Resource Support (Primary)

Develop and implement a procurement process for logistic support that allows for immediate availability of services, equipment and personnel in response to and recovery from a disastrous incident . Maintain appropriate documentation of expenditures and resources.

Bibb County PIO

ESF 15: External Affairs (Primary)

To develop and maintain a public information program that involves the collection, analysis and dissemination of appropriate information to the public and between agencies/personnel involved in response to and recovery from emergency and disastrous incidents.

Bibb County Public Health

No responsiblities have been provided.

Bibb County Public Works Department

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Support)

To maintain, repair and restore storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings. To manage the collection and disposal of solid waste and debris.

ESF 12: Energy (Primary)

Assess the need, duration and logistical requirements for utility and energy support for recovery from a critical incident. Coordinate support from energy and utility sources.

Bibb County Sheriff's Office

ESF 2: Communications (Support)

To establish and maintain primary communication, warning and alert capability for the purpose of receiving and disseminating information pertaining to all

hazards natural and man-made.

ESF 13: Public Safety (Primary)

To provide and maintain law enforcement services including traffic management and security throughout Bibb County with consideration to Mutual Aid Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding.

Bibb County Tax Assessor

No responsiblities have been provided.

Bibb Petroleum Cooperative

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

To assess, mitigate, monitor and/or clean up fuel spills released into the environment or onto the ground from fixed facilities and wheeled vehicles within the Macon-Bibb Community including highways and secondary roadways.

City of Macon Attorney

No responsiblities have been provided.

City of Macon Central Services Department

No responsiblities have been provided.

City of Macon Chief Administrative Officer

No responsiblities have been provided.

City of Macon City Clerk

No responsiblities have been provided.

City of Macon City Council

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Support)

To ensure that Emergency Management functions are supported and carried out by trained , certified and NIMS compliant emergency management personnel such as a full-time, acting or interim director.

City of Macon City Council Members

No responsiblities have been provided.

City of Macon Engineering Department

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Support)

To investigate and evaluate the vulnerability of or damage to storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings. To reconstructively design storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings.

City of Macon Finance Department

ESF 7: Resource Support (Support)

Develop and implement a procurement process for logistic support that allows for immediate availability of services, equipment and personnel in response to and recovery from a disastrous incident . Maintain appropriate documentation of expenditures and resources.

City of Macon Information Technology

ESF 2: Communications (Support)

To provide technological and training support of existing communication systems including all upgrades. To coordinate the integration of Amateur Radio capability and resouces for the continuity of communication in the event of system failures or conflict prior to, during and following a critical incident.

City of Macon PIO

ESF 15: External Affairs (Support)

To develop and maintain a public information program that involves the collection, analysis and dissemination of appropriate information to the public and between agencies/personnel involved in response to and recovery from emergency and disastrous incidents.

City of Macon Public Works Department

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Support)

To maintain, repair and restore storm drainage and sewer systems as well as infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings. To manage the collection and disposal of solid waste and debris.

ESF 12: Energy (Support)

Assess the need, duration and logistical requirements for utility and energy support for recovery from a critical incident. Coordinate support from energy and utility sources.

City of Macon Vehicle Maintenance Department

ESF 12: Energy (Support)

Provide fuel to vehicles, generators and equipment used in support of response to and recovery from critical incidents.

Coliseum Hospital

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Support)

To provide emergency medical care for the sustainment of life. To staff and operate portable and field hospitals when surge capacity is met or at risk of being met at primary hospital facilities.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

No responsiblities have been provided.

GA Department of Transportation

No responsiblities have been provided.

Georgia Bureau of Investigation

No responsiblities have been provided.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

No responsiblities have been provided.

Georgia Dept. of Agriculture

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Support)

To monitor and inspect crop and animals/livestock for vulnerability to and infection from diseases and other hazards. To mitigate loss of crop and livestock from diseases and other hazards. To protect against human consumption of infected plant and meat products that may result in illness or death. To properly dispose of diseased vegetation and animal carcases.

Georgia Emergency Management Agency

No responsiblities have been provided.

Georgia Mutual Aid Group

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsiblities have been provided.

Macon Police Department

ESF 2: Communications (Primary)

To establish and maintain primary communication, warning and alert capability for the purpose of receiving and disseminating information pertaining to all hazards natural and man-made.

ESF 13: Public Safety (Support)

To provide and maintain law enforcement services including traffic management and security throught the City of Macon with consideration to Mutual Aid Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding .

Macon Water Authority

No responsiblities have been provided.

Macon-Bibb County Emergency Management Agency

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Primary)

To ensure that Emergency Management functions and support functions are carried out according to the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP). To coordinate the flow of information and facilitate planning in support of response and recovery operations.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Support)

To implement action items identified in the county hazard mitigation plan per risk that threatens the community. To develop and sustain education and awareness activities and other strategies in an effort to lessen the impact of hazards that may threaten the community.

Macon-Bibb County Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Primary)

Direction and coordination of firefighting services, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster. comprehensive mechanism to ensure appropriate utilization of local fire resources before and after the impact of a disaster. suppression of urban, rural, and wildland fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with a significant natural or man-made disaster Search and Rescue execution of its fire protection mission.Establish reliable communications and incident command systems between support agencies, for an emergency site and EOC.Recruit, train, and designate fire service personnel to serve in the EOC.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Primary)

To serve as the coordinating entity for utilization of the GSAR (Georgia Search and Rescue) Team. To engage the appropriate search and rescue tactics for the recovery of missing persons who may be injured, deceased or otherwise affected in rural, urban and mountainous areas as well as in bodies of water.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Primary)

To assess, mitigate, monitor and/or clean up hazardous material including radioactive materials released into the environment from fixed facilities and wheeled and rail vehicles within the Macon-Bibb Community.

Macon-Bibb County Transit Authority

ESF 1: Transportation (Support)

To provide support to BOE Transportation by directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services. To assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.

Macon-Bibb EMA Volunteer Group

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

Traffic Management at/surrounding incident scene
Perimeter security at/surrounding incident scene
Incident Scene Security
Search & Rescue Operations Support
1st Aid & CPR support

Support to Fire scenes, damaged electric utility lines, Hazardous Material Spills on location, railway and roadway.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

To assist upon formal request, in the recovery of missing persons using the appropriate search and rescue tactics.

Macon-Bibb Veterinary Coordinator

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Support)

To coordinate the appropriate response and recovery measures, including medical care and sheltering, that will mitigate potentially life threatening effects of a given hazard upon livestock and companion animals prior to, during and

following an emergency of disastrous incident.

Medical Center of Central Georgia Hospital and EMS

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Support)

To provide emergency medical care for the sustainment of life. To staff and operate portable and field hospitals when surge capacity is met or at risk of being met at primary hospital facilities. To provide medical transport.

Mid Georgia Ambulance

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Support)

To provide immediate emergency medical attention and transport to a medical facility.

Salvation Army

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

To provide temporary and semi-permanent lodging and food for victims impacted by a disaterous incident.

U.S. Attorney's Office

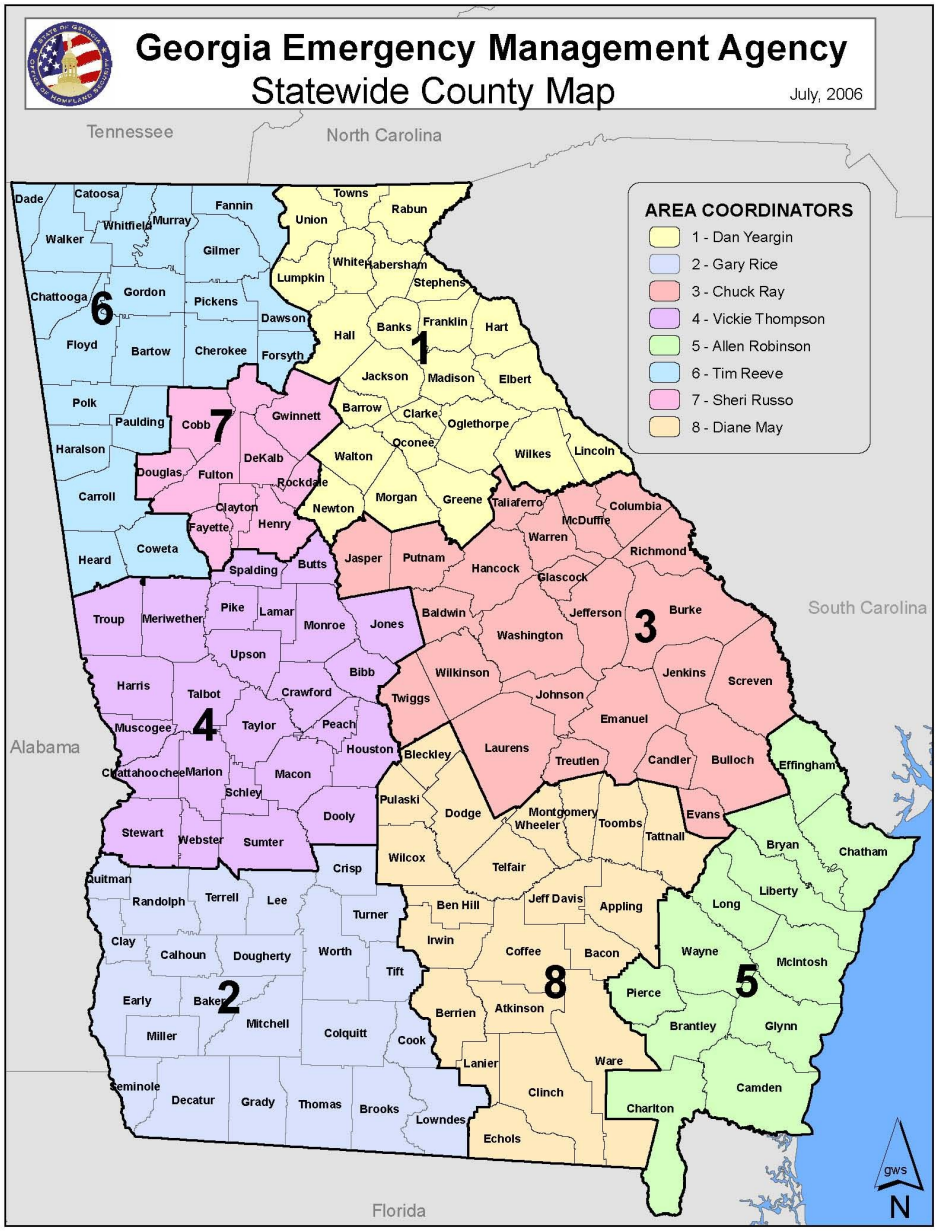
No responsiblities have been provided.

UGA Cooperative Extension Service

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Primary)

To serve as an information collection /dissemination point and coordinator of resources for matters pertaining to the protection of agriculture and livestock in the four phases of an emergecy (preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.

Map of GEMA Areas



Hazmat Facility Details

Airgas South, Inc
Address: 2787 Waterville Rd.
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Anderson Chemical Company,Inc.
Address: 1840 Waterville Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

APAC-Georgia, Inc. Macon Asphalt Plant & Shop
Address: Highway 49 Pitts Chapel Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31217
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Atlanta Gas Light Company - Macon LNG Plant
Address: Atlanta Gas Light Company - Macon LNG Plant
City: Macon
Zip: 31217
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

BASSETT FURNITURE INDUSTRIES OF NC, INC.
Address: 7501 AIRPORT DRIVE
City: MACON
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

BELLSOUTH - BIBB - R2171
Address: 1245 Guy Paine Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

BELLSOUTH - BIBB - R2110
Address: 787 Cherry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

BELLSOUTH - BIBB - R2119
Address: 1630 Eisenhower Parkway
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

BELLSOUTH - BIBB - R2132
Address: 3962 Vineville Avenue
City: Macon
Zip: 31210
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

BELLSOUTH - BIBB - R2175
Address: 1655 Eisenhower Parkway
City: Macon
Zip: 32202
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Bibb Distributing Company
Address: 6401 Hawkinsville Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31216
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Broadwing Communications Services Inc. - LRANGAA3
Address: 8721 Thomaston Road
City: Lorane
Zip: 31006
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
Address: 2600 Weaver Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31217
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Cherokee Brick & Tile Company
Address: 3250 Waterville Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Chevron Macon Terminal
Address: 2476 Allen Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31216
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

ConAgra Foods
Address: 211 Lower Poplar St. PO. Box 280
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Drug Transport, Inc.
Address: 501 Joe Tamplin Blvd.
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Duron paints & Wallcoverings #69
Address: 1576 Eisenhower Pkwy.
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Flash Foods # 160
Address: 3391 Mercer University Blvd
City: Macon
Zip: 31204
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Flash Foods # 160
Address: 3391 Mercer University Blvd
City: Macon
Zip: 31204
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Flash Foods # 219
Address: 5602 Thomaston Rd
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Flash Foods # 223
Address: 4314 Pio Nono Ave
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Flash Foods # 225
Address: 4224 Bloomfield Rd
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Flash Foods # 226
Address: 1194 Forsyth St
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Flash Foods # 261
Address: 3889 Vineville Ave
City: Macon
Zip: 31204
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Flash Foods # 262
Address: 997 Gray Hwy
City: Macon
Zip: 31211
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Flash Foods # 263
Address: 2507 Pio Nono Ave
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Franklinton Sand Pit
Address: 6320 Riggins Mill Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

General Chemical Corporation
Address: 4652 Mead Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Georgia PCS
Address: 4890 Raley Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Georgia Power Company - Macon Operating Headquarte
Address: 960 Key Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Georgia Power Company - Plant Arkwright
Address: 5241 Arkwright Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31210
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Hercules Incorporated
Address: 7525 Northeast Industrial Blvd
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Holox - Macon
Address: 1885 Broadway
City: Macon
Zip: 31208
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Johns Manville, Inc.
Address: 899 Joe Tamplin Blvd.
City: Macon
Zip: 31217
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Kellogg Snacks - Macon
Address: 4375 Mead Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Lowe Aviation Company
Address: Middle Ga Regional Airport
City: Macon
Zip: 31297
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Lower Poplar Street Water Pollution Control Plant
Address: 1101 Lower Poplar Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31298
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

MACNGA1W - MACON
Address: 577 MULBERRY STREET - SUITE #175
City: MACON
Zip: 31201
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Macon Block Plant
Address: 7651 Hawkinsville Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Macon Cold Storage, Inc. dba Stanford Refrigerated
Address: 235 NW Industrial Boulevard
City: Macon
Zip: 31216
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Macon Cold Storage, Inc. dba Stanford Refrigerated
Address: 1945 Waterville Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Macon Terminal
Address: 2505 Allen Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31216
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC - Macon, GA Termina
Address: 2445 Allen Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31216
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

MCKINNEY'S PROPANE GAS-MACON
Address: 4262 INTERSTATE DRIVE
City: MACON
Zip: 31210
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

MCKINNEY'S PROPANE-MACON (JULIETTE STORAGE)
Address: HWY 86 (RUM CREEK)
City: JULIETTE
Zip: 31210
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

MCN AFSS
Address: 2150 FAA Blvd.
City: Macon
Zip: 31297
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Nuco2 Inc.
Address: 177 B Woodfield Drive
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Osan/Atlantic Oil Company
Address: 1167 Sixth Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Oxygen Service Company , Inc.
Address: 2695 Broadway
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Pactiv Corporation
Address: 7670 Airport Drive
City: Macon
Zip: 31216
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Penske Truck Leasing Co., L P
Address: 4319 Pio Nono Aveneue
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Qwest Macon POP
Address: 1701 Hammond St
City: Macon
Zip: 30906
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Riverwood International Corporation
Address: 100 Riverwood International Way
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

ROCKY CREEK WPCP
Address: 4705 MEAD ROAD
City: MACON
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Roff Avenue Concrete Plant
Address: 2901 Roff Avenue
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Ryder Transportation Services # 0122A
Address: 300 Raines Avenue
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

SCHWAN'S SALES ENTERPRISES, INC - 112500
Address: 149 MACON WEST DRIVE
City: MACON
Zip: 31210
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

SCP Distributors, LLC.
Address: 787 Hillcrest Industrial Blvd.
City: Macon
Zip: 31211
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Southeast Terminal Macon
Address: 5041 Forsyth Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31210
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Southland Waste Systems
Address: 2201 Trade Drive
City: Macon
Zip: 31217
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

ST Services
Address: 6225 Hawkinsville Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Trane Company
Address: 7951 Industrial Highway
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

TruGreen/ChemLawn - Macon
Address: 4312 Interstate Drive
City: Macon
Zip: 31210
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

U.P.S. Macon Center
Address: 235 South Street
City: Macon
Zip: 30201
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Warner Robins Sand Plant
Address: 9720 Feagin Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Yancey Bros. Co.
Address: 4660 Broadway
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

YKK USA National Manufacturing Center - Chestney S
Address: 5200 Chestney Rd.
City: Macon
Zip: 31217
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

YKK USA National Manufacturing Center - Ocmulgee S
Address: 4234 Ocmulgee East Blvd.
City: Macon
Zip: 31217
Phone: 0000000000
Fax:

Emergency Shelter Details

Local Agencies

American Red Cross
Address: 195 Holt Avenue
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787438671
Fax: 4787437530
Website:

Bibb County Attorney
Address: 577 Mulberry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787432159
Fax:
Website:

Bibb County Board of Education
Address: 484 Mulberry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787658502
Fax:
Website:

Bibb County Board of Health
Address: 171 Emery Hlighway
City: Macon
Zip: 31217
Phone: 4787450411
Fax: 4787490120
Website:

Bibb County BOE Transportation
Address: 484 Mulberry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787658711
Fax:
Website:

Bibb County Chief Administrative Officer
Address: Bibb County Courthouse - 601 Mulberry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4786216345
Fax: 4786216313
Website:

Bibb County Clerk
Address: Bibb County Courthouse-601 Mulberry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4786216540
Fax: 4786216329
Website:

Bibb County Commissioners
Address: Bibb County Courthouse - 601 Mulberry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4016216540
Fax: 4786216329
Website:

Bibb County Coroner
Address: 601 Mulberry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4786216314
Fax:
Website:

Bibb County DFACS
Address: 456 Oglethorpe Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787513000
Fax:
Website:

Bibb County Engineering Department
Address: 760 Third Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4786216660
Fax: 4786216666
Website:

Bibb County Finance
Address: 601 Mulberry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4786216310
Fax: 4786216353
Website:

Bibb County PIO
Address: 601 Mulberry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4786216344
Fax:
Website:

Bibb County Public Health
Address: 171 Emery Highway
City: Macon
Zip: 31217
Phone: (478) 745-0411
Fax: (478) 749-0101
Website:

Bibb County Public Works Department
Address: 4520 Knight Road
City: Macon
Zip: 31220
Phone: 4784749787
Fax: 4784777293
Website:

Bibb County Sheriff's Office
Address: 668 Oglethorpe Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4786215601
Fax: 4786215681
Website:

Bibb County Tax Assessor
Address: 653 Second Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787422451
Fax:
Website:

Bibb Petroleum Cooperative
Address:
City: Macon
Zip:
Phone:
Fax:
Website:

City of Macon Attorney
Address: 700 Poplar Street - City Hall
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517651
Fax: 4787517672
Website:

City of Macon Central Services Department
Address:
City: Macon
Zip:
Phone:
Fax:
Website:

City of Macon Chief Administrative Officer
Address: 700 Poplar Street - City Hall
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517170
Fax: 4787517931
Website:

City of Macon City Clerk
Address: City Hall - 700 Poplar Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517175
Fax:
Website:

City of Macon City Council
Address: City Hall - 700 Poplar Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517260
Fax: 4787517340
Website:

City of Macon City Council Members
Address: City all - 700 Poplar Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517260
Fax: 4787517340
Website:

City of Macon Engineering Department
Address: 682 Cherry Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517185
Fax: 4787517998
Website:

City of Macon Finance Department
Address: 700 Poplar Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517240
Fax: 4787514252
Website:

City of Macon Information Technology
Address: 200 Cherry St. Suite 222
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: (478) 751-7245
Fax: (478) 751-7250
Website: www.cityofmacon.net/citydept-it

City of Macon PIO
Address: 700 Poplar Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517170
Fax: 4787517931
Website:

City of Macon Public Works Department
Address: 327 Lower Poplar Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 4787519122
Fax: 4787519146
Website:

City of Macon Vehicle Maintenance Department
Address: 1122 Seventh Street
City: Macon
Zip:
Phone:
Fax:
Website:

Coliseum Hospital
Address:
City: Macon
Zip: 31211
Phone:
Fax:
Website:

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Address: 201 Second Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787451271
Fax: 4787440568
Website:

GA Department of Transportation
Address: 2790 Roff Avenue
City: Macon
Zip: 31204
Phone: 4787572601
Fax:
Website:

Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Address: 108 Woodlawn Drive
City: Perry
Zip: 31069
Phone: 4789874545
Fax: 4789876606
Website:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Address: 2618 Shurling Dr.
City: Macon
Zip: 31211
Phone: 478-751-6612
Fax:
Website: www.dnr.state.ga.us

Georgia Dept. of Agriculture
Address: Agriculture Building-Capitol Square
City: Atlanta
Zip: 30334
Phone: 4046563621
Fax:
Website:

Georgia Emergency Management Agency
Address: 935 E. Confederate Avenue/PO Box 18055
City: Atlanta
Zip: 30316
Phone: 8008794362
Fax:
Website:

Georgia Mutual Aid Group
Address: 2575 Chantilly DRive N.E.
City: Atlanta
Zip: 30324
Phone: 4043201505
Fax: 4043209930
Website:

Macon Police Department
Address: 700 Poplar Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517505
Fax: 4787517304
Website:

Macon Water Authority
Address:
City:
Zip:
Phone:
Fax:
Website:

Macon-Bibb County Emergency Management Agency
Address: 700 Poplar Street - P. O. Box 247
City: Macon
Zip: 31202-0247
Phone: 4787517214
Fax: 4787517440
Website:

Macon-Bibb County Fire Department
Address: 1191 First Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787519180
Fax: 4787519137
Website:

Macon-Bibb County Transit Authority
Address: 815 Riverside Drive
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787461318
Fax: 4787461340
Website:

Macon-Bibb EMA Volunteer Group
Address: c/o EMA 700 Poplar Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787517214
Fax:
Website:

Macon-Bibb Veterinary Coordinator
Address: FVSU - 1005 State University Drive
City: Fort Valley
Zip: 31030
Phone: 4788252965
Fax:
Website:

Medical Center of Central Georgia Hospital and EMS
Address: 770 Hemlock Street
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4786331111
Fax:
Website:

Mid Georgia Ambulance
Address: 2025 Vineville Avenue
City: Macon
Zip: 31204
Phone: 4787414141
Fax:
Website:

Salvation Army
Address: 1955 Broadway
City: Macon
Zip: 31206
Phone: 4787468572
Fax:
Website:

U.S. Attorney's Office
Address: 433 Cherry St - 4th Floor
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4786212635
Fax: 4786212655
Website:

UGA Cooperative Extension Service
Address: 736 Riverside Drive
City: Macon
Zip: 31201
Phone: 4787516338
Fax: 4787521773
Website:

Local Government

Government Official Name: C. Jack Ellis
Title: Mayor
Jurisdiction: City of Macon, Georgia
Office Phone: 4787517170
Fax Phone: 4787517931
Email:

Government Official Name: Tommy Olmstead
Title: Commission Chairperson
Jurisdiction: Bibb County
Office Phone: 4786216345
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Anita Ponder
Title: City Councilperson
Jurisdiction: President, Macon City Council
Office Phone: 4787517260
Fax Phone:
Email:

State-Wide Contacts

Agency Name: CHEMTREC
Contact Name: Dispatch
Office Phone: 8004249300
Radio Model:
Radio Number:

Agency Name: GEMA
Contact Name: Vickie Thompson, Area Coordinator
Office Phone: 4789934619
Radio Model:
Radio Number:

Agency Name: Georgia Department of Transportation
Contact Name: DOT Macon Traffic Management Center
Office Phone: 4784645730
Radio Model:
Radio Number:

Agency Name: Georgia Office of Homeland Security
Contact Name: Bill Hitchens
Office Phone: 4046357030
Radio Model:
Radio Number:

Media Contacts

Media Name: COX COMMUNICATIONS (Cable)
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: Macon Courier
Media Type: Newspapers
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: Macon Telegraph
Media Type: Newspapers
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WBML
Media Type: Radio
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WDDO AM
Media Type: Radio
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WDEN FM
Media Type: Radio
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WFXM Foxie 107.1
Media Type: Radio
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WGNM TV 64
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WGXA TV 24
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WMAC AM
Media Type: Radio
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WMAZ TV 13
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WMGT TV 41
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WPGA TV 58
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WQBZ Q106 (Clear Channel Macon)
Media Type: Radio
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Other Contacts

Georgia Power Southern Company
Jurisdiction: Southeast Region of US
Category: Electric Utility
Address:
City: Macon
Zip:
Contact Name:
Title:
Office Phone:
Fax:
Radio Model:
Radio Number:
Email:
Website:
Media Type: 0
Max Capacity:
Showers:
Bathroom:
Cook:
Handicap:
Animals:
24 Hour Access: