

CITY COUNCIL
LESLIE MCPHERSON, MAYOR
STEPHANIE WARMOTH, MAYOR PRO-TEM
SHIRLEY MARCHMAN
TYLER L. BARR
MATTHEW MONTAHAN
DOMINIQUE CONTEH

City of Villa Rica



INT CITY MGR: JENNIFER HALLMAN
CITY CLERK: THERESA CAMPBELL
CITY ATTORNEY: NICOLE SMITH

571 W BANKHEAD HWY
VILLA RICA, GA. 30180
770.459.7000 | VILLARICA.ORG

MAYOR & COUNCIL WORK SESSION AGENDA Holt-Bishop Justice Center, Municipal Courtroom, 101 Main Street July 7, 2026 | 10:00 AM

Review of the Agenda (Mayor Leslie McPherson)

B. Governing Body (Mayor Leslie McPherson)

1. Resolution for Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center

C. Community and Economic Development (Brecca Carter, Director)

1. ABL-05-26 Chevron Commerce Dr. LLC- Retail Package Malt Beverages & Wine and Public Hearing (Whitney Cox, Licensing Specialist)
2. ABL-06-26 KAZ786 LLC- Retail Package Malt Beverages & Wine and Public Hearing (Whitney Cox, Licensing Specialist)

D. Police (Michael Mansour, Chief)

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Resolution

E. Public Works (Joshua Smith, Director)

1. Intergovernmental Lighting Agreement—Carroll County
2. Sidewalk Projects 2026 (Mark Teal, Consultant Engineer)

F. Finance (Amanda Long, Interim Finance Director)

1. Payment of excess interest (positive arbitrage) on 2021 SPLOST Bonds totaling \$356,289.72 (Jennifer Hallman, Interim City Manager)
2. FY26 - Budget Amendments #139-146 (Amanda Long, Interim Finance Director)

G. Executive Session (Nicole Smith, City Attorney)

1. Pursuant to the attorney-client privilege and as provided by Georgia Code section 50-14-2(1), a meeting otherwise required to be open was closed to the public in order to consult and meet with legal counsel pertaining to pending or potential litigation, settlement, claims, administrative proceedings, or other judicial actions brought or to be brought by or against the agency or any officer or employee or in which the agency or any officer or employee may be directly involved.

Individuals with disabilities who require certain accommodations in order to allow them to observe and/or participate in this meeting, or who have questions regarding the accessibility of the meeting or the facilities are required to contact the City Clerk at 678-840-1229 2 business days before the scheduled meeting to allow the City to make reasonable accommodations for those persons.



CITY OF VILLA RICA

City Council Meeting Agenda Item Cover Sheet

SUBJECT: Resolution for The Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center
AGENDA DATE: 07/14/26

DATE PREPARED: 06/30/26
PREPARED BY: Jennifer Hallman, Interim City Manager / CFO

AMOUNT:
GL ACCOUNT #:
FUNDING SOURCE: 2021 Carroll SPLOST and/or Hotel-Motel Product Dev Funds
BUDGETED ITEM?

PURPOSE: Authorizing the establishment and development of The Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center currently known as 206 North Avenue (subject to change for addressing purposes), parcel ID V0S-0030012, +/- .2S ACRES; preserving a historic community landmark; and providing for other related matters.

BACKGROUND: The City of Villa Rica owns the property currently known as 206 North Avenue, a historically significant church structure whose preservation and adaptive reuse present a unique opportunity to create a lasting community asset for current and future generations.

The establishment of a Cultural Arts Center supports the City's commitment to community development, community revitalization, historic preservation, tourism enhancement, and expanded cultural opportunities throughout Villa Rica.

The Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center shall serve as a welcoming and inspiring destination where residents and visitors can gather, learn, create, perform, celebrate, and experience the arts, history, and culture of Villa Rica. The Center can become a premier cultural destination in West Georgia and a lasting asset that enriches the community for generations to come.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approve the resolution

MOTION: I move to approve the resolution authorizing the establishment and development of The Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center currently known as 206 North Avenue (subject to change for addressing purposes), parcel ID V0S-0030012, +/- .2S ACRES; preserving a historic community landmark; and providing for other related matters.

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLA RICA CULTURAL ARTS CENTER CURRENTLY KNOWN AS 206 NORTH AVENUE [SUBJECT TO CHANGE FOR ADDRESSING PURPOSES], PARCEL ID V0S-0030012, +/- .25 ACRES; PRESERVING A HISTORIC COMMUNITY LANDMARK; AND PROVIDING FOR RELATED MATTERS.

WHEREAS, The Mayor and City Council of the City of Villa Rica recognize that arts, culture, history, education, tourism, and creative expression contribute significantly to the quality of life, economic vitality, and identity of a community; and

WHEREAS, The City of Villa Rica owns the property currently known as 206 North Avenue, Villa Rica, Georgia 30180, Parcel ID; V05-0030012, +/- .25 acres, a historically significant church structure whose preservation and adaptive reuse present a unique opportunity to create a lasting community asset for current and future generations; and

WHEREAS, The Mayor and City Council desire to preserve the historic character and architectural integrity of the existing structure while transforming the facility into a vibrant, accessible Cultural Arts Center serving residents, visitors, artists, students, businesses, and community organizations; and

WHEREAS, The City recognizes the importance of investing in public spaces that foster creativity, lifelong learning, cultural enrichment, civic engagement, tourism, and economic development; and

WHEREAS, The establishment of a Cultural Arts Center supports the City's commitment to community development, community revitalization, historic preservation, tourism enhancement, and expanded cultural opportunities throughout Villa Rica.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Villa Rica, Georgia, as follows:

SECTION 1. Establishment of the Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center

The City of Villa Rica hereby designates the City-owned property currently known as 206 North Avenue, Villa Rica, Georgia 30180, Parcel ID; V05-0030012, +/- .25 acres, for redevelopment as the "Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center". The existing church structure shall be adaptively reused and transformed into a destination for arts, culture, education, tourism, entertainment, community engagement, and historic preservation while maintaining the historic character and significance of the property.

SECTION 2. Purpose

The Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center shall preserve and celebrate the history and culture of Villa Rica, promote artistic expression and creativity, expand access to arts and educational programming, strengthen tourism and economic development opportunities, support local artists and creative professionals, provide lifelong learning opportunities, encourage community engagement and collaboration, enhance the City's cultural identity, and establish Villa Rica as a regional destination for arts and culture.

SECTION 3. Facilities and Programming

The Cultural Arts Center may include multipurpose event and performance spaces, art galleries and exhibition areas, heritage and historical displays, classrooms, studios, workshops, digital arts and multimedia spaces, meeting and conference rooms, administrative offices, visitor and tourism services, outdoor gathering areas, interactive technology, digital archives, public art installations, and other amenities that support arts, culture, education, tourism, and community engagement. The facility may be used for exhibitions, performances, concerts, theater productions, educational programs, workshops, community meetings, public forums, festivals, heritage celebrations, artist residencies, tourism activities, nonprofit events, weddings, receptions, fundraising events, and other cultural, educational, civic, and community-related purposes approved by the City.

SECTION 4. Historic Preservation

The City shall make reasonable efforts to preserve and maintain the historic architectural character, appearance, and significance of the existing church structure while incorporating improvements necessary for public use, safety, accessibility, functionality, and long-term sustainability.

SECTION 5. Planning and Development

The Mayor and City Council hereby authorize the planning, design, development, and implementation of the Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center project. The project shall be coordinated by City staff and appropriate consultants under the direction of the City Manager or the City Manager's designee, who shall provide periodic updates to the Mayor and City Council regarding project planning, design, funding opportunities, and implementation progress. Prior to the commencement of construction, a final project presentation shall be provided to the Mayor and City Council outlining the proposed design, facility layout, historic preservation considerations, project budget, funding sources, construction timeline, operational recommendations, and anticipated community benefits.

SECTION 6. Funding and Operations

The City Manager is authorized to pursue and utilize available funding sources, including grants, donations, sponsorships, public-private partnerships, tourism-related revenues, foundation

support, state and federal assistance, and other lawful sources to support the planning, development, construction, programming, and operation of the Cultural Arts Center. The City intends to establish appropriate staffing and operational support as funding and operational needs permit and encourages partnerships with schools, colleges, artists, cultural organizations, nonprofits, businesses, and community stakeholders to maximize public benefit and participation.

SECTION 7. Vision

The Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center shall serve as a welcoming and inspiring destination where residents and visitors can gather, learn, create, perform, celebrate, and experience the arts, history, and culture of Villa Rica. It is the vision of the Mayor and City Council that the Center become a premier cultural destination in West Georgia and a lasting asset that enriches the community for generations to come.

SECTION 8. Effective Date

This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption.

SO RESOLVED this 14th day of July, 2026.

THE CITY OF VILLA RICA, GEORGIA

By: _____
Leslie McPherson, Mayor

Attest: _____ (SEAL)
Theresa Campbell, Clerk



CITY OF VILLA RICA

City Council Meeting Agenda Item Cover Sheet

SUBJECT: ABL-05-26 Chevron Commerce Dr. LLC

AGENDA DATE: July 14, 2026

DATE PREPARED: June 29, 2026

PREPARED BY: Whitney Cox, Licensing Specialist

AMOUNT: N/A

GL ACCOUNT #: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

BUDGETED ITEM? N/A

PUBLIC HEARING: Yes

PURPOSE: To present an application for Chevron Commerce Dr. LLC to sell retail package malt beverages and wine at the business location of 157 Commerce Dr., Villa Rica, GA 30180.

BACKGROUND: The applicant has complied with the ordinance with regard to the legal notification requirements and has successfully passed the background check conducted by the Villa Rica Police Department. Also, there are no location zoning restrictions that would hinder the issuance of the license. The business is currently operating as a convenient store with gas pumps and holds a valid alcohol and business license. The applicant will be listed as new licensee.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval

IMPACT: None

MOTION: I move to approve the alcohol license application for Chevron Commerce Dr. LLC located at 157 Commerce Dr., Villa Rica, GA 30180.



Alcohol License Checklist

This form shall be submitted with all necessary documentation. All applications shall contain a full and completely sworn and notarized statement by each applicant of all material fact relevant to the requirements of the City of Villa Rica Alcohol License Ordinance.

- ✓ Read and fully comprehend the Alcohol License Ordinance
- ✓ **Non-Criminal Justice Background Check-** Submit "Fingerprint Consent Form" to the Villa Rica Police Dept. for processing. (101 Main St. Villa Rica, GA 30180 -770-459-5149)
- ✓ **Advertising-** Email legals@times-georgian.com -request the ad to run in both the Times-Georgian and the Douglas Sentinel. The "Sample Public Notice and Advertisement" form shall be used as a template. *The ad needs to run for one (1) day and must run at least 15 days prior to the upcoming City Council meeting for the month. (Ad can run earlier; not later.)*
- ✓ **Proof of Publication-** After the ad has run, an "Affidavit of Publication" will be forwarded to the applicant from the newspaper. *Submit this document to the Licensing Specialist at least 10 days prior to the upcoming City Council meeting.*
- ✓ **Establishment Advertising-** *A notice must be posted on the premises at least 15 days prior to the upcoming City Council meeting.* The notice shall be on a board or metal sign having a surface of no less than 12 square feet. It shall be placed at least three (3) feet above the ground and facing the most traveled street. The "Sample Public Notice and Advertisement" form shall be used as a template.
- ✓ **Declaration of Advertising-** After the sign has been posted, submit photo proof as well as the completed "Public Notice (Sign) Sworn Statement" to the Licensing Specialist.
- ✓ Applicant **must** contact the Secretary of State Department of Revenue for State Alcohol License Requirements <http://dor.georgia.gov/>; applicants should also check the Alcohol & Tobacco Tax & Trade Bureau for information on requirements pertaining to this department at <http://ttb.gov>.

Lough Ann Collins
Applicant's Name

6/10/20
Date



Alcohol License Application

INSTRUCTIONS: Every question must be answered fully and correctly. If the space provided is not sufficient, answer the question on a separate sheet and indicate in that space that a separate sheet is attached. When completed, it must be dated, signed, and verified under oath by the applicant and filed in person by the applicant with the **Community Development Department, 206 North Avenue, Villa Rica, Georgia 30180**, together with all supporting documentation and the required non-refundable application fee.

A license issued to an individual shall be issued in the name of the individual. A license issued to a partnership shall be issued in the name of the partnership and in the name of one of the partners who shall be the named licensee. A license issued to a corporation having as its principal business the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be issued in the name of the Corporation and in the name of the majority stockholder or a principal officer of the corporation; and such majority stockholder or officer shall be the named licensee. A license issued to a corporation having as its principal business an activity other than the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be issued in the name of the corporation and in the name of the officer or employee of the corporation primarily responsible for the operation of the licensed premises; and such officer or employee shall be named the Licensee.

NON-REFUNDABLE APPLICATION FEE

Package Malt Beverage	\$100.00	Pouring Restaurant – All	\$100.00	Pouring Private/Supper Club- All	\$500.00
Package Wine	\$100.00	Pouring Restaurant- Limited	\$100.00	Pouring Private/Supper Club - Limited	\$500.00
Package Distilled Sprits	\$1000.00				
Wine Tasting	\$100.00	Wholesale Dealer	\$500.00	Alcohol Catering	\$100.00
Growler	\$100.00	Wine & Craft Beer Boutique	\$100.00	Special Event	\$100.00

TYPE OF LICENSE/Annual License Fee (Check One Only)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------|
| ☐ | Retail Package Distilled Spirits | \$1,000.00 |
| ☒ | Retail Package Malt Beverage | \$200.00 |
| ☐ | Pouring License Restaurant | \$3,500.00 |
| ☐ | Pouring License Supper Club | \$5,000.00 |
| ☐ | Pouring License Private Club | \$3,500.00 |
| ☐ | Growler License (In Conjunction with Retail Package Malt Beverage & Wine License) | \$200.00 |
| ☒ | Retail Package Wine | \$100.00 |
| ☐ | Limited Pouring License Restaurant | \$500.00 |
| ☐ | Limited Pouring License Supper Club | \$3,000.00 |
| ☐ | Limited Pouring License Private Club | \$500.00 |
| ☐ | Alcohol Catering (In Conjunction with Limited Pouring License – Restaurant) | \$500.00 |
| ☐ | Wine Tasting (In Conjunction with Retail Package Wine License) | \$100.00 |
| ☐ | Wine & Craft Beer Boutique | \$500.00 |
| ☐ | Wholesale Dealer | \$500.00 |

TYPE OF OUTLET

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ☒ | Retail Package Sales |
| ☐ | Restaurant |
| ☐ | Special Event |
| ☐ | Supper Club |
| ☐ | Private Club |
| ☐ | Wine & Craft Beer Boutique |

PART I

1. Name of Business:

CHEVRON COMMERCE DR LLC

2. Full name and legal residence of the NAMED LICENSEE- (a) Individual (b) Principal Officer/Employer

LEIGH ANN COLLINS 1168 SHEDD RD LOT 14, BREMEN, GA 30110

Full Name

Address

3. Is the above address your legal and bona-fide place of domicile? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If additional space is required, please attach to this application, noting the section to which it refers.

4. Address of business for which application is made:

157 COMMERCE DR, VILLA RICA, GA 30180

Phone Number: 917 200 1992

Business

Home/cell/other

Mailing Address: 157 COMMERCE DR, VILLA RICA, GA 30180

5. Type of Ownership:

☐ Individual

☐ Partnership

☒ Corporation

(A) If Individual, give full name and legal address of owner:

Full Name

Address

(B) If Corporation/Partnership, give Corporate/Partnership name:

CHEVRON COMMERCE DR LLC - S-CORPORATION

Name, Percent Interest and Legal Address of Principle Stockholders and Corporate Officers or Partners:

HASANALI SAMNANI	1605 CHURCH ST APT 2017, DECATUR, GA 30033	100%
Full Name	Address	% Interest

Full Name	Address	% Interest
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Full Name	Address	% Interest
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Describe the principal business of the Corporation/Partnership:

GASOLINE STATIONS WITH CONVENIENCE STORE

6. Business Information:

Federal Tax ID Number: 41-3491845 GA Sales Tax Number: 309125637

Business License Number: 1017222

PART II

1. Will the proposed outlet have live entertainment? ☐ Yes ☒ No
(If yes, describe how often and what type in detail)

2. Have you obtained a copy of the City of Villa Rica Alcohol Beverage Ordinance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

No application will be processed until receipt of a copy of this ordinance is acknowledged.

3. Have you included with this application a check for the non-refundable application fee required by section 4-25 of the Alcohol Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. As required by Chapter 4 of the Alcoholic Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica, have you included the following with this application? Please check the applicable answer(s):

- ☐ A copy of the Deed to the premises to be licensed, if owned by applicant.
☒ A copy of the Lease Agreement covering the premises to be licensed, if leased by the applicant.
☐ In the case of a Partnership, a copy of the Partnership Agreement.
☐ In the case of a Corporation, a copy of the Articles of Incorporation.
☒ A current stamped certificate from a registered surveyor which shows a scale drawing of the premises and the location at which the applicant desires to operate an alcoholic beverage outlet and which shows, with linear foot measurements where appropriate, such location's compliance or non-compliance with the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Alcoholic Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica.

5. Have you confirmed with the City of Villa Rica Community Development Department that the location of the proposed outlet is in a zoning district approved for the sale of alcoholic beverages subject to the specific limitations of the respective district as provided for in Chapter 4 of the Alcoholic Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica?

☒ Yes ☐ No

6. If applicable, have you received approval from the City of Villa Rica Building Official for any new construction, renovations, remodeling, etc. at the premise to be licensed?

☐ Yes ☐ No N/A

7. If applicable, have you received an approved site plan from the City of Villa Rica for the location of the premises to be licensed? ☐ Yes ☐ No **N/A**
8. If applicable, have you received a Carroll/Douglas County Health Department Food Service Permit and any other applicable local, state, or federal permits, etc. required for a food service establishment?
☐ Yes ☒ No
9. Do you comply with the requirements of Regulation 560-2-2-38 below? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Neither a retail dealer or retail consumption dealer, whether licensed in this State or not, nor any of his employees or members of such retail dealers or retail consumption dealer's immediate family shall have, own or enjoy any ownership interest in, or partnership arrangement or other business association with the business of any wholesaler, manufacturer, producer, shipper, importer or broker.
10. Has the named Licensee and all other persons otherwise required, submitted themselves to the City of Villa Rica Police Department for fingerprinting and background check(s) as provided for in Sec. 4-29 of the Alcoholic Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica?
☒ Yes ☐ No
11. Has the named Licensee, any Partner(s), the Corporation or any Corporate Officer been:
- Convicted within the last ten (10) years of any felony or any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - Any other misdemeanor within the past five (5) years? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - Denied or had revoked, within the past five (5) years, any license to sell alcoholic beverages issued by any government entity? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - Convicted of selling alcohol to a minor within the past three (3) years?
☐ Yes ☒ No

If the answer to any portion of question 11 is "yes," describe in detail and give date and occurrences:

12. Has any alcoholic beverage business in which the named Licensee, Partner(s), the Corporation or Corporate Officers holds or has held any financial interest, or are employed, or have been employed, ever been cited for any violation of the rules and regulations of the State Revenue Commissioner or any local ordinance/legislation relating to the sale or distribution of alcoholic beverage? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If the answer to any portion of question 12 is "yes," describe in detail and give date and occurrences:

13. Is the name Licensee a citizen of the U.S.? Yes ☒ No ☐

Carrollton, GA

Place of Birth

06/19/1979

Date of Birth

REFERENCES

On behalf of the named Licensee, provide three (3) personal references (not relatives, former employers, fellow employees or school teachers) who are responsible, reputable adults, business or professional men or women, who have known the named Licensee during the past five (5) years. Include name, residence/business address and number of years known:

JULIN OSTROSKI, 35 MC BURRITT ST WALD, GA 30182 12 years 470 330 361

Name

Residence/Business Address

Years Known

Phone #

Briana Roach, 4472 US Hwy 78, E Tallapoosa GA 30176, 10 years 678 628 9

Name

Residence/Business Address

Years Known

Phone #

MARY CLARK, 211 KIKY ST, TALLAPOOSA, GA 30176, 6 years, 770 856 738

Name

Residence/Business Address

Years Known

Phone #

PART III
VERIFICATION

State of Georgia, HARALSON County

I, LEIGH ANN COLLINS, Licensee, do solemnly swear subject to criminal penalties for false swearing, that the statements and answers made by me to the foregoing questions in this application are true and no false or fraudulent statement or answer is made herein to procure the granting of such license.

Leigh Ann Collins
Applicants Signature (FULL NAME IN INK)

I hereby certify that Leigh Ann Collins signed his/her name to the foregoing application after stating to me that he/she knew and understood all statements and answers made therein and, under oath actually administered by me, has sworn that said statements and answers are true.

This 10 day of June, 2024.

Whitney Cox My Commission Expires: 3/17/28
Notary Public

(Seal)

Whitney Cox NOTARY PUBLIC Carroll County State of Georgia My Comm. Expires March 17, 2028

PUBLIC NOTICE

Chevron Commerce Dr. LLC / Leigh Ann Collins has filed an application for a license to sell alcoholic beverages on the premises **157 Commerce Dr., Villa Rica**

as a **Retail Package Beer & Wine**

Type of Alcohol Type of License

A public hearing on the application will be held on

July 14, 2026

at **6:00**

Day/Time

at **6:00** **am** at the **Holt-Bishop Justice Center, Municipal Court Room, 101 Main Street, Villa Rica, Georgia**. For additional information on this application, contact the Licensing Specialist, Whitney Cox at (678) 840-1224.

Prior to the date of the hearing, you must furnish to the Community Development Department a copy of the advertisement and a sworn statement as to the size of, location of and information on the public notice (sign). An acceptable example of a sworn statement is attached.

Coca-Cola 157

PULL

pick your perfect sip.

PULL

GET 25¢ OFF PER GALLON ON YOUR NEXT 5 VISITS



**Planning & Zoning
Community Development Department**

ABL-05-26

Public Hearing Date
City Council: July 14, 2026

Request: Alcoholic Beverage License

Project Description: Retail Package Malt Beverages and Wine

Applicant: Chevron Commerce Dr. LLC
Licensee: Leigh Ann Collins
1168 Shedd Rd. Lot 14
Bremen, Ga 30110

Location: 157 Commerce Dr., Landlot 158, 6th District; Carroll Co., Ward 2

Parcel Number(s): V07 0110091

Current Zoning: C2 (Commercial- Medium Density)

Current Land Use: Commercial

Location and Zoning Requirements:

The Alcohol Beverage Ordinance regulates location and zoning statutes of the property proposed for selling alcohol as follows:

Sec. 4-69. Zoning Restriction

(a) No retail license shall be granted under this chapter unless the premises to be licensed are, at the time the application is approved by the mayor and council, located under the planning and zoning ordinance of the city in a non-residential zoning district subject to the specific limitation of the respective districts.

The subject property is zoned C2 (Commercial Medium- Density).

Sec. 4-70. Proximity Restrictions:

(a) No premises shall be licensed under this chapter whose location is within the following distances:

(1) For the sale of any wine or malt beverage, within 300 feet of any church building, school building, school grounds, or college campus.

Compliance: Yes

(2) For the sale of any distilled spirits, within 300 feet of any church building and within 600 feet of any school building, educational building, school grounds, or college campus.

Compliance: Yes

(3) For the sale of any distilled spirits, wine, malt beverage, within 300 feet of an alcoholic treatment center owned and operated by the State of Georgia or any county or municipal government therein.

Compliance: Yes

(4) For the sale of any alcoholic beverage for consumption on the premises, within 300 feet of any housing authority property.

Compliance: Yes

(5) No consumption-on-the-premises license shall be issued for any place of business which is located within 200 feet of a private single-family or two-family dwelling.

Compliance: Yes

Sec. 4-29 Investigation; Hearing:

In accordance with the City of Villa Rica Alcoholic Beverages Ordinance, the Villa Rica Police Department (VRPD) investigated the applicant's background. As a result of the investigation, the VRPD revealed no conviction or records against the applicant's good moral character or fitness for a license.

Public Response:

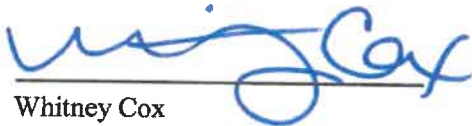
The applicant has posted a sign on the premises, as well as a notice in the Times-Georgian and the Douglas Sentinel, notifying the public of the application to obtain an alcoholic beverage license at the location.

Staff Comments:

The applicant has complied with the Ordinance regarding the legal notification requirements and has successfully passed the background check conducted by the Villa Rica Police Department. Also, there are no location restrictions that would hinder the issuance of the license.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends **approval** of the request by Chevron Commerce Dr. LLC and Leigh Ann Collins for the alcohol license to sell retail package malt beverages and wine at 157 Commerce Dr., Villa Rica, GA 30180.



Whitney Cox
Licensing Specialist



CITY OF VILLA RICA

City Council Meeting Agenda Item Cover Sheet

SUBJECT: ABL-06-26 KAZ786 LLC

AGENDA DATE: July 14, 2026

DATE PREPARED: June 29, 2026

PREPARED BY: Whitney Cox, Licensing Specialist

AMOUNT: N/A

GL ACCOUNT #: N/A

FUNDING SOURCE: N/A

BUDGETED ITEM? N/A

PUBLIC HEARING: Yes

PURPOSE: To present an application for KAZ786 LLC to sell retail package malt beverages and wine at the business location of 408 Rockmart Rd., Villa Rica, GA 30180.

BACKGROUND: The applicant has complied with the ordinance with regard to the legal notification requirements and has successfully passed the background check conducted by the Villa Rica Police Department. Also, there are no location zoning restrictions that would hinder the issuance of the license. The business is currently operating as a convenient store with gas pumps and holds a valid alcohol and business license. The business will be changing ownership.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval

IMPACT: None

MOTION: I move to approve the alcohol license application for KAZ786 LLC located at 408 Rockmart Rd., Villa Rica, GA 30180.



Alcohol License Checklist

This form shall be submitted with all necessary documentation. All applications shall contain a full and completely sworn and notarized statement by each applicant of all material fact relevant to the requirements of the City of Villa Rica Alcohol License Ordinance.

- ✓ Read and fully comprehend the Alcohol License Ordinance
- ✓ **Non-Criminal Justice Background Check-** Submit "Fingerprint Consent Form" to the Villa Rica Police Dept. for processing. (101 Main St. Villa Rica, GA 30180 -770-459-5149)
- ✓ **Advertising-** Email legals@times-georgian.com -request the ad to run in both the Times-Georgian and the Douglas Sentinel. The "Sample Public Notice and Advertisement" form shall be used as a template. *The ad needs to run for one (1) day and must run at least 15 days prior to the upcoming City Council meeting for the month. (Ad can run earlier; not later.)*
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- ✓ Applicant **must** contact the Secretary of State Department of Revenue for State Alcohol License Requirements <http://dor.georgia.gov/>; applicants should also check the Alcohol & Tobacco Tax & Trade Bureau for information on requirements pertaining to this department at <http://ttb.gov>.

Mubashar Ali

Applicant's Name

5/13/2024

Date



Alcohol License Application

INSTRUCTIONS: Every question must be answered fully and correctly. If the space provided is not sufficient, answer the question on a separate sheet and indicate in that space that a separate sheet is attached. When completed, it must be dated, signed, and verified under oath by the applicant and filed in person by the applicant with the **Community Development Department, 206 North Avenue, Villa Rica, Georgia 30180**, together with all supporting documentation and the required non-refundable application fee.

A license issued to an individual shall be issued in the name of the individual. A license issued to a partnership shall be issued in the name of the partnership and in the name of one of the partners who shall be the named licensee. A license issued to a corporation having as its principal business the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be issued in the name of the Corporation and in the name of the majority stockholder or a principal officer of the corporation; and such majority stockholder or officer shall be the named licensee. A license issued to a corporation having as its principal business an activity other than the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be issued in the name of the corporation and in the name of the officer or employee of the corporation primarily responsible for the operation of the licensed premises; and such officer or employee shall be named the Licensee.

NON-REFUNDABLE APPLICATION FEE

Package Malt Beverage	\$100.00	Pouring Restaurant – All	\$100.00	Pouring Private/Supper Club- All	\$500.00
Package Wine	\$100.00	Pouring Restaurant- Limited	\$100.00	Pouring Private/Supper Club - Limited	\$500.00
Package Distilled Sprits	\$1000.00				
Wine Tasting	\$100.00	Wholesale Dealer	\$500.00	Alcohol Catering	\$100.00
Growler	\$100.00	Wine & Craft Beer Boutique	\$100.00	Special Event	\$100.00

TYPE OF LICENSE/Annual License Fee (Check One Only)

- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| ☒  | Retail Package Distilled Spirits | \$1,000.00 |
| ☒  | Retail Package Malt Beverage | \$200.00 |
| ☐ | Pouring License Restaurant | \$3,500.00 |
| ☐ | Pouring License Supper Club | \$5,000.00 |
| ☐ | Pouring License Private Club | \$3,500.00 |
| ☐ | Growler License (In Conjunction with Retail Package Malt Beverage & Wine License) | \$200.00 |
| ☒  | Retail Package Wine | \$100.00 |
| ☐ | Limited Pouring License Restaurant | \$500.00 |
| ☐ | Limited Pouring License Supper Club | \$3,000.00 |
| ☐ | Limited Pouring License Private Club | \$500.00 |
| ☐ | Alcohol Catering (In Conjunction with Limited Pouring License – Restaurant) | \$500.00 |
| ☐ | Wine Tasting (In Conjunction with Retail Package Wine License) | \$100.00 |
| ☐ | Wine & Craft Beer Boutique | \$500.00 |
| ☐ | Wholesale Dealer | \$500.00 |

TYPE OF OUTLET

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| ☒  | Retail Package Sales |
| ☐ | Restaurant |
| ☐ | Special Event |
| ☐ | Supper Club |
| ☐ | Private Club |
| ☐ | Wine & Craft Beer Boutique |

PART I

1. Name of Business:

KAZ786LLC DBA Foodmart and Tobacco.

2. Full name and legal residence of the NAMED LICENSEE- (a) Individual (b) Principal Officer/Employer

Mubashar Ali 1760 Dew Place Marietta GA 30064
Full Name Address

3. Is the above address your legal and bona-fide place of domicile? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If additional space is required, please attach to this application, noting the section to which it refers.

4. Address of business for which application is made:

408 Rockmart Road Villa Rica GA 30180

Phone Number: 678-232-7208
Business Home/cell/other

Mailing Address: 408 Rockmart Road Villa Rica GA 30180

5. Type of Ownership:

☐ Individual

☐ Partnership

☒ Corporation

(A) If Individual, give full name and legal address of owner:

Full Name Address

(B) If Corporation/Partnership, give Corporate/Partnership name:

KAZ786LLC

Full Name	Address	% Interest
mubashgr ALI	1760 Dow Pl Marietta GA 30064	50%

% Interest

Full Name	Address	% Interest
Mohammad Nadeem Butt,	160 Fred Bishop Dr Canton GA 301	50%

% Interest

% Interest

GAS station

Federal Tax ID Number: 412814625 GA Sales Tax Number: 309165537

Business License Number: _____

PART II

1. Will the proposed outlet have live entertainment? ☐ Yes ☒ No
(If yes, describe how often and what type in detail)

2. Have you obtained a copy of the City of Villa Rica Alcohol Beverage Ordinance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

No application will be processed until receipt of a copy of this ordinance is acknowledged.

3. Have you included with this application a check for the non-refundable application fee required by section 4-25 of the Alcohol Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. As required by Chapter 4 of the Alcoholic Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica, have you included the following with this application? Please check the applicable answer(s):

- ☐ A copy of the Deed to the premises to be licensed, if owned by applicant.
- ☒ A copy of the Lease Agreement covering the premises to be licensed, if leased by the applicant.
- ☐ In the case of a Partnership, a copy of the Partnership Agreement.
- ☐ In the case of a Corporation, a copy of the Articles of Incorporation.
- ☐ A current stamped certificate from a registered surveyor which shows a scale drawing of the premises and the location at which the applicant desires to operate an alcoholic beverage outlet and which shows, with linear foot measurements where appropriate, such location's compliance or non-compliance with the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Alcoholic Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica.

5. Have you confirmed with the City of Villa Rica Community Development Department that the location of the proposed outlet is in a zoning district approved for the sale of alcoholic beverages subject to the specific limitations of the respective district as provided for in Chapter 4 of the Alcoholic Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica?

☒ Yes ☐ No

6. If applicable, have you received approval from the City of Villa Rica Building Official for any new construction, renovations, remodeling, etc. at the premise to be licensed?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. If applicable, have you received an approved site plan from the City of Villa Rica for the location of the premises to be licensed? ☐ Yes ☐ No **N/A**
8. If applicable, have you received a Carroll/Douglas County Health Department Food Service Permit and any other applicable local, state, or federal permits, etc. required for a food service establishment?
☐ Yes ☒ No
9. Do you comply with the requirements of Regulation 560-2-2-38 below? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Neither a retail dealer or retail consumption dealer, whether licensed in this State or not, nor any of his employees or members of such retail dealers or retail consumption dealer's immediate family shall have, own or enjoy any ownership interest in, or partnership arrangement or other business association with the business of any wholesaler, manufacturer, producer, shipper, importer or broker.
10. Has the named Licensee and all other persons otherwise required, submitted themselves to the City of Villa Rica Police Department for fingerprinting and background check(s) as provided for in Sec. 4-29 of the Alcoholic Beverage Ordinance of the City of Villa Rica?
☒ Yes ☐ No
11. Has the named Licensee, any Partner(s), the Corporation or any Corporate Officer been:
- Convicted within the last ten (10) years of any felony or any misdemeanor involving moral turpitude? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - Any other misdemeanor within the past five (5) years? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - Denied or had revoked, within the past five (5) years, any license to sell alcoholic beverages issued by any government entity? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - Convicted of selling alcohol to a minor within the past three (3) years?
☐ Yes ☒ No

If the answer to any portion of question 11 is "yes," describe in detail and give date and occurrences:

12. Has any alcoholic beverage business in which the named Licensee, Partner(s), the Corporation or Corporate Officers holds or has held any financial interest, or are employed, or have been employed, ever been cited for any violation of the rules and regulations of the State Revenue Commissioner or any local ordinance/legislation relating to the sale or distribution of alcoholic beverage? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If the answer to any portion of question 12 is "yes," describe in detail and give date and occurrences:

13. Is the name Licensee a citizen of the U.S.? Yes ☒ No ☐

PAKISTAN

Place of Birth

10-03-1979

Date of Birth

REFERENCES

On behalf of the named Licensee, provide three (3) personal references (not relatives, former employers, fellow employees or school teachers) who are responsible, reputable adults, business or professional men or women, who have known the named Licensee during the past five (5) years. Include name, residence/business address and number of years known:

KASHIF Rana	3807 DEWE MARIE HG.	10+	678 485 9261
Name	Residence/Business Address	Years Known	Phone #
M-Zhaid	Kennesaw GA	15	404 966 1511
Name	Residence/Business Address	Years Known	Phone #
Zubair	Kennesaw-GA-	15	770 356 2109
Name	Residence/Business Address	Years Known	Phone #

PART III
VERIFICATION

State of Georgia, Carrollton County

I, Mubashar ALi, Licensee, do solemnly swear subject to criminal penalties for false swearing, that the statements and answers made by me to the foregoing questions in this application are true and no false or fraudulent statement or answer is made herein to procure the granting of such license.

Mubashar ALi

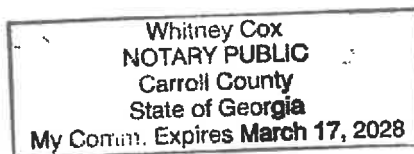
Applicants Signature (FULL NAME IN INK)

I hereby certify that Mubashar Ali signed his/her name to the foregoing application after stating to me that he/she knew and understood all statements and answers made therein and, under oath actually administered by me, has sworn that said statements and answers are true.

This 13 day of May, 20 24.

Whitney Cox My Commission Expires: 3/17/28
Notary Public

(Seal)



PUBLIC NOTICE

KAZ 786 LLC | **Mubashar ali**

has filed an application

Individual, Corporation or Partnership applying for a license. If Corporation or Partnership, also list Licensee;

to sell alcoholic beverages on the premises **408 Rockmart Road, Villa Rica**

Street Address

as a **Retail Beer and Wine**

Type of Outlet Type of License

A public hearing on the application will be held on **JULY 14 2026**

Day/Date

at **6:00** a.m.(p.m) at the Holt-Bishop Justice Center, Municipal Court Room,
101 Main Street, Villa Rica, Georgia. For additional information on this application, contact the
Licensing Specialist, Whitney Cox at (678) 840-1224.

Y GREATNESS

LIONEL
MESSI

Michelob
ULTRA
UNION LIGHT BEER



COMMERCIAL PURCHASE AND SALE AGREEMENT

Offer Date: 04/28/2026



2025 Printing

A. KEY TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. **Purchase and Sale.** The undersigned buyer(s) ("Buyer") agree to buy and the undersigned seller(s) ("Seller") agree to sell the real property described below including all fixtures, improvements and landscaping therein ("Property") on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

a. **Property Identification:** Address: 408 ROCKMART RD Georgia, Zip Code 30180
City VILLA RICA County CARROLL
MLS Number: 10574701 Tax Parcel I.D. Number: V03 0060003

b. **Legal Description:** The legal description of the Property is attached as Exhibit A hereto.

2. **Purchase Price of Property to be Paid by Buyer.**
\$ 800,000.00

3. **Seller's Monetary Contribution toward Buyer's Costs at Closing:**
\$ 0

4. **Closing and Possession Date.** On or before 06/15/2026

5. **Closing Law Firm ("Closing Attorney").**
TJ SINGER VANCE
Phone Number: _____

6. **Holder of Earnest Money/Escrow Agent.**
Century21 Novus

7. **Earnest Money.**

a. Earnest money will be paid to Holder in a method of payment acceptable to the Holder as follows:

- ☐ i. \$ _____ as of the Offer Date.
☒ ii. \$ 8750.00 within 3 days from the Binding Agreement Date.
☐ iii. _____

b. Disputes regarding Earnest Money shall be resolved by a reasonable interpretation by ☒ Holder OR ☐ arbitration.

8. **Due Diligence Period.** Property is being sold subject to a Due Diligence Period of 30 days from the Binding Agreement Date. Seller shall deliver Due Diligence Materials to Buyer within 5 days from Binding Agreement Date.

9. **Title Examination.** Buyer shall have 45 days from the Binding Agreement Date in which to furnish written title objections to Seller ("Title Examination Period").

10. **Existing Brokerage Compensation or Management Obligations.** If there are any brokerage Compensation or management obligations due in connection with any leases or other agreements pertaining to the Property, then ☒ the existing brokerage Compensation or management obligations will be paid by Seller at Closing, OR ☐ Buyer will assume existing lease Compensation and/or management obligations.

11. **Assignment.** Buyer ☐ may OR ☒ may not assign this Agreement in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

12. **Brokerage Relationships in this Transaction.**

a. **Buyer's Broker is** CENTURY21 NOVUS **and is:**
(1) ☐ representing Buyer as a client.
(2) ☒ working with Buyer as a customer.
(3) ☐ acting as a dual agent representing Buyer and Seller.
(4) ☐ acting as a designated agent where:

_____ has been assigned to exclusively represent Buyer.

b. **Seller's Broker is** CENTURY21 NOVUS **and is:**
(1) ☒ representing Seller as a client.
(2) ☐ working with Seller as a customer.
(3) ☐ acting as a dual agent representing Buyer and Seller.
(4) ☐ acting as a designated agent where:

_____ has been assigned to exclusively represent Seller.

c. _____

13. **Time Limit of Offer.** The Offer set forth herein expires at _____ o'clock _____ m. on the date _____.

Buyer(s) Initials _____



Seller(s) Initials _____



By signing this Agreement, Buyer and Seller acknowledge that they have each read and understood this Agreement and agree to its terms.

If Buyer or Seller is a legal entity, this Agreement must be signed by one or more authorized persons, as required in the entity's legal documents. The person's signature must include the capacity in which the person is signing, such as "Trustee", "General Partner", "Manager", "President", etc.

Buyer Acceptance and Contact Information

Mubashar Ali dotloop verified
04/20/26 1:06 PM PKT
3L9D-ZSWK-XC2U-FNPN

1 Buyer's Signature

Mubashar Ali 04/20/2026
Print or Type Name Date

Buyer's Address for Receiving Notice

Buyer's Phone Number: ☐ Cell ☐ Home ☐ Work

yadkaro37@yahoo.com

Buyer's E-mail Address

Muhammad Nadeem Butt dotloop verified
05/04/26 3:04 PM EDT
4QEB-DB2D-UZZ-ZBQM

2 Buyer's Signature

Muhammad Nadeem Butt 04/20/2026
Print or Type Name Date

Buyer's Address for Receiving Notice

Buyer's Phone Number: ☐ Cell ☐ Home ☐ Work

kamranandzeeshaanllc@gmail.com

Buyer's E-mail Address

☐ Additional Signature Page (F267) is attached.

Buyer's Broker/Affiliated Licensee Contact Information

CENTURY21 NOVUS
Buyer Brokerage Firm

Kesha Patel dotloop verified
04/28/26 1:37 PM EDT
RSKB-ORLL-PJIV-WZT7

Broker/Affiliated Licensee Signature Date

KESHA PATEL 371425
Print or Type Name GA Real Estate License #

404.861.2344
Licensee's Phone Number Fax Number

kesha.patelc21@gmail.com
Licensee's E-mail Address

WMBOR
REALTOR® Membership

537 Newnan Rd, Carrollton GA 30117
Broker's Address

Broker's Phone Number Fax Number

NOVS01 H-66497
MLS Office Code Brokerage Firm License Number

Seller Acceptance and Contact Information

ASHESH V. PATEL dotloop verified
04/28/26 8:01 PM EDT
UXLX-JQL6-ARQG-FJH

1 Seller's Signature

ASHESH V. PATEL 04/20/2026
Print or Type Name Date

Seller's Address for Receiving Notice

Seller's Phone Number: ☐ Cell ☐ Home ☐ Work

ashesh59@gmail.com

Seller's E-mail Address

2 Seller's Signature

Print or Type Name Date

Seller's Address for Receiving Notice

Seller's Phone Number: ☐ Cell ☐ Home ☐ Work

Seller's E-mail Address

☐ Additional Signature Page (F267) is attached.

Seller's Broker/Affiliated Licensee Contact Information

CENTURY21 NOVUS
Seller Brokerage Firm

Kesha Patel dotloop verified
04/28/26 1:37 PM EDT
TBBS-DGU7-SU3-WPYN

Broker/Affiliated Licensee Signature Date

kesha patel 371425
Print or Type Name GA Real Estate License #

404.861.2344
Licensee's Phone Number Fax Number

kesha.patelc21@gmail.com
Licensee's Email Address

WMBOR
REALTOR® Membership

537 NEWNAN RD, CARROLLTON, GA 30117
Broker's Address

Broker's Phone Number Fax Number

NOVS01 H-66497
MLS Office Code Brokerage Firm License Number

Binding Agreement Date: The Binding Agreement Date in this transaction is the date of _____
and has been filled in by _____



**Planning & Zoning
Community Development Department**

ABL-06-26

Public Hearing Date
City Council: July 14, 2026

Request: Alcoholic Beverage License

Project Description: Retail Package Malt Beverages and Wine

Applicant: KAZ786 LLC
Licensee: Mubashar Ali
1760 Dew Place
Marietta, Ga 30064

Location: 408 Rockmart Rd., Landlot 191, 6th District; Carroll Co., Ward 3

Parcel Number(s): V03 0060003

Current Zoning: C1 (Commercial- Low Density)

Current Land Use: Commercial

Location and Zoning Requirements:

The Alcohol Beverage Ordinance regulates location and zoning statutes of the property proposed for selling alcohol as follows:

Sec. 4-69. Zoning Restriction

(a) No retail license shall be granted under this chapter unless the premises to be licensed are, at the time the application is approved by the mayor and council, located under the planning and zoning ordinance of the city in a non-residential zoning district subject to the specific limitation of the respective districts.

The subject property is zoned C1 (Commercial Low- Density).

Sec. 4-70. Proximity Restrictions:

(a) No premises shall be licensed under this chapter whose location is within the following distances:

(1) For the sale of any wine or malt beverage, within 300 feet of any church building, school building, school grounds, or college campus.

Compliance: Yes

(2) For the sale of any distilled spirits, within 300 feet of any church building and within 600 feet of any school building, educational building, school grounds, or college campus.

Compliance: Yes

(3) For the sale of any distilled spirits, wine, malt beverage, within 300 feet of an alcoholic treatment center owned and operated by the State of Georgia or any county or municipal government therein.

Compliance: Yes

(4) For the sale of any alcoholic beverage for consumption on the premises, within 300 feet of any housing authority property.

Compliance: Yes

(5) No consumption-on-the-premises license shall be issued for any place of business which is located within 200 feet of a private single-family or two-family dwelling.

Compliance: Yes

Sec. 4-29 Investigation; Hearing:

In accordance with the City of Villa Rica Alcoholic Beverages Ordinance, the Villa Rica Police Department (VRPD) investigated the applicant's background. As a result of the investigation, the VRPD revealed no conviction or records against the applicant's good moral character or fitness for a license.

Public Response:

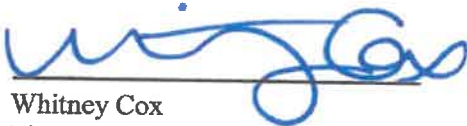
The applicant has posted a sign on the premises, as well as a notice in the Times-Georgian and the Douglas Sentinel, notifying the public of the application to obtain an alcoholic beverage license at the location.

Staff Comments:

The applicant has complied with the Ordinance regarding the legal notification requirements and has successfully passed the background check conducted by the Villa Rica Police Department. Also, there are no location restrictions that would hinder the issuance of the license.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends **approval** of the request by KAZ786 LLC and Mubashar Ali for the alcohol license to sell retail package malt beverages and wine at 408 Rockmart Rd., Villa Rica, GA 30180.



Whitney Cox
Licensing Specialist



CITY OF VILLA RICA

City Council Meeting Agenda Item Cover Sheet

SUBJECT: Hazard Mitigation Plan Resolution
AGENDA DATE: July 14, 2026

DATE PREPARED: June 25, 2026
PREPARED BY: Chief Michael Mansour

AMOUNT: \$0.00
GL ACCOUNT #:
FUNDING SOURCE:
BUDGETED ITEM?
PUBLIC HEARING:

PURPOSE: Enter into a resolution with Carroll County Emergency Management Agency to assist in completing Hazard Mitigation Plan as part of the Hazard Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires local governments to complete the plan to remain eligible for Federal Mitigation funding.

BACKGROUND: Carroll County and its municipal governments have already completed an updated Hazard Mitigation Plan that fulfills the Federal requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This resolution fulfills our commitment to the Carroll Co EMA.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Council approve the resolution and the plan as requested by Carroll County EMA.

IMPACT: Approving this resolution could give Villa Rica access to Federal funding in an emergency. It could also give Villa Rica representation in future planning

MOTION: I make a motion we formally adopt this updated Hazard Mitigation Plan by resolution.

**A RESOLUTION OF THE
VILLA RICA CITY COUNCIL
PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000
AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF THE
CARROLL COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, Carroll County and its municipal governments are required to complete a Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, local governments that complete Hazard Mitigation Plans will remain eligible for Federal mitigation funding; and

WHEREAS, Carroll County and its municipal governments have completed an updated Hazard Mitigation Plan that fulfills the Federal requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE VILLA RICA CITY COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS UPDATED HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS ____ DAY OF ____, 2026

Signed: Leslie McPherson, Villa Rica City Mayor

(City Seal)

Attest: Theresa Campbell, Villa Rica City Clerk



Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2026

For Carroll County and the Cities of Bowdon,
Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville,
Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

ABSTRACT

Carroll County and its cities have assessed major hazards facing the area, including: Flooding, Tornadoes, Severe Thunderstorms, Tropical Cyclones, Winter Storms, Drought and Wildfires, Earthquakes, Pandemics, Extreme Temperatures, Technological (Hazardous Materials Incidents, Dam Failure, Terrorism) and All-Hazards. For each hazard, goals, objectives and action steps were developed to mitigate the effects of each hazard to life, property and the environment.

For more information, please contact:

Amy Goolsby, Planner
Carroll County Sheriff's Office
Emergency Management Agency
896 Newnan Rd.
Carrollton, GA 30117
agoolsby@carrollcountyga.gov
770-830-5882

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Record of Changes

Change #	Date	Part Affected	Date Posted	Who Posted
1	2026	Updated wording and content for each Chapter I Introduction II Community Profile and Capabilities Assessment III Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (added hazards Extreme Temperatures and Terrorism, as well as National Risk Index) IV Mitigation Strategies (added strategies for Extreme Temperatures and Terrorism) V Executing the Plan VI Acknowledgments VII References Appendix A full description of changes can be found at the beginning of each chapter.		

Chapter I. Introduction

Update for 2026: Reviewed 2023 Comprehensive Plan and the Hazard Risk Analysis from the Carl Vinson Institute, University of Georgia. Updated planning process and references. Updated participants list, flow chart, and public participation strategy, including a new survey. Reviewed and updated STAPLEE.

Update for 2021: Reviewed 2018 Comprehensive Plan and the Hazard Risk Analyses from the Carl Vinson Institute, University of Georgia. Updated participants list. Updated flow chart and public participation strategy. Reviewed and updated STAPLEE.

Update for 2016: More detailed explanation on hazard mitigation planning origins, as well as processes and terminology, such as FEMA categories and STAPLEE method. Clarified county's processes and added a flow chart. Discussed public participation strategy in further detail.

A. Purpose and Need of the Plan, Authority and Statement of the Problem

Hazard Mitigation Plans are essential tools in protecting the public's health, safety and welfare in a disaster. In mitigating the potential effects ahead of time, Carroll County is acting proactively to protect life, safety, property and the environment from natural and technological hazards. As disasters become increasingly expensive, it is vital that the county has the necessary regulations in place to safeguard its interests. How can Carroll County build more sustainably and with more resilience? What policies could be put in place to better protect residents or increase public awareness? This update will seek to answer those questions and further expand on the risks and vulnerabilities that Carroll County faces in terms of disasters, as well as the mitigation steps needed to abate those concerns.

Mitigation offers an opportunity to save both lives and money, making communities more sustainable and resilient. Several acts make up the federal law as it pertains to disaster prevention and emergency management. To support the expanded role of emergency management, Congress passed the **Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000**, amending the **Stafford Act**, which deals with the development of local Hazard Mitigation Plans. Its purpose is to establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation, streamline administration of disaster relief, and control federal costs of disaster assistance with the ultimate goal of reducing the loss of life and property during a disaster.

To remain eligible for federal grant funds, each jurisdiction in the state must adopted a Hazard Mitigation Plan to be approved by its state agency and by FEMA.

Established by Congress in 1988 and since amended, the **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMG)** provides funds to mitigate development after a disaster so that it is more resilient against natural hazards. Examples of this include: property acquisition and relocation projects and structural retrofitting to minimize damages from natural hazards. Both are examples of projects that Carroll County has received HMGP funds after past disasters. Other Hazard Mitigation programs include BRIC (Building Resilience Infrastructure and Community), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FAM), and the Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund.

Funding for the **Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)** is to assist state, local and tribal governments in implementing cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program, such as providing planning grants to local jurisdictions to enable them to develop local hazard mitigation plans. To qualify, the jurisdiction must participate in the **National Flood**

Insurance Program (NFIP), be in good standing with NFIP, and have a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. Carroll County’s participation in the NFIP is detailed in Chapter III. C. 1.

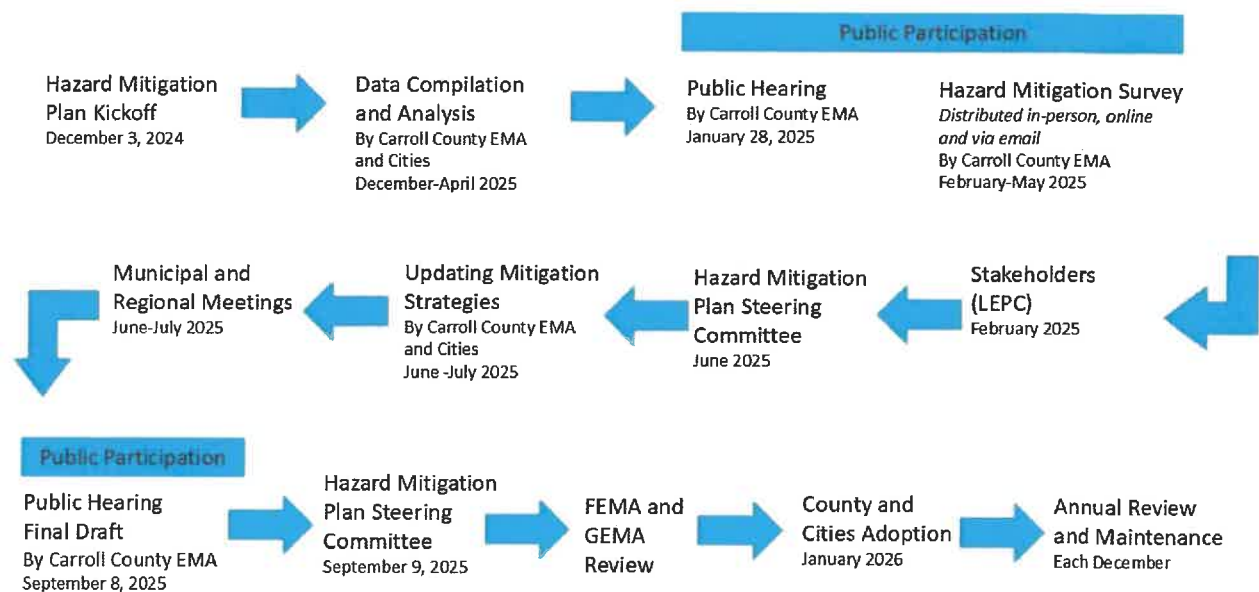
B. Local Methodology, Brief Description of Plan Update Process and Participants in the Update Process

The county followed the process in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, which includes: 1) organizing resources and identifying stakeholders, 2) assessing risks and vulnerabilities to the community, 3) reviewing community capabilities and developing a mitigation strategy, and 4) creating a safe and resilient community by adopting, implementing, and monitoring the plan.

In preparing the Hazard Mitigation Plan, staff conducted a review of the county’s 2023 Comprehensive Plan, the Local Emergency Operations Plan, the Hazard Risk Analyses Supplement to the Carroll County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan provided by the University of Georgia’s Carl Vinson Institute, and the county’s environmental ordinances. Additionally, data for each of the hazard categories was analyzed and updated using the references included at the end of the document. In particular, the National Climate Data Center, National Weather Services, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Forestry, and Georgia Emergency Management Agency were useful sources of information. Carroll County’s Community Wildfire Protection Plan is currently “in process” and will be further incorporated upon the document’s completion.

Below is a Flow Chart that details Carroll County’s Hazard Mitigation Planning Process.

Figure 1.1 Hazard Mitigation Plan Flow Chart



1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee

The Plan is the result of a community-wide effort put forth over the past fifteen months utilizing FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Plan "How To" Guides to aid in laying out the planning process described above. Stakeholders and persons with technical expertise were identified early in the process. As was the case in the 2010, 2016, and 2021 plan updates, full participation was provided by Carroll County and the cities of Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg. Each jurisdiction of Carroll County had representatives on the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and were present at planning meetings and responsive to requests for information. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee was comprised of representatives from the following agencies listed below.

Table 1.1: Participants in Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	
Carroll County Board of Commissioners Michelle Morgan (Chair) Montrell McClendon, District 1 Commissioner Clint Chance, District 2 Commissioner Tommy Lee, District 3 Commissioner Steve Fuller, District 4 Commissioner Ben Hicks, District 5 Commissioner Danny Bailey, District 6 Commissioner	
Carroll County Community Development Peter Debick, GIS Manager	Carroll County E-911 Felicia Rowland, Director Matt Clotfelter, CAD Manager
Carroll County Fire Department Dave Wade, Chief	Carroll County Public Works Danny Yates, Director
Carroll County Sheriff's Office Terry Langley, Sheriff	Carroll County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Craig Dodson, Director Brandon Wiggins, Deputy Director Amy Goolsby, Planner
Municipalities	
City of Bowdon Jeff Reese, City Manager	
City of Bremen Perry Hicks, City Manager Mike Thompson, Operations Manager Jason Hurley, Fire Chief	
City of Carrollton Betty Cason, Mayor Hayler Beaver, Planner Tommy Holland, Engineer	

City of Carrollton Fire Department Allen English, Chief City of Carrollton Police Department Joel Richards, Chief	
City of Mount Zion Police Department Brian Sims, Chief	
City of Roopville Tommy Eason, Mayor	
City of Temple Lisa Jacobson, City Administrator City of Temple Police Department Crieg Lee, Chief	
City of Villa Rica Diana DeSanto, City Manager Brecca Carter, Community Development John Bain, Public Works Director City of Villa Rica Police Department Michael Mansour, Police Chief	
City of Whitesburg Amy Williford, Mayor Keith Creel, Police Chief	
Utilities	
Carroll County Water Authority Matt Windom, Executive Director	Carroll EMC Matt Young, Safety Coordinator
Georgia Power Bart Cater, Engineer	Plantation Pipeline Wes Malton
Southern Natural Gas Michell Bell, Representative	
Schools and Universities	
Carroll County Schools Glen Harding, Assistant Superintendent Tim Gribben, Director of Student Services	Carrollton City Schools Craig George, Assistant Superintendent
University of West Georgia Ned Watson, Police Chief	West Georgia Technical College James Perry, Police Chief

<i>Agencies and Organizations</i>
District 4 Public Health / Carroll County Health Department Lauren Denny, Nurse Manager
Carroll County Department of Family and Children Services Cindy Jones
Georgia Emergency Management Agency Tim Reeve, Area 6 Field Coordinator
Georgia Forestry Max Driver, Chief Ranger
Georgia State Patrol Justin Hogan, Post Commander
Red Cross Virgil Watkins
Salvation Army – Carrollton Roberta Woolbright
Tanner Health System Gary Thomas, Vice President
West Georgia Ambulance Amy Jerome, Director of Operations
West Georgia Ham Radio Operators John Playford, Member
West Georgia Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Matt Clotfelter and Jennifer Phillips, Co-Chairs

On December 3, 2024, the Carroll County Hazard Mitigation Plan kick-off meeting was held with representatives from 911, fire, law enforcement and public works. The committee reviewed a PowerPoint from GEMA Hazard Mitigation. Local Emergency Management staff began collecting and updating data for the plan, as well as contacting the jurisdictions to determine the status of mitigation, goals, objectives and action steps. A second meeting followed on June 10, 2025, and a final meeting was held September 9, 2025 to review the draft plan. Meetings, emails and phone calls with individual jurisdictions occurred during this period as well.

The responsibilities of a Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee member were as follows:

- Attend Meetings
- Provide Information and Feedback

- Assess Mitigation Alternatives
- Adopt the Plan

2. Regional Outreach

Carroll County prides itself on working together with neighboring counties on regional projects as well as providing mutual aid. One example of this is the Western Area Regional Radio System (WARRS), an authority made up of Haralson, Carroll, Heard and Coweta counties which provides radio communications to the region. Another is the West Georgia Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) made up of Carroll, Haralson, and Heard. The planning effort has been discussed at regional meetings. Carroll County further communicated with neighboring counties (Coweta, Douglas, Haralson, Heard, and Paulding) via email and/or in-person meetings, providing them with a link to the plan draft so that they could provide any input. Along with Paulding and Douglas Counties, each of our neighboring WARRS counties has signed off on our plan as being in supportive of regional goals and objectives. This is documented in Appendix J.

3. Public Participation Strategy

Via social media (Facebook, Twitter and the county website), the public was encouraged to provide comments to the local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) before, during and after the drafting of the Hazard Mitigation Plan by responding to requests for handwritten surveys, providing feedback through emails or attending a meeting.

Carroll County Emergency Management Agency has been proactive in engaging the public with social media. The public can find us at the following locations:

- <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61578773784316> (Facebook)
- https://twitter.com/CarrollGA_EMA (Twitter)
- <http://www.carrollcountyga.com/150/Emergency-Management-Agency> (County Website)

This will continue on an ongoing basis after the plan is adopted, especially during the annual review and update which is detailed in G. For examples of our social media usage, please refer to Appendix B.

a. Hazards Survey

For the 2026 update, a survey was conducted both online and in-person asking residents which hazards they were most concerned about. The in-person survey was conducted at an event for senior citizens in the area, while the online survey was distributed via the website, social media, and email groups. Both groups expressed the most concern about tornados and severe thunderstorms, followed by flooding, winter weather, and excessive cold for Seniors and hazardous materials spills, winter weather, tropical storms and wildfires for online respondents. The combined results are in the chart below. These results are similar to previous surveys conducted in 2016 and 2021.

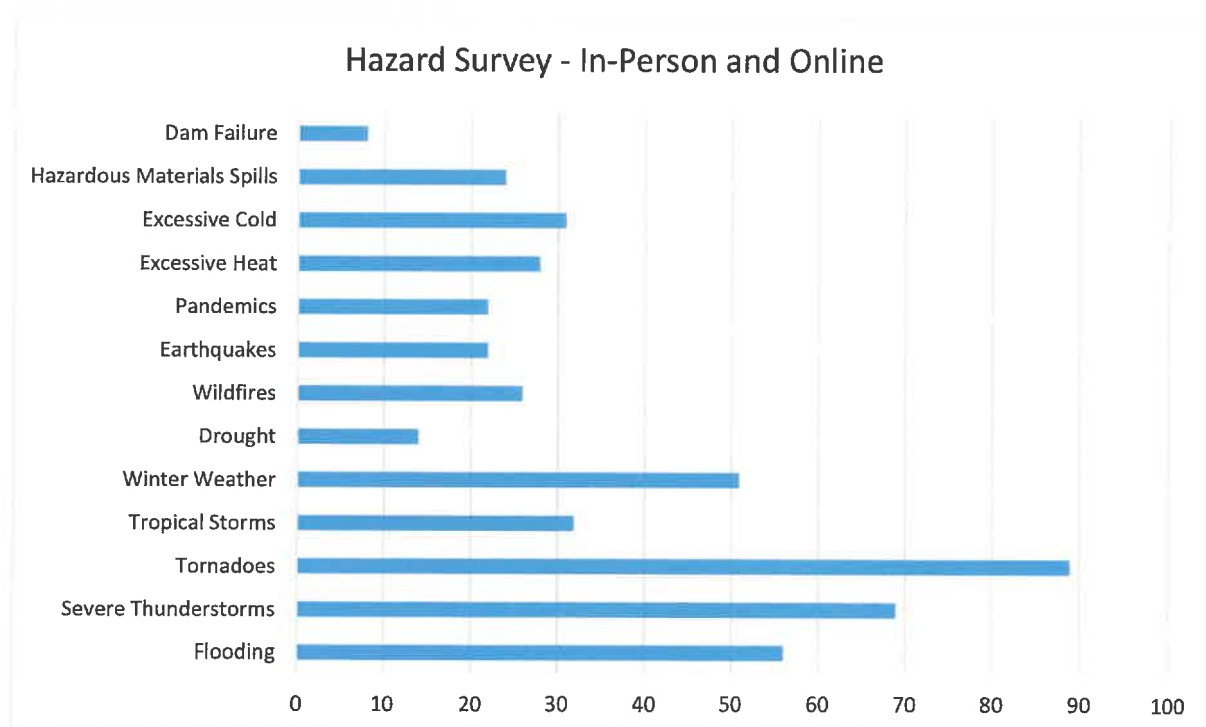


Figure 1.2: Hazards Ranked by Residents

The public was also asked what measures the county and municipalities should consider. Most of the responses were for more preparedness, public education, and warning alerts via text or app. Other suggestions included: working with other agencies to procure equipment, assessment of trees, and increased training for staff.

When asked for their location, survey respondents represented the following areas: Bremen, Carrollton, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica, Whitesburg, and Other.

For the 2016 and 2021 updates, a survey was conducted to measure the residents' concerns as to the many threats that the county faces, including: tornadoes, hazmat releases, wildfires, flooding and earthquakes. For this version, they were asked to rate each their level of concern from none to high.

The number one hazard for Carroll County was tornadoes, closely followed by thunderstorms. These categories received overwhelmingly medium-to-high responses. Many were also concerned with hazardous materials releases. The next tier of hazard concerns included drought/wildfire, pandemics, winter weather, and flooding, which had about half the responses as low to medium concern. Lastly, dams and earthquakes received mostly responses of no or low concern from residents.

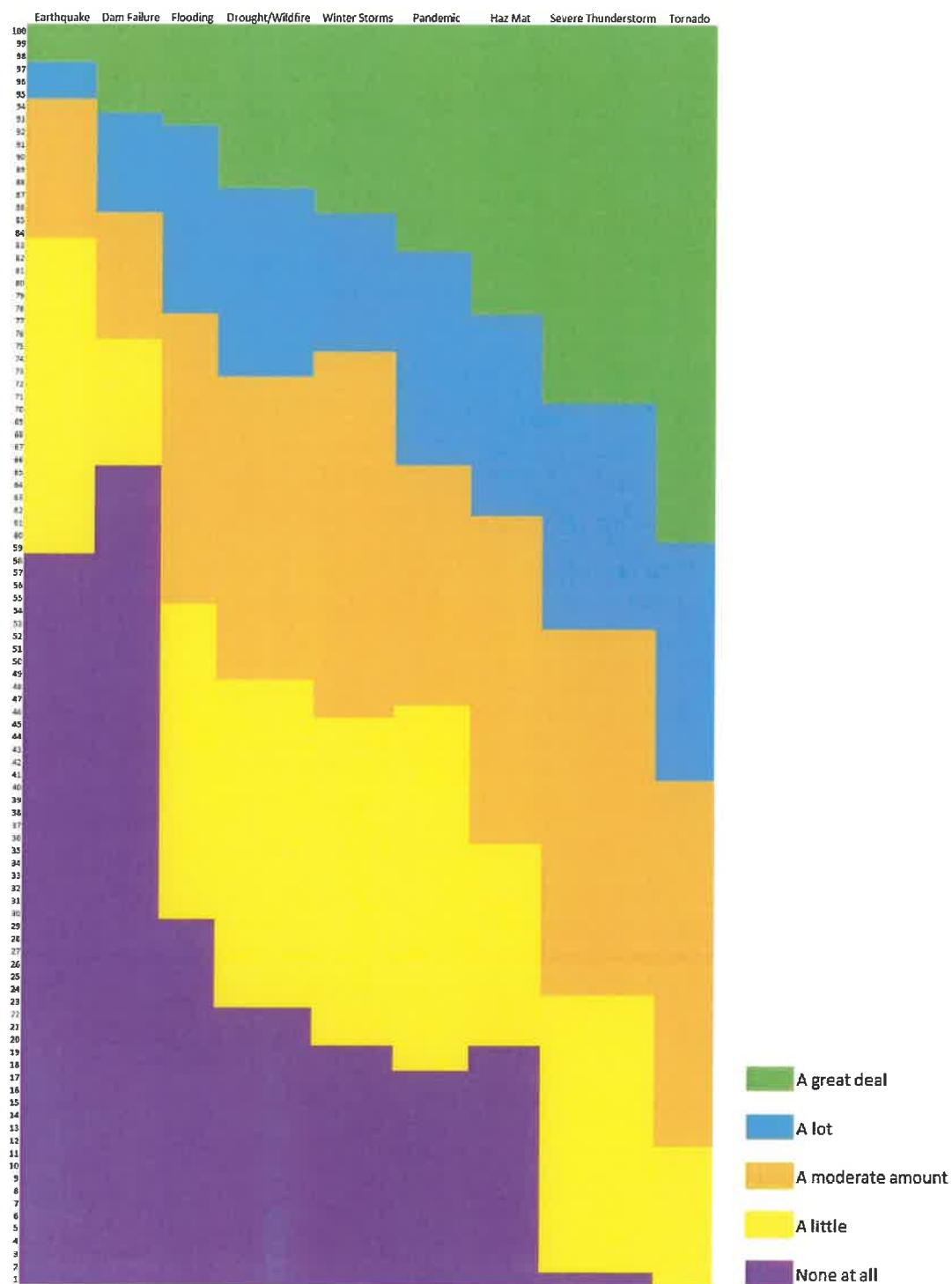


Figure 1.3: Residents' Level of Concern over Hazards Facing the County and Municipalities (2021)

b. Public Hearings

A public meeting was held on January 28, 2025 to kickoff the project. A final public hearing was held September 8, 2025. Public feedback was recorded at the meetings and can be found in Appendix B. It was reviewed for consideration and incorporated into the plan as warranted. The Board of Commissioners and each of the cities will adopt the plan after it has been approved by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency and Federal Emergency Management Agency, and these resolutions will be located in Appendix A. Requests for comments were also posted on the county website and social media. The efforts to involve the public and obtain valuable citizen input are documented in Appendix B.

	Table 1.2: Municipality Participation in Mitigation Plan				
<u>Municipality</u>	<u>2026 Plan</u>	<u>2021 Plan</u>	<u>2016 Plan</u>	<u>2010 Plan</u>	<u>2004 Plan</u>
Bowdon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bremen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carrollton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mount Zion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Temple	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Roopville	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Villa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whitesburg	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

C. Original Plan Review and Revisions

The original plan was reviewed by the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and changes to mitigation strategies were recommended and discussed. Each municipality located in the Carroll County also reviewed the original plan and made changes needed for their area. The completed and deleted action steps and the unchanged action steps are listed in Chapter IV in each section accordingly. The introduction to each chapter also contains a brief listing of changes made.

Public participation was welcomed in the process and sought utilizing a variety of methods. The updated plan was placed on the county website for review prior to a meeting for final public comment held on September 8, 2025. The update was also presented at meetings of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), which consists of public safety, private businesses and industry representatives, who develop and review the district's emergency response plan.

Citizen participation through the survey, social media blasts, stakeholder committees (Emergency Management Volunteers and LEPC) and public meetings was an important part of the drafting process, and comments received were reviewed and assessed by the Hazard Mitigation Team. A complete list of mitigation strategies and action steps can be found in Chapter IV.

D. Organization of the Plan

The Carroll County Hazard Mitigation Plan contains the following sections: Introduction, Community Profile and Capabilities Assessment, Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (Natural and Technological Hazards), Mitigation Goals (Natural and Technological), Plan Execution, Acknowledgments and References.

E. Local Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Summary, Local Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The main purpose of a mitigation plan is to develop a strategy to reduce risks to the community, and in turn, creating a more resilient, sustainable future. To assess its Hazards, Risks, and Vulnerability, Carroll County followed the following process as laid out in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (2025).

1. Identify Hazards:

Risks occur when hazards overlap with community assets, including people, structures, and other resources. The county collected information from a variety of sources including previous plans, including those of neighboring counties and the State Mitigation Plan. A detailed hazard history of Carroll County provided by the National Weather Service was reviewed. The complete natural hazard history is provided in Appendix C of this document. Additionally, the county received a Hazus Report from the University of Georgia that models the risk and cost of natural disasters in the county. This data was used to determine the probability of different hazards affecting Carroll County.

2. Describe Hazards:

Hazard data combined hazard history and projections based upon historical data for predicting the possibilities for future events. A majority of the hazards in Carroll County are not location specific and are general to Carroll County, such as tornadoes or thunderstorms. Flooding and hazardous materials spills are more likely to occur in specific zones within the county (flood plains, highways, etc.). Flooding generally occurs in the flood zones adjacent to bodies of water, unless it is a flash flood which is located more in urban areas with impervious surfaces. The hazard event profile is available in Appendix C of this document. Each hazard is profiled in the assessment in terms of its past occurrences and locations.

3. Identify Community Assets:

Community Assets can include 1) people, 2) new and existing structures, 3) critical facilities including utilities and hospitals, 4) natural, historic, and cultural resources, and 5) the economy, such as major employers or sectors. These assets were profiled in the Community Capabilities section and further under hazard assessment.

4. Analyze Impacts:

To analyze impacts, the county looked at risks, where hazards overlap with assets. For most of the county, those risks are county wide, making it very difficult to estimate losses. The combination of structure loss, contents loss and function loss were evaluated 100 percent of assessed value for most hazards. For flooding, the county is able to map properties located in the flood zones at risk of flooding. Repetitive Loss Properties are depicted in the Hazard Assessment. With Category 1 Dams, the state of Georgia requires an Emergency Action Plan to be developed noting the inundation zone where water will likely flow in the event of a dam failure.

5. Summarize Vulnerability

Vulnerability denotes community assets being at greater risk from the effects of hazards. The county has included data and maps from the National Risk Index in Chapter 3. E. A local example of vulnerability would be mobile home parks at risk from tornadoes.

In assessing the hazards facing Carroll County, the committee looked at Impact and Vulnerability. With impact, it is the effect of the hazard on the community and its assets, whereas vulnerability looks at how exposed or susceptible the asset is to damage.

The information that was obtained and/or developed during this project was used to identify possible mitigation efforts to further reduce the vulnerability of Carroll County to both natural and technological hazards. Each jurisdiction assigned a responsible organization, coordinating organization, timeline, costs, funding sources, estimated benefit and priority for each of the mitigation action steps.

F. STAPLEE and Benefit Cost Review

The committee evaluated its mitigation actions, by determining the social, technical, administrative, political, lead, environmental, and economic considerations for each action. This is known as the STAPLEE method, considerations which guided the evaluation of the range of measures considered by the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee and the final recommended action programs for each participating jurisdiction.

The STAPLEE Criteria are listed as follows:

Social

- Community acceptance
- What is the impact on each segment of citizens?

Technical

- Feasible
- Is this a long term solution?
- Secondary impacts – Will this create other problems?

Administrative

- Staffing current- or can it be obtained
- Funding
- Can the jurisdiction provide maintenance?

Political

- Political support
- A local champion
- Will there be enough political support?

Legal

- State authority
- Existing local authority – will new ordinances/regulations be needed?
- Potential legal challenge

Economic

- Benefit of action
- Cost of action
- Contributes to economic goals
- Outside funding required

Environmental – especially when using federal funds

- Impact on land/water
- Endangered species
- Hazmat/waste sites
- Consistent with local environmental goals
- Consistent with federal laws

Mitigation actions from previous plans and recommended actions to add were reviewed against the STAPLEE criteria by local emergency management staff, and these were provided to the committee for review. These were reorganized into the 2016 plan in Chapter IV and updated for 2026. STAPLEE worksheets can be found in Appendix I. All projects are deemed important to the county and municipalities. Some of the county's most critical projects may score lower with STAPLEE simply because of a lack of funding.

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high as described in Table 4.1.1 below. Completed action steps and ones no longer being considered were removed and placed on the completion lists in each respective section.

Additionally, the plan identifies which federal category each of the mitigation actions is grouped: prevention, property protection, public education and awareness, natural resource protection, structural projects and emergency services. Descriptions for each FEMA category can be found below:

- **Prevention.** Adopting and administering ordinances, regulations, and programs that manage the development of land and buildings to minimize risks of loss due to natural hazards.
- **Property Protection.** Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area.
- **Public Education and Awareness.** Educating and informing the public about risks of hazards and the techniques available to reduce loss of life or property.
- **Natural Resource Protection.** Minimizing hazard losses while preserving and restoring the functions of natural systems.
- **Structural Projects.** Construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard.
- **Emergency Services.** Actions such as hazard threat recognition, hazard warning systems, emergency response, protection of critical facilities, and health and safety maintenance

The methods above guided the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee in reviewing and prioritizing its mitigation goals, objectives and action steps.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Special Consideration Goals and At-Risk Populations

The cities of Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg were active participants in the hazard mitigation planning process. Representatives from each of the cities participated in the general session meetings and via inter-agency correspondence. Mitigation projects were provided by each municipality within Carroll County. Considerations were given to at-risk populations in developing these strategies.

G. Adoption, Monitoring, Evaluation, Updating and Plan Maintenance

The Carroll County Board of Commissioners and the mayors of Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg will act to formally adopt this plan upon the confirmation of its approval by both Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) and FEMA Region IV.

The Carroll County Emergency Management Agency will be responsible for all monitoring, evaluating and updating of the plan. A copy of the adoption resolution for the County and each of the Cities will be located in Appendix A.

Updates to the plan will be conducted on an as-needed basis, with an annual review each December performed by Carroll County Emergency Management Agency. The plan update will include the following milestones:

- Analyze, update and develop goals, objectives and action steps
- Mitigation Strategy Update
- Update the Planning Process
- Plan Adoption and Implementation
- Update Plan Maintenance and Implementation

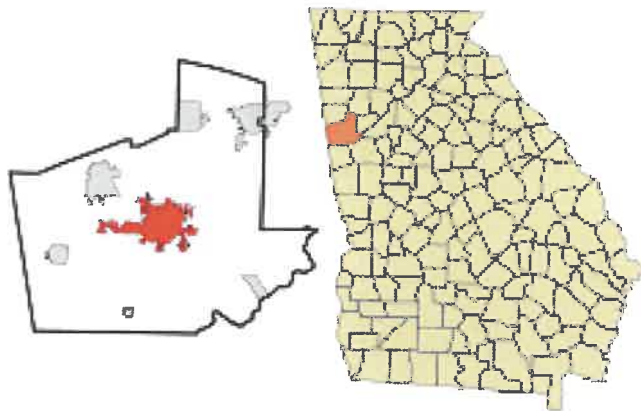
- Submit Plan to GEMA/FEMA for review and approval (as required)

Through the continued use of social media, presentations to various civic groups and surveys, the public will be kept informed and engaged concerning the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Carroll County Emergency Management Agency will be reviewing the plan every five years to reflect changes in development, note progress in the county's mitigation efforts and discuss any changes in priorities.

Carroll County's Comprehensive Plan was updated in 2023 and will be again in 2028. It is a priority to cross reference the goals, objectives and action steps of the Hazard Mitigation Plan with the Comprehensive Plan to provide a guide for better, more resilient development. Additionally, the county and the City of Carrollton have completed Safe Streets for All Safety Action Plans to prioritize improvements to reduce fatal crashes on our road network.

Table 1.3: Plan Adoption by Jurisdiction	
City	Date Adoption
Carroll County	Upon GEMA and FEMA Approval
Bowdon	Upon GEMA and FEMA Approval
Bremen	Upon GEMA and FEMA Approval
Carrollton	Upon GEMA and FEMA Approval
Mount Zion	Upon GEMA and FEMA Approval
Roopville	Upon GEMA and FEMA Approval
Temple	Upon GEMA and FEMA Approval
Villa Rica	Upon GEMA and FEMA Approval
Whitesburg	Upon GEMA and FEMA Approval

Chapter II. Community Profile and Capabilities Assessment



Update for 2026: Demographic and jurisdictional data for Carrollton, Temple, Villa Rica, Bremen, Bowdon, Mount Zion, Roopville, Whitesburg, and the county, as well as new and updated maps. Added information on the SS4A Plan

Update for 2021: Demographic and jurisdictional data for Carrollton, Temple, Villa Rica and the county updated. Maps were updated.

Update for 2016: This chapter was added to better incorporate capabilities assessment and land use planning into the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

A. Carroll County

Carroll County and the incorporated municipalities of Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica, and Whitesburg worked together to develop the mitigation goals and strategies in this update to the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Together, these entities have the resources and staff to carry out these strategies, as funding becomes available, to achieve mitigation.

1. General

Carroll County is located on the western side of the state along the Alabama State line and is considered part of the Atlanta Metropolitan Region, located just 45 miles west of Atlanta along Interstate 20.

Carroll County was organized in 1826 from lands acquired by a treaty signed with the Cherokee and Creek Indian Nations. The signing of the Indian Springs Treaty resulted in the murder of Chief William McIntosh, the son of a Scotsman and a full-blood Creek woman, who owned a vast plantation along the Chattahoochee River in southeast Carroll.

The county's boundaries were created by the Georgia General Assembly on June 9, 1826 but it was not named until December 14, 1826. Carroll County takes its name from Charles Carroll of Maryland, at the time the last surviving signer of the *U.S. Declaration of Independence*. Carrollton, the county seat, was

also named after Charles Carroll. Other incorporated areas include Bowdon, Bremen (which lies predominately in Haralson County), Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg.

Settlers were drawn to the area by the prospects of good farming due to the rich soil. Others came looking for the once abundant amount of gold in the northern part of the county, the gold rush that gave the city of Villa Rica its name.

According to Census estimates, the population of Carroll County in 2024 was approximately 129,911 persons (119,148 in the 2020 Decennial Census), covering a total area of 504 square miles. With healthcare, higher education and industry, Carroll is an economic center for the region, ranking second to Fulton County as of the 2000 Census for the number of commuters who commute to work within their home county. The county has a mixture of rural, urban and suburban land uses. Most of the residential uses can be found to the north and east of Carrollton, while other parts tend to be more rural, agricultural uses. Carroll's rural roots remain healthy as the county continues as an agricultural leader, boasting the largest cattlemen's association in the state and continuing as a major poultry producer.

In terms of regional planning, the county is part of the Three Rivers Regional Commission and the Georgia Emergency Management Agency's Area Six. Upon the last Census, a portion of the county in Villa Rica has been deemed urbanized.

2. Government

Carroll County is governed by a Board of Commissioners consisting of a Chairman elected at-large and six District Commissioners. Total appropriations for the county are \$81,654,394.00. A breakdown of public safety and other related departments is listed below. Over half of county appropriations go to public safety or related agencies, whose mission is to serve the public and promote health, safety and welfare of its residents. Public safety spending is up from the last plan period by 1.14%.

Table 2.1: Carroll County Appropriations for 2024-2025	
Carroll County	\$81,654,394.00
Sheriff's Office	22,290,900.00
Fire Rescue	13,781,695.00
EMS Medical Services	1,974,640.00
800 MHz Communications	216,000.00
Emergency Management	349,500.00
Public Works	6,521,200.00
Health Department	40,140.00
Codes Enforcement / Community Development	1,277,600.00

Sub Total	\$46,451,675.00
Percentage of Total	56.89%

3. Public Safety

Additionally, Carroll County has a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax, a 1-cent tax on each dollar spent that helps fund capital projects in the community. Previous SPLOST's aided the Board of Commissioners in funding a \$5 million expansion of E-911 and the county's Emergency Operations Center. The expansion gave the dispatchers and emergency personnel the space and equipment they needed to respond, whether it is an average busy day or during a natural disaster. Emergency personnel already do a great job prioritizing calls to dispatchers and getting citizens the help that they need. This has only been enhanced by the additional space and technology upgrades.

The Emergency Management Agency is under the Sheriff's Office, allowing for better coordination and response. Emergency management personnel is able to send public alerts through the Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS), which will broadcast emergency messages to cell phones, television, and radio stations warning of a hazardous situation and how residents should respond. These alerts will be used sparingly and only for the high-level hazards that meet the qualifications (i.e. chemical leak on Main Street, please shelter in place if you reside within 1 mile).

The upgrades to the consoles and Radio system will eventually bring next Generation 911 to Carroll County and make our communications even stronger. Carroll County is currently a participant in the Western Area Regional Radio System, along with Coweta, Haralson and Heard, utilizing an 800-MHz system that allows for communication between all public safety personnel in the 4-county region. This encourages better mutual aid between the agencies.

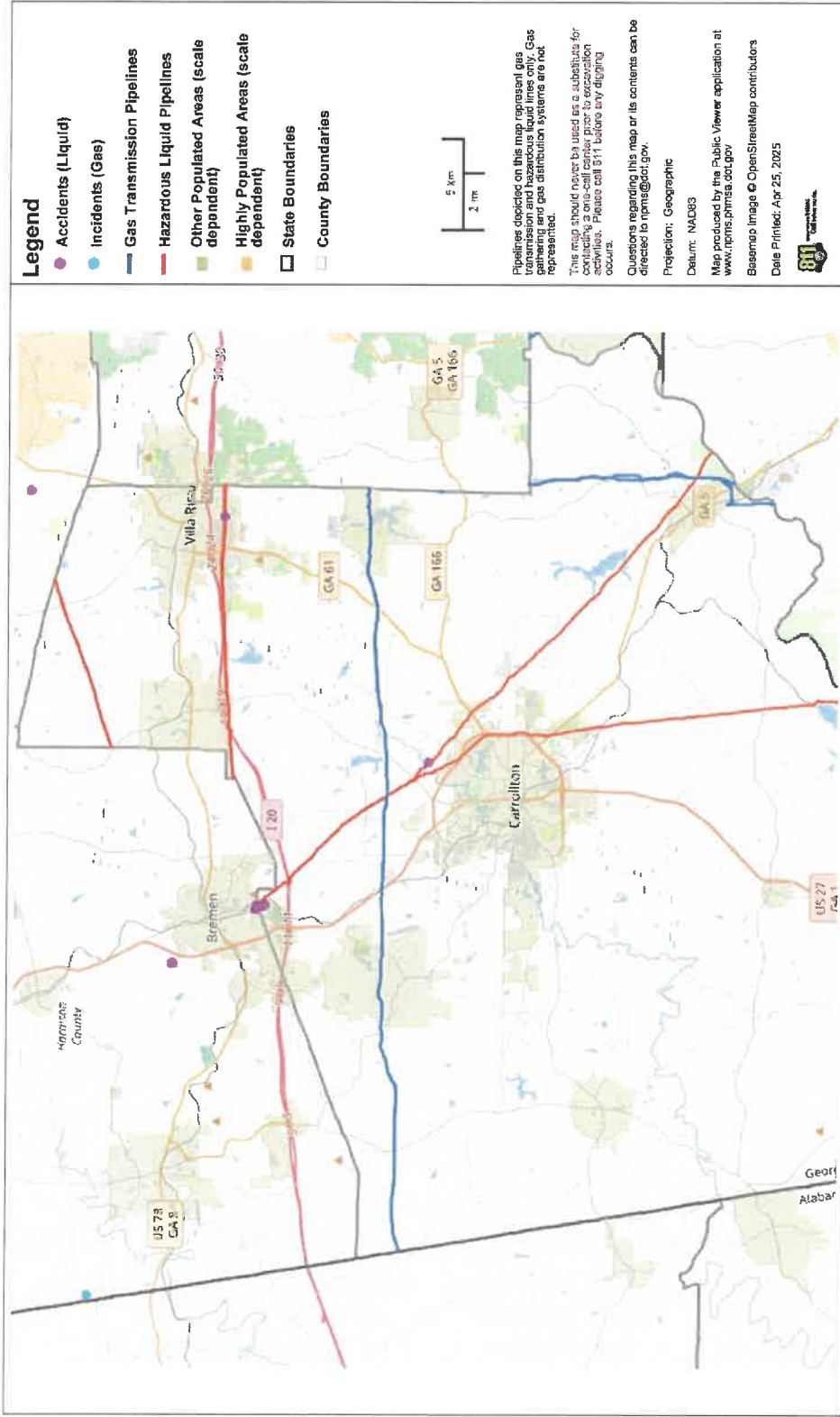
4. Utilities

Carroll County has several water providers. Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Villa Rica and Carroll County Water Authority all operate water treatment plants, with the latter providing water to the unincorporated area as well as the other cities. Roopville and Whitesburg both operate municipal wells. Carroll County Water Authority also operates sewer treatment at Fairfield Plantations, a large, planned community on the east side of the county below Villa Rica. Villa Rica, Temple, Bowdon, Bremen and Carrollton all have municipal sewer treatment plants. The remainder of the county is on septic.

Carroll County is serviced by three electric providers: Georgia Power, Carroll EMC and Greystone Power. Georgia Power covers municipal areas, with Greystone covering a portion in the northeast adjacent to its service area in Douglas County. Carroll EMC covers the remainder of the unincorporated area.

Plantation Pipeline and Colonial Gas operate pipelines. Additionally, Plantation Pipeline operates a large storage facility near Bremen, Georgia. Local emergency management and fire rescue have participated in pipeline safety courses.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM



Map 2.1: Plantation Pipeline in Carroll County, Georgia

5. Transportation

a. Roadways

Most transportation in Carroll County is done by personal vehicles. In July 2017, a low-cost van pool began operations to help transport residents in need. There are also three Georgia Department of Transportation Park and Rides in the county to help promote carpooling.

Interstate 20 runs east to west in the northern portion of Carroll, along with Highway 78. Highways 16, 166 and 5 also run east to west in central to southern Carroll. Running north to south, Highway 27 and Highway 61 are both 4-lane roads, carrying most of the traffic off the interstate to Carrollton, the county seat. Additionally, 2-lane roads, Highway 113 and Highway 100, run north to south.

Other major secondary roadways include:

Tyus-Carrollton Road
Lovvorn Road
Smithville Road
Hog Liver Road
Shady Grove Road
Hickory Level Road
North and South Vanwert Road
Rainey Road
Center Point Road
Pleasant Ridge Road
Miller Academy Road
Jones Mill Road
Horsey Mill Road
Oak Mountain Road
Clem Lowell Road

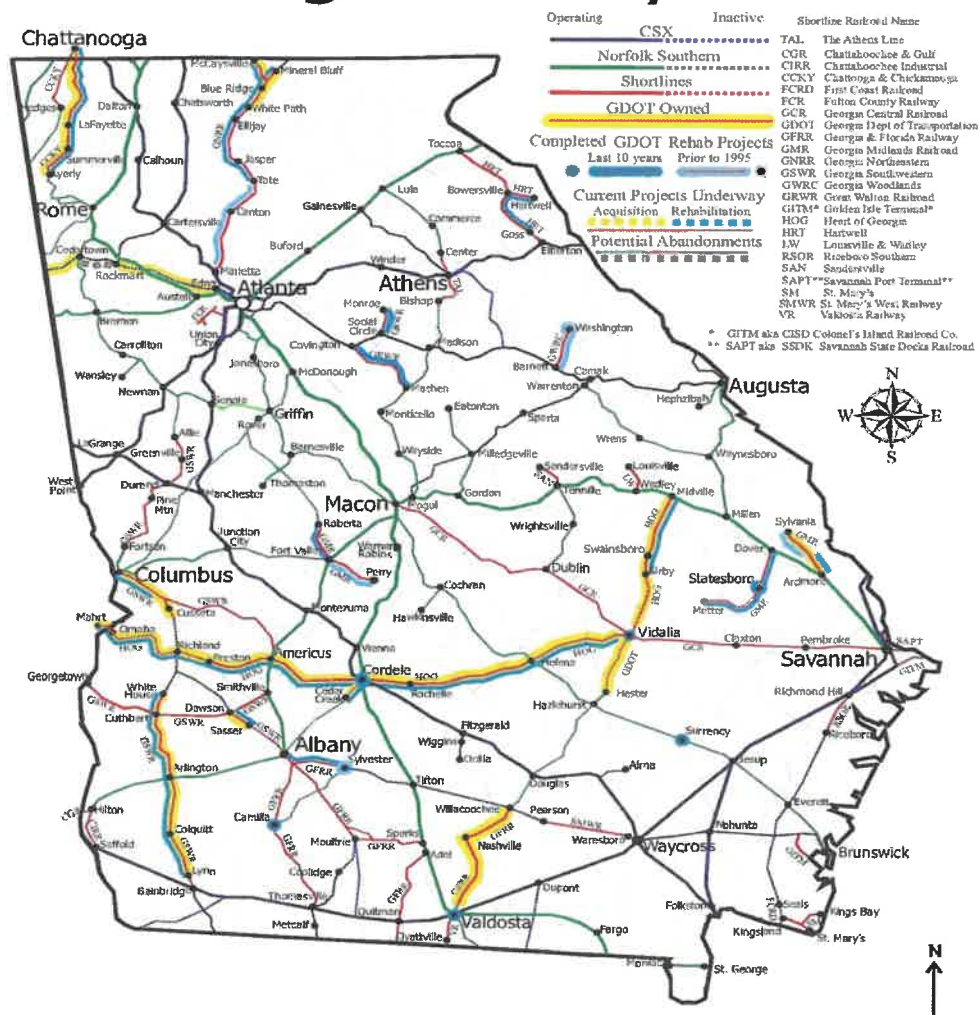
While the Georgia Department of Transportation is charged with maintenance of the state and federal highways above, Carroll County is responsible for the secondary roadways in the event of an emergency.

In 2022, Carroll County received a Safe Streets 4 All grant (SS4A) from the US Department of Transportation to develop a SS4A Safety Action Plan. Using the Safe System approach, the Action Plan identified counter measures across the following approaches: Safe Road Users, Safe Vehicles, Safe Speeds, Safe Roads, and Post Crash Care to create systemic improvements to the safety of Carroll County roadways. The SS4A Action Plan was adopted April 4, 2025, and the county has submitted a grant proposal to widen 6 rural transportation corridors that are in the High Injury Network: Rainey Road, Harlan Lane, Bowdon-Tyus Road, Center Point Road, Jones Mill Road and Lowell Road. Systemic improvements to the transportation infrastructure, such as these, will result in a safer roadway network.

b. Railways

Norfolk Southern operates commercial rail service on an east-west and north-south line in the county, transporting a variety of materials, some hazardous.

Georgia Rail System



Map 2.2: Georgia's Railway System

c. Airways

The West Georgia Regional Airport, located in western Carroll near Mount Zion, serves commercial and recreational air traffic for the region. Passenger air traffic is primarily serviced by Atlanta Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, located to the northeast of Carroll County.

Additionally, there are 20 privately owned airstrips in the county.

A considerable amount of commodities flow through Carroll County daily, mostly via roads and railways. A hazardous materials (Haz Mat) incident is a primary concern for the county and its municipalities.

6. Schools

Carroll County is home to two school systems, Carrollton City Schools and Carroll County Schools. Carrollton operates five schools on a large campus near downtown Carrollton. Carroll County has five high schools, with 25 total schools across the county's seven school districts, with the largest high school, Villa Rica, located in the northeast area of the county. In addition to public schools, the county has several private schools, including Oak Mountain Academy.

Carroll County is also home to two institutions of higher learning. The University of West Georgia has a student population of 14,394 spread across a 645-acre campus in Carrollton, as well as a smaller campus in Newnan, enrolled in 87 programs of study. West Georgia Technical College has a Carrollton Campus, along with administrative offices downtown in Adamson Square.

School safety has been a top priority of the Carroll County Emergency Management Agency with the EMA Director participating in the School Safety teams for each school system that coordinate the annual Safety Summit, along with tabletops and exercises conducted at each school.

7. Recreation

Carroll County is home to six recreation departments, including the County, Villa Rica, Temple, Bowdon, Mount Zion and Carrollton, each offering recreational sports for their areas and operating ballfields, pavilions and senior centers. By tradition, active recreation districts follow school boundaries. As part of service delivery strategy, the county compensates each jurisdiction a portion of their recreation program funds.

The county has five large passive recreation parks, ranging between 290 to 500 acres, open to the public - John Tanner Park, Little Tallapoosa Park, McIntosh Reserve Park, Moore's Bridge Park, and Moss Ferry Park, as well as large acreages at Blackjack Mountain and Snake Creek under conservation. These parks offer a variety of amenities, from camping to multi-use trails.

The City of Carrollton has completed an 18-mile green belt around the city that provides recreational and alternative transportation to the city's residents.

Emergency Management has worked with recreation officials to provide National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Spotter training to recreation staff and further invites them to attend severe weather briefings. Knowledge of potential severe weather often leads to cancellation or postponement of an event or to move inside in case of imminent danger from lightning or a funnel cloud.

8. Healthcare

Tanner Health System operates three hospitals in the region with locations in Carrollton, Villa Rica and Bremen. There is also a behavioral health facility, Willowbrooke in Villa Rica, three urgent care centers and 24 practices operating under Tanner Medical Group.

The Carroll County Health Department is in Carrollton and offers immunizations, family planning and screenings to the community, among many other services. Part of District 4 Public Health, the county participates in the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) program and has established two potential Points of Distribution (POD) in the event of an epidemic/pandemic. Further, the county has signed up many of its larger employers as Closed Points of Distribution (POD), enabling them to distribute medicine to their employees and families.

Tanner acquired West Georgia Ambulance and now operates the advanced emergency medical services for the area, with Carroll County Fire Rescue offering basic. Two companies have established heliports in the county to provide air medical services when it is necessary to transport a patient quickly to a trauma center.

9. Land Use and Development

Construction in Carroll County is subject to the following codes:

2018 International Residential Code

2018 International Building Code

2018 NEC Electrical Code

2018 International Plumbing Code

2018 International Mechanical Code

2018 International Gas Code

2018 International Energy Code

2018 International Existing Building Code

2018 International Fire Code

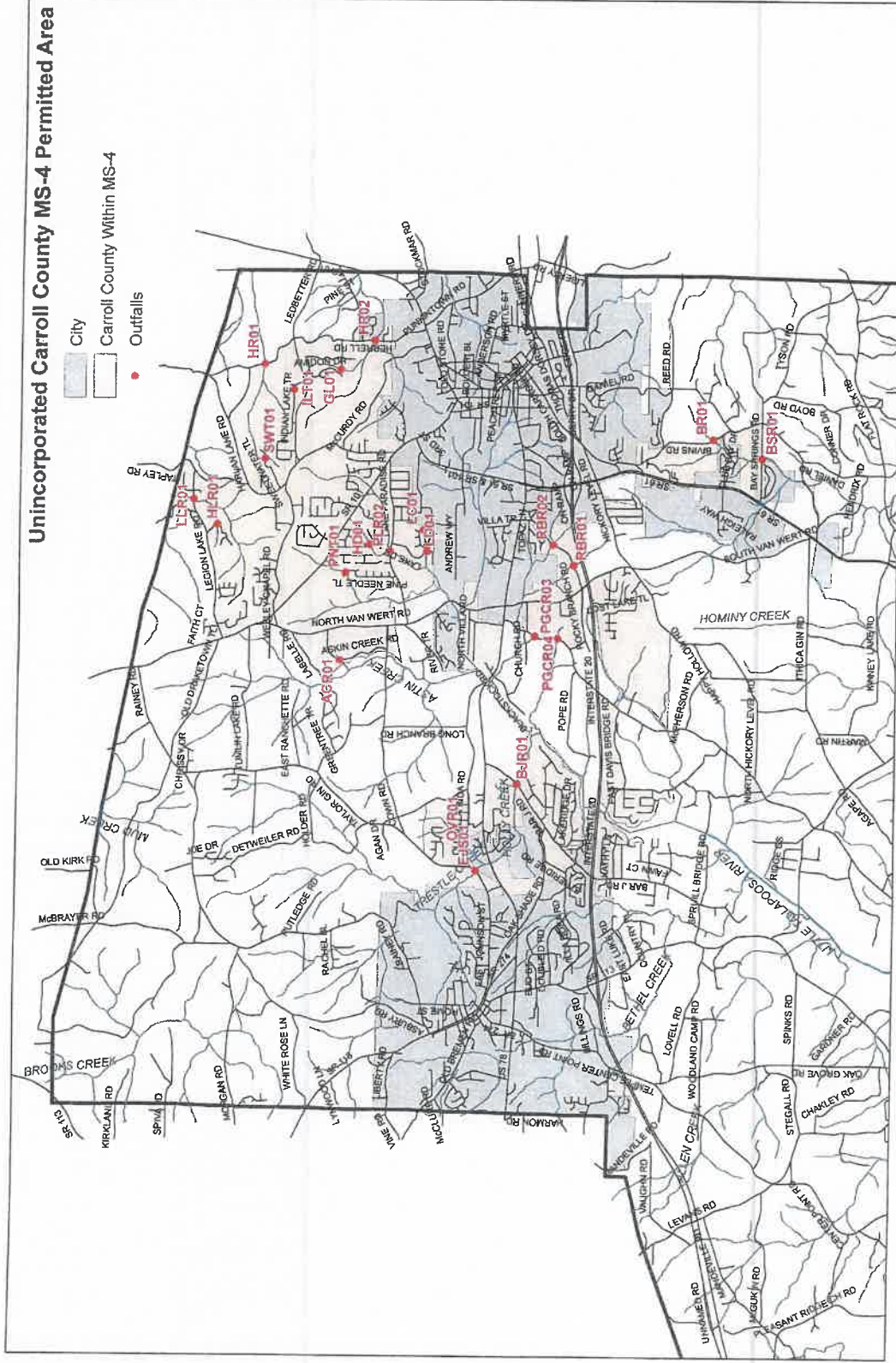
Including all Georgia 2023 amendments and supplements

Under the Department of Community Development, the county has a Chief Building Official and inspector charged with reviewing plans and inspecting construction to ensure that buildings comply. New construction in the county must be built to withstand a 90-100 miles per hour wind.

Grading and land disturbance are reviewed by the County Engineer, with designated Erosion Control Officers charged with keeping sedimentation out of our streams. Engineering further checks that development does not encroach the minimum buffers required on streams. Each permit is reviewed by the Floodplain Manager to ensure that construction does not occur in the floodplain. Portions of northern Carroll County have now been designated as MS4 and require storm water permitting and enforcement, as depicted in Map 2.3 MS4 Outfalls. The county is home to 4 Water Supply Watersheds, with the requirement to obtain a riparian buffer in areas. The watersheds are noted in Map 2.4 below.

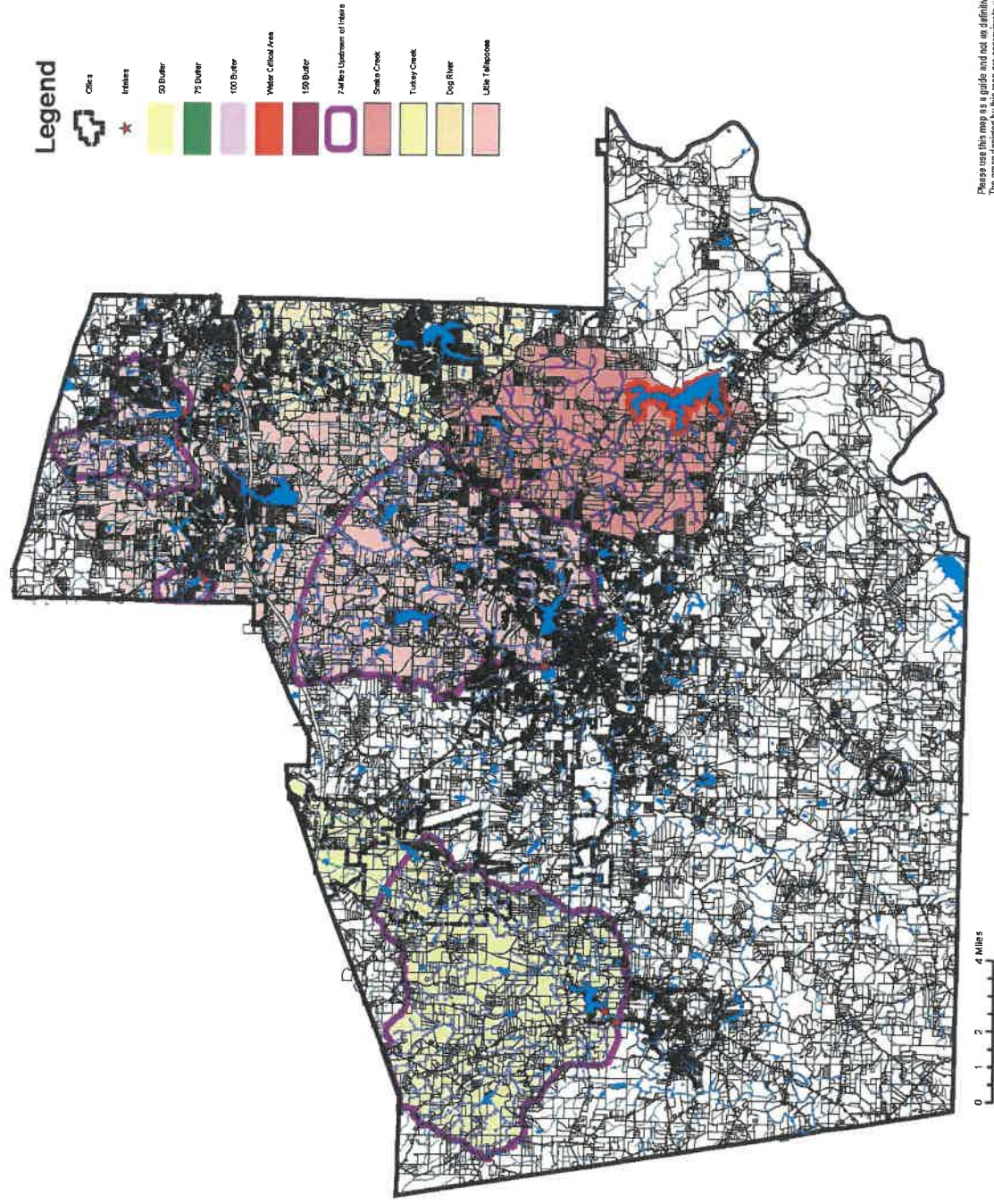
Carroll County's zoning and land use plans apply to the unincorporated areas of the county. Northern Carroll between the cities of Temple and Villa Rica, down to Carrollton is where the most residential population growth has occurred since 1990. The southern and western part of the county is predominately rural/agricultural, characterized by larger tracts of agricultural or timber land mixed with home sites. Increasing population growth which necessitates increased public infrastructure and critical facilities has resulted in the county becoming more vulnerable to hazards, such as flooding, tornadoes, thunderstorms, tropical cyclones, winter storms, drought and wildfire and pandemics. The county must be vigilant in utilizing best management practices and in achieving its mitigation goals and objectives.

For additional Community information, please reference Appendix E, as well as the 2023 Carroll County Comprehensive Plan. Carroll County's Future Land Use Map is shown in Map 2.5 below.



Map 2.3: MS4 Outfalls

Water Supply Watershed

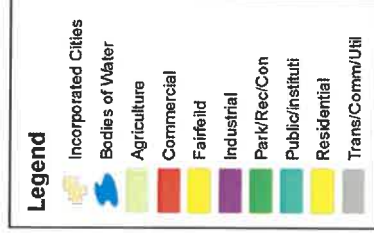


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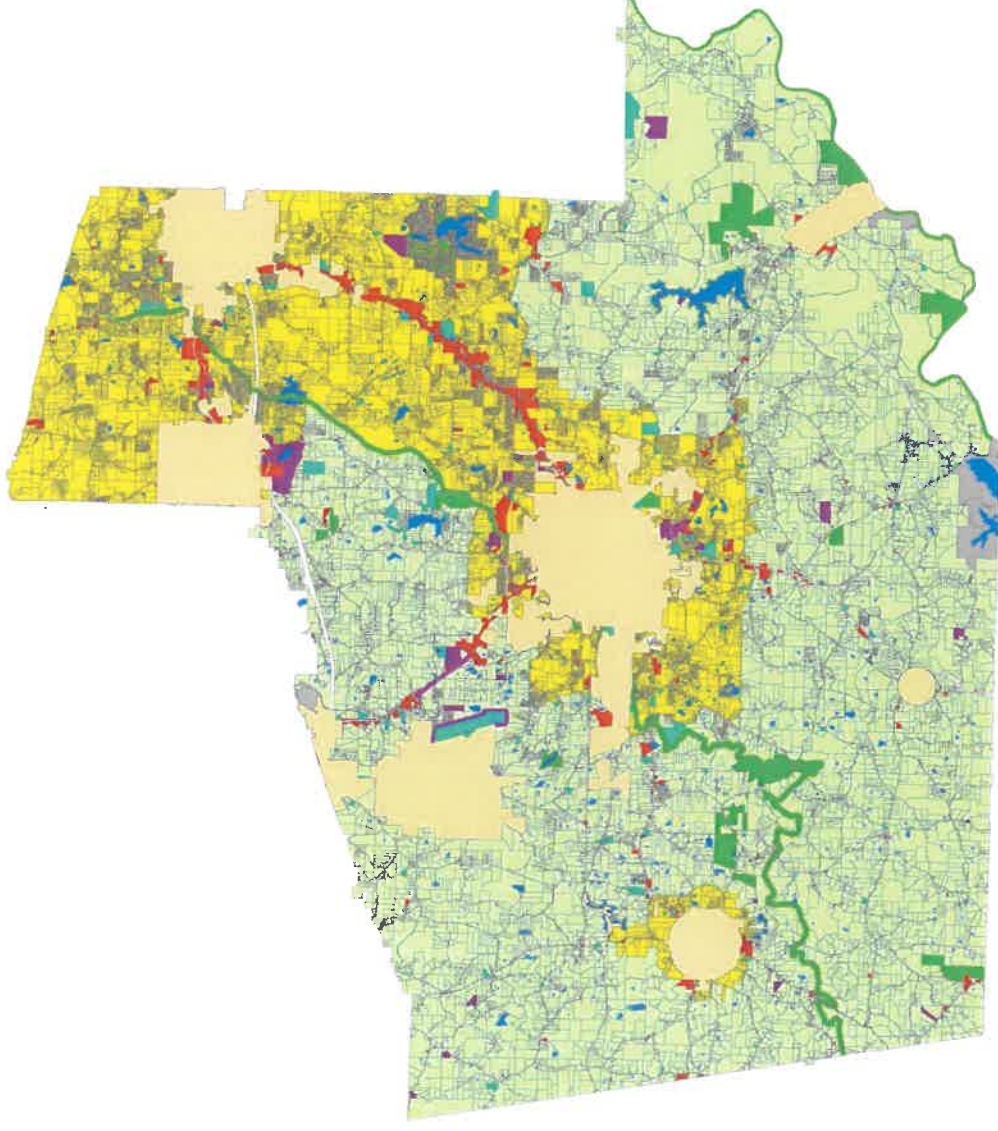
Carrill County GIS

Map 2.4: Water Supply Watershed Map

Future Land Use Carroll County, Georgia



Please use this map as a guide and not as definitive information. The areas depicted by this map are approximate and are provided for illustrative purposes only. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy, completeness, correctness, and timeliness of information presented within this map, the burden for determining appropriateness for use rests solely with the user. This map is provided "as is" with no warranties, express or implied.

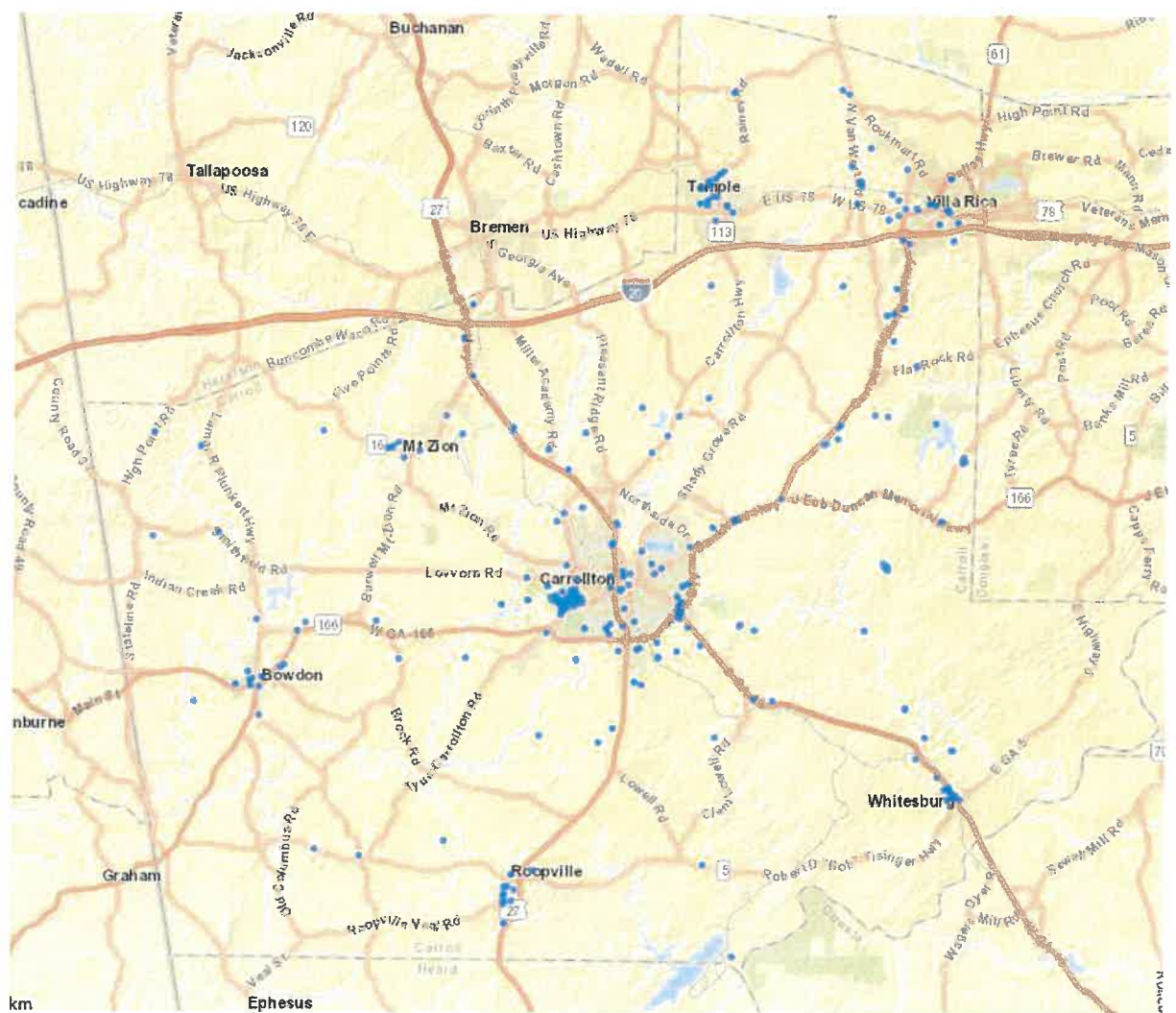


Map 2.5: Carroll County, Georgia Future Land Use Map

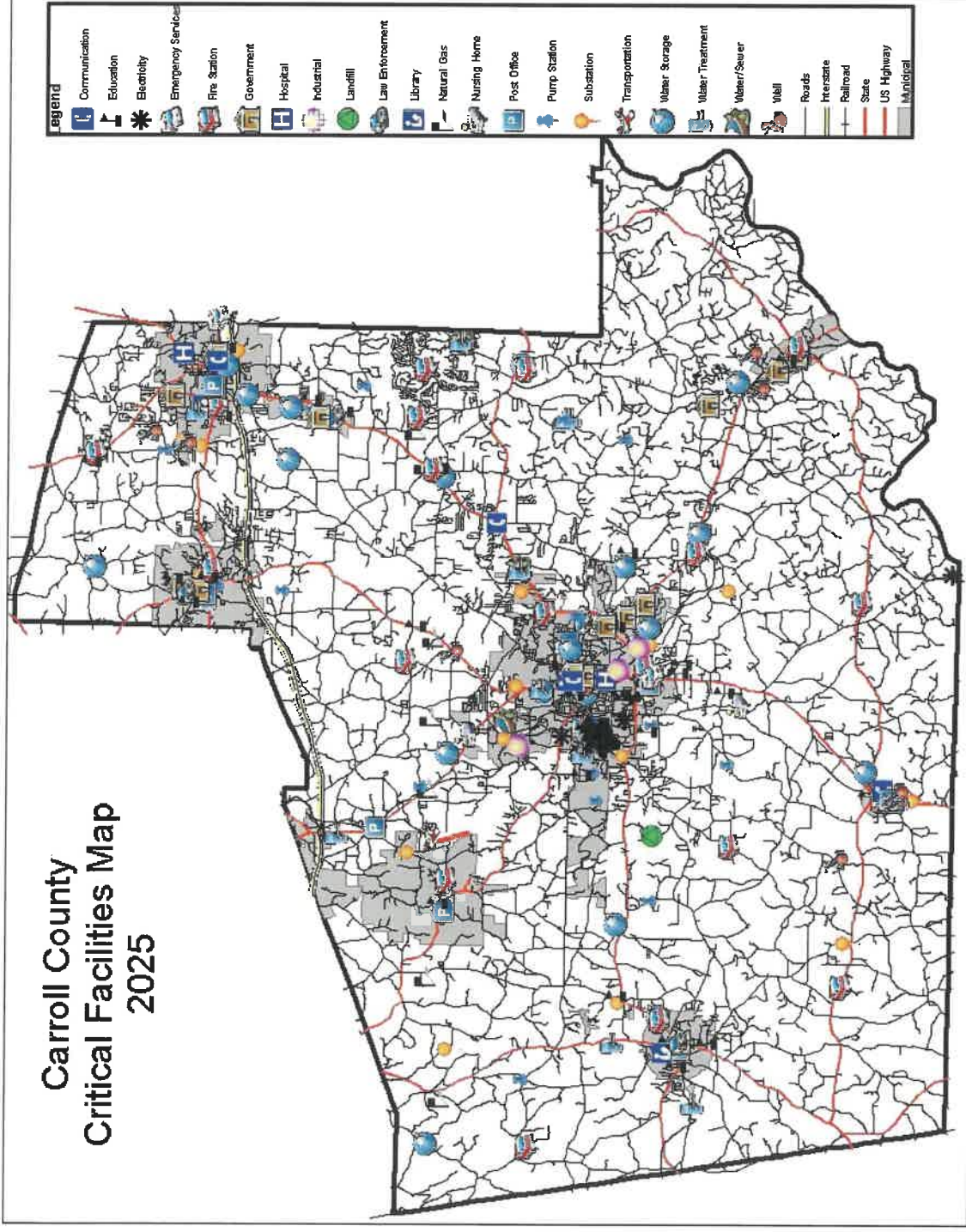
10. Critical Facilities

Carroll County and its cities, school systems, healthcare and public utility providers have identified numerous critical facilities that are essential to the community. The Critical Facilities List was added as a layer to the county's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the 2016 Plan, updated in 2020 and 2025. See Map 2.7 for the latest update. The county has also added its mitigated properties in Map 2.8. As the county and its cities move forward with planning, each will be able to better integrate Critical Facilities information into decision making processes. Below are maps of each municipality depicting their boundaries, streams and lakes, as well as transportation routes.

Map 2.6: GMIS Critical Facilities for Carroll



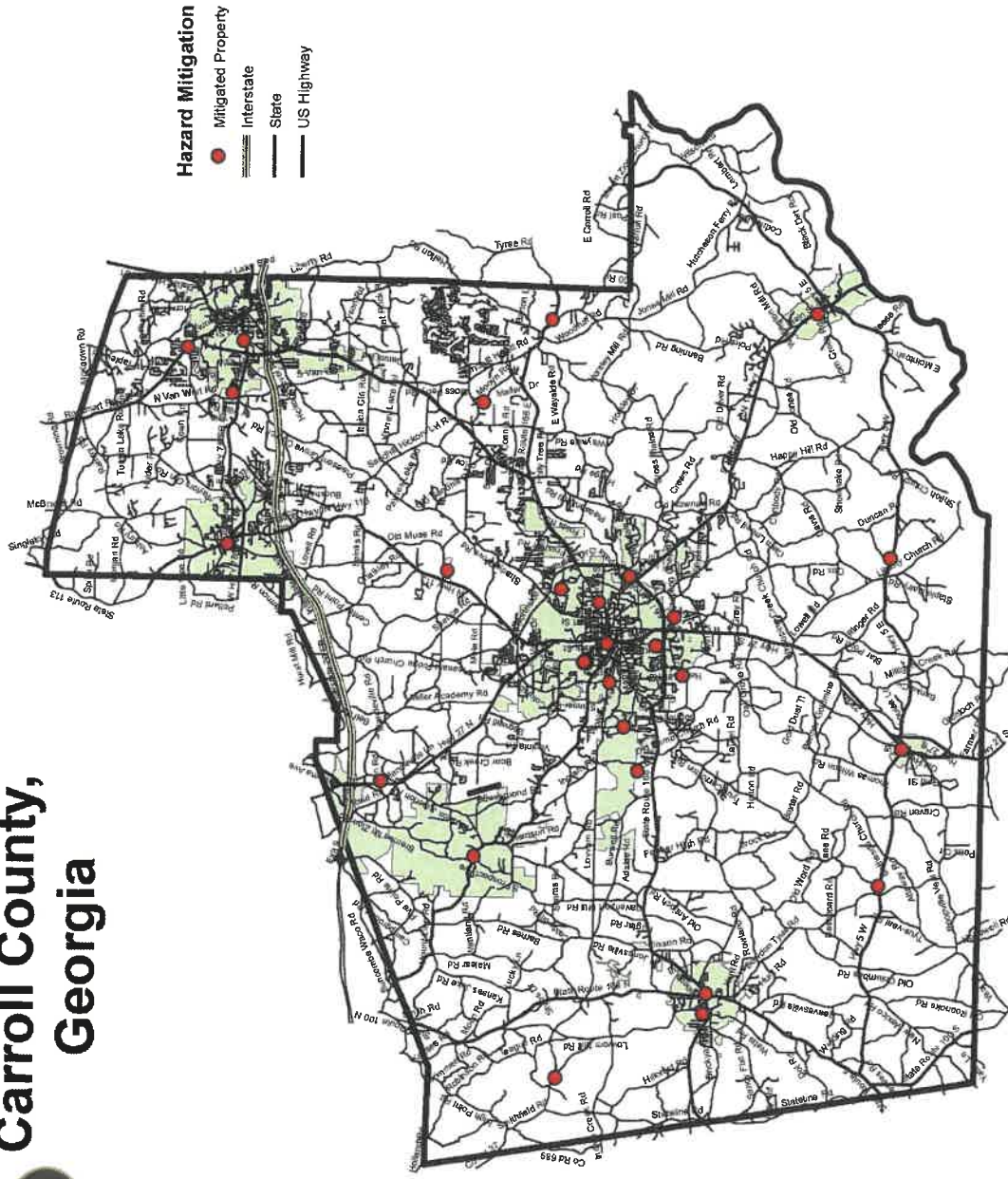
Carroll County Critical Facilities Map 2025



Map 2.7: Carroll County Critical Facilities Map



Carroll County, Georgia



Map 2.8: Carroll County Mitigated Properties Map

B. City of Bowdon

1. General

Located in Carroll County, the City of Bowdon is approximately 10 miles south of the I-20 corridor. The community was incorporated on January 1, 1859 and was named for Franklin Welch Bowdon, an Alabama congressman in 1853. According to the United Census Bureau, Bowdon has a total area of 3.4 square miles with a population of 2,161 as of the 2020 Census. The City of Bowdon is affectionately referred to as the “Friendly City.” It lives up to the name with a thriving downtown business district that has recently undergone significant redevelopment, much in the Historic district. Downtown is home to several new restaurants, a specialty coffee roaster, an art gallery and a veterinary hospital.

The citizens of Bowdon can easily access medical care, educational institutions, entertainment and recreational venues. However, Bowdon’s most admirable qualities of life are the natural beauty of the farms and woodlands that surround the city.

2. Government

A mayor and 4 council members govern the City of Bowdon.

3. Public Safety

Bowdon has a municipal police department, while fire protection is provided by Carroll County Fire Rescue.

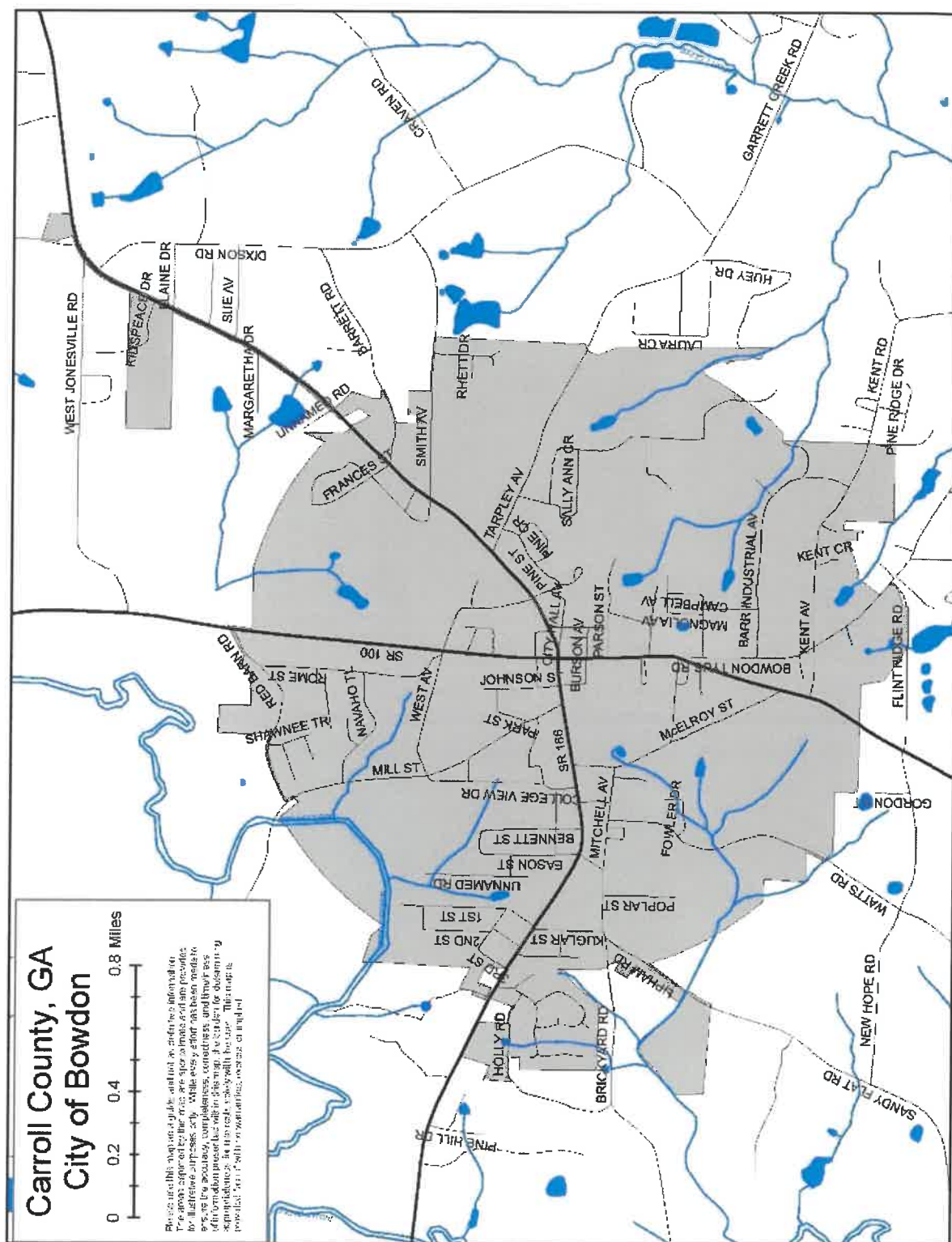
4. Parks and Recreation

Bowdon has several municipal parks, a senior center, and Copeland Hall, a cultural arts center where residents can enjoy the performance arts.

5. Land Use and Development

Bowdon has maintained its small-town feel. It is amid a sparsely populated agricultural and timbered area. With its proximity to the interstate, many trucks travel down Highway 100 from I-20, navigating the narrow streets of downtown. A road improvement project to construct a bypass to divert these large trucks from the center of town has been proposed. This will help with alleviating any Haz Mat concerns.

The city also operates its own water and wastewater treatment plants, the latter with interconnected lift stations. Bowdon was recently awarded a Hazard Mitigation Grant to fund fixed generators for its water and wastewater treatment plants.



C. City of Carrollton

1. General

Carrollton is the County seat, and sits in the center of the county, with transportation veins extending in all cardinal directions. The city's population has grown 2.5% in the last five years, from 26,397 in 2018, to an estimated 27,058 in 2023. Carrollton has had a historically steady growth rate of approximately 1.28% annually. Because Carrollton is relatively autonomous from the economic and development dynamics of the metro Atlanta area, this growth rate is more closely tied to Carrollton's own economy, which is diversified and stable. Carrollton's slow, steady growth rate has benefited the city by allowing jobs and services to grow simultaneously with the population. The city limits cover approximately 24.19 square miles, including 0.5 square miles of water. This gives Carrollton an average density of 1,142 persons per square mile.

Carrollton has a median age of 27.4 years, which is almost a decade younger than the average in the state of Georgia. This is due in part to the substantial college student population and growing popularity with young professionals.

The City of Carrollton initially adopted a Complete Streets Policy in 2015. This policy states that every public right-of-way will be planned, designed, constructed and maintained such that all residents within the City of Carrollton have multi-modal transportation options to safely and conveniently travel to and from their destinations. This includes making recommendations for pedestrians and bicycles in new roadway construction and reconstruction projects in a manner that is appropriate to the context of the planned roadway features, surrounding land use and desires of the community. The Complete Street Policy is an ongoing policy for public projects.

Education, healthcare and manufacturing represent approximately 42% of all jobs within the City of Carrollton. Carrollton's three largest employers are electrical wiring manufacturer Southwire, Tanner Health System (the regional hospital) and the University of West Georgia. Combined, they represent more than 9,000 jobs in the city. 6.1% of the population worked remotely in 2020; however, this number is likely much higher as companies transition to hybrid work models after the pandemic. Much of Carrollton's unique character can be attributed to its independence from the Atlanta job market. The average commute time for a resident in the city is 18.2 minutes – proof that Carrollton's citizens are also local employees.

The Carrollton City School System is one of 21 independent city school systems in the state of Georgia. The campus is comprised of four schools – the elementary, upper elementary, middle and high school – with a total of 5,418 students in 2022. In 2022/23, the city school system purchased more than 100 acres across the bypass for a planned expansion of recreational and athletic assets.

The Norfolk Southern rail line winds through Carrollton, as it serves industries located, for the most part, in the south and northwest areas of the city.

Carrollton does not currently have public transit. The University of West Georgia provides bus service exclusively to its students and provides service from the campus to several of the commercial shopping areas and downtown. Carroll County serves Carrollton residents with the Rural Transportation Initiative Program, providing public transportation on a per call basis.

The Carrollton GreenBelt is a 20+ mile bicycle and pedestrian trail system that encircles the community and connects schools, parks and shopping areas with city neighborhoods. The primary “loop” was completed in 2017 and was built through a combination of public and private funds. The plan was developed by the Friends of the Carrollton GreenBelt in coordination with the City of Carrollton. Several spokes, or trail spurs, have been constructed off of the primary loop, providing better access to the city’s amenities. These spurs provide a safe alternative mode of travel for community residents.

Carrollton is a town with a university where housing units are predominantly renter-occupied, however the rate of homeownership has consistently increased since 2000. In 2021, the City of Carrollton’s Housing Study provided a total of 9,641 housing units (with a unit being defined as 1 kitchen) within the city, but the total is 15,001 units if bedrooms are counted as units in the student housing complexes. UWG’s enrollment is steady, with an estimated 14,500 students today.

2. Government

The City of Carrollton is governed by a Mayor and City Council. The mayor is elected at large, while the four city council members represent wards within the city. General Fund appropriations for the city exceeded \$34 million in Fiscal Year 2025. Over half of these appropriations were for police and fire protection and response, and 9% were for Streets/Engineering and Planning/Community Development, as detailed below.

Table 2.2: Carrollton General Fund Appropriations for 2024 - 2025	
City of Carrollton General Fund	\$ 34,027,445
Police Department	\$11,563,470
Fire Department	\$7,384,263
Streets / Engineering	\$1,739,215
Planning/Community Development/Codes Enforcement	\$1,198,173
Subtotal	\$21,885,121
Percentage of total	64.3%

In addition to the General Fund, the City of Carrollton has a Water Enterprise Fund that totaled \$20,851,287 in FY 2024-25, and a Sanitation Enterprise Fund that was \$6,663,793 the same year.

3. Public Safety

The City of Carrollton Police Department employs 81 full-time and part-time sworn police officers, who are supported by 14 full-time and 3 part-time civilians. As part of its citywide duties, the Carrollton Police Department collaborates with the University of West Georgia’s police officers, whose jurisdiction extends 500 yards beyond the University’s boundaries.

L.E.A.P., one of the many community programs implemented by the Police Department, is a voluntary program designed to help first responders provide faster, more effective assistance to residents with special needs or medical conditions. By filling out an L.E.A.P. form, residents can have important

information—such as mobility limitations, hearing or vision impairments, or other medical conditions—entered into Carroll County 911’s system. If a 911 call is received from that residence, dispatch will alert responding personnel, helping to reduce response times and prevent critical miscommunications.

This program is especially vital as our city grows, ensuring that our elderly, disabled, and vulnerable residents are never alone in an emergency. L.E.A.P. enhances community safety, fosters a stronger sense of neighborly support, and gives families peace of mind.

The City of Carrollton Fire Department has 67 full time personnel, 4 engine crews, one ladder crew, and maintains four fire stations. The Department takes a proactive approach towards fire safety and prevention, targeting home life, schools, and the work environment. The Department conducts a number of life-saving community programs, most of which are free, and which include:

- Fire Extinguisher Classes
- CPR First Aid Classes
- Fire Safety Education Classes (taught to schools, civic clubs, churches, and industries)
- Carbon Monoxide Monitoring
- Fire Safety Inspections
- Blood Pressure Checks

Each October, which is National Fire Safety Month, the Carrollton Fire Department visits elementary schools to teach fire safety. Subjects include: How to use the 911 emergency phone system, how to escape from the house if there is a fire or if you see or smell smoke, creating a safe meeting place outside the home, what to do if your clothes catch fire, how smoke detectors work and their importance, the dangers of playing with matches or lighters, and how firefighters look and sound with their protective clothing and air packs on.

At the high school level, the Fire Department teams with Police Department personnel demonstrate vehicle extrication and dangers of drinking and impaired driving. Advanced fire safety classes cover fire extinguisher operation, CPR and first aid.

4. Recreation

The Carrollton Parks and Recreation Department is a CAPRA-certified agency that continues to provide an exceptional array of parks, facilities, and programs that enrich the lives of residents and visitors alike.

As of May 2025, the department manages a diverse portfolio of recreation and specialty facilities, including the Lakeshore Recreation Center/Natatorium, which offers gym space, swimming, and multi-purpose rooms for classes and events. The East Carrollton Recreation Center serves as a hub for gymnastics, youth programs, and event rentals, while the Catherine Hardy Lavender Center provides flexible meeting spaces for community gatherings, a gymnasium, computer lab, mini spray park and hosts Legends West Amphitheater. Seasonal aquatic fun is available at the Midtown Water Park, and the Carrollton Senior Center is dedicated to senior wellness and social activities. Additional community facilities, such as the Bonner Recreation Center and The WPA, further support local programming and events. The department now boasts 25 pickleball courts.

Carrollton's extensive park system features over 30 parks, each offering unique amenities. Highlights include Alice Park with its fountain and pergola, Castle Playground with picnic areas and GreenBelt access, and central locations like City Hall Park and Courthouse Park, which feature water elements and pavilions. Lakeshore Park is equipped with tennis courts, batting cages, and sports fields, while Lake Carroll Park provides docks, boardwalks, and picnic areas. Longview Park stands out with its dog park and walking track, and Hobbs Park boasts an 18-hole disc golf course. The city's commitment to accessibility is evident at Safari Park, which features a wheelchair-accessible playground and pavilion. Numerous other parks, such as Grace, Kramer, Hay's Mill, Optimist, Oil, Presbyterian, Rome Street, Shay Hill, Smith, Triangle, and Worthy Park, offer additional amenities like skate parks, gazebos, and water features.

The department's programming is comprehensive and inclusive, serving youth, adults, seniors, and individuals with disabilities. Sports leagues, gymnastics, pickleball, and fitness classes are offered alongside arts and crafts, outdoor skills workshops, and a variety of camps, including summer day camps and specialized sessions for pickleball, gymnastics, mountain biking, and general sports. Aquatic offerings include swimming lessons, aquatic fitness, and competitive swim teams. The department also prioritizes therapeutic recreation for individuals with disabilities and provides seniors with tailored fitness, wellness, and social opportunities.

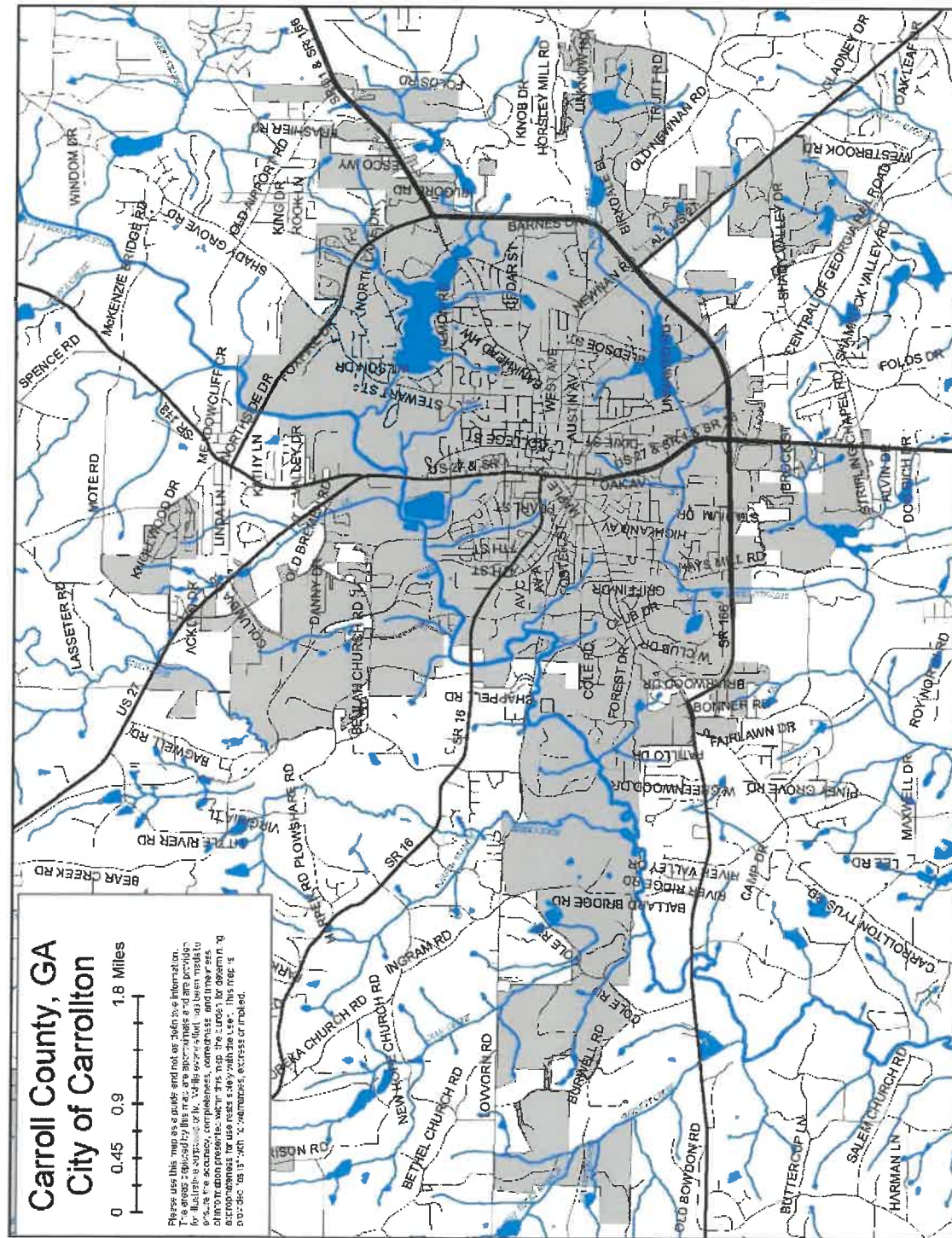
Special events are a cornerstone of community engagement, with activities such as the Carrollton Run Race Series, kids' fishing derbies, and greenhouse tours that blend recreation with environmental education. The department also facilitates facility rentals for private events, including the pickleball courts, and hosts free, family-friendly events that foster volunteerism and community spirit.

5. Land Use and Development

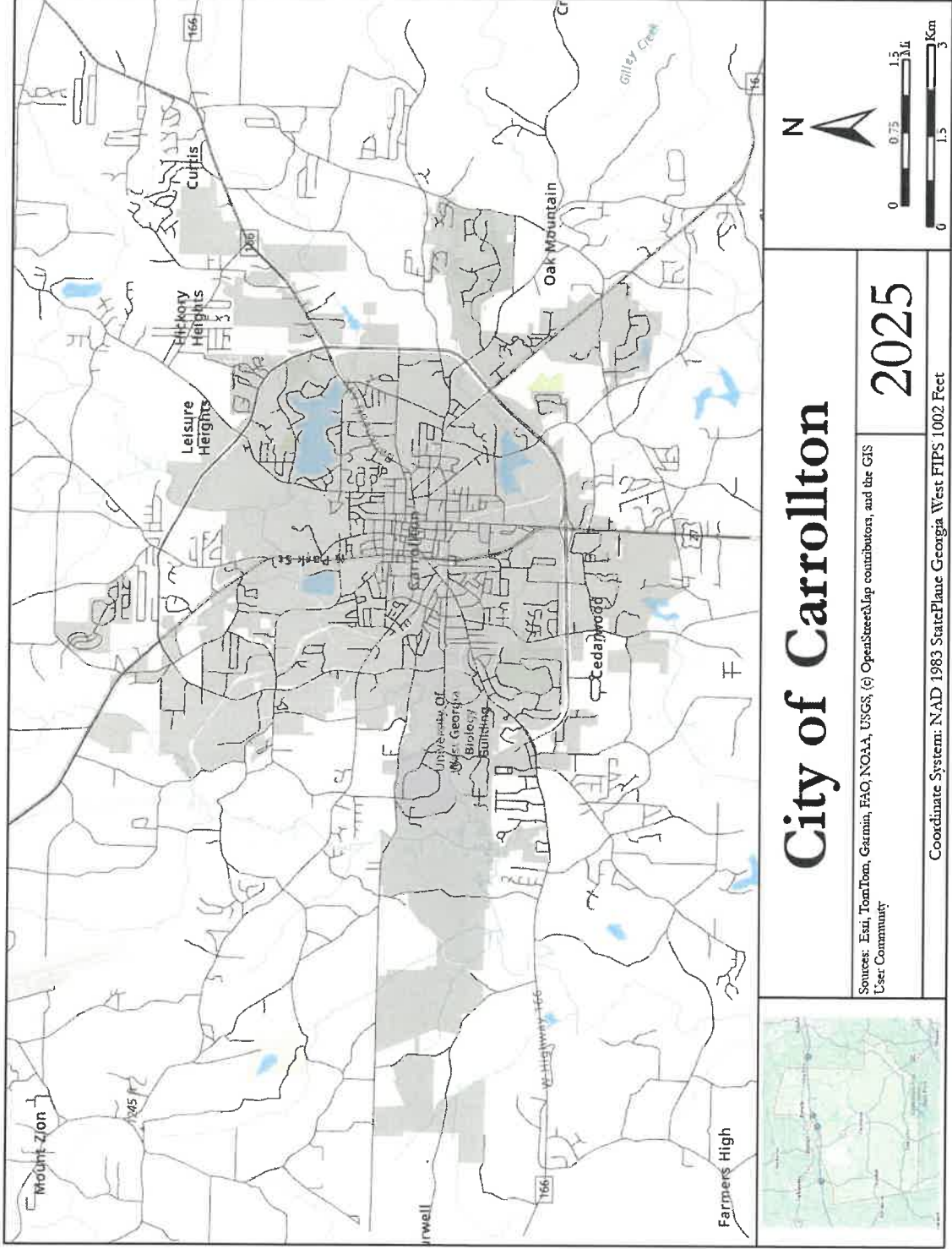
Building activity in Carrollton is currently strong, with an average of 390 building permits being issued annually over the course of the last 5 years.

The City's Community Development Department and Engineering Department reviews plans for new construction, and issues building, land disturbance, plumbing, electrical, and related permits. The City Engineer and Enforcement Officers inspect projects for code compliance, prior to issuing Certificates of Occupancy. The Department also works with its Planning Commission, Board of Development Appeals and Historic Preservation Commission to interpret, enforce and update the City's 2007 Unified Development Ordinance and map, including environmental sections relating to Flood Damage Protection, Water Resource Districts, River Corridor Protection and Soil, Erosion and Sedimentation Control.

Carrollton has a number of lakes and streams, which make it vulnerable to flooding. With urban densities, it is also vulnerable to tornadoes, tropical cyclones, winter weather and pandemics. Many industries reside in Carrollton, increasing the potential for hazardous materials spill. Utilizing best management practices and having access to the West Georgia Regional HAZ-MAT Team (located out of Carrollton Fire Station #21 behind Carrollton City Hall), provide for safety measures within the community.



Map 2.10: City of Carrollton



Map 2.11: City of Carrollton 2025

D. City of Bremen

1. General

Located in both Carroll and Haralson Counties, the City of Bremen lies on both Interstate 20 and Highway 27 corridors. An active railroad line runs through the center of town. The city, originally called Kramer, was incorporated on September 5, 1883 and named after the Germany city of Bremen. The largest city in Haralson County, Bremen has a population of 7,647 as of the 2024 Census estimate, with a small percentage of residents in Carroll County.

2. Government

A mayor and 3 council members govern the City of Bremen.

3. Public Safety

Bremen has its own police and fire departments. Haralson County, along with Carroll, Heard and Coweta are members of a Western Area Regional Radio System, allowing for radio communications and mutual aid between the neighboring counties.

4. Parks and Recreation

Bremen has several municipal parks, a senior center, and other recreational opportunities.

5. Schools

The City of Bremen has its own school district, operating 4 schools: Jones Elementary, Bremen Middle, Bremen High and Bremen Academy. Consistently, Bremen is one of the top districts in the state in academia.

6. Land Use and Development

The Carroll County portion of the City of Bremen lies along the I-20 corridor and includes a mix of commercial, limited residential and timber land. Plantation Pipeline has a large facility near the county line. The city's vibrant downtown area, located in Haralson County, is guided by a Downtown Development Authority.

With traffic along Interstate 20, Highway 27 and the rail line, a considerable amount of commodities flow through the town daily, causing some concern as to the possibility of a Haz Mat incident.

Bremen operates its own water and wastewater treatment plants, the latter with interconnected lift stations.

E. City of Mount Zion

1. General

The City of Mount Zion is in northern Carroll County and has a population of 2,284 in the 2023 American Community Survey. Mount Zion is spread over 9.8 square miles and is characterized by low-density development with a large amount of agriculture zoning designations. It is made up of mostly traditional single-family homes with acreage and some small livestock however the city is looking to grow.

Mount Zion does not have a designated center of town or main street area but does support a local school cluster. Mount Zion would like to coordinate opportunities of growth without losing the small-town atmosphere. Located in proximity to Highway 27 and the I-20 corridor, Mount Zion also abuts the West Georgia Regional Airport.

2. Government

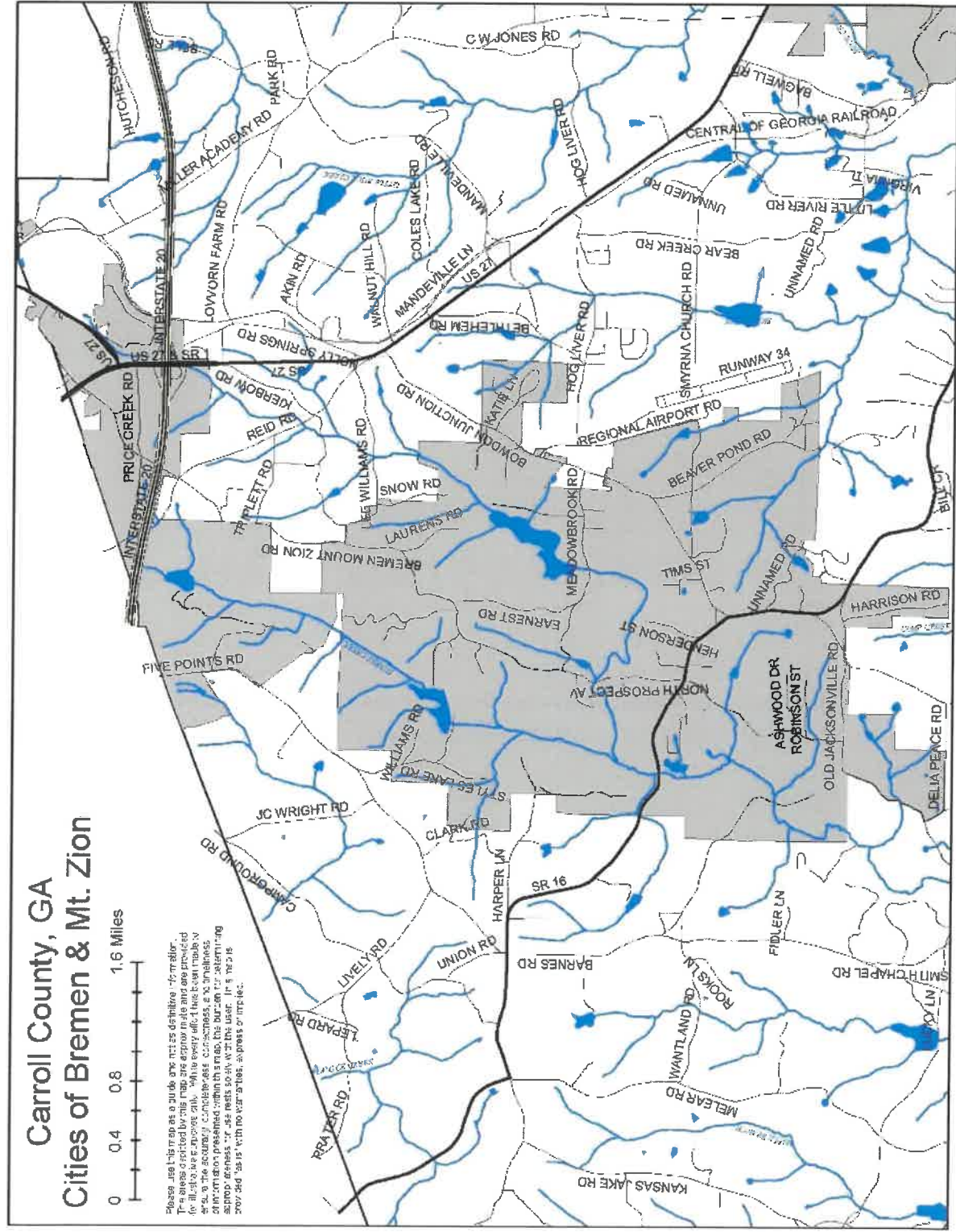
A mayor and 4 council members govern the City of Mount Zion.

3. Public Safety

Mount Zion has a police department, relying on the county for fire and ambulance.

4. Land Use and Development

With one of the largest cities by size, Mount Zion is also one of the smallest in terms of population. It is sparsely populated. Some areas are prone to flooding, and it is important that development regulations are followed to restrict building in those areas.



Map 2.11: Cities of Bremen and Mount Zion

F. City of Roopville

1. General

The City of Roopville is in southern Carroll County at the intersection of GA Hwy 5, Old U.S. 27 and the new U.S. 27 Bypass. Roopville is distinctively situated on 0.77 square miles and on a ridge in which Old U.S. 27 divides the Tallapoosa and Chattahoochee River Basins. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total population of Roopville was 408 in 2023 in its American Community Survey. The town's location was on an historic trading route, the McIntosh Trail and historically it was a thriving business and trading community. But with the decline of trading opportunities in the new age, Roopville has opted to become a quieter community. The town boasts a museum, playground, as well as the renovated Roop House. Roopville also acquired a large acreage for a passive park with walking trails and amenities, featuring a restored grist mill.

2. Government

A mayor and 4 council members govern the City of Roopville.

3. Public Safety

As part of service delivery, police, fire and ambulance are provided by Carroll County.

4. Land Use and Development

Roopville is the smallest jurisdiction in acreage and in population. It has had very limited growth, and since Highway 27 has been rerouted, its vulnerability to hazardous materials incidents has been lessened.

G. City of Temple

1. General

Located off I-20, 42 miles west of Atlanta and 11 miles north of Carrollton, the city of Temple is situated in Carroll and Haralson counties. Temple holds a rich history, known statewide due to the Temple Model School and its claim to the nation's first school bus. The city's development can be traced from the cotton-farming era through the Great Depression to the present time, where most citizens earn their livelihood through employment in local businesses and industries. During the housing boom of the early 2000s, Temple experienced considerable population growth, as residents moved westward from Atlanta, increasing from 2,383 in 2000 to 4,228 in 2010, and then to an estimated 6,406 in 2024.

2. Government

The Mayor and City Council govern the City of Temple. The mayor is elected at large, and five Council members represent wards. The General Fund appropriations for the City exceed \$6 million for Fiscal Year 2025.

Table 2.4: Temple General Fund Appropriations for 2025	
General Fund	\$6,438,129
Police Department	2,031,953
Public Works	583,898
Subtotal	2,615,851
Percentage of Total	41%

Table 2.5: Temple Enterprise Funds for 2025	
Water/Sewer Fund	\$5,223,657
Waste Water Plant	681,426
Water Distribution	2,436,894
Subtotal	3,118,320
Percentage of Total	60%

3. Public Safety

Temple maintains a police department. Fire and ambulance services are provided by Carroll County. The Temple Police Department has 16 employees. Police department responsibilities include answering and responding to all 911 calls dispatched from the Carroll County 911 center, patrolling all businesses and

residents within the city limits, reporting and investigating all criminal activity, and protecting lives and property. The Temple Police Department is also proactive in the community. Officers participate in all parades and school events that involve public buildings, streets, and recreation, and also take part in the "Shop with a Cop" program.

4. Public Works

The Public Works Department has eight full-time employees. The Public Works Department provides many of the basic services that affect the daily lives of citizens. The responsibilities encompass administration, planning, street maintenance, grass cutting and landscaping, construction management, and technical engineering of the city's infrastructure, including roads, water distribution systems, sanitary sewer treatment, and maintenance of the city's MS4 structures. The Public Works Department also offers a Spring clean-up yearly to help residents eliminate accumulated debris from their properties. This type of routine maintenance is referenced in the Hazard Mitigation Plan, as it helps reduce stormwater and flash flooding.

5. Sewer

The Sewer Department has two full-time employees and one part-time employee. The department provides plant operations, sampling and monitoring for state-required compliance, process control sampling and analysis of solids, as well as spray field land application management and compliance reporting.

6. Senior Center

The Temple Senior Center employs six staff members. The Senior Center serves on average 199 meals a day, with around 125 of these to the homebound community, which are either picked up or delivered by staff and volunteers. A variety of activities are offered, including fitness classes, tech club, dances, special events, and games. They also offer free blood pressure checks, provided by various organizations. The Senior Center is responsible for ensuring the safety of its food, following all health department guidelines, and must pass a yearly inspection by the Carroll County Health Department.

7. Utility Billing and Accounts Receivable

The Billing Department employs two full-time employees. The Utility Billing Customer Service Department compiles meter readings based on meter readings, bills for water, sewer, and garbage collection, issues work orders for rechecks of meters, turns services on and off, monitors and collects on delinquent accounts, and provides customer service. The department keeps track and processes accounts and incoming payments in compliance with financial policies and procedures. Accounts receivable performs day-to-day financial transactions, including verifying, classifying, computing, posting, and recording accounts receivable data, and reconciling the accounts receivable ledger to ensure that all payments are accounted for and properly posted.

8. Accounts Payable

The Accounts Payables Department employs one full-time employee. The department maintains records of incoming invoices and payables per established financial policies and procedures. Accounts payable performs day-to-day financial transactions, including verifying, classifying, computing, posting, and

recording accounts payable data, and reconcile with the accounts payable ledger to ensure that all payments are accounted for and properly posted.

9. Parks and Recreation

The Parks and Recreation Department employs six full-time staff members and eight part-time seasonal staff members. Depending on the season, the Recreation Department can have 350 kids participating in various sports-related activities. Programs that are offered include basketball, football, baseball, softball, soccer, volleyball, track and field, cheerleading and Zumba classes. Responsibilities include game management, fields and building maintenance, scheduling and community service work.

10. Land Use and Development

Temple has several lakes and streams within its boundaries, which make it vulnerable to flooding. The diligence of the Public Works Department in requiring annual yard maintenance will aid in the city's efforts to reduce flash flooding.

Temple's Industrial Park and the city's location on the Interstate and rail line increase the potential for a hazardous materials spill. Mitigation of rail line crossings would greatly help to reduce those risks, as trucks and buses are routinely stuck on the tracks.

The city's suburban densities make it vulnerable to tornadoes, tropical cyclones, winter weather and pandemics. Utilizing best management practices will help make the city more resilient.

H. City of Villa Rica

1. General

Villa Rica is known as the City of Gold, where arts and culture are at the heart and soul of the community. Located just 35 miles west of downtown Atlanta, Villa Rica is conveniently located just off Interstate 20. Jobs, a relatively low cost of living, and access to healthcare and excellent schools are responsible for the city's population growth, having reached an estimated 20,095 residents in 2024, up 17.7% since the 2020 Census. This growth is thanks to new industry and the expansion of existing businesses throughout the community.

A key strategy in economic development has been the expansion of existing businesses and industry in Villa Rica. Tanner Health System recently announced some new construction and renovations on the Villa Rica campus, offering new services and providing room for expansion of current offerings. Sugar Foods and Southwire continue to thrive.

2. Government

The City of Villa Rica is governed by a Mayor and 5 council members. The Mayor is elected at large, and five city council members represent wards. General fund appropriations for the City for 2020 are over \$14 million and the major appropriations were divided as detailed below:

Table 2.6: Villa Rica General Fund Appropriations for 2020	
General Fund	\$14,069,930
Police Department	5,240,131
Streets	866,603
Community Development	686,162
Parks and Recreation	2,197,472
Library	500,120
Subtotal	\$9,490,488

3. Public Safety

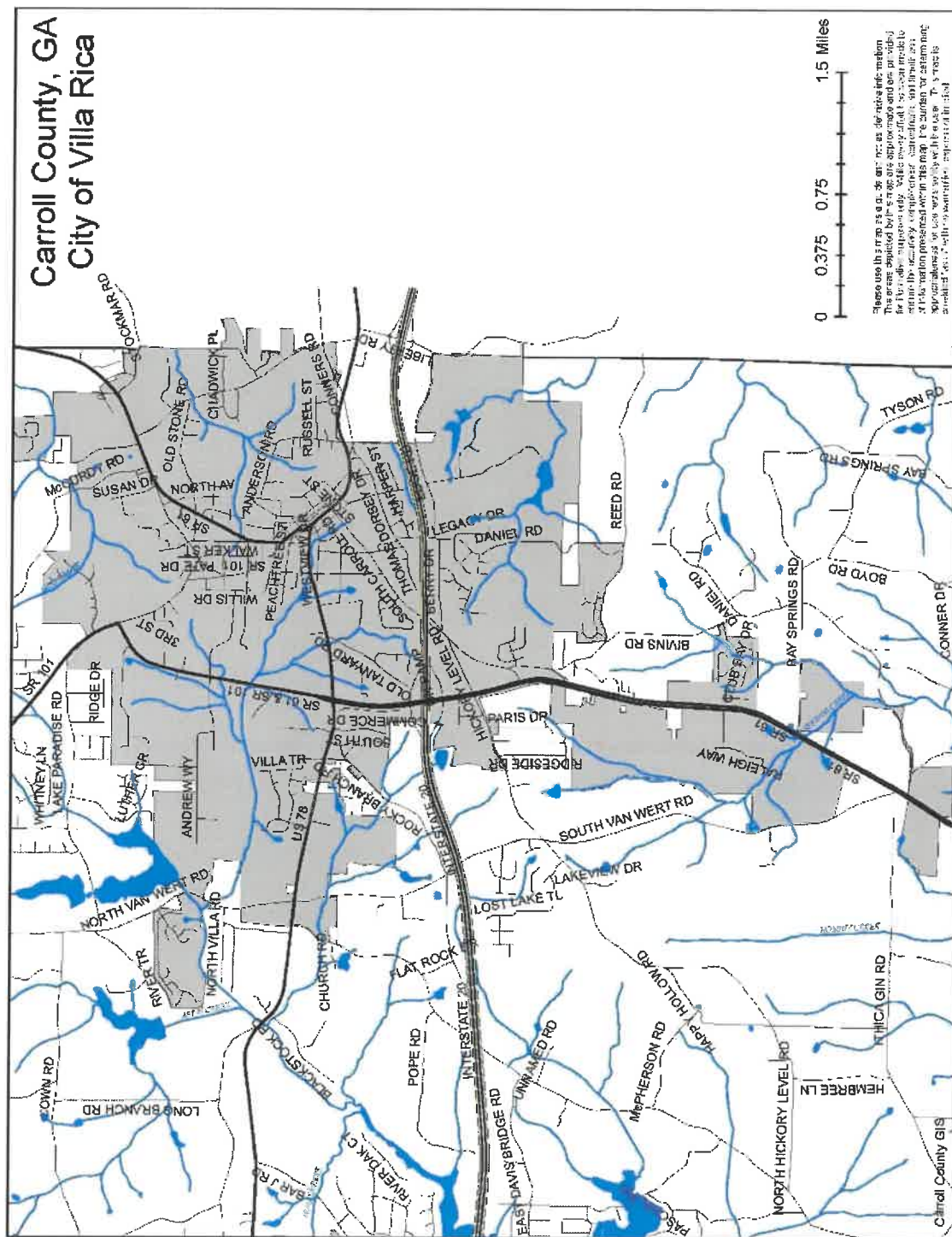
Villa Rica has a police department. Fire and ambulance services are provided by Carroll and Douglas counties.

4. Land Use and Development

Villa Rica has several lakes and streams, which make it vulnerable to flooding. A portion of the city's urbanized area has been designated as MS4, requiring the development and implementation of a storm water management program (SWMP) to reduce the contamination of storm water runoff and prohibit illicit discharges. The MS4 Outfalls Map (2.3) can be found in II.A.9.

Villa Rica's Industrial Parks and its location on the highway and rail line increase its vulnerability for a hazardous materials spill. Mitigation of rail line crossings would greatly help to reduce that risk, as trucks and buses are routinely stuck on the tracks.

The city's urban and suburban densities make it vulnerable to tornadoes, tropical cyclones, winter weather and pandemics. Utilizing best management practices will help make the city more resilient.



I. City of Whitesburg

1. General

The City of Whitesburg is made up of 2.8 square miles and had a population of 622 as of 2023. With a charming small-town atmosphere, Whitesburg is located between the intersections of Highway 5 and Highway 16 (Alternate 27). Its elementary school is in the Central School District cluster.

2. Government

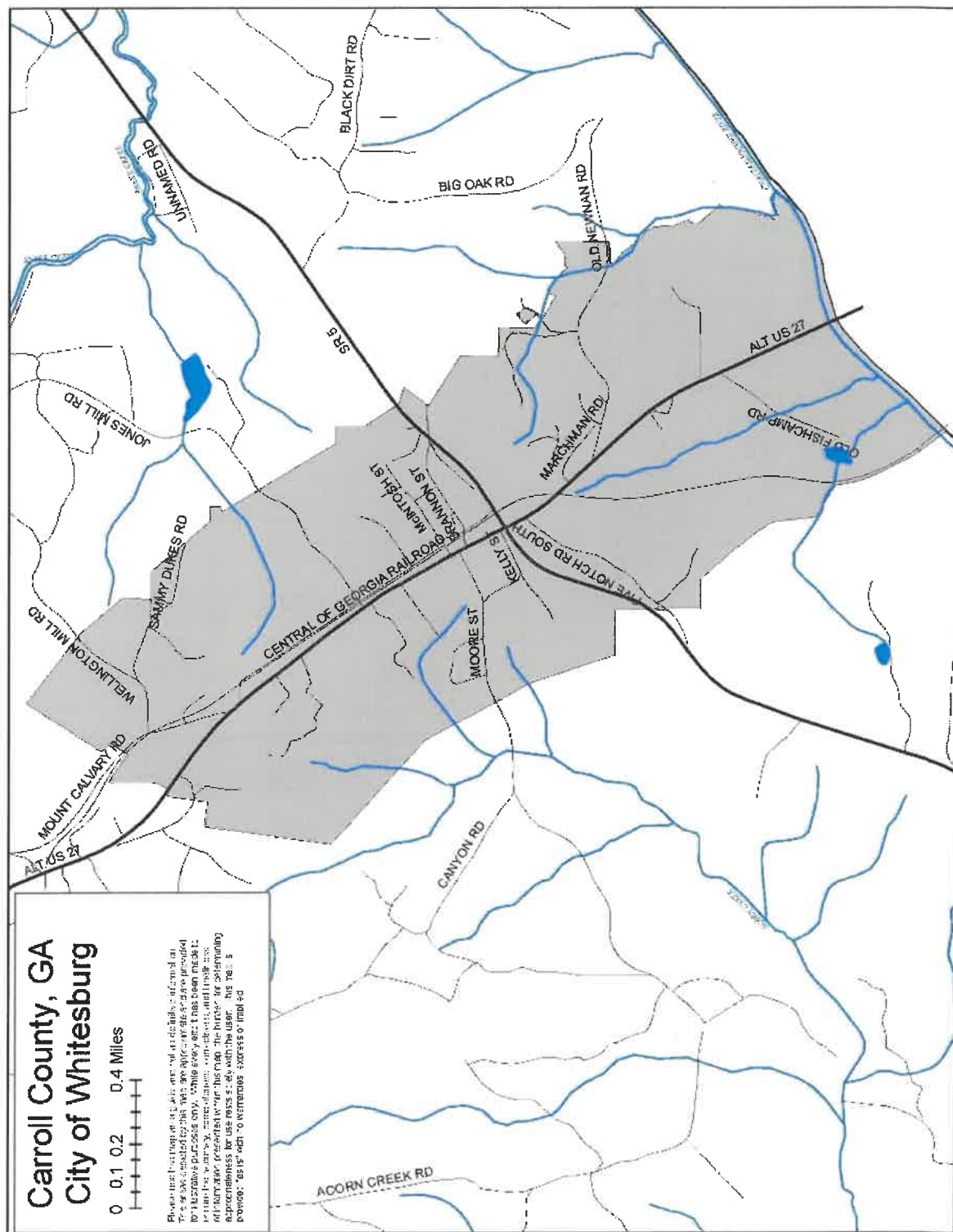
The City of Whitesburg is governed by a Mayor and 4 council members.

3. Public Safety

Whitesburg has a police department, while receiving fire and ambulance service from Carroll County.

4. Land Use and Development

Whitesburg is small in terms of acreage and in population. With Highway 16 (Alternate 27) and Highway 5 intersecting the town, there is considerable traffic, making it vulnerable to a hazardous materials spill. The Chattahoochee River borders the south side of town, putting it at high risk for flooding.



Map 2.15: City of Whitesburg

J. Multi-Jurisdictional Planning and the Incorporation of Existing Planning Mechanisms

In future updates, all of the municipalities in Carroll County will work with the Carroll County Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Community Development to better cross-reference and enhance the plans and programs that are already in place. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee will also use information from the plans, codes and programs listed below in Table 2.7, when drafting the future mitigation strategies.

Carroll County's Hazard Mitigation Plan and Comprehensive Plans are completed in-house by county staff, allowing for better local coordination of planning efforts. Carrollton and Villa Rica have full-time planning staff as well. Many of the other cities utilize the Three Rivers Regional Commission for their land use planning. Through participation in comprehensive and mitigation planning processes, all jurisdictions are encouraged to consider the integration of mitigation strategies into both plans, as well as into their capital improvement plans, economic development plans, local emergency operations plans (LEOP), continuity of operations plans, transportation plans, and storm water management plans if applicable. Another useful tool for the county and city governments for hazard information is the State of Georgia's Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The 2008 Carroll County Comprehensive Plan took into consideration FEMA flood zones and environmental character areas in developing its future land use. Mitigation planning will be further noted in subsequent updates.

The county has traditionally relied on the Carroll County Chamber of Commerce in guiding its economic development, and capital improvements have been funded through a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST). The LEOP is updated annually by the Carroll County Emergency Management Agency. Carroll County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan is currently being drafted.

In 2015, a portion of northern Carroll County fell under the MS4 guidelines, requiring storm water reporting. The area is reflected in Map 2.3.

A summary of the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information can be found in Table 2.7 and 2.8.

Table 2.7: Review of Existing Plans, Reports and Technical Information	
Planning Document	Considered in Developing Mitigation Plan
Comprehensive Plan	Yes, Environmental, Population, Transportation and Land Use Elements
Economic Development Plan	Yes, Economic Reports (Appendix E)
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Continuity of Operations Plan	N/A – county is drafting a COOP
Transportation Plan	Yes, transportation routes (Appendix E)
Storm Water Management Plan	Yes, MS4 area (Map 2.6)
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Currently being drafted by Georgia Forestry. Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment reviewed and included in Appendix.
State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes, hazard information

Table 2.8: Existing Programs, Policies, or Technical Documents

	Bowdon	Bremen	Carrollton	Mount Zion	Roopville	Temple	Villa Rica	Whitesburg	Carroll County
Comprehensive Plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Watershed Management Plans							✓		✓
Regional Development Plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Downtown Redevelopment	✓	✓	✓				✓		
Airport Plans									✓
Long-range Recreation Plans			✓						
Open Space Plans			✓						✓
Building Codes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land Development Codes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zoning Ordinance	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Historic Preservation Ordinance	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Development/ Subdivision Guidelines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Service Delivery Act	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Bowdon	Bremen	Carrollton	Mount Zion	Roopville	Temple	Villa Rica	Whitesburg	Carroll County
Transportation Plans / Safe Streets for All			✓						✓

Chapter III. Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

Update for 2026: Updated planning process, list of disasters, NFIP process and information, river flooding information, and updated statistics for the last 5 years for all hazards. Added further details for Hurricanes Zeta and Helene. Added State Functional Map. Added Extreme Temperatures, Terrorism to Hazards. Added National Risk Index data and maps for Carroll County. Renumbered graphics by hazard.

Update for 2021: Updated list of disasters, data and descriptions. Added details of the Christmas Eve Floods from 2015. Added details for Hurricane Irma. Hazard Risk Analyses developed by Carl Vinson Institute provided by GEMA and incorporated into the assessment. Added general hazard 3A worksheets for each jurisdiction and flooding specific ones for the county, Bowdon, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Temple and Villa Rica. Added Flood Zones Maps for the county, Bowdon, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Temple and Villa Rica. Added information regarding river gauges. Added brief description for Hurricane Zeta. Added the Beaufort Wind Scale to Severe Thunderstorms. Added the Drought Monitor Time Series Graph and the Wildlife Urban Interface Map for wildfires. Added brief description of the SARS-CoV2 event in Pandemic/Epidemic. Added information about new requirement of Emergency Action Plans for Category I Dams.

Update for 2016: Further explanation and updated numbers for the following sections: Hazard Identification Flooding, Assets Exposed to Flooding Hazard, Repetitive Loss Properties, Hazard Profile Flooding, Land Use Flooding (updated Building Code, detailed TPL project on Little Tallapoosa River and new monitoring flood levels at Chattahoochee River in Whitesburg), Hazard Identification Tornado, Enhanced Fujita Scale (replacing Fujita Scale), Hazard Profile Tornado, Land Use and Development Tornado (updated Building Code), Hazard Identification Severe Thunderstorms (added Hail), Hazard Profile Severe Thunderstorms, Land Use Severe Thunderstorms (updated Building Code, added Preparedness section), Hazard Identification and Profile Winter Storms (added Extreme Cold / Wind Chill), Hazard Identification and Profile Drought and Wildfires (added latest data from Georgia Forestry), Land Use Drought (added discussion of green building and best management practices), Earthquakes Profile and Identification, (added Richter scale/map and updated latest numbers for Georgia), Hazard Profile and Identification Pandemic/Epidemic (added livestock, POD information), Hazard Profile and Identification Hazardous Materials (added information about Nuclear spills, removed statement on Methamphetamines as production has shifted to outside Carroll County), and Tropical Cyclones were added as a Hazard.

A. Comparison of State and County Hazards

The Natural and Man-Made Hazards documented in III. follow the hazards listed in the State of Georgia's Hazard Mitigation Plan, except where documented in the following table:

Hazards Identified in 2024 Georgia State Plan	Equivalent Hazards Identified in the 2026 Carroll County Plan	Difference
Inland Flooding	Flooding	Difference in terminology.
Tornadoes	Tornado	
Drought	Drought	
Severe Winter Weather	Winter Storms	
Wind	Severe Thunderstorms	The county views wind as an associated hazard.
Wildfire	Wildfire	
Hurricane Wind	Tropical Cyclones	Difference in terminology.
Severe Weather	Severe Thunderstorms	Difference in terminology.
Dam Failure	Dam Failure	
Extreme Heat	Extreme Temperatures	Difference in terminology.
Seismic Hazards	Earthquake	Difference in terminology.
Coastal Hazards		Due to county's inland location, not viewed as a threat.
Geologic Hazards		County does not view as a threat.
Infectious Disease	Pandemics/Epidemics	Difference in terminology.
Cybersecurity Attack	Terrorism	Referenced
Active Shooter	Terrorism	Referenced as Mass Casualty
Radiological Release	Hazardous Materials Spills	Referenced
Hazardous Materials Release	Hazardous Materials Spills	
Infrastructure Failure		County views this as a growing concern.

B. Federal and Local Declared Disasters

Carroll County has been federally declared for many types of disasters over the years, including hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and winter storms. Locally, it has been declared for droughts.

Here is a list of the declarations:

Georgia Hurricane Zeta (DR-4579)

Incident period: October 29, 2020

Major Disaster Declaration declared on January 12, 2021

Georgia Hurricane Irma (DR-4338)

Incident period: September 7, 2017 to September 20, 2017

Major Disaster Declaration declared on September 15, 2017

Georgia Severe Storms and Flooding (DR-4259)

Incident period: December 22, 2015 to January 13, 2016

Major Disaster Declaration declared on February 26, 2016

Georgia Severe Winter Storm (DR-4165)

Incident period: February 10, 2014 to February 15, 2014

Major Disaster Declaration declared on March 06, 2014

Carroll County, Georgia Drought

Incident period: April, 2013

Local Declared State of Emergency

Georgia Severe Storms and Flooding (DR-1858)

Incident period: September 18, 2009 to October 08, 2009

Major Disaster Declaration declared on September 24, 2009

Georgia Severe Storms and Flooding (DR-1761)

Incident period: May 11, 2008 to May 12, 2008

Major Disaster Declaration declared on May 23, 2008

Georgia Hurricane Ivan (DR-1554)

Incident period: September 14, 2004 to October 30, 2004

Major Disaster Declaration declared on September 18, 2004

Carroll County, Georgia Drought

Incident period: August, 2000

Local Declared State of Emergency (funding received from State of Georgia)

Georgia Tornadoes (DR-1315)

Incident period: February 14, 2000

Major Disaster Declaration declared on February 15, 2000

Georgia Winter Storm (DR-1311)

Incident period: January 22, 2000 to February 01, 2000

Major Disaster Declaration declared on January 28, 2000

Georgia Hurricane Floyd (EM-3144)

Incident period: September 14, 1999 to September 17, 1999

Emergency Declaration declared on September 14, 1999

Georgia Severe Storms and Tornadoes (DR-1271)

Incident period: April 15, 1999

Major Disaster Declaration declared on April 20, 1999

Georgia Severe Storms, Tornadoes and Flooding (DR-1209)

Incident period: February 14, 1998 to May 11, 1998

Major Disaster Declaration declared on March 11, 1998

Georgia Hurricane Opal (DR-1071)

Incident period: October 04, 1995 to October 05, 1995

Major Disaster Declaration declared on October 10, 1995

Georgia Heavy Rains, Tornadoes, Flooding, High Winds (DR-1042)

Incident period: October 01, 1994 to November 16, 1994

Major Disaster Declaration declared on October 19, 1994

Georgia Tornadoes, Flooding, Heavy Rain, Tropical Storm Alberto (DR-1033)

Incident period: July 03, 1994 to July 25, 1994

Major Disaster Declaration declared on July 07, 1994

Georgia Severe Storm, Tornadoes, Flooding (DR-1020)

Incident period: March 27, 1994 to April 10, 1994

Major Disaster Declaration declared on March 31, 1994

Georgia Severe Snowfall, Winter Storm (EM-3097)

Incident period: March 13, 1993 to March 17, 1993

Emergency Declaration declared on March 15, 1993

Georgia Tornadoes, High Winds, Heavy Rain (DR-980)

Incident period: February 21, 1993 to February 22, 1993

Major Disaster Declaration declared on March 04, 1993

Georgia Heavy Rain, High Winds, Tornadoes (DR-969)

Incident period: November 22, 1992 to December 07, 1992

Major Disaster Declaration declared on December 01, 1992

Georgia Flooding, Severe Storm (DR-897)

Incident period: March 01, 1991 to March 21, 1991

Major Disaster Declaration declared on March 15, 1991

Georgia Flooding, Severe Storm (DR-880)

Incident period: October 11, 1990 to October 29, 1990

Major Disaster Declaration declared on October 19, 1990

Georgia Flooding, Severe Storm, Tornado (DR-857)

Incident period: February 10, 1990 to February 24, 1990

Major Disaster Declaration declared on February 23, 1990

C. Natural Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Summary

The Natural Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Summary was put together using the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook. This process was described in more detail in a Chapter I. E. The committee assessed hazards based on impacts and vulnerability. With impact, it is the effect of the hazard on the community and its assets, whereas vulnerability looks at how exposed or susceptible the asset is to damage.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee collected data related to all-natural hazards which have historically affected the county. The types of events determined to have a significant impact included floods, tornadoes, thunderstorm winds and lightning, tropical cyclones, winter storms, drought and wildfires, earthquakes, pandemics and epidemics and extreme temperatures. Additionally man-made hazards such as dam failure, hazardous materials spills, and terrorism were included in the plan. Floods are generally more localized in their impacts, whereas the rest of the hazards threaten the entire community. Since the last adopted plan in 2021, the county has added extreme temperatures and terrorism as a hazard group. The hazards are broken down by frequency and extent in the table below and further describe the potential impact on each jurisdiction. Vulnerability describes the exposure of assets to the hazard. Most of the county is considered low risk with low annual loss according to the National Risk Index in 3. E, except for census tracts in Carrollton and Villa Rica, which have moderate risk with moderate annual loss.

Valuations were provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors Office and the Carroll County Emergency Management Agency. For the categories Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Residential, the loss values are taken from the assessed values for that district. These values do not include personal property. Critical Facilities loss values were taken from the GMIS table used in the 2026 plan that was updated by the county staff, reflecting increased values as well as a number of capital investments in buildings and equipment. Assessed values do not equal fair market values, so these are just estimates and not actual replacement costs.

Table 3.0: Overall Likelihood and Extent of Hazards for the County	
Dam Failure	
Frequency	Low
Severity	Moderate
Probability	Low
Drought	
Frequency	Medium
Severity	Moderate
Probability	Medium
Earthquake	
Frequency	Very Low
Severity	Low
Probability	Very Low
Extreme Temperatures	
Frequency	Low
Severity	Moderate
Probability	Low
Flooding	
Frequency	High
Severity	Extensive
Probability	High
Hazardous Materials Incident	
Frequency	Medium
Severity	Moderate
Probability	Medium
Pandemic and Epidemic	
Frequency	Medium
Severity	High
Probability	Medium
Severe Thunderstorm (includes Hail, Wind and Lightning)	
Frequency	High
Severity	High
Probability	High
Terrorism (including Cyber Event, Mass Casualty)	
Frequency	Low
Severity	Moderate
Probability	Low
Tornado	
Frequency	Medium
Severity	High
Probability	Medium
Tropical Cyclone	
Frequency	Low
Severity	Moderate
Probability	Low

Wildfire	
Frequency	Medium
Severity	Moderate
Probability	Low
Winter Storms	
Frequency	Medium
Severity	High
Probability	Medium

Table 3.1: Overall Likelihood and Extent of Hazards for Municipalities									
Hazard		Bowdon	Bremen	Carrollton	Mount Zion	Roopville	Temple	Villa Rica	Whitesburg
Dam Failure	Frequency	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
	Severity	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate
	Probability	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
Drought	Frequency	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Severity	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Probability	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Earthquake	Frequency	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
	Severity	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Probability	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Extreme Temperatures	Frequency	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Severity	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Probability	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Flooding	Frequency	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low	High	High	Low
	Severity	Moderate	Moderate	Extensive	Moderate	Low	Extensive	Extensive	Moderate
	Probability	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low	High	High	Low

Hazard		Bowdon	Bremen	Carrollton	Mount Zion	Roopville	Temple	Villa Rica	Whitesburg
Hazmat Release	Frequency	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
	Severity	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Probability	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
Pandemics and Epidemics	Frequency	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Severity	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
	Probability	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Severe Thunderstorms (Hail, Wind, and Lightning)	Frequency	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
	Severity	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
	Probability	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Terrorism	Frequency	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Severity	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Probability	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Tornado	Frequency	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Severity	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
	Probability	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Hazard		Bowdon	Bremen	Carrollton	Mount Zion	Roopville	Temple	Villa Rica	Whitesburg
Tropical Cyclone	Frequency	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Severity	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Probability	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Wildfire	Frequency	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Severity	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Probability	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Winter Storms	Frequency	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Severity	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
	Probability	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Key for Table 3.0 and 3.1 – Vulnerability Assessment Frequency and Probability Definitions

VL	=	Very low risk/occurrence
L	=	Low risk; little damage potential (for example, minor damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction)
M	=	Medium risk; moderate damage potential (for example, causing partial damage to 5-15% of the jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence)
H	=	High risk; significant risk/major damage potential (for example, destructive, damage to more than 15% of the jurisdiction, regular occurrence)
EX	=	Extensive risk/probability/impact

Key for Table 3.0 and 3.1 – Vulnerability Assessment Severity Definitions

Hazards	Low	Mod	High	Ext.
Tropical Cyclonic Events	<i>(See Wind & Inland Flooding)</i>			
Wind – Wind Speed	38 MPH	39–50 MPH	50-73 MPH	73–91 MPH
Severe Weather	<i>(See Wind & Inland Flooding)</i>			
Tornado - Magnitude	< F3	F3	F4	F5
Inland Flooding - Water depth	3" or less	3 – 8"	8-12"	12"+
Severe Winter Storms – Ice/ Sleet	½" or less	½ – 4"	4-7"	7"+
Severe Winter Storms - Snow	1" or less	1-6"	6-12"	12"+
Drought – Duration	1 year	1 – 2 years	2-5 years	5+ years
Wildfire - # of Acres	<50	50-110	110-200	200+
Earthquake - Magnitude	1-2	3	4	5+
Pandemics	Cluster: Few cases	Outbreak: More cases linked Epi (person, place, time)	Multiple Outbreaks (small scale)	Epidemic (large scale)
Hazardous Materials Incidents				
Fixed	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-10+
Transportation	0-1	2-3	4-5	6+

1. Flooding

a. Hazard Identification

One of the costliest of natural disasters, flooding occurs from the overflow of rivers and streams due to severe storms or torrential rains and also as a secondary effect of a tropical storm or hurricane. Different variables impact flooding: topography, ground saturation, previous rainfall, soil types, drainage, basin size, drainage patterns of streams and vegetative cover. Georgia's red clay contributes to the problem of flooding in the Piedmont area of the state.

Flooding may occur slowly or become a flash flood, such as in the case of dam failure. The potential failure of a dam may result in people living downstream being in imminent danger from flooding. Weathering, mechanical changes and chemical agents can impact a dam, and reservoir sedimentation can significantly reduce flood control capability.

This section was updated utilizing historical data from the National Weather Service, National Climatic Data Center, Georgia Department of Natural Resources and other published reports. 3A Worksheets related to flooding were completed for the following jurisdictions: Carroll County, Cities of Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Temple, and Villa Rica. Bremen, Whitesburg and Roopville do not have any flood zones within their city limits.

b. National Flood Insurance Program

Carroll County and the jurisdictions within participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), joining in 2007, and continue to participate in good standing.

Table 3.1.1: NFIP Information for Carroll County and its municipalities			
Number	Jurisdiction	Initial FIRM Date	Current Map Date
# 130464	CARROLL COUNTY	12/15/1990	08/15/2019
# 130208	CARROLLTON	04/03/1978	09/19/2007
# 130335	BREMEN	08/01/1986	09/26/2008
# 130244	BOWDON	06/17/1986	09/19/2007
# 130286	MOUNT ZION	09/01/1987	09/19/2007
# 130287	ROOPVILLE	09/19/2007	NSFHA
# 130288	TEMPLE	09/18/1987	09/19/2007
# 130289	VILLA RICA	09/1/1986	08/15/2019
# 130503	WHITESBURG	09/19/2007	04/19/2017

Carroll County has adopted a Flood Plain Ordinance as well as a Watershed Protection Overlay that establishes a riparian buffer along its major waterways.

The NFIP strategy for the county and its cities is for each jurisdiction to promote the NFIP to existing residents in the flood zone. The county maintains the latest flood zone information and FIRM data from FEMA and has a FEMA flood plain administrator (FPA), who also serves as GIS manager, on staff who checks building permits for the county and cities to encourage any new structures to be built outside of the flood zone. The FPA meets with permit applicants when complaints arise about being in a Special Flood Hazard Area, making property owners aware of NFIP through printed materials. The combined strategy of insuring and mitigating existing structures and preventing future losses has been successful. The FPA is working to renew the Flood Plain Manager certification.

One barrier to an effective program has been no established Base Flood Elevation. The number of existing policies and claims is unknown. There are 4,348 parcels that make up this 41.7 square miles in the flood plain with roughly half (2,934 parcels) having structures on the parcel. In addition to FEMA Maps, the FPA uses Georgia DNR Flood Mapper and in-house GIS. There are no outstanding complaints or violations. No community assistance visit has been scheduled. Any damaged structures are identified through visual inspections.

The Town of Roopville is a Non-Special Flood Hazard Area, described as a property not at immediate risk for overflowing rivers or heavy rains. The town still participates in the NFIP.

Carroll County meets but does not exceed the compliance of the NFIP. It does not currently participate in the Community Rating system. The county's FIRM maps are digital. Floodplain development regulations exceed state minimum in that it is 1 foot above finished floor elevation. All building applications are reviewed by the FPA.

c. Repetitive Loss Projects

Carroll County has several potential repetitive loss areas. Evaluating and prioritizing these properties could result in elimination of qualified properties from their current locations in the flood plain. This program can reduce the flood insurance burden and add green space to the county.

Fifteen residential properties have been purchased through the Repetitive Loss Program. The City of Carrollton is the only jurisdiction to have purchased repetitive loss properties, identifying a group of homes on Valley Circle that experienced prior flooding loss that benefitted from acquisition.



Figure 3.1.1: Repetitive Loss Properties Acquired (*Georgia Emergency Management Agency/Federal Emergency Management Agency*)

Carroll County is developing a proactive program to evaluate and prioritize homes in the county that should be bought, demolished and retained as green space because of frequent flooding. As detailed below in *Assets Exposed to Flooding*, there are a considerable number of structures in the special flood hazard areas. There are approximately 15 residential repetitive loss properties in the county. These are mapped in the *Severe Repetitive Loss Properties* below. Additionally, the *Repetitive Flood Areas Map* shows where roads cross culverts at streams that routinely flood, leading to potential damages.

Carroll County will continue participating in NFIP, with diligence in progressing in achieving its mitigation strategies, such as acquisition, zoning and code enforcement. As the Carroll County and the cities implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP, they also administer and oversee the process of substantial improvement (SI)/substantial damage (SD) regulations post disaster. Assessment of damages after a disaster helps in community resiliency and future mitigation strategies. Implementing existing guidelines and local regulations such as building codes, zoning ordinances, and disaster management plans continues to help these communities recover from natural disasters. These SI/SD regulations are administered by :

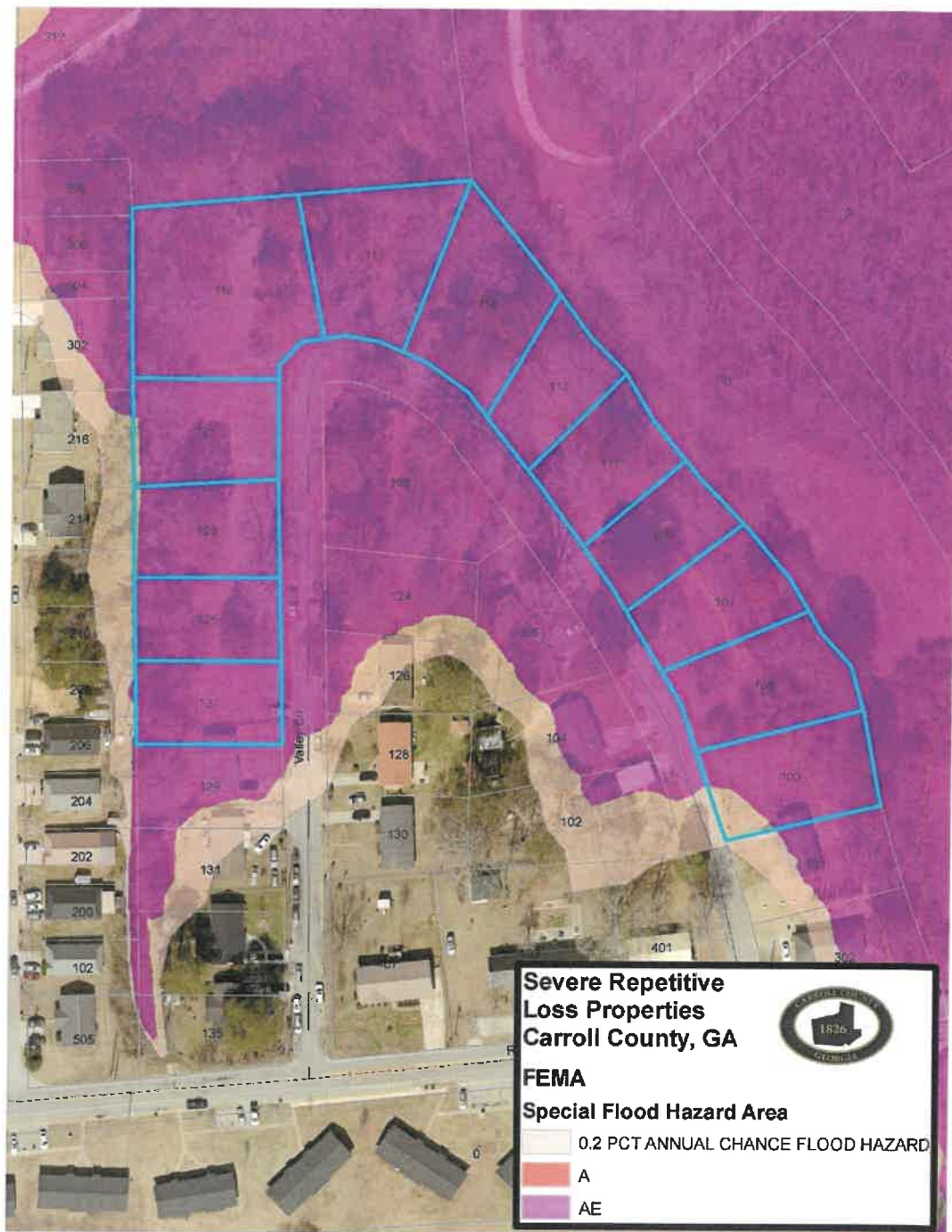
- Performing damage assessments after each hazard event; informing property owners of how to apply for permits for repairs and determining if the damage that has occurred qualifies as substantial damage.
- Reviewing permit applications for buildings located within the special flood hazard area to determine if the work being requested constitutes SI or SD repairs, and ensuring all requirements are addressed.

- Conduct field inspections during construction to ensure it complies with issued permits and work with owners to correct any violations found.
- Retain all FIRMs and maintain all SFHA permits. Both are accessible by the general public.
- Coordinate with property owners and insurance adjusters on all NFIP flood insurance claims and Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage.

Assessment of substantial damage after a disaster helps in resilience and mitigation strategies. Implementing existing guidelines and local regulations such as building codes, zoning ordinances, and disaster management plans has helped recover from natural disasters' aftermath. Documentation and Reporting: Prepare detailed documentation of the damage assessment, cost estimation, and calculations. This documentation will be essential for official determinations, insurance claims, or assistance applications.

Carroll County and the cities have utilized various funds, including local and Hazard Mitigation funding, to mitigate potential flood damage. This includes improvements to drainage systems and storm sewer systems. Historical records and recommendations from the engineering service are reviewed and used to mitigate potential issues before they arise. Maintenance of city storm drainage systems is included in the regular schedule for each city's Public Works department, and the county frequently maintains its Category 1 dams as well as making sure culverts are clear of debris that could impede water flow in these systems.

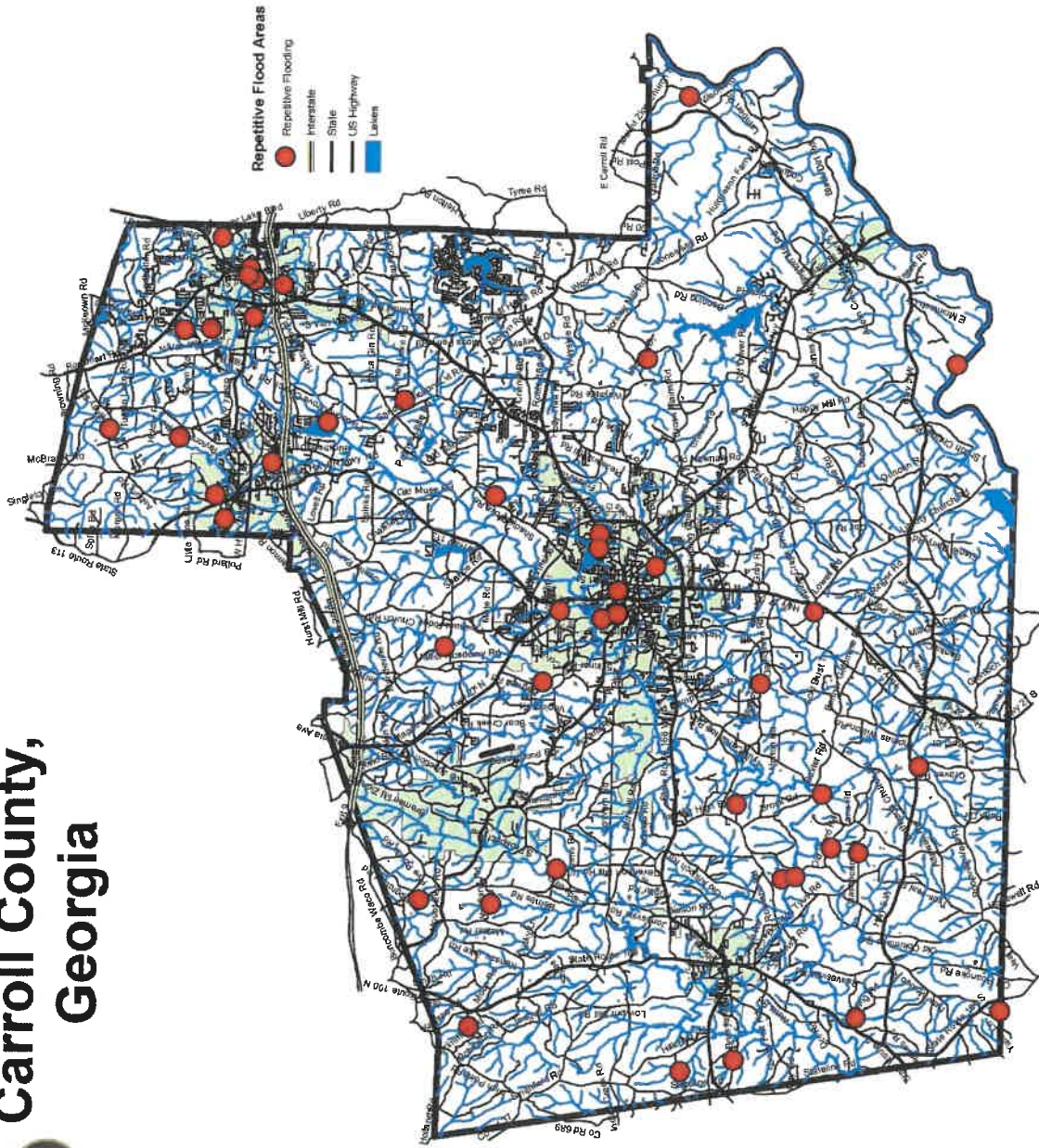
Table 3.1.2: Severe Repetitive Loss Properties			
Address	Sale Date	Grantee/Owner	Demolition Date
127 Valley Cir	04/28/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/28/2011
125 Valley Cir	11/19/2010	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/18/2011
123 Valley Cir	2/14/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/18/2011
121 Valley Cir	4/22/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/28/2011
119 Valley Cir	6/8/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/18/2011
117 Valley Cir	1/19/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/18/2011
115 Valley Cir	12/29/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	7/30/2013
113 Valley Cir	3/16/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/18/2011
111 Valley Cir	12/29/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	Vacant
109 Valley Cir	1/14/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/18/2011
107 Valley Cir	5/5/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/28/2011
105 Valley Cir	1/28/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/18/2011
103 Valley Cir	2/14/2011	Carrollton Mayor and Council	11/18/2011
108 Valley Cir	4/3/2012	Carrollton Mayor and Council	7/3/2013
124 Valley Cir	9/22/2015	Carrollton Mayor and Council	5/18/2020
Avalon Dr	11/1/2013	Carrollton Mayor and Council	Open Space
307 Avalon Dr	11/1/2013	Carrollton Mayor and Council	Open Space



Map 3.1.1: Severe Repetitive Loss Properties



Carroll County, Georgia



Map 3.1.2: Repetitive Flood Areas (Carroll County GIS)

d. Hazard Profile

There are 31 significant flooding and flash flooding events on record at the National Climatic Data Center for Carroll County since 1996, resulting in over \$26 million in property damage. The most significant flood occurred on September 21, 2009 and was described as a 500-year flood event. The 2009 flood received a Federal Declaration (DR-1858) and resulted in approximately \$22,950,000 in damage throughout Carroll County and its municipalities and one fatality.

In terms of government assistance, the county and municipalities received the following amounts from FEMA to help repair and rebuild after the floods.

Table 3.1.3: Amounts Received from 2009 Floods

Jurisdiction	Amount
Carroll County	\$3,505,134.28
Carrollton	\$556,308.11
Temple	\$49,415.16
Villa Rica	\$158,926.50
Water Authority	\$681,631.90
Board of Education	\$36,134.43
	\$4,987,550.38

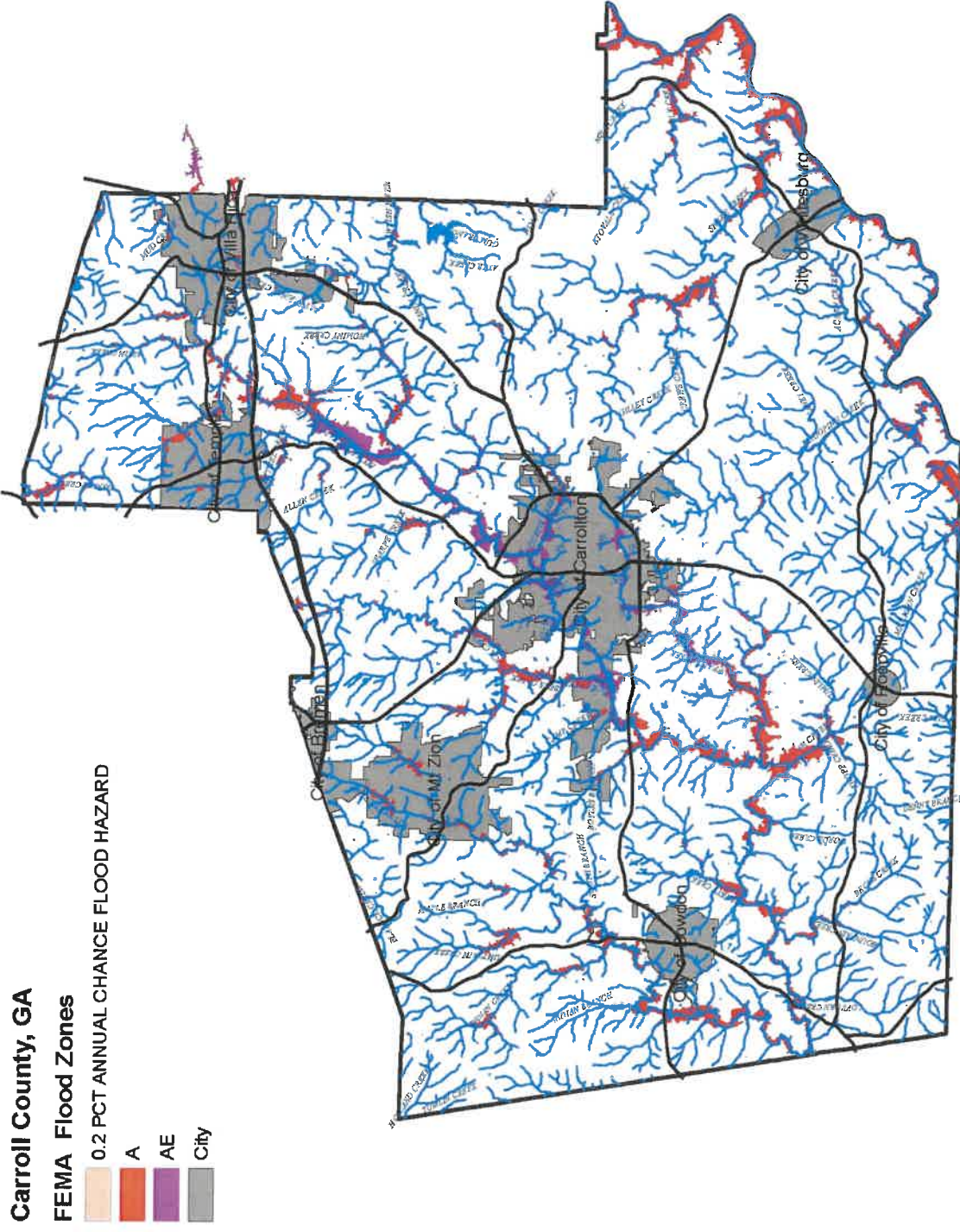
Georgia Emergency Management Agency

In the 2009 Flood, the county's reservoir dam on Snake Creek performed as designed with only minor damage to the left spillway, which has since been repaired. Protective construction techniques of dams may assist in mitigating such a hazard.

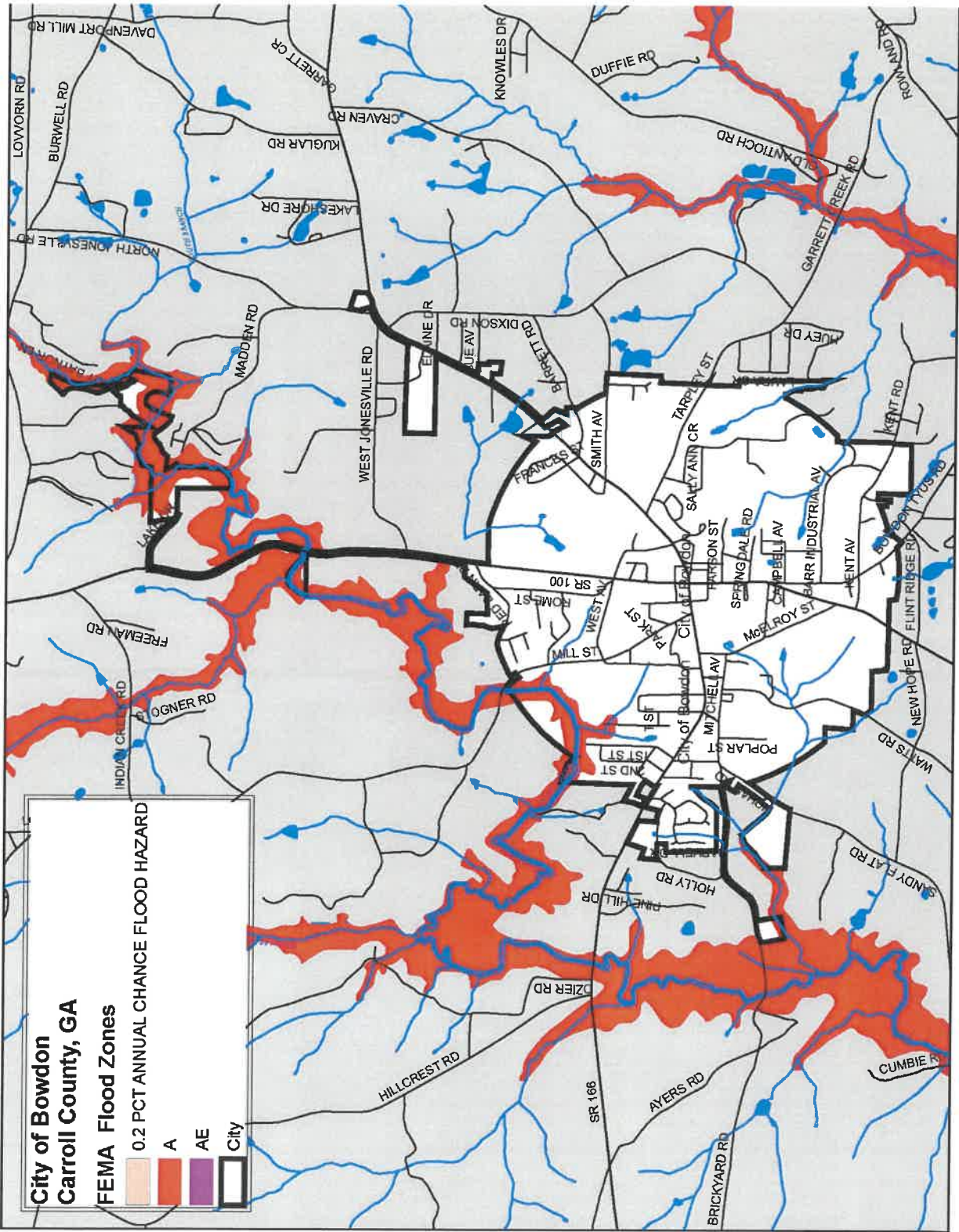
In 2015, Carroll experienced another flooding event on Christmas Eve that shut down numerous county roads, causing significant damage to several of them. This Christmas Eve Floods received a federal declaration (DR-4259), resulting in \$20 million public assistance grants being obligated to the state.

Historically, there is an 89% chance that a flood will occur in Carroll County each year. Since 1996, there have been 22 flash flood events and 9 flooding events in the Storm Events Database. 197 Heavy Rain events were reported in the database since 2001 contributing to flooding. Localized flooding is commonplace in Carroll County. This is mainly due to flash flooding from storm runoff, causing a rise in creeks over roadways. Typically, these streams recede without the need for significant repairs. As Table 3.1: Overall Likelihood and Extent of Hazards for Municipalities depicts, there is a medium to high probability of a flood occurring each year in all jurisdictions except for Roopville and Whitesburg.

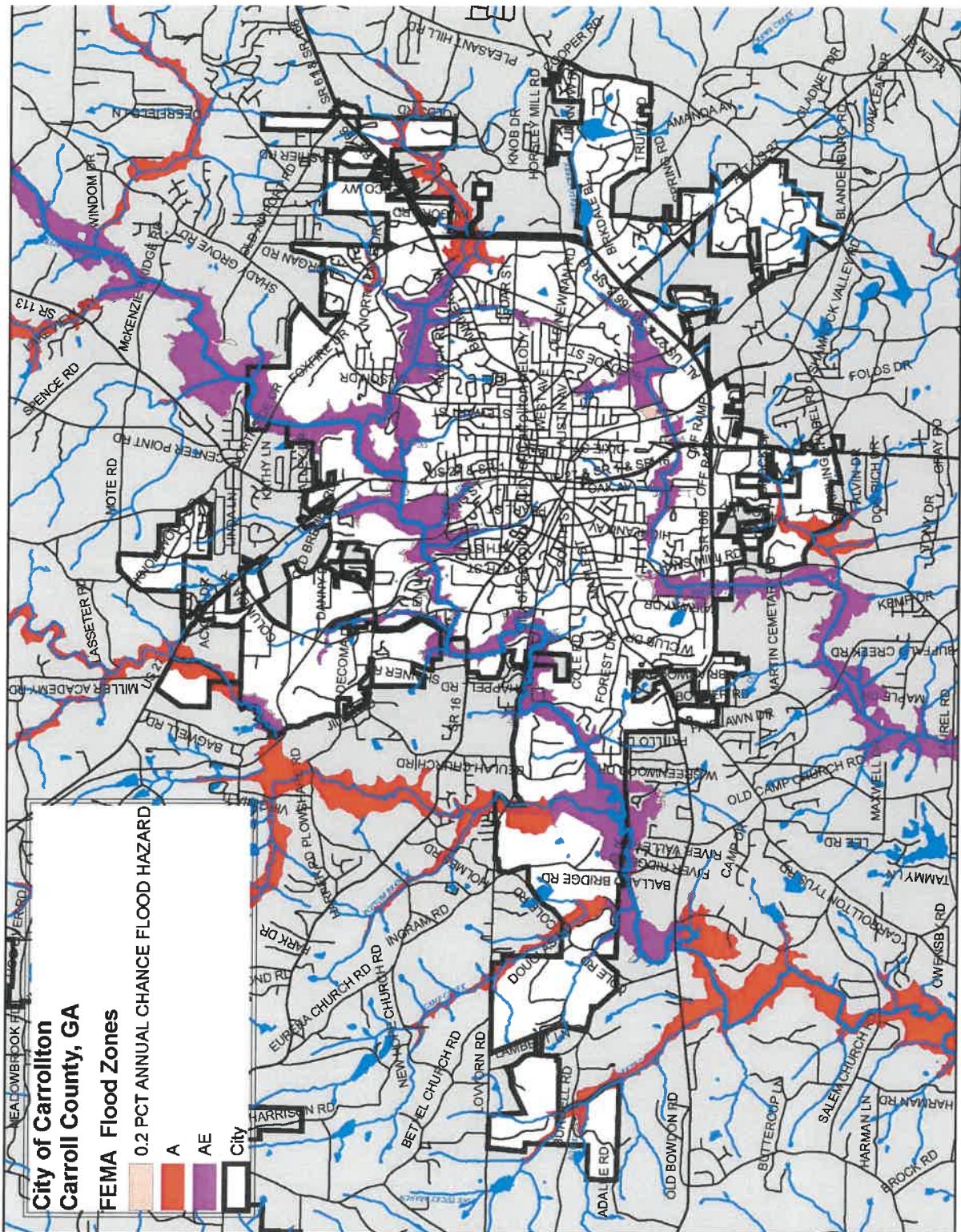
Carroll County's FEMA Flood Zones are depicted in Map 3.1.3. Flood Zone Maps for the cities of Bowdon, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Temple and Villa Rica follow. The cities of Bremen (Carroll County portion, Whitesburg and Roopville do not contain any flood zones.



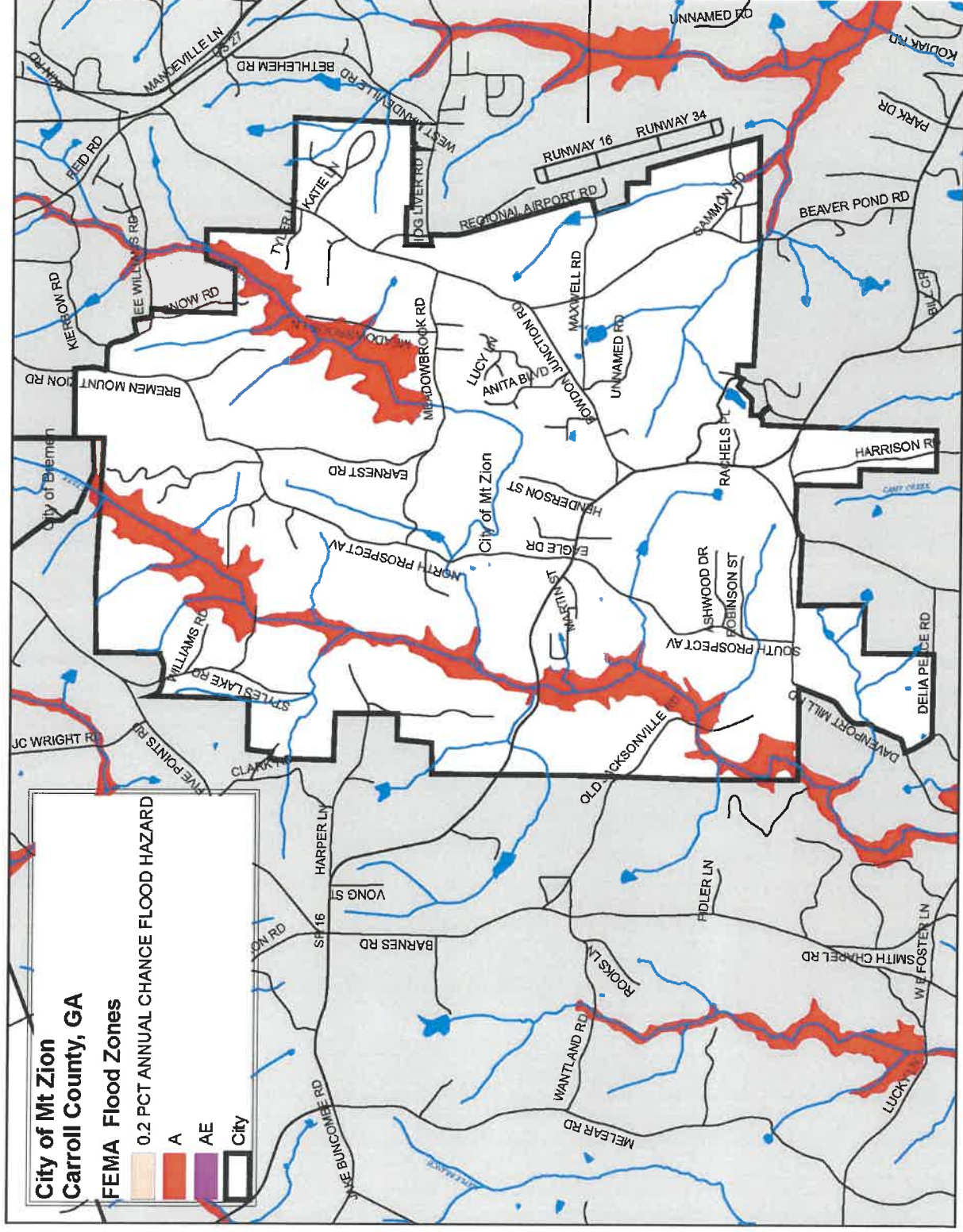
Map 3.1.3: FEMA Flood Zones (Carroll County GIS)



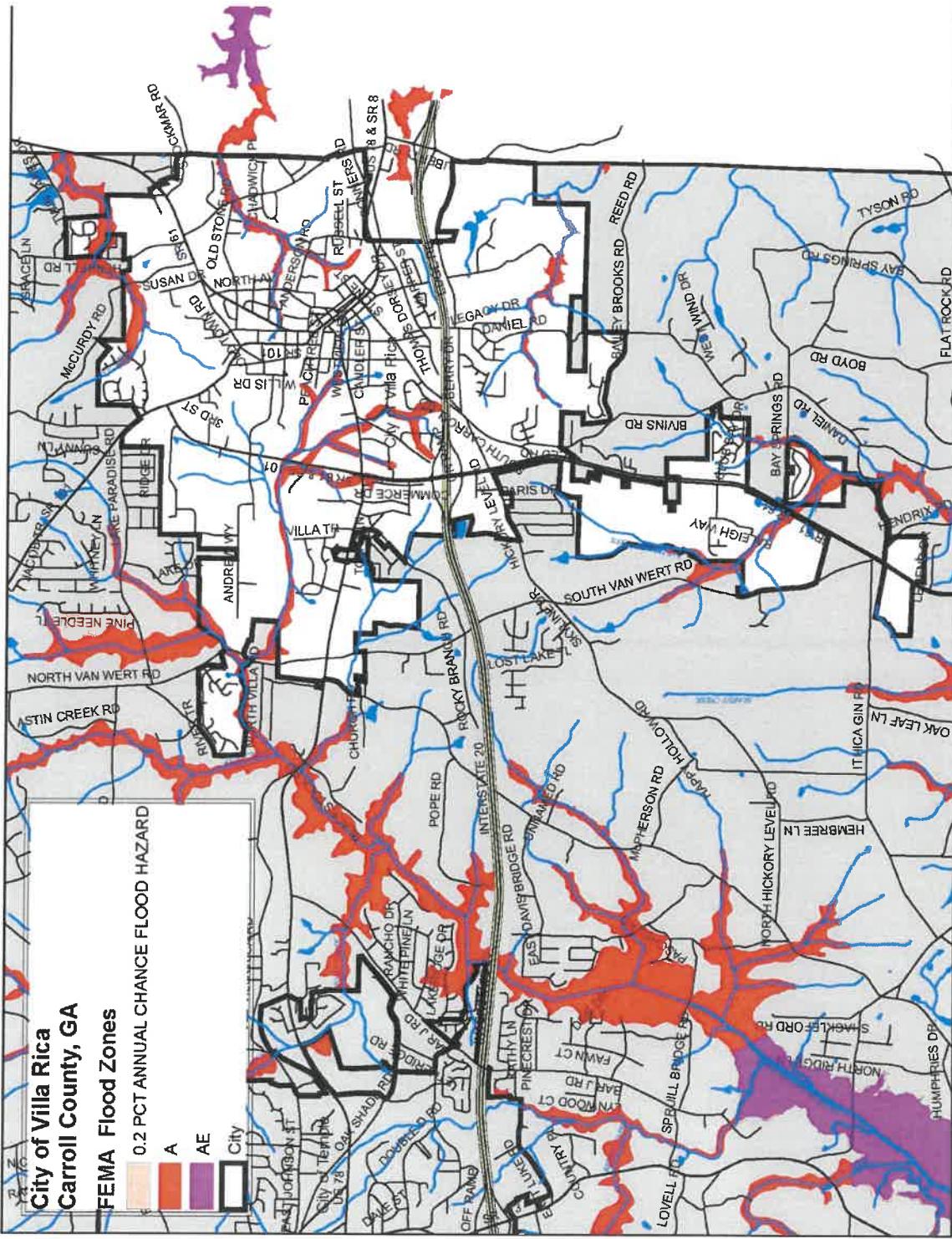
Map 3.1.4: FEMA Flood Zones – City of Bowdon



Map 3.1.5: FEMA Flood Zones – City of Carrollton



Map 3.1.6: FEMA Flood Zones – City of Mount Zion



Map 3.1.8: FEMA Flood Zones – City of Villa Rica

e. Assets Exposed to Hazard

There are many assets within Carroll County which are exposed to flooding hazards. There are 100 bridges, 44 culverts, and 104 dams that were determined to be critical to Carroll County. For more information on Dams, please see III. D. 2.

Of the 504 square miles that make up Carroll County, approximately 41.7 square miles lie within special flood hazard areas. 4,348 parcels make up this 41.7 square miles with roughly half (2,934 parcels) having structures on the parcel. Only 880 structures within the special flood area are part of platted subdivision communities. Almost all structures in the special flood area are contained to the banks of the major streams and rivers in the County, most notably along the Little Tallapoosa River and its reservoir Lake Buckhorn. This data was obtained from overlaying the 2024 County parcel data with the 2007 FEMA FIRM data effective September 19, 2007.

Table 3.1.3 Areas of Concern for Localized Flooding

Wiley Wilson Road – Carroll County – south of Bowdon
Brickyard Road (east of bridge) – Carroll County – west of Bowdon
Laurel Road – Carroll County, south of Carrollton
Old Five Notch Road – Carroll county, east of Whitesburg
Yates Lane – Carroll County, south of Bowdon
Craven-Roopville Road – Carroll County, west of Roopville
Horsley Drive – Carroll County, east of Carrollton
Bagwell Road – Carroll County, northwest of Carrollton
J.C. Daniel Road – Carroll County, north of Carrollton
Holder Road (at creek) – Carroll County, east of Temple
Little Joe Road – Carroll County, west of Bowdon
Martin Road – Carroll County, north east of Carrollton
Grimmett Road – Carroll County, west of Mount Zion
Tanyard Road (at creek) – City of Villa Rica
Carrollton Tyus Road (at 3 bridges) – Carroll County, east of Bowdon
Denny Road off Hubbard Springs Rd (at creek) – north of Roopville
Wantland Road – Carroll County, west of Mount Zion
Campground Road (at creek) – Carroll County, northwest of Mt. Zion

Davenport Mill Road (at creek near Caldwell Road) – Carroll County, south of Mount Zion

McIntosh Reserve – Carroll County, west of Whitesburg

Victory Church Road at Victory Dashboard – Carroll County, east of Bowdon

Dashboard Road

Rocky Branch Road (across from car wash) – City of Villa Rica

Lake Drive (past Luther Circle) – Carroll County, west of Villa Rica

Old Bremen Road, Carroll County, north of Carrollton

Valley Circle – City of Carrollton

Bankhead Highway (at bridge) – City of Carrollton

West View Drive – City of Villa Rica

Kansas and Agnes Streets at Lake Buckhorn – Carroll County – southeast of Temple

Shadow Lake Drive – Carroll County, north of Carrollton

Molete Street – City of Carrollton

Strickland and Blandenburg Roads – City of Carrollton

Rome Street at John Wesley Plaza – City of Carrollton

Candler Street – City of Villa Rica

Punkintown Road at Old Stone Road – City of Villa Rica

Amberwood Lane – City of Villa Rica

Rainey Road – Carroll County, north of Temple

Villa Rosa Road – City of Temple

Rome Street – City of Temple

Old Bremen Road – City of Temple

Holliday Overlook – Carroll County, north of Villa Rica

Bankhead at South Dogwood – City of Villa Rica

Almon Rd at Lake Carroll Blvd – City of Carrollton

Old Word Rd and Harman Ln were noted to experience minor flooding in May, 2025, despite previous upgrades to the culverts.

Carroll County Public Works, Carroll County Emergency Management Agency

f. Estimate of Potential Losses

Complete losses of those properties located within flood zones which make up approximately 13 percent (or 66 square miles) of Carroll County could result in \$1.6B in damages (assuming 100% loss).

Table 3.1.4: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Flooding

Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$749,246,255	\$561,934,691	\$374,623,128	\$187,311,564
Commercial	\$30,367,878	\$22,775,908	\$15,183,939	\$7,591,969
Industrial	\$369,161,465	\$276,871,099	\$184,580,733	\$92,290,366
Agricultural	\$380,573,785	\$285,430,339	\$190,286,893	\$95,143,446
Critical Facilities	\$95,666,860	\$71,750,145	\$47,833,430	\$23,916,715
<i>Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency</i>				

g. Land Use and Development Trends

Carroll County is making significant efforts to reduce building in flood hazard districts. Carroll County has adopted the 2018 Building Code with the 2023 amendments and has a flood plain manager who checks properties who are in the FEMA Flood Plain when a permit is requested.

Additionally, Carroll County Community Development reviews Erosion Sedimentation Plans and issues Land Disturbance Permits. Inspectors monitor the sites to ensure that sedimentation does not get into streams, potentially making flood conditions worse.

On the public side, the county has benefitted from mitigation efforts of the past by upsizing its culvert pipes whenever repairs are needed. This proved fortunate during a recent flood event in December, 2015, when Public Works Director Charles Pope noted on WLBB's Community Voice Program (12/28/2015) that the "Reason we didn't have as much damage this time is because of the 84 road projects we had in the '09 storms where we upgraded all of our storm [culvert] pipes." The county would have had more damage with that flooding event had it not been for those previous mitigation efforts.

These actions and a slower paced population growth have helped steady the county's vulnerability to flooding, which remains high, as it does for Carrollton, Temple and Villa Rica.

Two projects that have benefited the county indirectly in addressing the county's flooding hazard:

1. Trust for Public Land Pilot Study

Carroll County participated in a Trust for Public Lands Pilot Study in 2002 that looked at the effects of land use on water quality in the Upper Little Tallapoosa Watershed. As a result of that study, the county passed a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax that allocated \$20 million for green space acquisitions and development. Two passive use parks, one on the Little Tallapoosa River and another on the Chattahoochee River were purchased as a result.

The study also recommended increased monitoring and oversight of development in the watershed to ensure that erosion control best management practices were being enforced. The county obtained funds under an Environmental Protection Division 319 Grant to hire another enforcement officer. As indicated above, sedimentation buildup can diminish a reservoir's flood control capability. Stopping sedimentation before it enters a stream is an important preventative action.

2. Monitoring River Flooding

River monitoring flood gauges are located on the Little Tallapoosa River at Carrollton and Bowdon, on the Chattahoochee River at Whitesburg, and on the Snake Creek River, above and below the dam. There are no known gauges in Bremen, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple or Villa Rica.

a. Chattahoochee River

The National Weather Service in conjunction with the Southeast River Forecast Center have adjusted flood stage levels for the Chattahoochee River at Whitesburg and will issue warnings accordingly to promote public safety and welfare. The following critical threshold levels were changed as of August 6, 2014 for the Chattahoochee River at Whitesburg (WHTG1):

Bankfull/Action Stage	15 feet
Flood Stage/Minor Flood	17 feet
Moderate flood Stage	21 feet
Major Flood Stage	26 feet

This allows public safety officials to have a better opportunity to respond in a flooding situation. Below is an example of the monitoring station's recorded values.

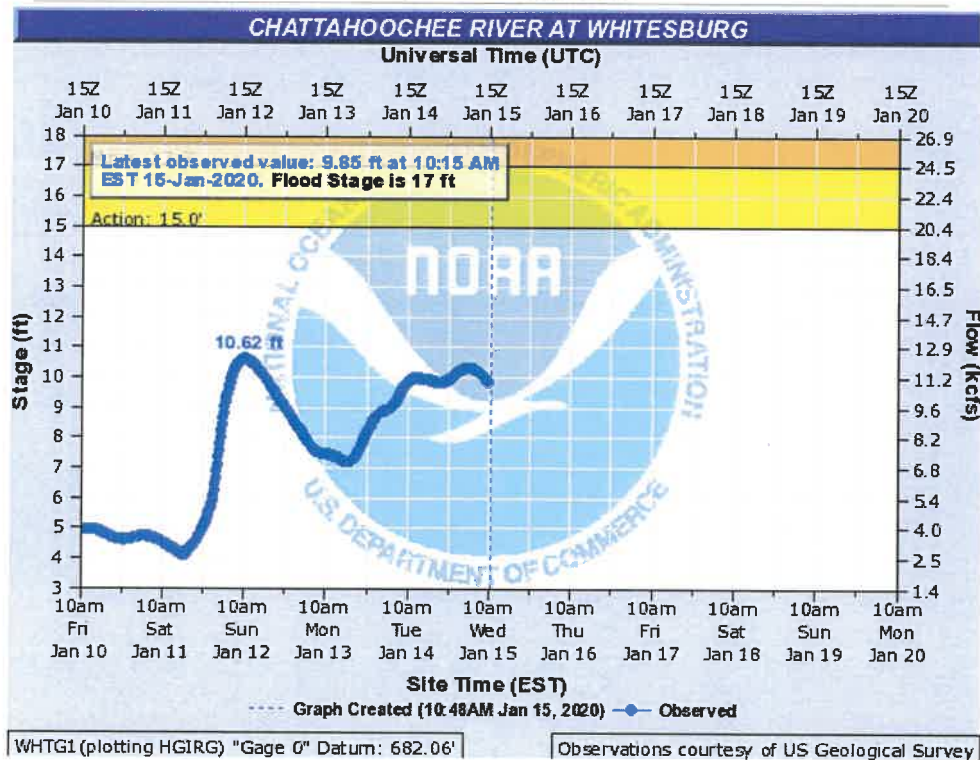
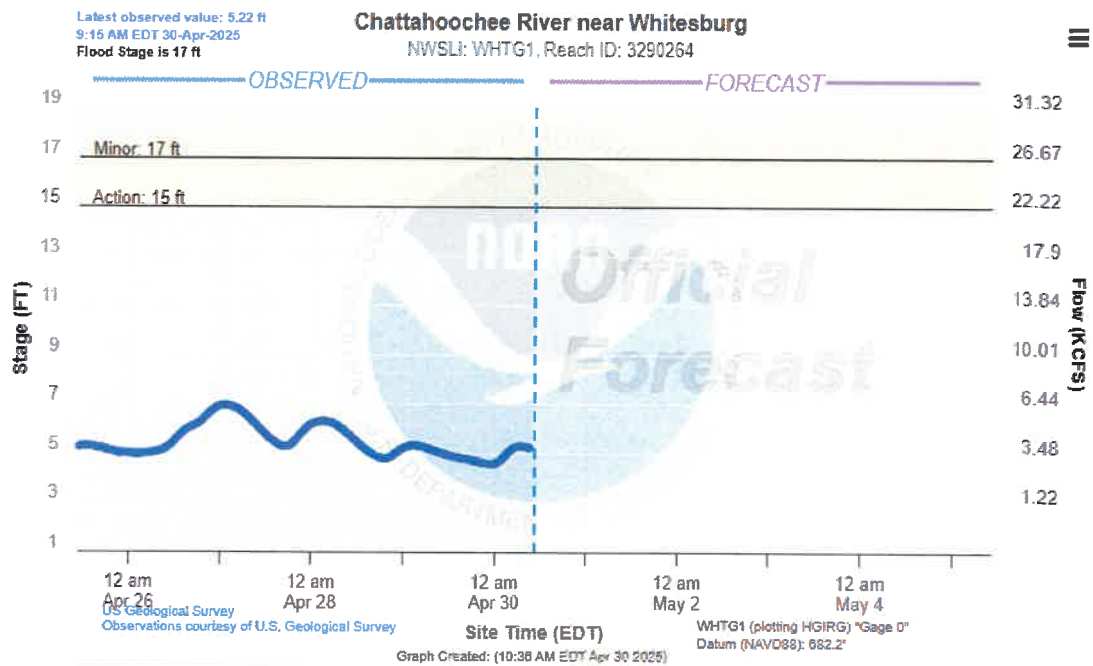


Figure 3.1.2: Monitoring Flood Level of Chattahoochee River at Whitesburg (2025/2020)

Historic crests for the Chattahoochee River:

- (1) 29.84 ft on 09/23/2009 (500-year flood)
- (2) 29.11 ft on 12/11/1919
- (3) 27.50 ft on 02/25/1961
- (4) 25.90 ft on 03/18/1990
- (5) 25.10 ft on 01/10/1946

Recent crests for the Chattahoochee River:

- (1) 18.59 ft on 02/14/2025
- (2) 21.45 ft on 09/28/2024
- (3) 17.55 ft on 05/05/2021
- (4) 17.07 ft on 10/12/2020
- (5) 17.63 ft on 02/07/2020

b. Little Tallapoosa River (Carrollton and Bowdon)

The following threshold levels apply to Little Tallapoosa (Carrollton):

Bankfull/Action Stage	16 feet
Flood Stage/Minor Flood	18 feet
Moderate flood Stage	21 feet
Major Flood Stage	24 feet

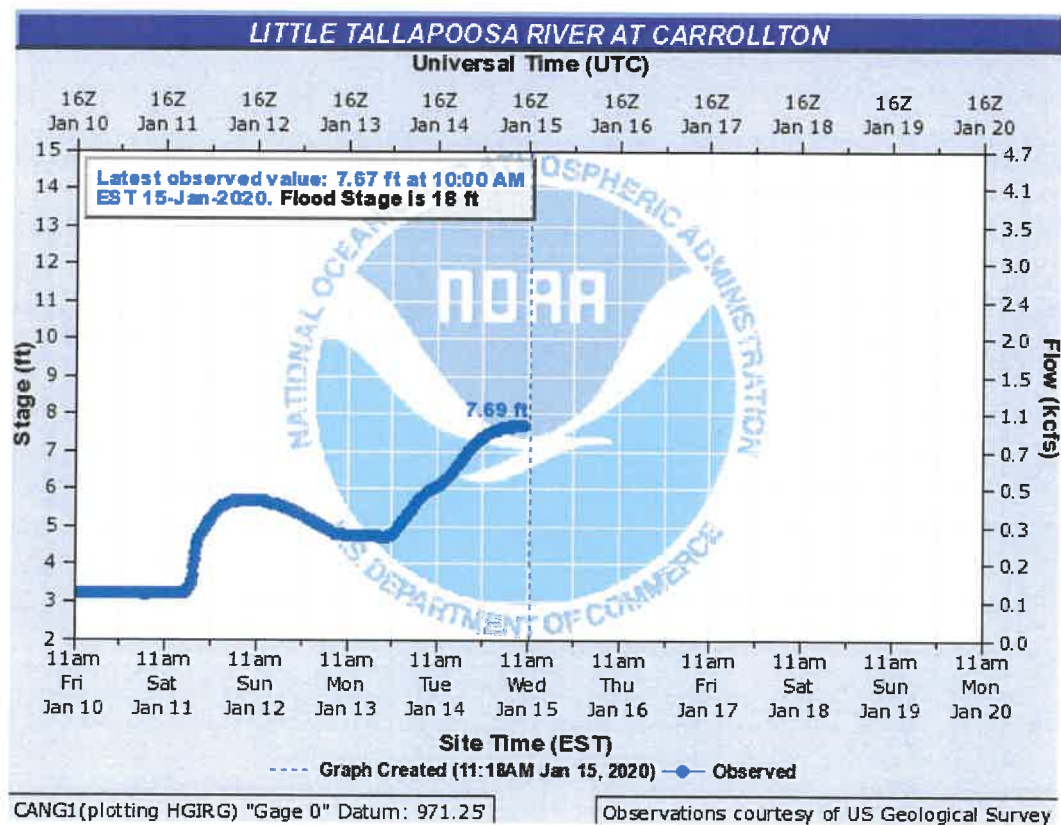
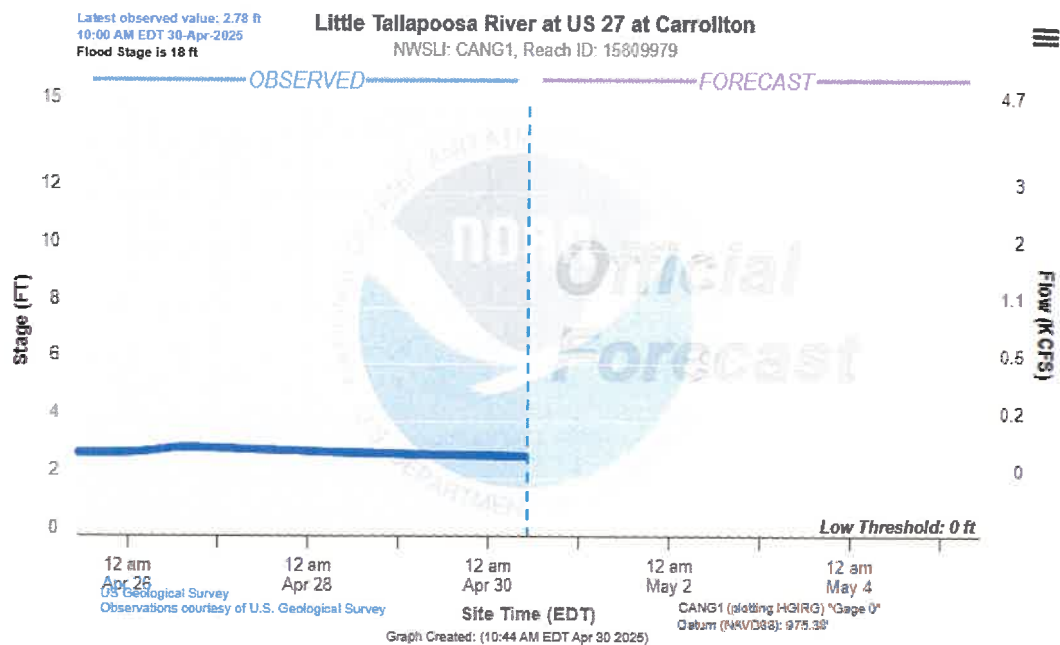


Figure 3.1.3: Monitoring Flood Level of Little Tallapoosa River at Carrollton (2025/2020)

Historic crests for the Little Tallapoosa River (Carrollton)

- (1) 19.30 ft on 11/29/1948
- (2) 17.05 ft on 09/21/2009 (500-year flood)
- (3) 15.90 ft on 01/20/1947
- (4) 15.30 ft on 12/21/1951
- (5) 14.70 ft on 07/14/1945

Recent crests for the Little Tallapoosa River (Carrollton)

- (1) 17.05 ft on 09/21/2009
- (2) 15.30 ft on 12/21/1951
- (3) 19.30 ft on 11/29/1948
- (4) 15.90 ft on 01/20/1947
- (5) 14.70 ft on 07/14/1945

The following threshold levels apply to Little Tallapoosa (Bowdon):

Bankfull/Action Stage	15 feet
Flood Stage/Minor Flood	17 feet
Moderate flood Stage	23 feet
Major Flood Stage	28 feet

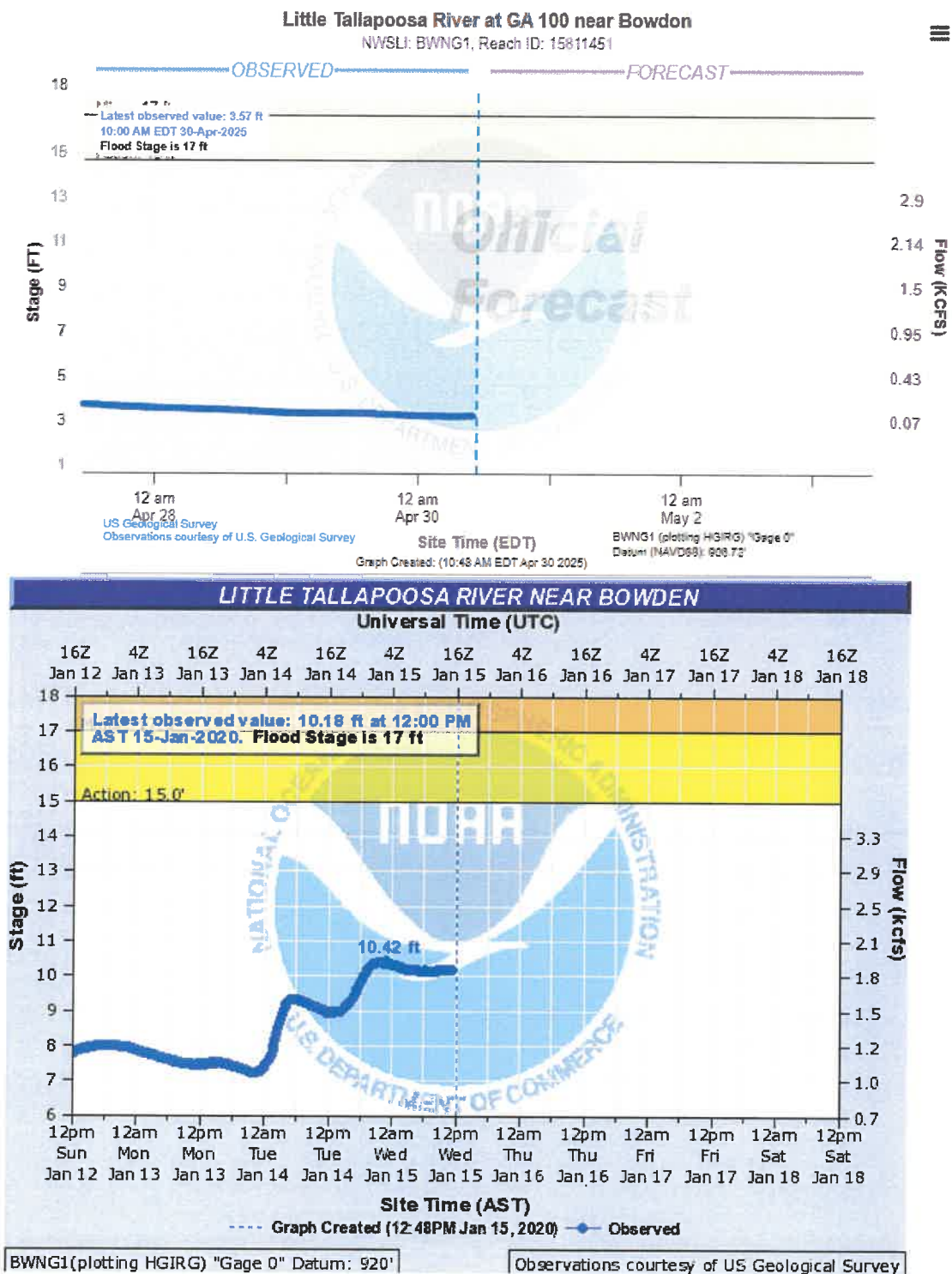


Figure 3.1.4: Monitoring Flood Level of Little Tallapoosa River at Bowdon (2025/2020)

Historic crests for the Little Tallapoosa River (Bowdon)

- (1) 18.48 ft on 09/22/2009
- (2) 18.13 ft on 12/26/2015
- (3) 17.98 ft on 12/24/2015
- (4) 17.62 ft on 04/07/2014
- (5) 15.00 ft on 05/03/2010

Recent crests for the Little Tallapoosa River (Bowdon)

- (1) 18.13 ft on 12/26/2015
- (2) 17.98 ft on 12/24/2015
- (3) 17.62 ft on 04/07/2014
- (4) 14.13 ft on 03/03/2012
- (5) 15.00 ft on 05/03/2010

c. Snake Creek (Above and Below Lake Seaton Dam)

The following threshold levels apply to Snake Creek Above Dam:

Bankfull/Action Stage	11 feet
Flood Stage/Minor Flood	13 feet
Moderate flood Stage	15 feet
Major Flood Stage	18 feet

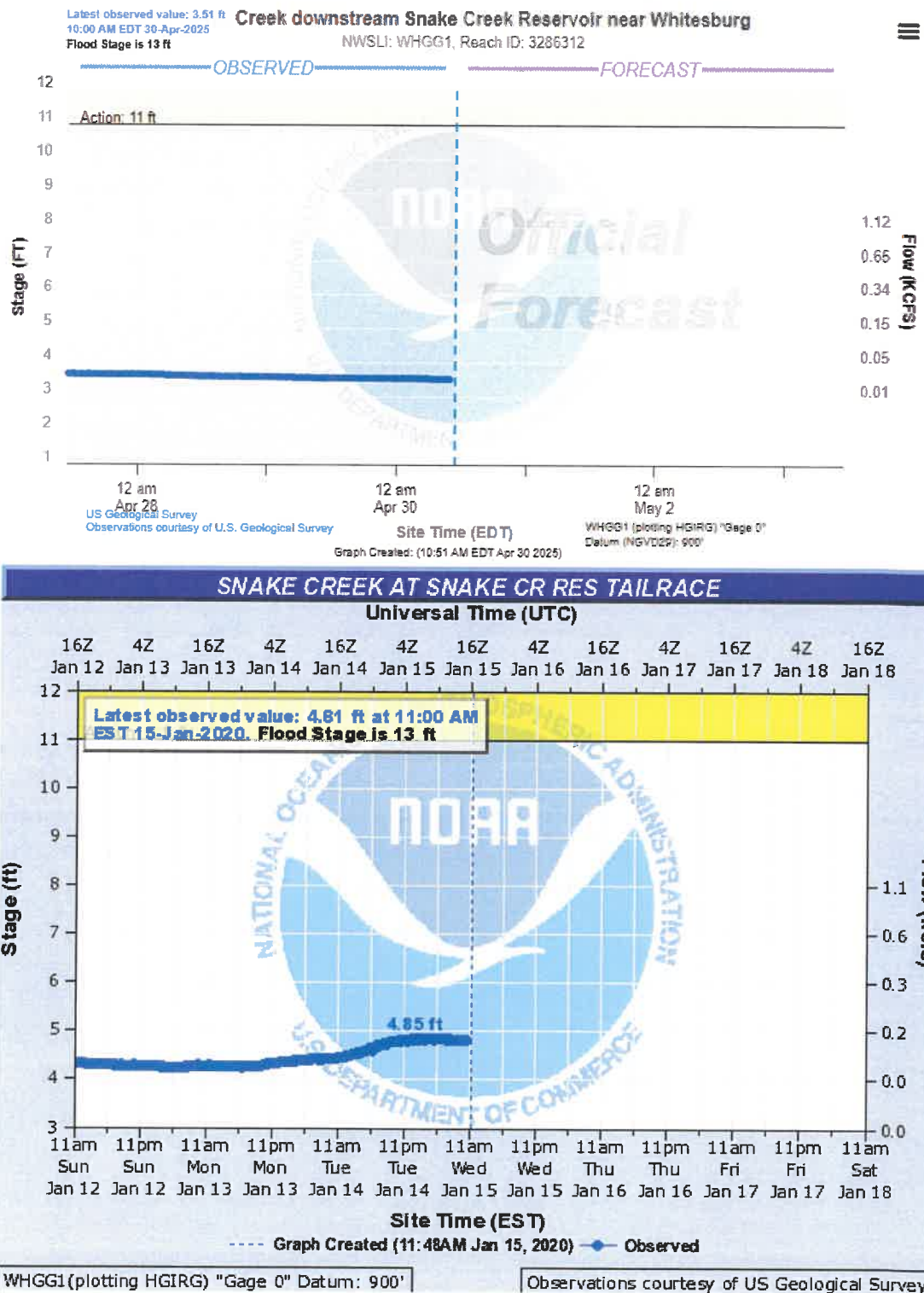


Figure 3.1.5: Monitoring Flood Level of Snake Creek above Dam (2025/2020)

Historic crests for the Snake Creek Above Dam

(1) 16.99 ft on 09/21/2009 (500-year flood)

Recent crests for the Snake Creek Above Dam

(1) 16.99 ft on 09/21/2009 (500-year flood)

The following threshold levels apply to Snake Creek Near Whitesburg:

Bankfull/Action Stage	10 feet
Flood Stage/Minor Flood	12 feet
Moderate flood Stage	14 feet
Major Flood Stage	17 feet

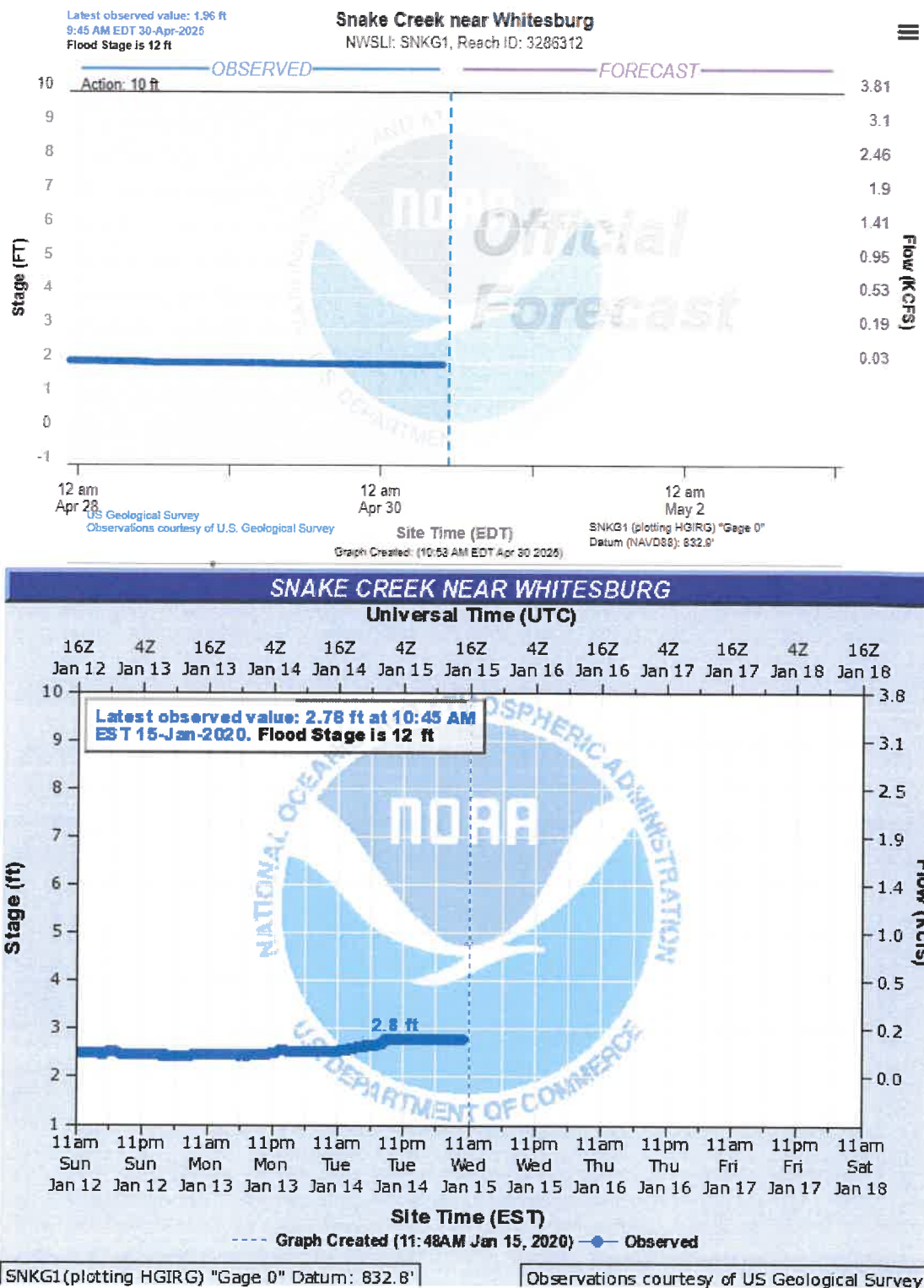


Figure 3.1.6: Monitoring Flood Level of Snake Creek near Whitesburg (2025/2020)

Historic crests for the Snake Creek near Whitesburg

- (1) 17.30 ft on 09/21/2009 (500-year flood)
- (2) 14.40 ft on 02/25/1961
- (3) 13.40 ft on 02/03/1982
- (4) 13.12 ft on 12/31/1973
- (5) 12.80 ft on 03/16/1956

Recent crests for the Snake Creek near Whitesburg

- (1) 17.30 ft on 09/21/2009 (500-year flood)
- (2) 12.65 ft on 03/08/1998
- (3) 13.40 ft on 02/03/1982
- (4) 13.12 ft on 12/31/1973
- (5) 14.40 ft on 02/25/1961

h. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

All jurisdictions within Carroll County can potentially be affected by flooding. Based on current data limitations, the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee are unable to determine significant differences between the county and municipalities in terms of risk and vulnerabilities associated with flooding except for specifically designated flood plains. The flood zones have been identified on Map 3.1.1, primarily depicting possible flood areas in both the Little Tallapoosa and Chattahoochee River Basins.

Please see Chapter IV for flood objectives, goals, and projects for specific flooding areas identified. As a result, any mitigation steps taken related to flooding should be undertaken on a countywide basis and include all the cities. The county and two municipalities (Carrollton and Villa Rica) have identified areas where localized flooding (due to flash floods) is a concern. Individual projects must be undertaken to further characterize these events. When relevant flood data becomes available, it will be incorporated into future projects.

i. Hazard Summary

Floods pose a significant threat to Carroll County. Although there is a low probability of a significant occurrence, there is a high probability of damage when flooding occurs. Flooding has caused extensive damage in the past. Carroll County remains vulnerable to flooding. Please find mitigation strategies related to flooding in IV. A. 1. A flood risk assessment can be found in the Hazard Risk Analyses located in Appendix D.

2. Tornadoes

a. Hazard Identification

A violent rotating wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud is classified as a tornado. Severe weather conditions, such as a supercell thunderstorm or hurricane, can produce a tornado. With average speeds on the ground of 30 miles per hour, tornadoes can do considerable damage depending how long they remain on the ground, which varies from seconds to hours although most are in the 10-minute range. Tornadoes typically travel from southwest to northeast. In Carroll County, they generally travel northeast from the Alabama or Heard County line. With the combined action of strong rotating winds and the impact of wind-born debris, devastating destruction can occur. Typical severe weather patterns are depicted in the map below. 2024 ranked as the year with the second highest number of confirmed tornadoes with 1,796

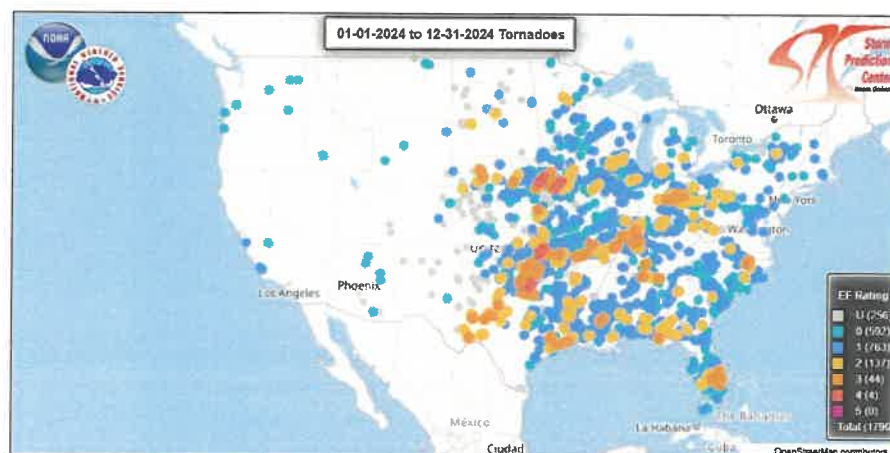


Figure 3.1.1: 2024 National Weather Service Severe Weather Reports (NOAA/NWS)

In measuring tornadoes, the National Weather Service relies on the Enhanced Fujita Scale, a modification of the Fujita Scale that was in previous plans. The Enhanced Fujita Scale is the standard scale for rating the severity of a tornado as measured by the damage it causes (see table below). According to insurance estimates, about 39 percent of insured catastrophic losses were the result of tornadoes. In the United States, approximately 80 percent of tornadoes are EF1 or smaller. Less than 1 percent are EF4 or greater, but by far, those tornadoes cause most of the damage. Carroll County and its municipalities have traditionally seen EF0 to EF3 tornadoes.

Table 3.2.1: The Enhanced Fujita Scale

Scale	Wind speed MPH	Potential damage
EF0	65–85	Minor or no damage. Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over. Confirmed tornadoes with no reported damage (i.e., those that remain in open fields) are always rated EF0.
EF1	86–110	Moderate damage. Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken.
EF2	111–135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
EF3	136–165	Severe damage. Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations are badly damaged.
EF4	166–200	Extreme damage. Well-constructed and whole frame houses completely leveled; cars and other large objects thrown and small missiles generated.
EF5	>200	Total destruction of buildings. Strong framed, well built houses leveled off foundations and swept away; steel-reinforced concrete structures are critically damaged; tall buildings collapse or have severe structural deformations; some cars, trucks and train cars can be thrown approximately 1 mile.

The official tornado season begins in March and continues through August, but tornadoes occur throughout the year. In putting together this hazard profile, historical data from the National Weather Service, National Climatic Data Center, and Georgia Tornado Database was used.

b. Hazard Profile

Per the National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center, Carroll County averages two tornado days per year. From 2017-2020, Carroll had been issued 6 Tornado Warnings by the National

Weather Service. The county has already had 3 tornado warnings in 2025. Prior to 2025, twenty-four tornadoes and four funnel clouds have been recorded in the hazard history of Carroll County. These tornadoes have resulted in 10 deaths, 18 reported injuries and millions of dollars in damages. In 2025, there have been three confirmed tornadoes resulting in minor property damages.

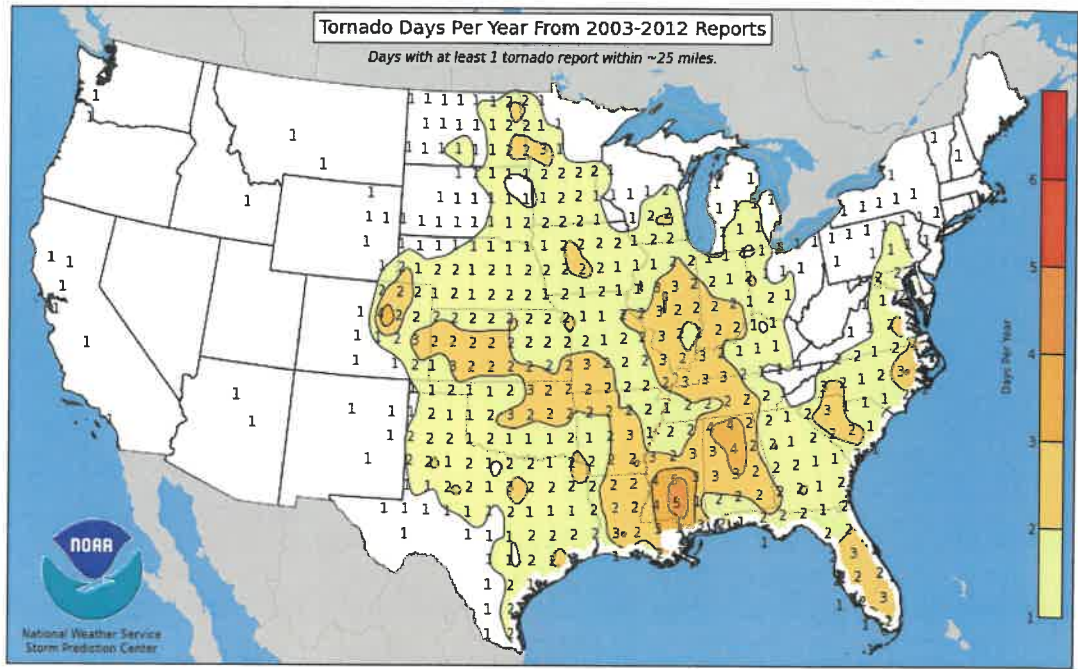


Figure 3.2.2: Tornado Days Per Year (NOAA)

Although they can occur at any time of the year, spring tornadoes have proven a significant hazard to Carroll County, mirroring nation-wide trends as shown in the figures below. In 2008, Carroll County experienced five tornadoes from February to May, ranging from EF1 to EF3 in strength. In April 2017, EF1 tornadoes struck downtown Carrollton causing downed trees, powerlines and damage to homes, businesses, and a fire station. In 2025, there have been three EF0s touching down in southern Carroll, in the Bowdon, Roopville, and Clem communities.

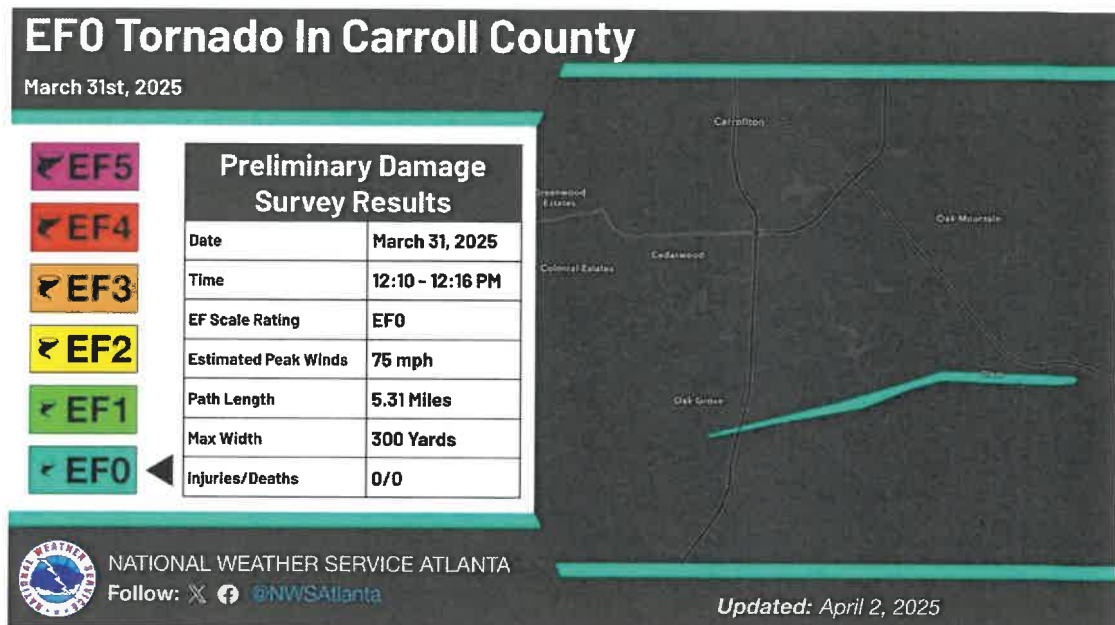


Figure 3.2.3: Clem Tornado (April 2025)

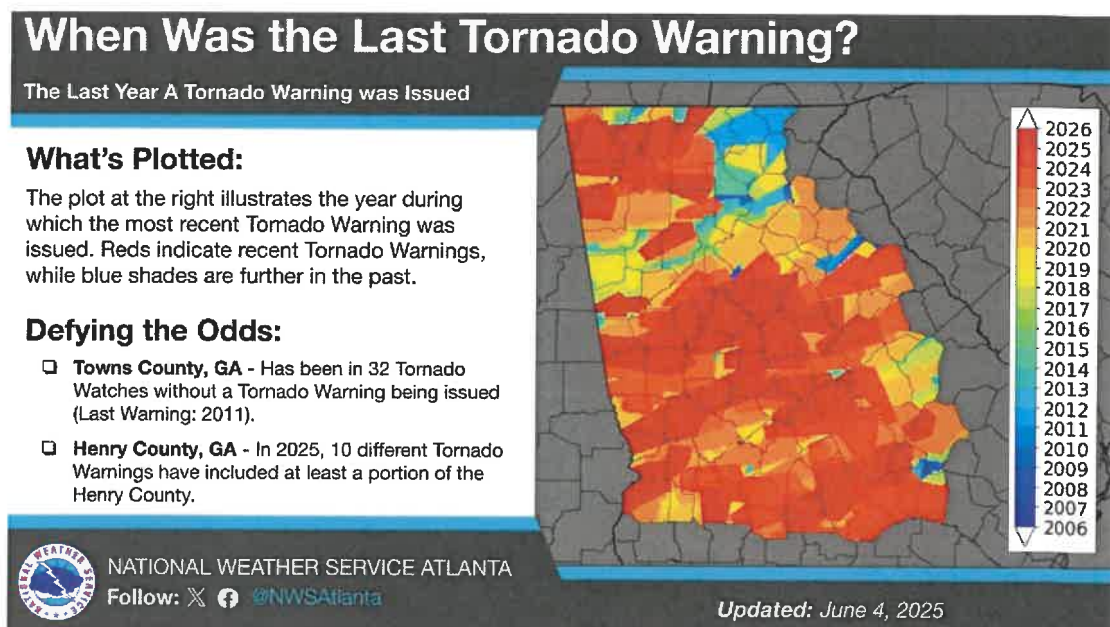


Figure 3.2.4: Tornado Warnings Georgia (2006-2026)

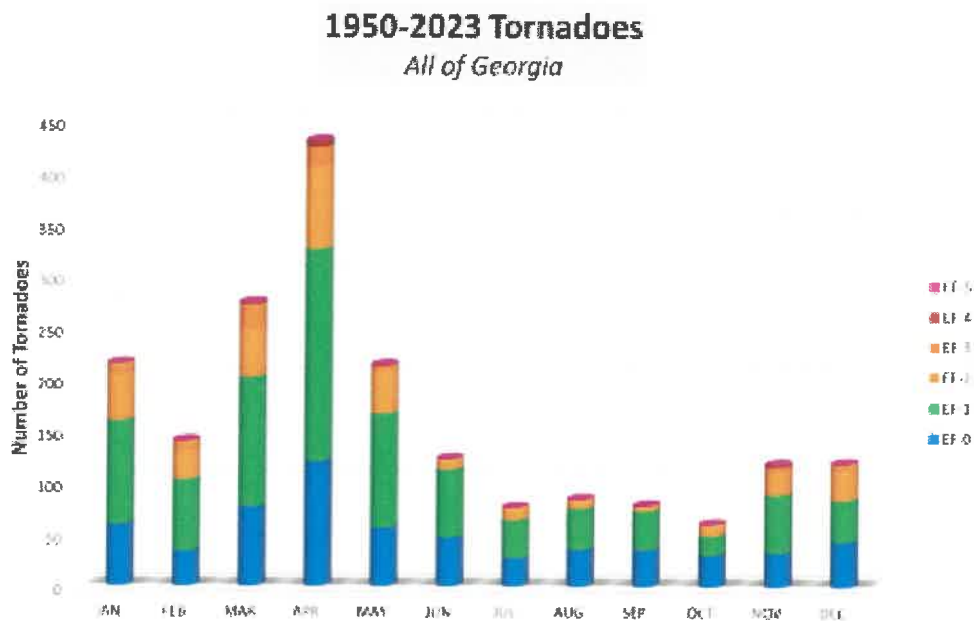


Figure 3.2.5: Tornadoes in Georgia by Month

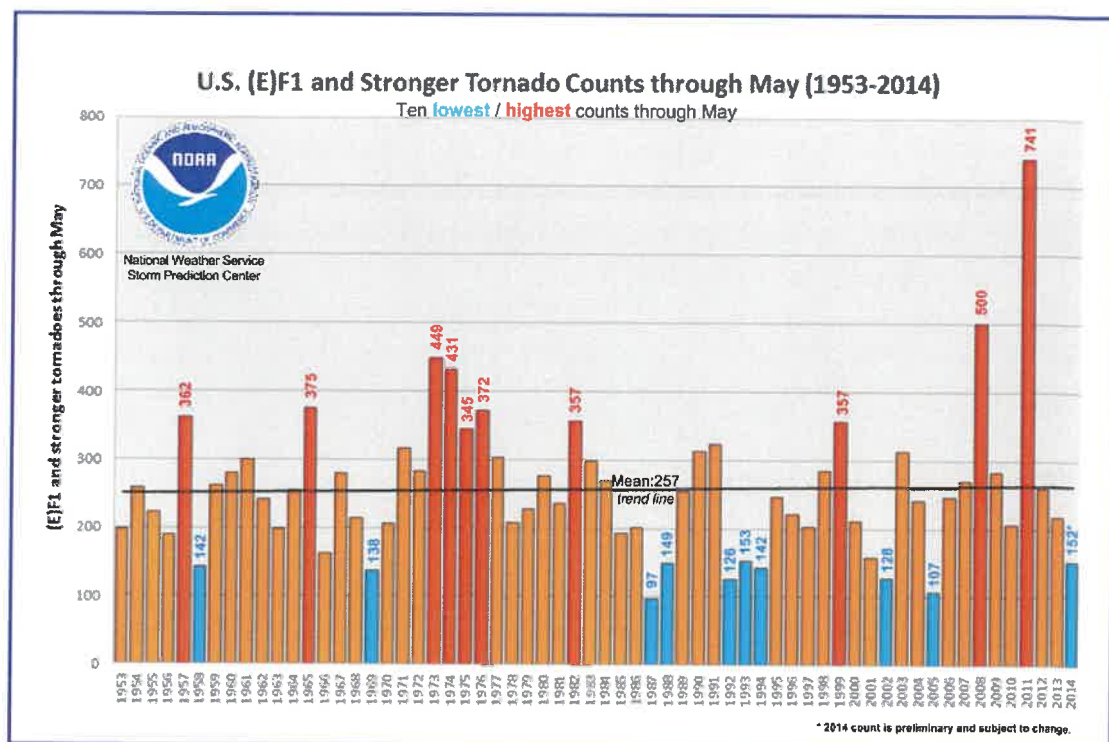


Figure 3.2.6: Spring Tornadoes (NOAA)

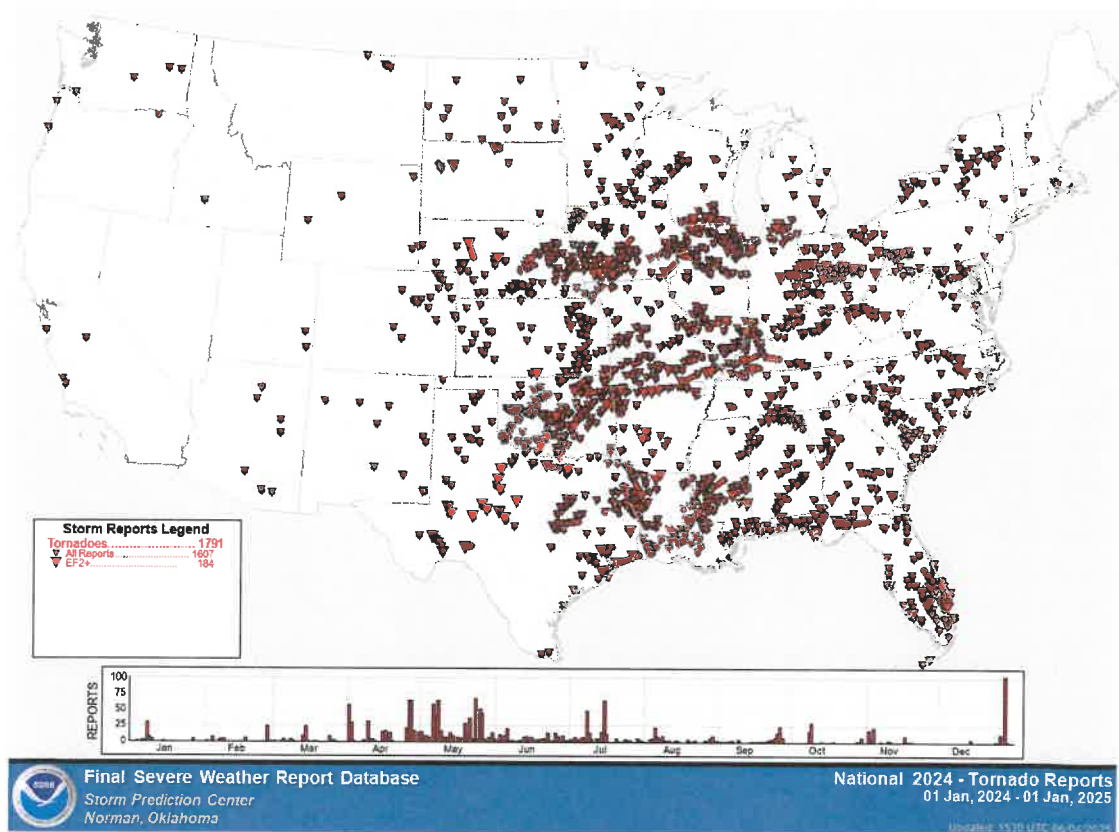


Figure 3.2.7: Annual Final Tornado Summary (NOAA)

c. Assets Exposed to Hazard

All of Carroll County is susceptible to tornadoes as they are unpredictable in nature and do not follow any given pattern.

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

Because all facilities within the county are subject to potential losses via tornadoes, estimations were made assuming 100% losses. This data is contained in Appendix C, with a tornado risk assessment found in the Hazard Risk Analyses located in Appendix D.

Table 3.2.2: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Tornadoes

Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
<i>Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency</i>				

e. Land Use and Development

Carroll County is in wind zone III, which is associated with 200 mph wind speeds. Carroll County has adopted the 2018 Building Code with the 2023 amendments, requiring construction to comply with applicable wind loads in 1609. In Carroll County's Comprehensive Plan, any newly constructed manufactured home community is recommended to install a tornado shelter for use by its residents.

As a county that had experienced a high rate of growth during the early 2000s, the land use in many areas transitioned from rural to suburban, particularly in northern Carroll County between Temple and Villa Rica. Denser populations make the county more vulnerable to damage from a tornado. The probability of a tornado remains medium, with a high level of severity.

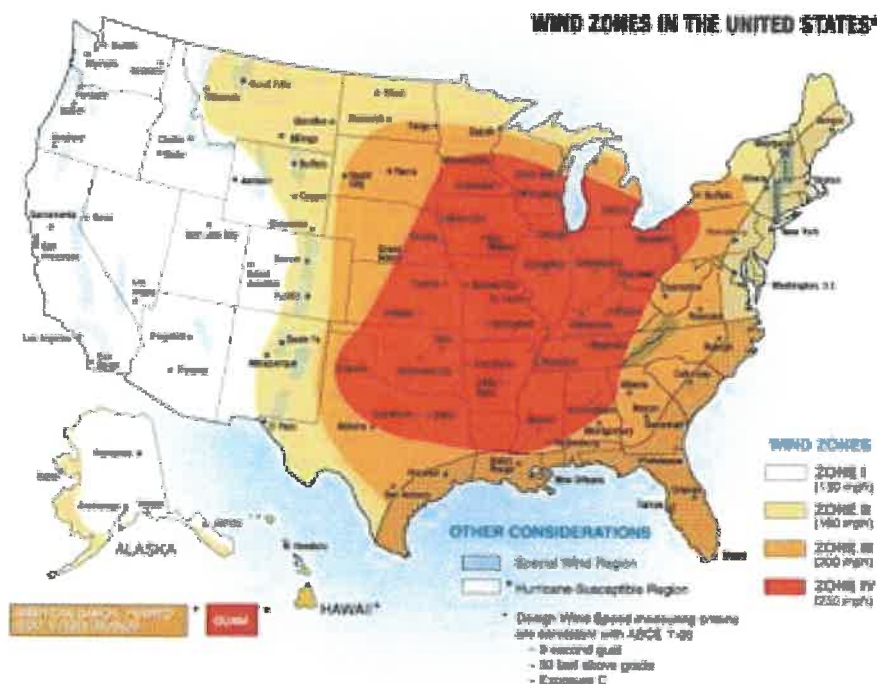


Figure 3.2.8: Wind Zones in the United States (Federal Emergency Management Agency)

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

All jurisdictions within Carroll County can be affected by tornadoes and are in the same wind zone. There are no significant differences between the county and its municipalities. Therefore, all mitigation projects should consider a county wide approach.

g. Hazard Summary

Carroll County has a significant history with tornado activity. For this reason, the identified mitigation projects are a high priority for life safety, especially for the protection of vulnerable populations as the severity of damage when they do occur is high. Tornado specific mitigation actions are provided in Chapter IV. A. 2.

3. Severe Thunderstorms

a. Hazard Identification

Thunderstorm winds tend to be short in duration involving straight-line winds and/or gusts in excess of 58 mph. All thunderstorms are accompanied by lightning. Lightning strikes precede from cloud-to-cloud, cloud-to-ground and ground-to-cloud. Lastly, hail often accompanies severe thunderstorms and can cause considerable damage to personal property, such as roofs and cars.

Data for this hazard category comes from: National Climatic Data Center and the National Weather Service.

b. Hazard Profile

On average in Georgia, there are 19 days each year with damaging winds and seven days each year with hail that effect the National Weather Service Atlanta's County Warning Area (CWA). As one of the western most counties in the CWA, Carroll experiences a significant amount of severe weather, as it enters the state. This was especially true in Spring 2025 with what seemed like weekly watches and warnings affecting the county.

Thunderstorms are the most prevalent natural hazards. Since 1957, 218 occurrences of thunderstorm winds have been reported, with 113 reports of property damage and four fatalities. There were 60 reports of thunderstorm winds since 2021. Further there were eight events of strong winds and two reports of high winds.

Lightning resulted in 22 events with 19 instances of damage. There were 108 hail occurrences with eight causing significant damage. Thunderstorm winds, hail and lightning were found to be responsible for millions of dollars in property damages, significant enough to be reported.

In terms of extent, severe thunderstorms in Carroll County can include wind gusts or straight-line winds that will take down trees and powerlines. An example of this was a severe thunderstorm that occurred on 9/10/2019 that included 60mph winds and 1" hail. On January 11, 2020, a severe thunderstorm system went through Carroll causing numerous downed trees and powerlines.

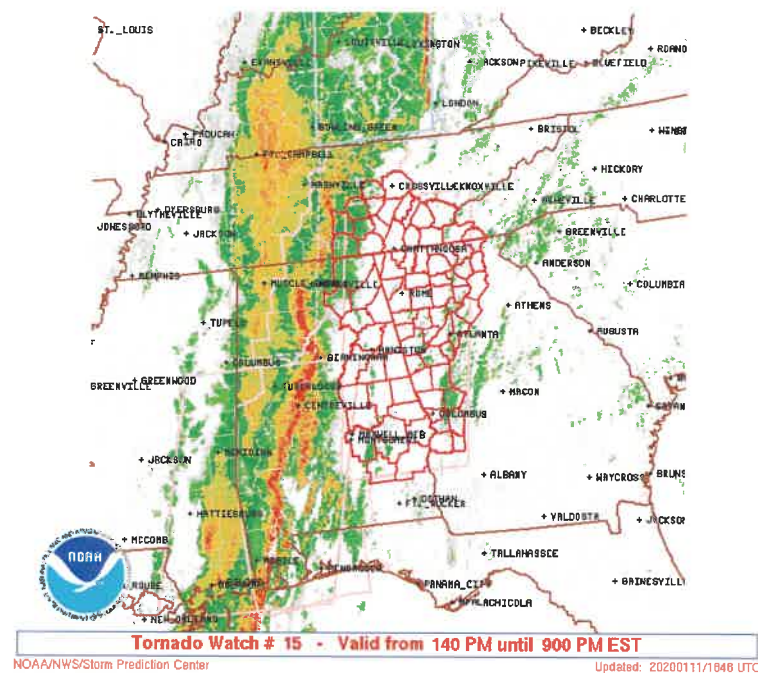


Figure 3.3.1: Severe Thunderstorms/Tornado Watch – 1/10/2020

Trends analysis shows that Carroll County is subject to approximately 25 days per year with severe thunderstorms. There is a high probability of occurrence, leaving the county vulnerable to damage.

Table 3.3.1: Beaufort Wind Scale

Force	Wind (Knots)	WMO Classification	Appearance of Wind Effects	
			On the Water	On Land
0	Less than 1	Calm	Sea surface smooth and mirror-like	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Scaly ripples, no foam crests	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-6	Light Breeze	Small wavelets, crests glassy, no breaking	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	7-10	Gentle Breeze	Large wavelets, crests begin to break, scattered whitecaps	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Small waves 1-4 ft. becoming longer, numerous whitecaps	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Moderate waves 4-8 ft taking longer form, many whitecaps, some spray	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	22-27	Strong Breeze	Larger waves 8-13 ft, whitecaps common, more spray	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	28-33	Near Gale	Sea heaps up, waves 13-19 ft, white foam streaks off breakers	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind
8	34-40	Gale	Moderately high (18-25 ft) waves of greater length, edges of crests begin to break into spindrift, foam blown in streaks	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	41-47	Strong Gale	High waves (23-32 ft), sea begins to roll, dense streaks of foam, spray may reduce visibility	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs
10	48-55	Storm	Very high waves (29-41 ft) with overhanging crests, sea white with densely blown foam, heavy rolling, lowered visibility	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage"
11	56-63	Violent Storm	Exceptionally high (37-52 ft) waves, foam patches cover sea, visibility more reduced	
12	64+	Hurricane	Air filled with foam, waves over 45 ft, sea completely white with driving spray, visibility greatly reduced	

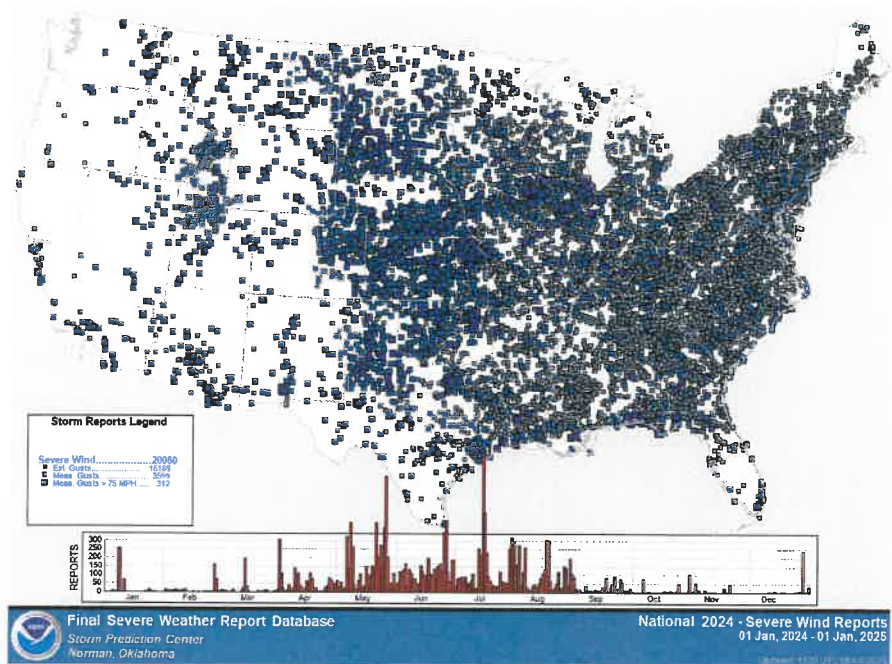


Figure 3.3.2: 2024 Annual Final Wind Summary (NOAA)

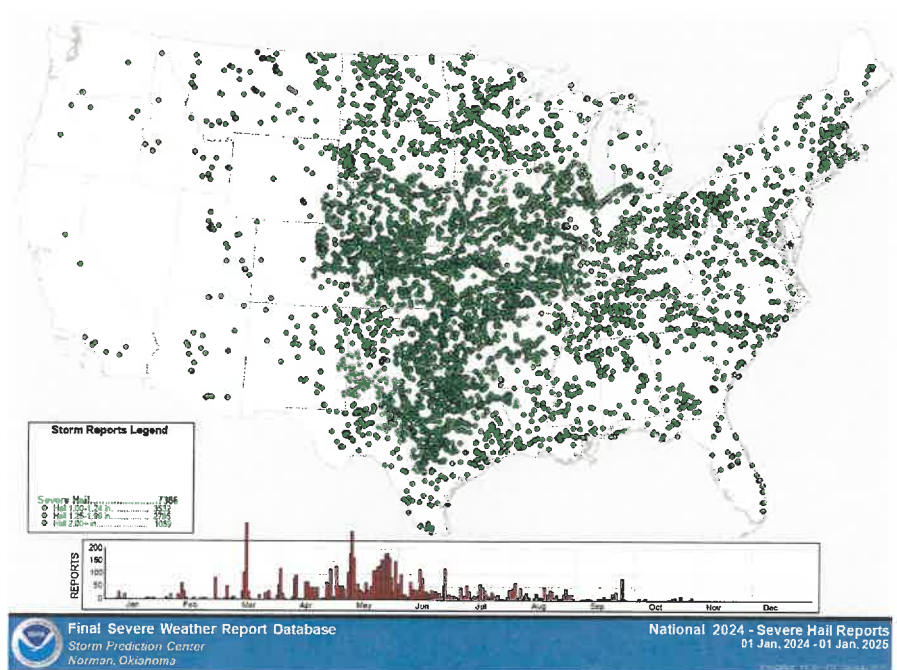


Figure 3.3.3: 2024 Annual Final Hail Summary (NOAA)

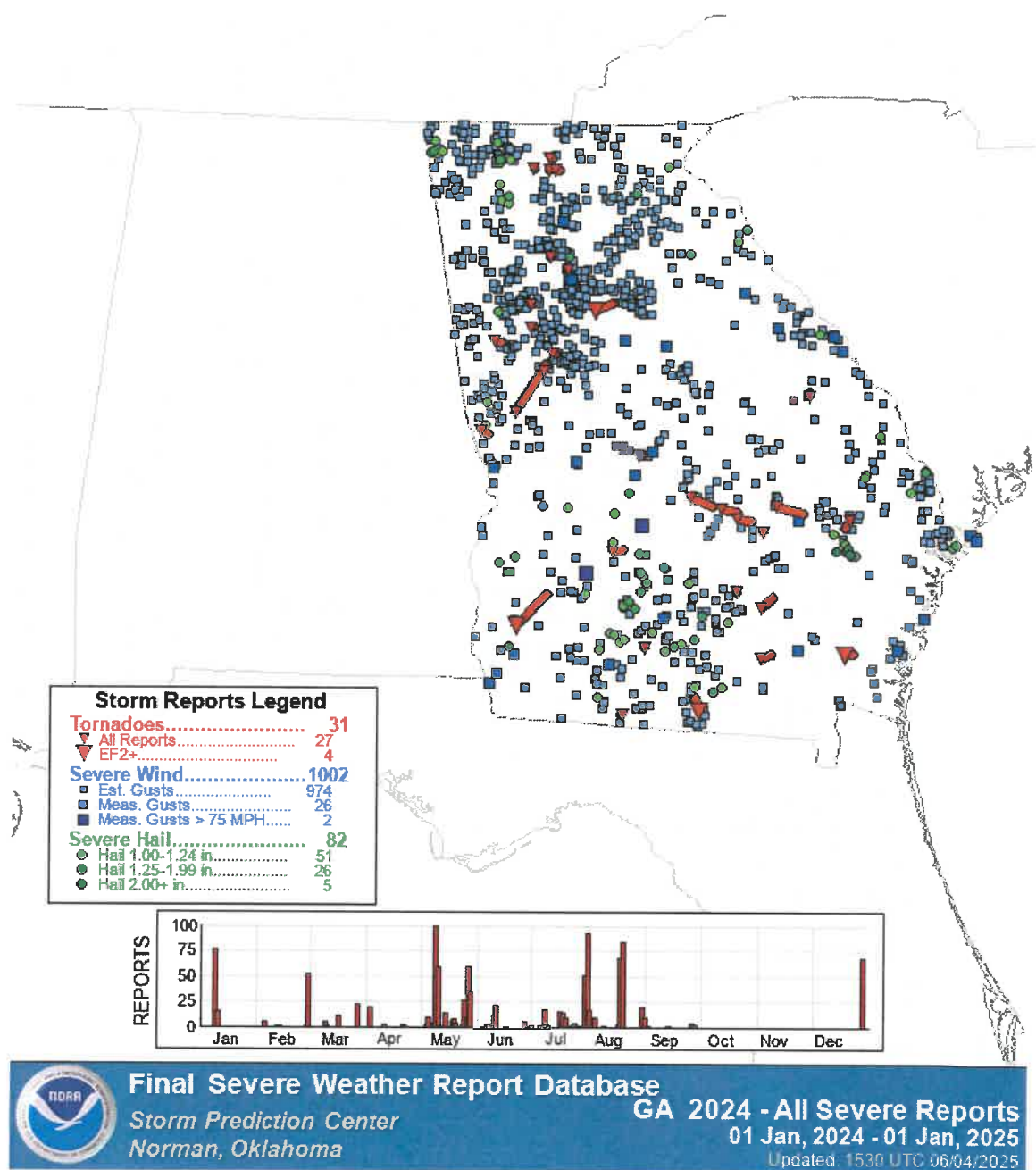


Figure 3.3.4: Severe Georgia 2024

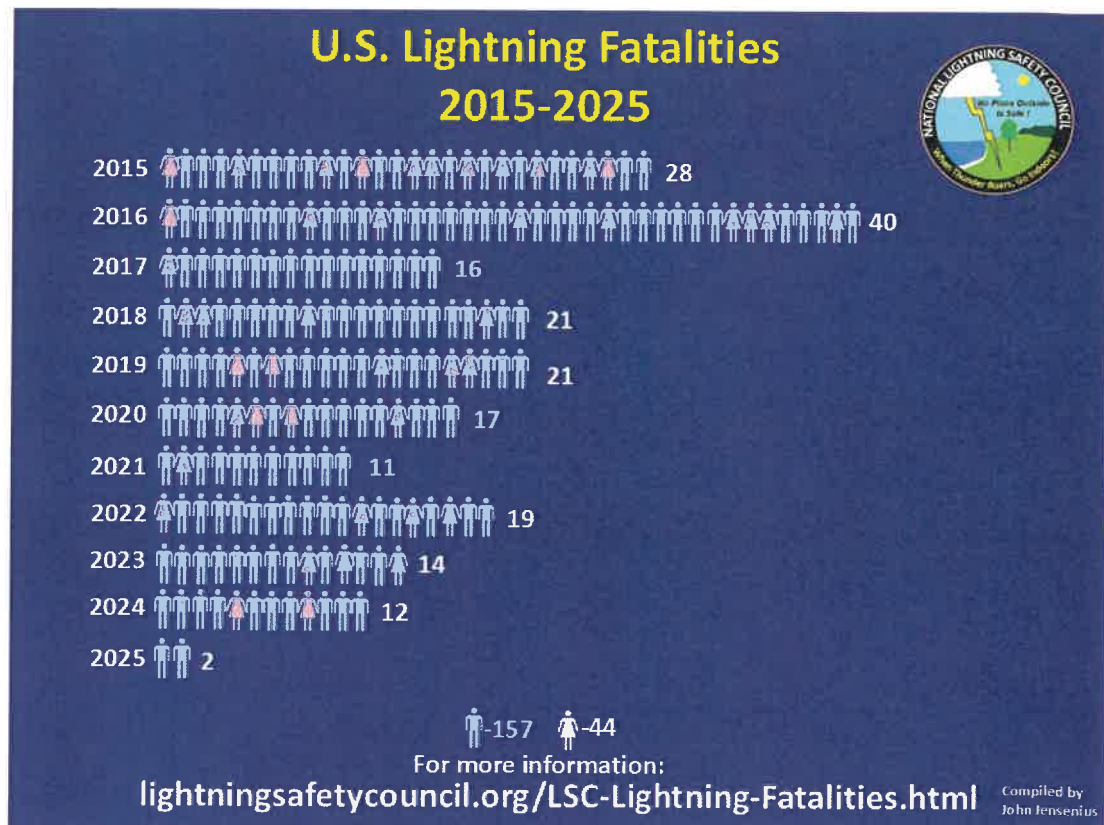


Figure 3.3.5: Lightning Deaths 2015-2025

c. Assets Exposed to Hazards

There is no way to estimate the facilities most likely damaged by thunderstorm winds, hail and lightning due to their widespread nature.

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

Because all facilities within the county are subject to potential losses via thunderstorm winds and lightning, estimations were made assuming 100% losses. A list of Critical Facilities including estimated values can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3.3.2: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Thunderstorm Winds, Hail and Lightning				
Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
<i>Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency</i>				

e. Land Use and Development Trends

Carroll County's adopted 2018 Building Code with the 2023 amendments provides for reasonable protection from most natural hazards although they are not hazard specific. Mitigation actions to reduce the possibility of property damage, including interlocking shingles and surge protectors are encouraged.

The county and municipalities all have critical facilities, including recreational fields and parks that are subject to the effects of thunderstorm damage. This is especially true in the county's most populated areas between Carrollton, Villa Rica and Temple.

Preparedness

For thunderstorm wind, lightning and hail, the focus is on preparedness. Notice is key. This past year, the National Weather Service conducted an in-person Storm Spotter Class for the county, as well as offering the course online.

Through social media, Emergency Management notifies the public of NWS forecasts and through Weather Warn, any severe thunderstorm warnings are sent out via weather sirens. Funding from Georgia Emergency Management Agency and the Sheriff's Office initiated a program of giving weather radios to local citizens in need. The public is encouraged to take shelter from storms to possibly prevent injury or loss of life.

Despite these programs, Carroll County and its municipalities remain extremely vulnerable to thunderstorm winds, hail and lightning that occur frequently and are known to cause extensive damage.

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

There is no significant difference between Carroll County and its municipalities based upon the chance of occurrence of thunderstorms winds and lightning because they are random events.

g. Hazard Summary

Severe storms are the most prevalent natural hazards in Carroll County. They have the capability of producing widespread property and crop damage, injuries and even death. Mitigation projects must be considered which reduce the overall damage due to thunderstorm winds, hail and lightning. Severe thunderstorms occur frequently in Carroll County, and as such, probability is high and damage can be extensive. Mitigation plans in relation to severe storms are contained in IV. A. 3.

4. Tropical Cyclones

a. Hazard Identification

Tropical Cyclones are among nature's most dangerous and costly storms. Since 1970, there has been an average of 11 Atlantic tropical storms per year, with 6 of those becoming hurricanes. These storms bring a combination of winds, tornadoes and flooding to the area. Even to those counties that lie further inland, the effects of a tropical cyclone can be devastating. For 2025, NOAA is predicting an above normal season with 13-19 named storms, 6-10 hurricanes, of which 3-5 are major hurricanes.

A tropical cyclone can come in the form of a Tropical Depression (sustained winds of 38 mph), a Tropical Storm (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph), Hurricane (maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) and major hurricane (maximum sustained winds of 111mph or higher. Major hurricanes correspond to Category 3, 4, or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.

Table 3.4.1: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale		
Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 (major)	111-129 mph	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (major)	130-156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 (major)	157 mph or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse.

Table 3.4.1: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale		
Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
		Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

Data for this hazard category comes from: National Climatic Data Center and the National Weather Service.

b. Hazard Profile

Carroll County has a significant history with tropical cyclones considering its placement in-land at the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, particularly with storms coming north out of the Gulf of Mexico. Since 2002, the National Weather Service has documented 15 occurrences of tropical cyclones (including 3 hurricanes) that have impacted the county. Five storms alone occurred in 2005, the year of Hurricane Katrina. The most memorable of tropical cyclones that directly hit the area occurred from Hurricane Eloise in 1975, which caused considerable damage from its winds and from Hurricane Opal in 1995 with overall damages exceeding \$5 billion dollars and 5 fatalities in Georgia alone. With Hurricane Opal, many residents lost power for a week, while schools and businesses were closed. Its magnitude illustrates the importance of preparation to families during a Tropical Cyclone event. In 2017, Hurricane Irma came up through the state of Florida. northwest into Georgia leading to a statewide federal declaration (DR-4338). Hurricane Zeta followed in 2020, leading to another federal declaration to address storm debris (DR 4579). The probability of a tropical cyclone affecting the county remains high.

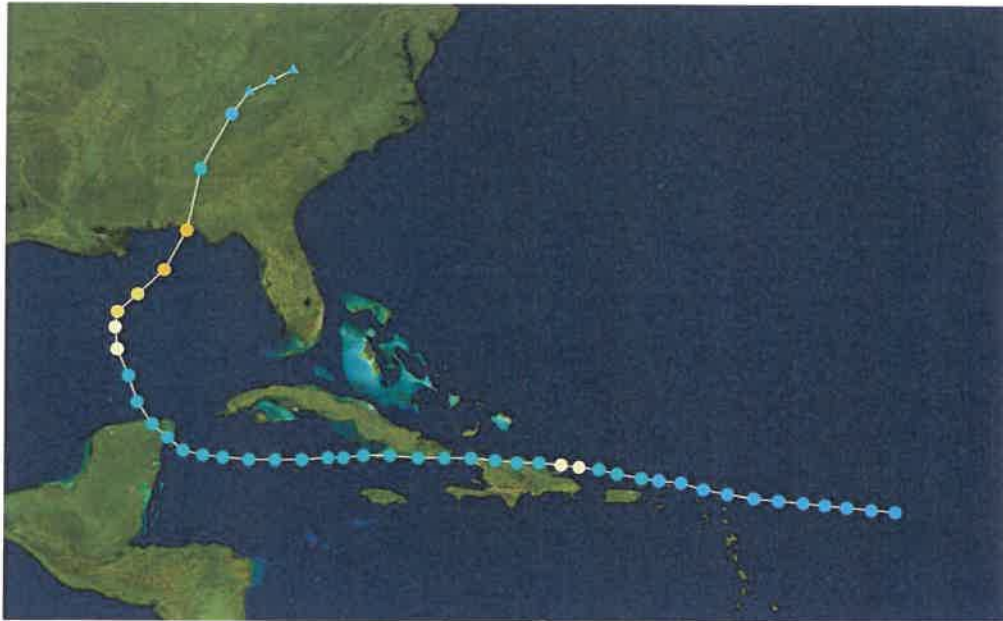


Figure 3.4.1: Hurricane Eloise, 1975



Figure 3.4.2: Hurricane Opal, 1995



Figure 3.4.3: Hurricane Irma, 2017

Even without a direct hit from a Hurricane, damage can be significant. Due to Carroll County's location, it has experienced tornadoes spun from outlying bands, such as occurred with Hurricane Katrina. Even if the storm is located along the coasts, evacuees fill local hotels and may necessitate opening of a shelter. Whether directly or indirectly, tropical cyclones have a costly impact on the county. The southeast portion of the county has the most exposure and risk, facing up to 75-mph winds in a 100-year storm event according to the Hazard Risk Analyses. A category 1 storm can result in over 21 tons of storm debris.

2020 was a busy hurricane season, as the remnants of Hurricane Sally came through Carroll in September, and on October 29th, Tropical Storm Zeta crossed north of Carroll, hammering the county with winds up to 49mph, taking down many trees and powerlines. Carroll received a federal declaration for damages related to Zeta.



Figure 3.4.4: Hurricane Zeta, 2020

2024 brought the county another potential disaster in Hurricane Helene. Local government public safety prepared for the storm, however, it ended up tracking east and causing significant damage to east Georgia and western North Carolina.



Figure 3.4.5: Hurricane Helene, 2024

c. Assets Exposed to Hazards

There is no way to estimate the facilities most likely damaged by tropical cyclones due to their magnitude. Strong winds can topple trees and buildings, while overflowing rivers can cause flooding.

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

Because all facilities within the county are subject to potential losses via tropical cyclones, estimations assume 100% losses. A list of Critical Facilities including estimated values can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3.4.2: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Tropical Cyclones				
Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
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Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency				

e. Land Use and Development Trends

Carroll County's adopted 2018 Building Code with the 2023 amendments provides for reasonable protection from most natural hazards although they are not hazard specific. The codes require building that will sustain an 80-mph wind.

With an increased suburban population since the early 2000s housing boom, which necessitated the construction of additional critical facilities, the county remains vulnerable to the effects of tropical cyclones, particularly to high winds and flooding. Although there is a low probability of occurrence, tropical cyclones cause extensive damage.

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

When a tropical cyclone occurs, it will affect the entire county, resulting in downed trees, widespread power outages and flooding.

Cities along evacuation routes are more likely to be impacted by evacuees, particularly those along I-20 or Highway 27, including Carrollton, Bremen, Temple and Villa Rica.

g. Hazard Summary

A somewhat rare occurrence, but when it does, the level of severity is extensive. Tropical cyclones have the potential for direct and indirect devastation. They have the capability of producing widespread property and crop damage, injuries and even death. Mitigation projects must be considered which reduce the overall damage due to tropical cyclones. Mitigation plans in relation to tropical cyclones are contained in IV. A. 4. A hurricane risk assessment can be found in the Hazard Risk Analyses located in Appendix D.

5. Winter Storms

a. Hazard Identification

Historical data from the National Climactic Data Center and the National Weather Service was collected for this plan. Winter storms bring threat of freezing rain, snow and ice to Carroll County. A heavy accumulation of ice, especially when accompanied by high winds, devastates trees and power lines, causing widespread outages. Streets and highways become extremely hazardous to motorists and pedestrians when winter weather occurs.

b. Hazard Profile

Since 1996, there have been 32 snow and ice events recorded in the winter storm history for Carroll County, indicating a high probability of an annual occurrence. These events have ranged in magnitude from ½ inch to 1 inch of snow to the blizzard of 1993. The blizzard caused extensive damage across Georgia. The most damaging of winter storms involve ice because it sticks to tree limbs and tends to bring down power lines. For many in Carroll County, solely on electricity, this means a lack of power and heat for a considerable period. In 2005, Carroll County experienced a winter storm that brought ½ in of ice and 1½ in of hail. The most recent federally declared winter storm that occurred in Carroll County in February 2014, resulted in the county and local nonprofits receiving reimbursements of over \$1 million in federal assistance to cover costs associated with storm debris. The extent of that storm resulted in 2-4 inches of snow and up to ½ in of ice. A December snowstorm in 2017 brought a foot of snow to Carroll causing significant debris, outages and road closures, and in 2025, Winter Storm Cora resulted in 2+ inches of snow with minimal damages.

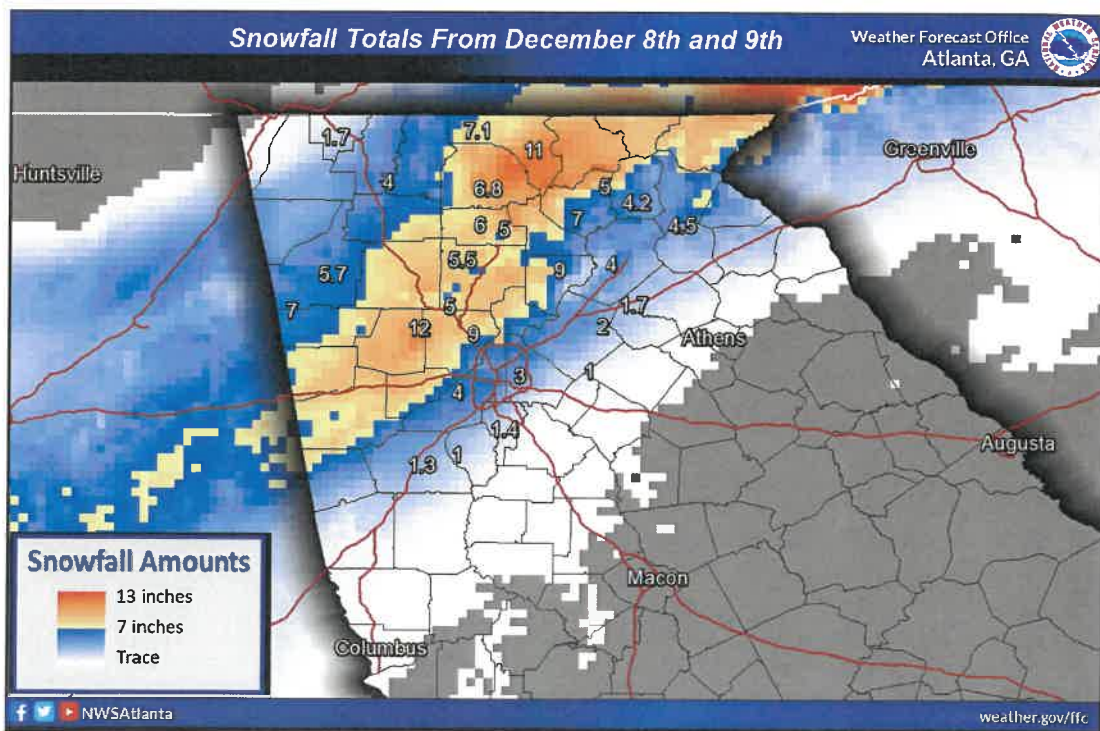
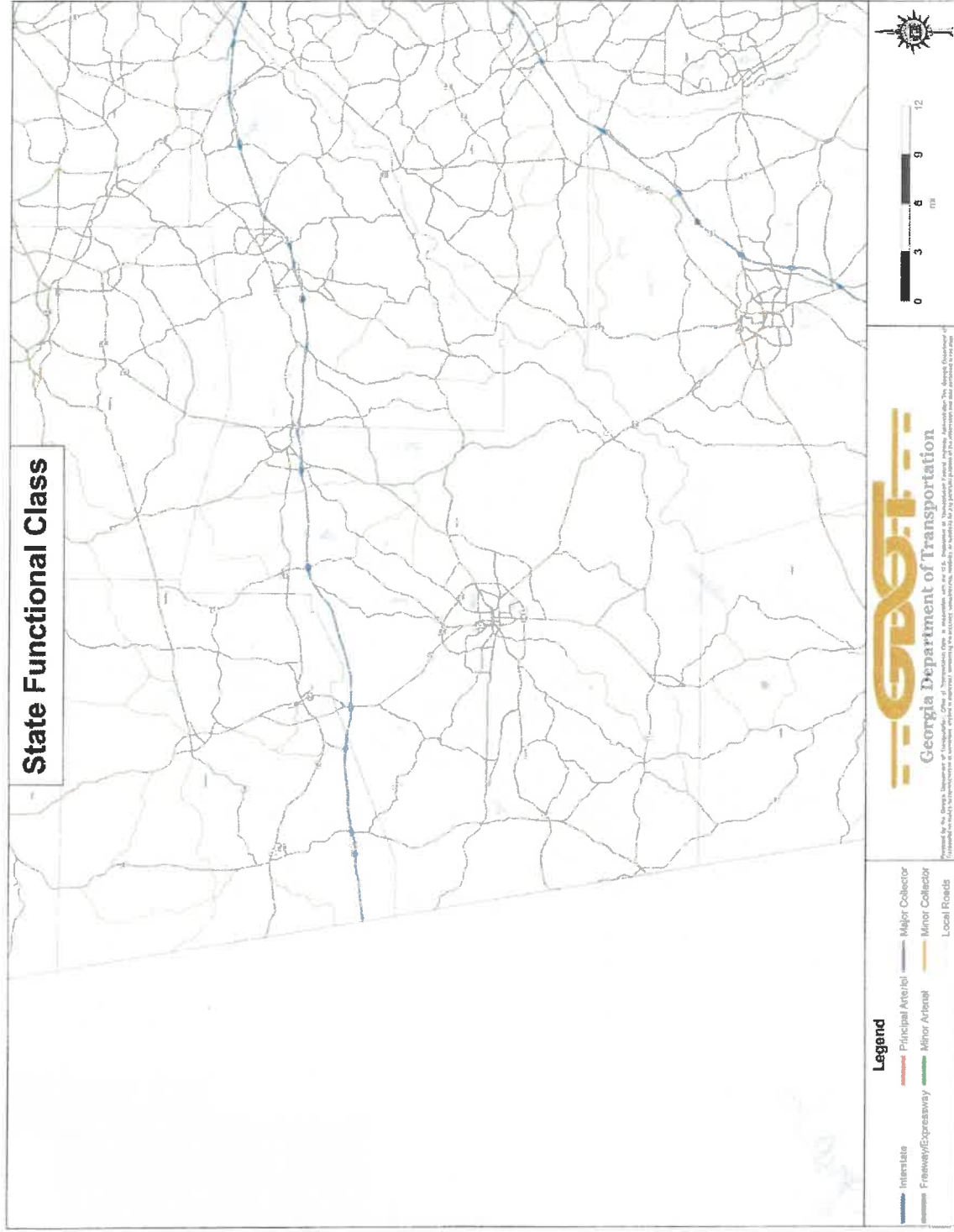


Figure 3.5.1: Winter Storm 2017

c. Assets Exposed to Hazard

All assets within the county are susceptible to winter storms and extreme cold. Mitigation projects focusing on back-up power sources and debris removal should be given high priority countywide. In addition to state and federal routes depicted on the State Functional Class Map 3.5.1, the following county roads listed in 3.5.2 have been identified as being critical to treating in event of icing and clearing of storm debris, due to their importance as secondary transportation routes.



Map 3.5.1: State Functional Class Roads

Table 3.5.1: Secondary Transportation Routes (maintained by Carroll County)

Tyus-Carrollton Road
 Lovvorn Road
 Smithville Road
 Hog Liver Road
 Shady Grove Road
 Hickory Level Road
 North and South Vanwert Road
 Rainey Road
 Center Point Road
 Pleasant Ridge Road
 Miller Academy Road
 Jones Mill Road
 Horsey Mill Road
 Oak Mountain Road
 Clem Lowell Road

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

Because all facilities within the county are subject to potential losses due to winter storms, estimations were made assuming 100% losses. This data is contained in Appendix C.

Table 3.5.2: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Winter Weather

Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
<i>Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency</i>				

e. Land Use and Development Trends

Carroll County's adopted 2018 Building Code with the 2023 amendments provides for reasonable protection from most natural hazards although they are not hazard specific.

Most of the county's power lines are above ground, making them subject to damage from falling trees. As such, Carroll County's vulnerability to winter storms remains high, and the occurrence is increasing.

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

All of Carroll County is subject to winter storms and therefore should be included in any prospective mitigation projects.

g. Hazard Summary

Carroll County's vulnerability to winter storms is high, with an increasing probability of occurrence. When winter storms hit the southeastern United States, they generally are destructive. Buildings are not built to withstand large amounts of accumulated snowfall. Motorists are not culturally accustomed to driving in snow and ice conditions, thereby increasing the chances for accidents. Winter storm related mitigation activities can be viewed in IV. A. 5.

6. Drought and Wildfires

a. Hazard Identification

A drought is a prolonged period without rain, particularly during the planting and growing season in agricultural areas. It can range from two weeks to six months or more and affects water availability and quality. In Georgia, droughts affect municipal and industrial water supplies, stream water quality, recreation at reservoirs, hydropower generation, navigation, agricultural and forest resources. Additionally, droughts can impact the spread of wildfires. Data collected from the National Climatic Data Center, the Georgia Forestry Commission and the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment was used for this report. Carroll County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan is currently being developed by the Georgia Forestry.

b. Hazard Profile

There have been 23 drought events recorded since 1997, with the most recent being a short-term moderate drought in 2019. During this span, there was one reported instance of crop damage due to drought. Below is a graph from the University of Lincoln Nebraska's U.S. Drought Monitor, which shows Extreme to Exceptional droughts in Georgia in 2000, 2002, 2008, 2012, 2017, and 2019.

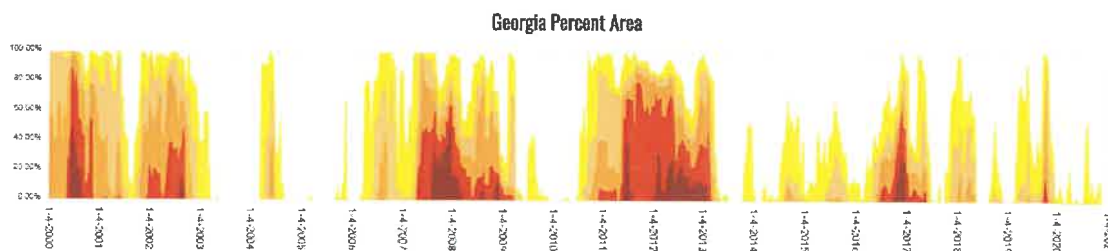


Figure 3.6.1: Drought Monitor Times Series Graph (Georgia)

The Southeast region has seen improvement of its drought conditions over the course of 2024-2025 as depicted below. A very rainy Spring in Georgia and Alabama has improved drought conditions, whereas they have worsened in Florida.

Southeast

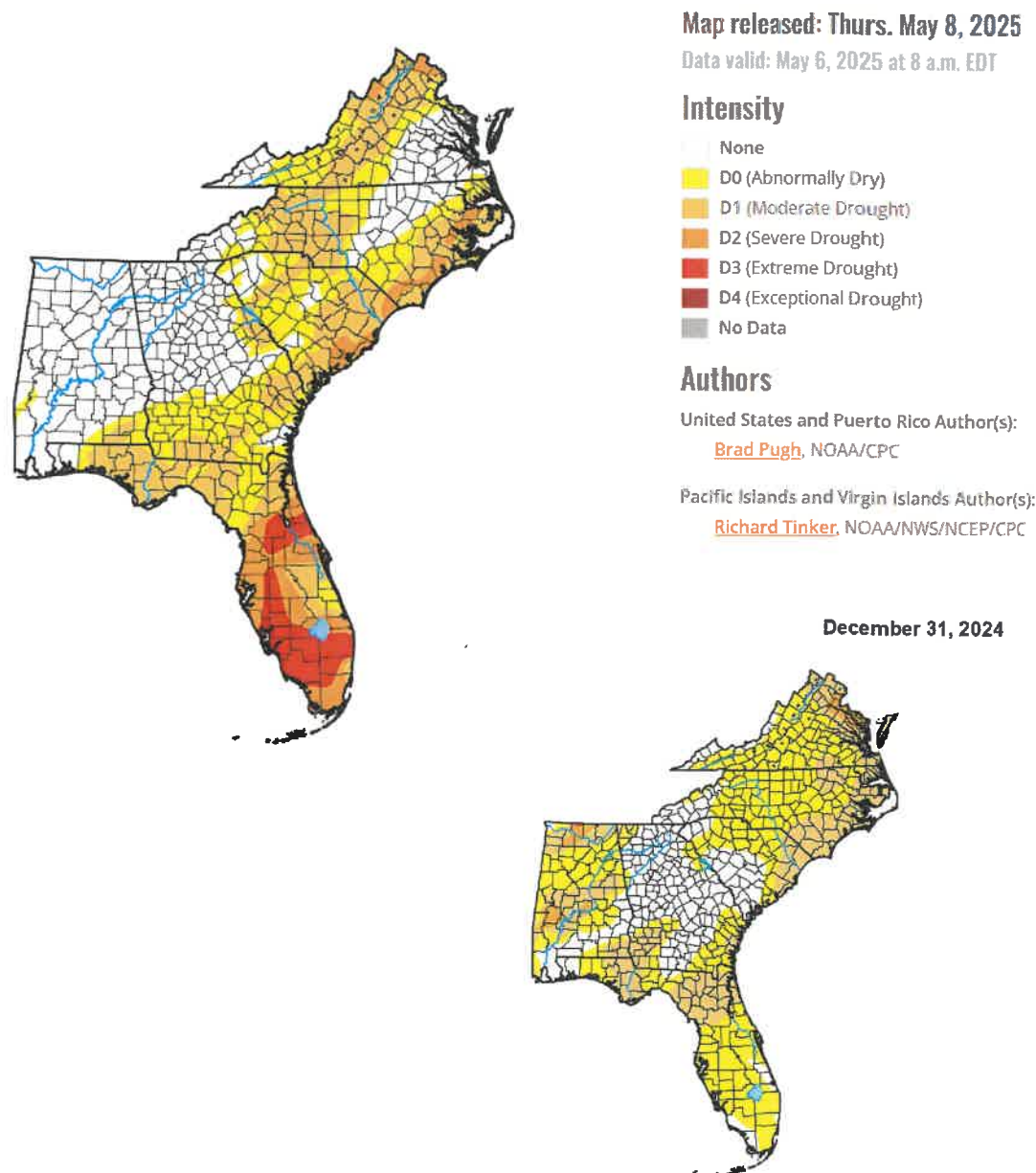


Figure 3.6.2: Drought Southeast United States 2024, 2025

From the start of the calendar year, you can see many areas in Georgia have improved, including a portion of western Carroll. As of June 2025, there are no drought conditions in Georgia.

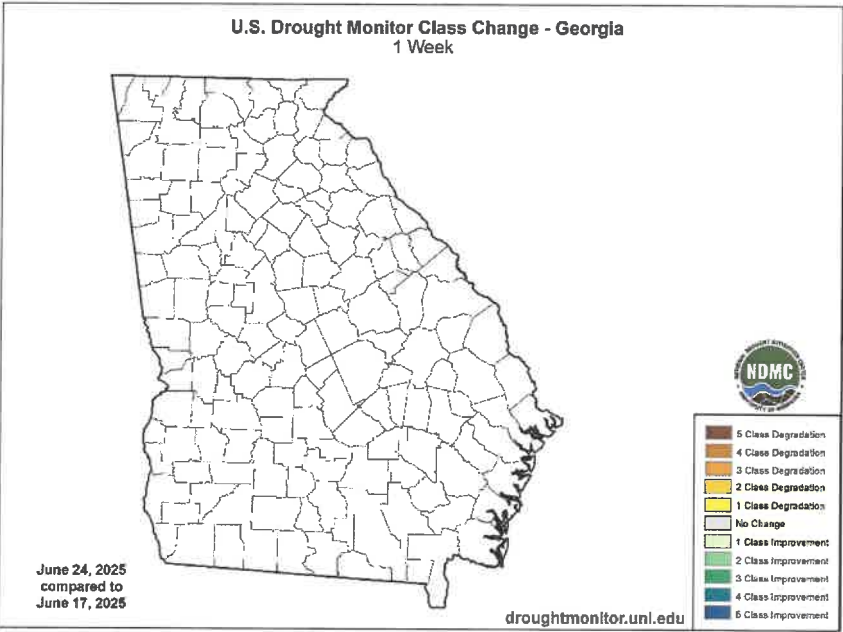
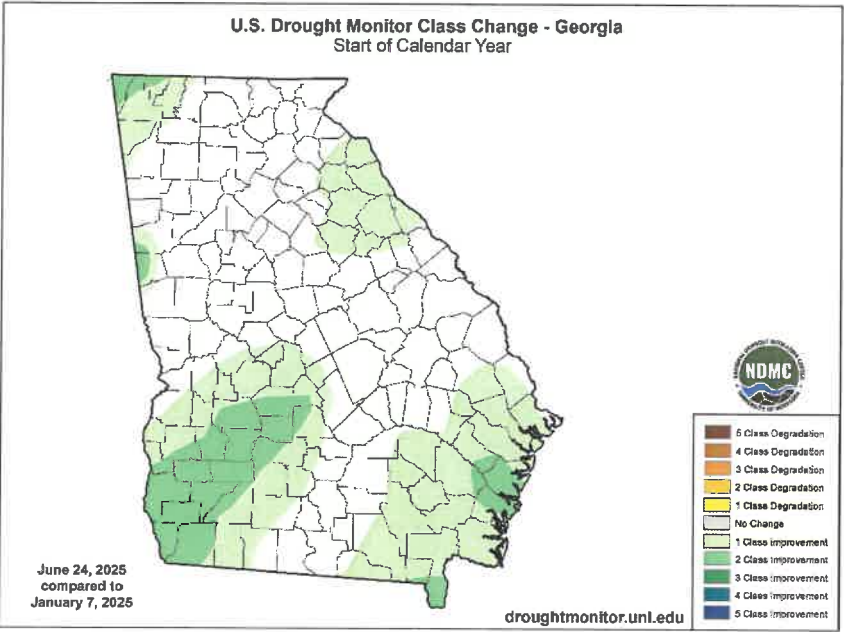
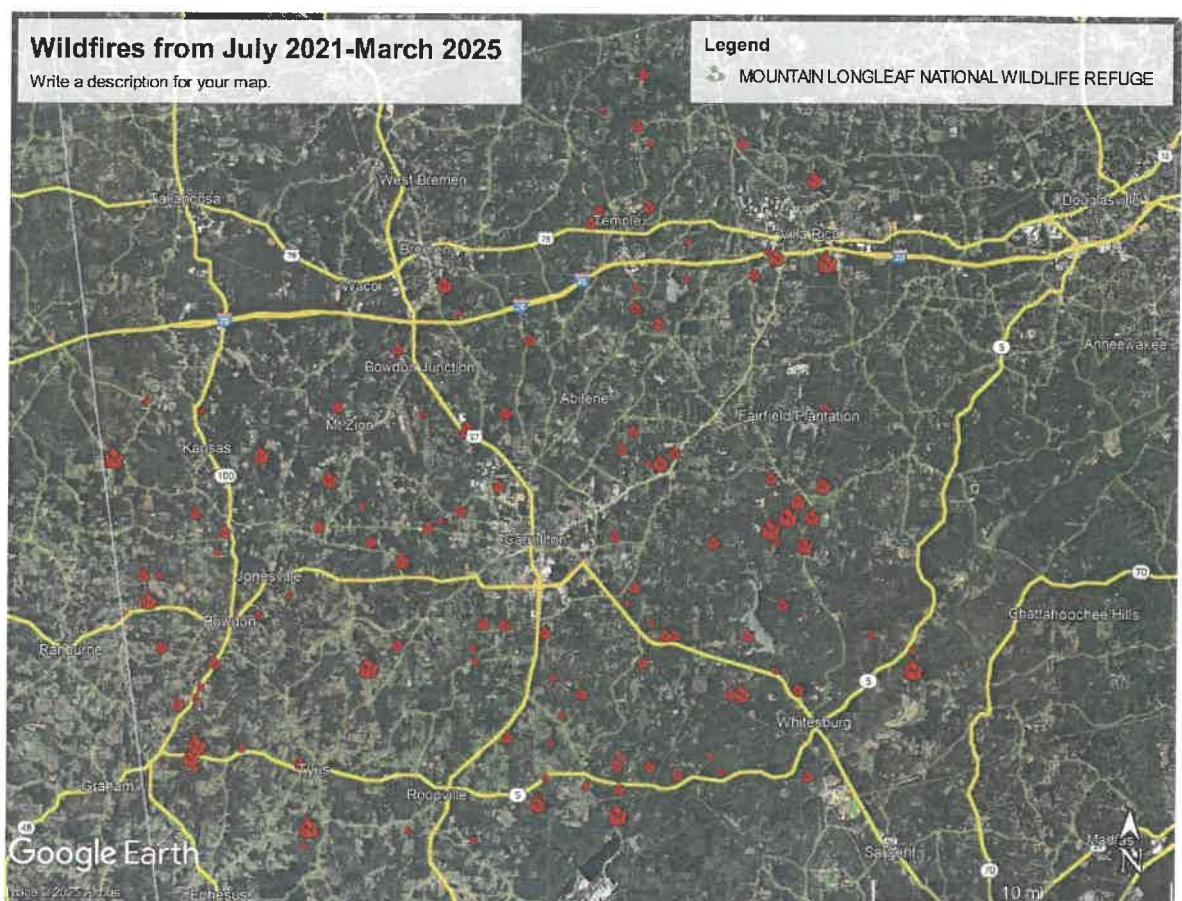


Figure 3.6.3: Drought Change Map January-June 2025

In the last 5 years, Carroll County has experienced a total of 133 fires that affected 428.88 acres for an average of 27 fires, affecting 86 acres per year. This represented numerous small brush fires that had to be put out by the Georgia Forestry Commission and local fire service. Causes of these fires ranged from campfires, smoking and debris burning to incendiary and lightning. The right combination of drought and small brush fire could lead to a more significant wildfire considering the amount of wooded acreage in Carroll County. Carroll County has been fortunate to have not experienced a large wildfire in recent history. There is a high probability of drought affecting Carroll County, with a low to moderate probability of wildfires. See section *e. Land Use and Development Trends* below for more information on Wildfires.



Map 3.6.1: Carroll County Wildfires Map (July 2021-March 2025) from Georgia Forestry Commission

c. Assets Exposed to Hazard

The exposure of assets to drought-related hazards are generally indirect. The occurrence of a drought drastically increases the risk of fire and the loss of crops due to low water tables.

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

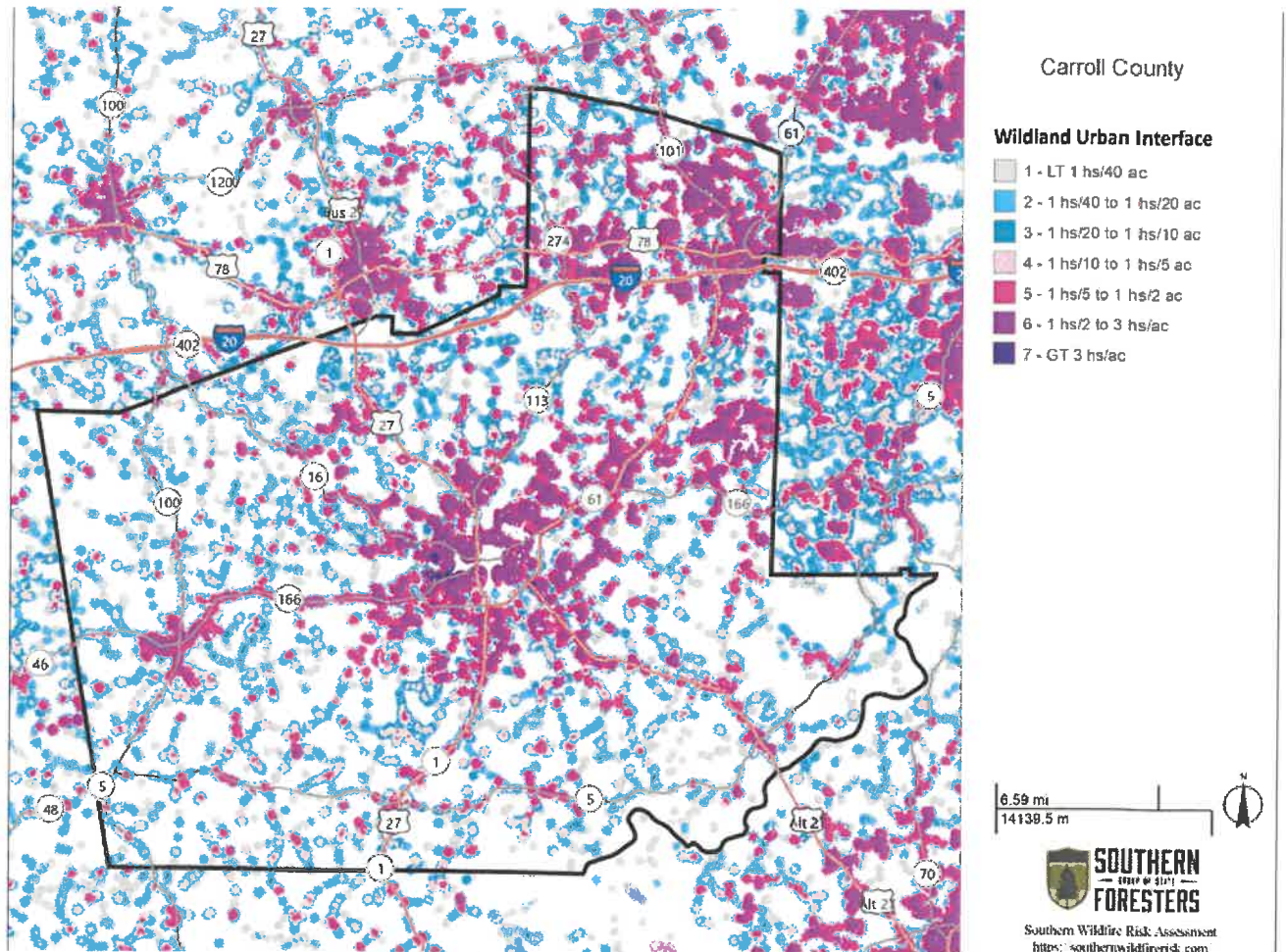
With over 70% of Carroll County deemed agricultural/rural (approximately 350 square miles), the potential effects of a wildfire or a long-term drought are devastating. There is no estimated damage to facilities due to droughts. All impact would be secondary in nature. Potential losses to crops or livestock cannot be accurately quantified unless all of the drought variables are known (such as duration, temperatures, severity, crop type, etc.). Wildfires generally occur under drought conditions, and given the county's rural characteristics, do pose a threat to all structure types. Houses in the fringe areas in the rural areas are most susceptible.

Table 3.6.1: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Wildfires				
Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
<i>Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency</i>				

e. Land Use and Development Trends

Development in rural areas exposes more assets to the potential loss from wildfires. According to the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report, 106,493 or 96.4% of the 2010 Census population live in the Wildlife Urban Interface. The threat increases as more people move to rural areas. Most of Carroll County's population is in the 1 house on 2 acres or 1 house on a half-acre or more, becoming less dense as you move away from the cities. In terms of the WUI Risk Index, most of the county is at moderate (or less) risk in terms of impact. This takes into consideration fire intensity data that is modeled to incorporate penetration into the urban fringe. 36% of the county is vulnerable to minor impacts from wildfires. The higher fire intensity areas tend to be in the county's most rural areas including those under the ownership of large timber companies.

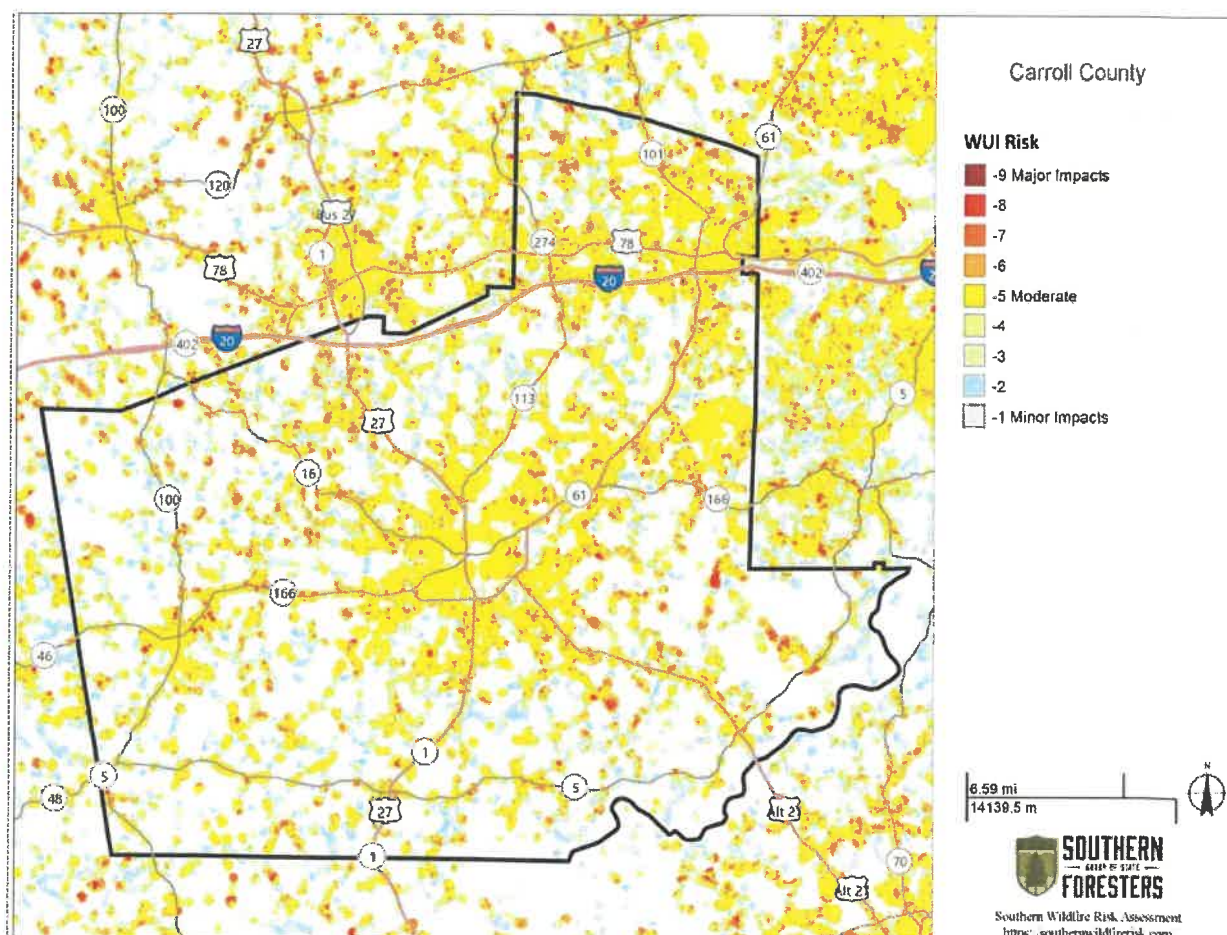
Focus for mitigation actions should be in areas where residential fringe assets meet timberlands. This is shown in Map 3.6.5 Community Protection Zones.



Map 3.6.2: Wildlife Urban Interface

Housing Density	WUI Population	Percent of WUI Population	WUI Acres	Percent of WUI Acres
LT 1hs/40ac	732	0.7 %	41,722	21.9 %
1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	1,694	1.6 %	28,399	14.9 %
1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	3,888	3.7 %	30,257	15.9 %
1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	9,440	8.9 %	32,509	17.1 %
1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	23,955	22.5 %	33,056	17.4 %
1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	61,763	58.0 %	24,091	12.7 %
GT 3hs/1ac	5,021	4.7 %	361	0.2 %
Total	106,493	100.0 %	190,395	100.0 %

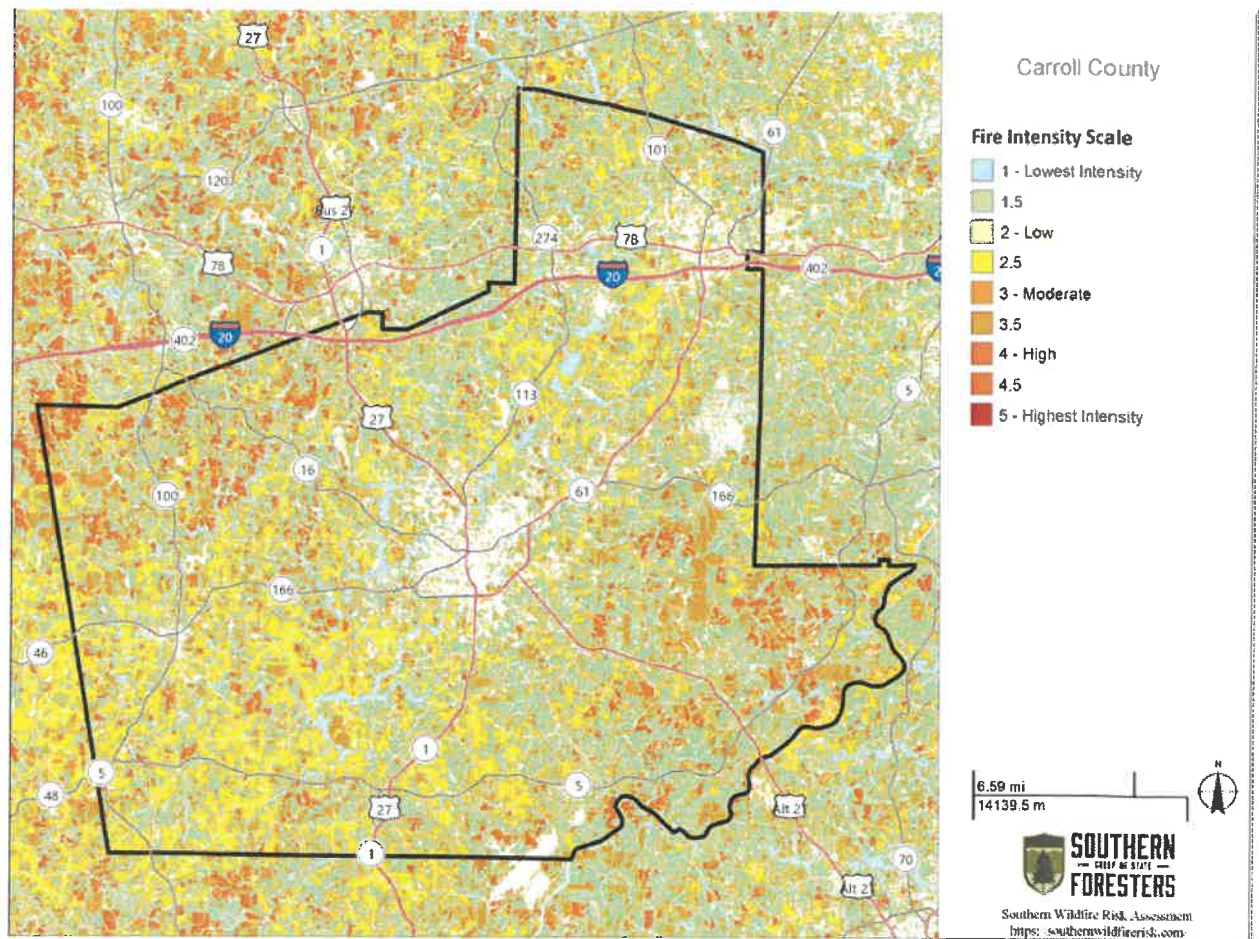
Figure 3.6.4: Wildlife Urban Interface Population and Acres (Southern Region)



Map 3.6.3: Wildlife Urban Interface Risk Map

	Class	Acres	Percent
	-9 Major Impacts	3	0.0 %
	-8	2,308	1.2 %
	-7	8,524	4.5 %
	-6	6,228	3.3 %
	-5 Moderate	68,745	36.5 %
	-4	31,082	16.5 %
	-3	15,758	8.4 %
	-2	42,936	22.8 %
	-1 Minor Impacts	12,836	6.8 %
	Total	188,420	100.0 %

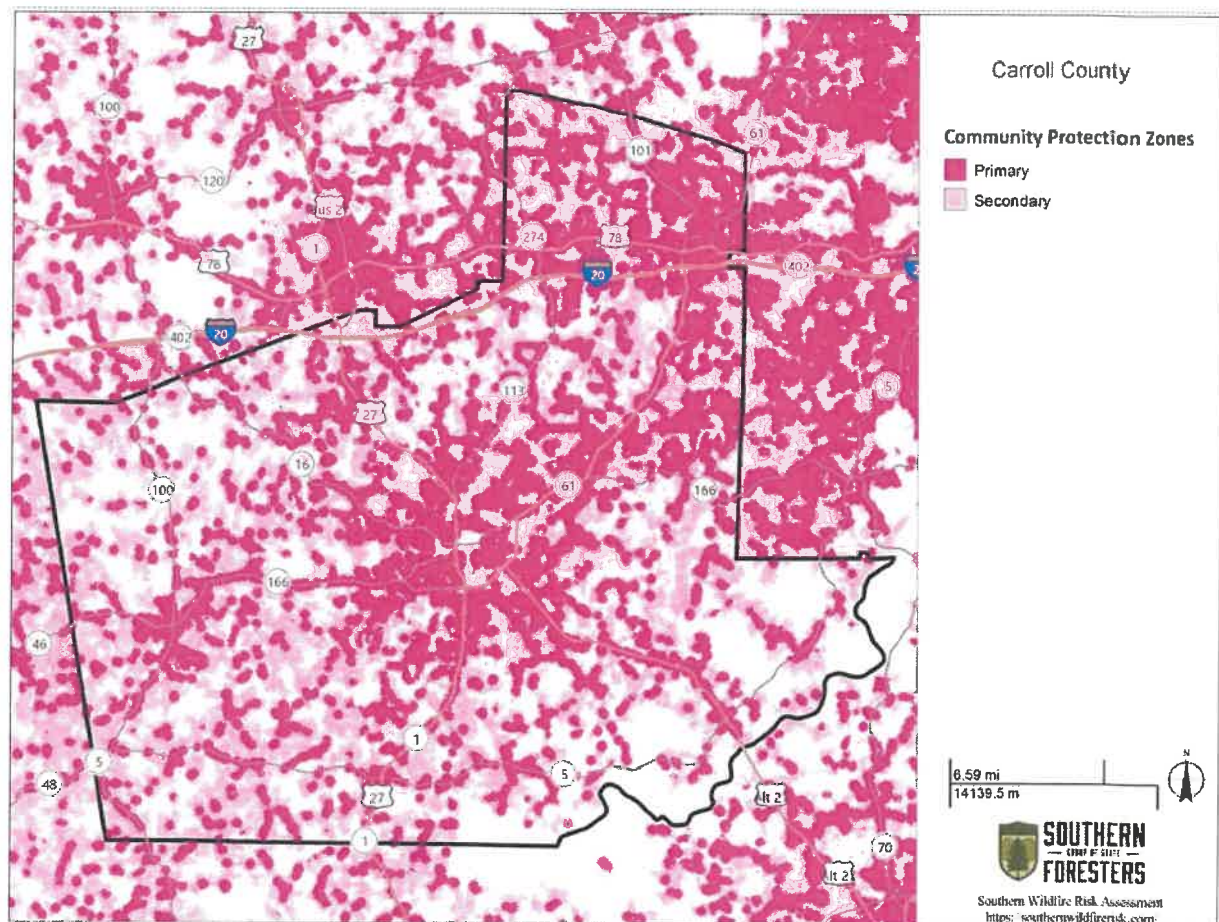
Figure 3.6.5: Wildlife Urban Interface Risk Class and Acres (Southern Region)



Map 3.6.4: Fire Intensity Scale Map

	Class	Acres	Percent
	Non-Burnable	33,979	10.5 %
	<u>1 Lowest Intensity</u>	12,769	4.0 %
	1.5	127,199	39.4 %
	<u>2 Low</u>	26,714	8.3 %
	2.5	59,629	18.5 %
	<u>3 Moderate</u>	10,737	3.3 %
	3.5	36,883	11.4 %
	<u>4 High</u>	14,590	4.5 %
	4.5	4	0.0 %
	<u>5 Highest Intensity</u>	0	0.0 %
	Total	322,504	100.0 %

Figure 3.6.6: Fire Intensity Scale Class and Acres (Southern Region)



Map 3.6.5: Community Protection Zones

Utilizing fire growth simulations, the Southern Wildlife Risk Assessment Summary Report also developed a Burn Probability Layer. Most of the county is in a 5 or less (out of 10) probability for burning. The only area that was slightly higher was SW Carroll outside of Bowdon. The likely fire type for Carroll is a surface fire which includes grass, timber litter, shrubs/brush and other vegetation, as opposed to a canopy fire which relates to burning the crowns of trees. Carroll is also moderate to less in terms of dozer operability which aids response so that fires can be put out quickly.

Timber best management practices, utilized by timber companies, help to grow a healthy forest of trees to be harvested, reducing the risks of wildfires.

The county's vulnerability to drought remains moderate, although vulnerability to wildfires has been reduced due to utilizing best management practices.

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

The highest occurrence of crop losses due to drought will be in the rural areas of Carroll County. The entire county should be included in drought planning.

g. Hazard Summary

Carroll County is vulnerable to droughts, but fortunately, they have had a short duration. Although droughts do not generally have an immediate effect, they cause havoc through secondary means such as wildfires, crop loss, reduction in water supplies and economic stress. Drought-related mitigation strategies are present in IV. A. 6.

7. Earthquakes

a. Hazard Identification

An earthquake is a sudden movement of the earth, caused by abrupt release or strain that has accumulated over a long time. The forces of plate tectonics shape the earth as the huge plates that form the earth's surface slowly move over, under and past each other. Sometimes the movement is gradual. At other times, the plates are locked together, unable to release the accumulated energy. When the accumulated energy grows strong enough, the plates break free. If the earthquake occurs in a populated area, it may cause many deaths, injuries and extensive property damage.

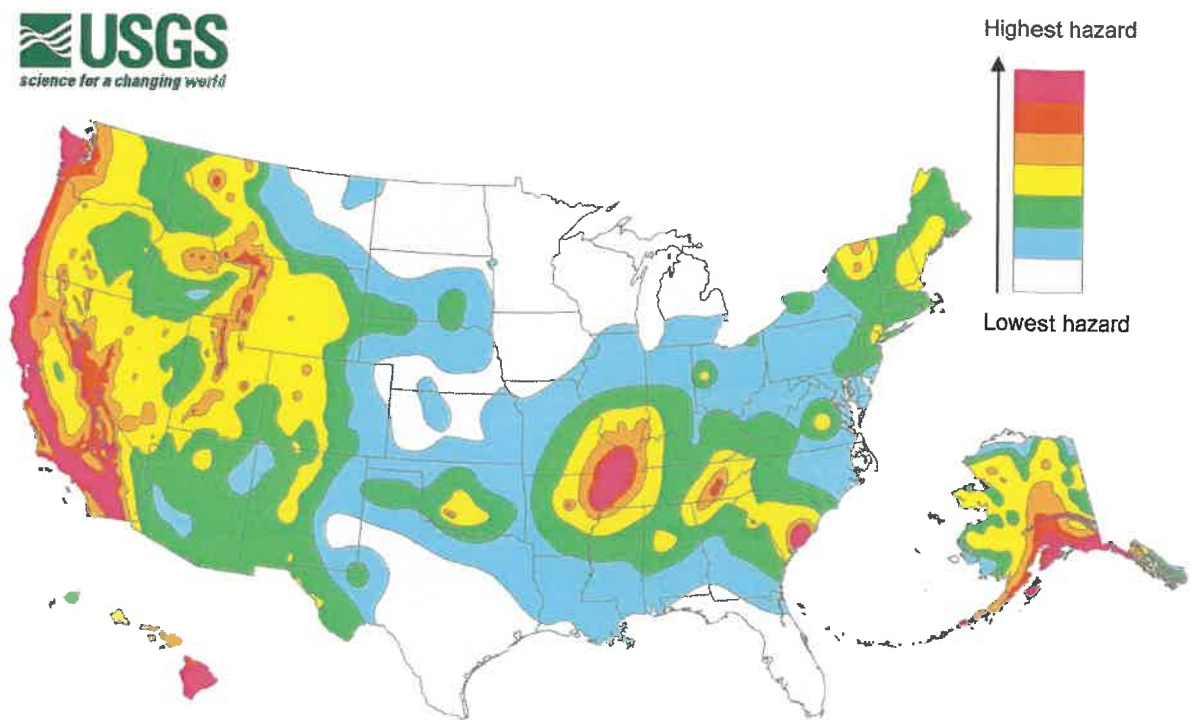


Figure 3.7.1: United States Geological Society (USGS) Earthquake Hazard Zone Map

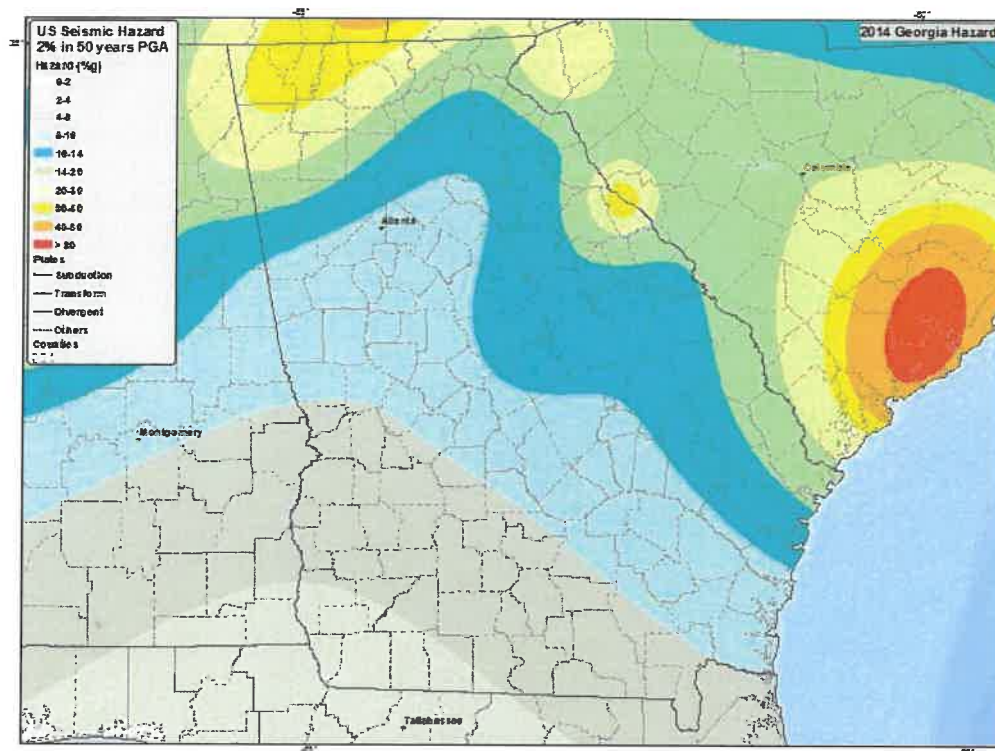


Figure 3.7.2: United States Geological Society (USGS) Earthquake Hazard Zone Map – Georgia

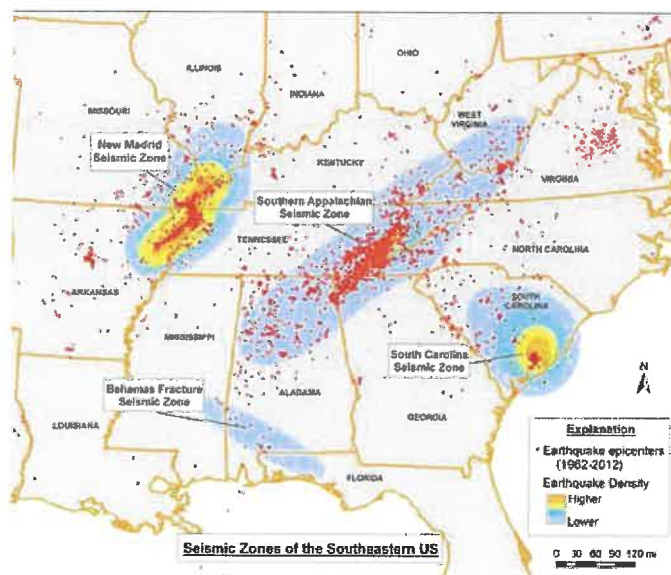


Figure 3.7.3: Southeastern US Seismic Zones

Table 3.7.1: Richter Scale of Magnitudes

Magnitude	Description	Average earthquake effects	Average frequency of occurrence (estimated) Worldwide
Less than 2.0	Micro	Micro earthquakes, not felt, or felt rarely by sensitive people. Recorded by seismographs.	Continual/several million per year
2.0–2.9	Minor	Felt slightly by some people. No damage to buildings.	Over one million per year
3.0–3.9		Often felt by people, but very rarely causes damage. Shaking of indoor objects can be noticeable.	Over 100,000 per year
4.0–4.9	Light	Noticeable shaking of indoor objects and rattling noises. Felt by most people in the affected area. Slightly felt outside. Generally causes none to minimal damage. Moderate to significant damage very unlikely. Some objects may fall off shelves or be knocked over.	10,000 to 15,000 per year
5.0–5.9	Moderate	Can cause damage of varying severity to poorly constructed buildings. At most, none to slight damage to all other buildings. Felt by everyone.	1,000 to 1,500 per year
6.0–6.9	Strong	Damage to a moderate number of well-built structures in populated areas. Earthquake-resistant structures survive with slight to moderate damage. Poorly designed structures receive moderate to severe damage. Felt in wider areas; up to hundreds of miles/kilometers from the epicenter. Strong to violent shaking in epicentral area.	100 to 150 per year
7.0–7.9	Major	Causes damage to most buildings, some to partially or completely collapse or receive severe damage. Well-designed structures are likely to receive damage. Felt across great distances with major damage mostly limited to 250 km from epicenter.	10 to 20 per year

8.0–8.9	Great	Major damage to buildings, structures likely to be destroyed. Will cause moderate to heavy damage to sturdy or earthquake-resistant buildings. Damaging in large areas. Felt in extremely large regions.	One per year
9.0 and greater		Near or at total destruction - severe damage or collapse to all buildings. Heavy damage and shaking extends to distant locations. Permanent changes in ground topography.	One per 10 to 50 years

Source: United States Geological Survey

b. Hazard Profile

The ancient Brevard Fault identified by the US Geological Survey in 1905 transversed Georgia from Virginia to Alabama, including western Georgia. The fault is currently dormant, inactive for millions of years and not experiencing any seismic movement. However, many other minor fault lines in northern Georgia continue to cause seismic activity and can be felt in Carroll County. The state of Georgia has experienced seven earthquakes from 1974 to 2003, according to USGS (United States Geological Survey) information.



Figure 3.7.4: Brevard Fault

On April 29, 2003, Georgia was hit with a 4.9 magnitude earthquake. The earthquake could be felt across Carroll County. Earlier in 2025, a 4.1 magnitude earthquake in Tennessee could be felt by many in Carroll. With only minor fault lines located beneath the county's soil, the probability of damage from an earthquake to the county and its municipalities is considered low. As depicted in the USGS map above, Carroll is one of the lower hazard zones.

c. Assets Exposed to Hazard

All structures and facilities within Carroll County are susceptible to earthquake damage since they can occur in any portion of the county.

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

Because all facilities within the county are subject to potential losses due to earthquakes, estimations were made assuming 100% losses. A list of Critical Facilities including estimated values can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3.7.2: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Earthquakes				
Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
<i>Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency</i>				

e. Land Use and Development Trends

Due to its low probability, there are currently no specific land use or development regulations related to earthquakes. New construction is subject to Carroll County's adopted 2018 Building Code with the 2023 amendments, which is deemed enough given the county's low vulnerability to earthquakes.

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

Any portion of Carroll County, including each of the municipalities, could potentially be affected by earthquakes. All areas within Carroll County, including the Cities of Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg, carry the same threat for earthquakes. Any steps taken to mitigate the effects of earthquakes should be undertaken on a county wide basis and include all municipalities.

g. Hazard Summary:

The probability of an earthquake causing significant damage to Carroll County is limited. Earthquake specific mitigation actions are provided in IV. A. 7 of this document.

8. Pandemic and Epidemics

a. Hazard Identification

A widespread pandemic or epidemic event has the potential to be a major hazard to Carroll County. Pandemic and epidemic events are not only a threat to the citizens of Carroll County but also to the emergency responders who serve the county. This can include influenza, tuberculosis, polio, smallpox, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS, including SARS-CoV2), Swine Influenza (H1N1) and other health related events. Diseases that had been previously thought eradicated, such as measles, have re-emerged.

In addition to humans, epidemics can cause widespread devastation to livestock, as evidenced by the recent concerns for Avian Influenza in poultry. Bioterrorism incidents can also be included under this hazard.

b. Hazard Profile

Carroll County experienced many pandemic or epidemic events over the years. Influenza cases begin to come into the Carroll County Health Department every winter, usually between October and March. Influenza, often referred to as "the flu," is a specific viral infection that is responsible for a substantial number of deaths each year. It is particularly deadly among seniors 65 and older, when combined with another infection such as pneumonia. In 2023, the number of deaths in the United States from Influenza and Pneumonia was a combined 62,850, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Carroll County was affected by SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19) starting in March 2020. As of March 27, 2024, the county has had 17,305 cases with 198 confirmed deaths from Covid-19. The local EMA and our public health and public safety partners responded quickly to the pandemic. In April 2020, a stay-at-home order was issued by the governor for non-essential workers, which ended in May as reopening began. The county and cities launched campaigns to encourage social distancing, hand washing and mask wearing, while the governments and local businesses followed recommended guidelines from the governor's office for reopening. When a vaccine was approved, the local EMA worked with its partners to help coordinate its distribution. The county, in cooperation with the Carroll County Health Department, opened a public Points of Distribution (POD) Site to distribute its share of the Strategic National Stockpiles' (SNS) supply of vaccinations. Many of the county's largest employers such as Southwire, Tanner Health, Carroll EMC, Carroll County Schools, Carrollton City Schools, the county, and its larger cities, have signed on as a private Closed PODs to disseminate to their employees, helping to expedite the distribution process during a pandemic.

The agriculture community continues to be diligent in its response to Avian influenza, monitoring poultry and responding as needed. According to the Georgia Department of Agriculture, in 2025, there have been three cases of Avian influenza in Georgia, two in commercial poultry operations in Elbert County, and one backyard non-poultry in Clayton County.

In addition to the flu and SARS, Carroll County has also experienced outbreaks of meningitis in its schools and Cryptosporidium in the City of Carrollton's water supply, both since 1985.

c. Assets Exposed to Hazard

All critical facilities, as well as all public, private, and commercial property, are susceptible to being impacted by a pandemic/epidemic event due to people being infected transmitting it in school or the workplace. The entire population of Carroll County is vulnerable to pandemic/epidemics outbreaks. There is no way for the county to predict the impact, magnitude, location or time these events will occur. The local health department, Georgia Department of Agriculture, and Carroll County Emergency Management continue to monitor reports from state Public Health officials and the Centers for Disease Control as to possible epidemics.

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

There is no estimated damage to facilities due to pandemic or epidemic events in Carroll County. The impact of human resources would suffer the most with a significant portion of the workforce becoming ill. If spread among livestock, there would be widespread loss, devastating that sector. The economy of Carroll County could take a major hit should a pandemic or epidemic occurred.

Table 3.8.1: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Pandemics or Epidemic

Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810

Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency

e. Land Use and Development Trends

All of Carroll County is susceptible to pandemic or epidemic outbreaks due to a continual growth in the county and the social nature of humans.

Carroll County is located on a major interstate (I-20) and federal routes (US 27 and US 78) that carry a significant amount of people to and across the county daily. Densely populated cities, with schools and places of work or worship allow for the spread of communicable diseases. Even in more rural areas, diseases among livestock or crops may spread. The county's probability of an outbreak is medium, although if it occurred, the severity could be high.

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

All of Carroll County is susceptible to the effects of pandemic or epidemic events. The more densely populated the area is the greater the pandemic or epidemic will spread.

g. Hazard Summary

Pandemic or epidemic events pose a threat to all of Carroll County. All the critical facilities as well as workplaces and schools could ultimately be affected, with a large portion of the workforce being ill. The agricultural community is particularly vulnerable to loss by the potential transmission of disease among livestock. Pandemic and epidemic specific mitigation actions are provided in IV. A. 8 of this document.

9. Extreme Temperatures

a. Hazard Identification

When they occur, extreme temperatures can have devastating effects on the local population. Physically, extreme chill can cause hyperthermia, whereas excessive heat may result in heat exhaustion or heat stroke. Extreme cold and wind chill occur in winter months, necessitating calls to the public to protect pets, pipes, plants and people. When a hard freeze occurs, it is damaging to crops as well as building infrastructure due to pipes freezing and breaking. Nationally, more fatalities occur each year due to winter cold than summer heat per the Centers for Disease Control.

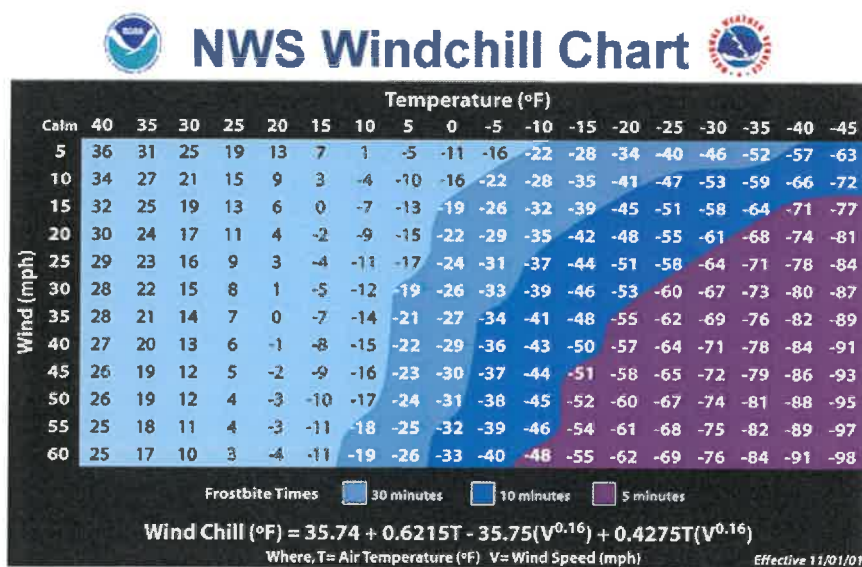


Figure 3.9.1: Wind Chill (NWS)

The county also experiences periods of excessive heat in the summer months that further impacts a dry landscape, but also can take a toll on the residents, particularly the elderly, those who spend long hours laboring outdoors, or those who suffer from asthma. Prolonged exposure to excessive heat can result in heat exhaustion or heat stroke, which can be fatal.

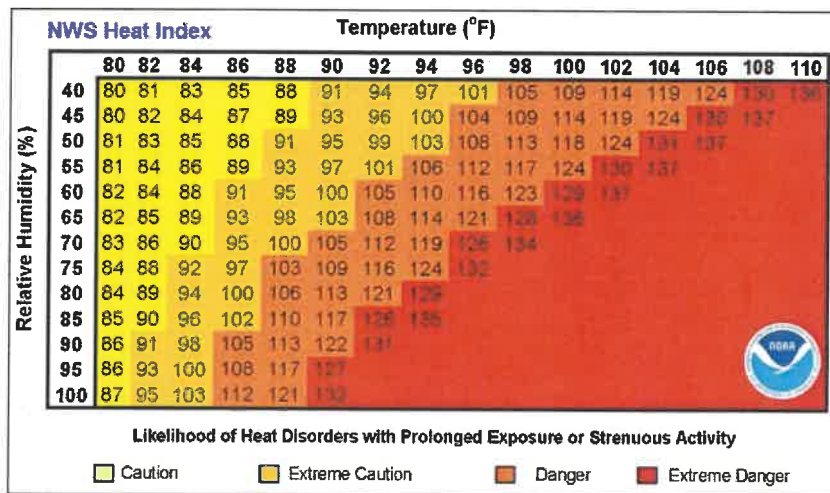


Figure 3.9.2: Heat Index (NWS)

b. Hazard Profile

Over 12 instances of winter chill were reported by the National Weather Service in Carroll County in the early 2000s. In 2015, Carroll County experienced temperatures as low as six degrees Fahrenheit during a polar Vortex. Many area homes lack the needed insulation to protect pipes, resulting in costly water line repairs. Further, there is a potential for damage to crops with a hard freeze.

Carroll County has had two reported days of excessive heat and 10 occurrences of heat since 1950 in the Storm Events Database. It is not uncommon to have heat advisories during the summer months. Excessive heat can have a significant effect on residents, particularly the elderly. Heat stroke and heat exhaustion from exposure can lead to death.

c. Assets Exposed to Hazard

Excessive temperatures has the potential to affect all property in Carroll County.

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

Considerable losses could occur from excessive temperatures from the loss of crops or livestock, damage to buildings from waterline leaks.

Table 3.9.1: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Extreme Temperatures

Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
<i>Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency</i>				

e. Land Use and Development Trends

Carroll County's adopted 2018 Building Code with the 2023 amendments provides for reasonable protection from most natural hazards although they are not hazard specific.

Because of the infrequency of extreme chill, many county homes have insufficient insulation around water pipes, resulting in damage when they burst. The Carroll County Emergency Management Agency has utilized social media to remind residents to protect the P's during winter weather, which includes people, pipes, pets and plants.

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

All of Carroll County is subject to extreme temperatures, and therefore should be included in any prospective mitigation projects.

g. Hazard Summary

Related to other hazards, such as Winter Storms and Drought, extreme temperatures can have a devastating effect on the local economy. A hard freeze and excessive wind chill can have damaging impacts on pipes and crops, whereas extreme heat can worsen the effects of a

drought. Excessive temperatures can be especially harmful to the elderly, those who work outside or those with respiratory illness. Pandemic and epidemic specific mitigation actions are provided in IV. A. 9 of this document.

D. Technological Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Summary

1. Hazardous Material Spills

a. Hazard Identification

A major source of hazardous material accidents are spills along roadways, railways, pipelines, rivers and port areas. Hazardous materials are substances which are harmful to the health and safety of people and property. Jurisdictions with facilities that produce, process or store hazardous materials are at risk, as are facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes. Mitigation of this hazard may be accomplished by adherence to federal, state and manufacturer safety standards. Proper packaging, storage and handling will assist in elimination of hazardous materials incidents. Historical data was collected from Carroll County Fire Department and Emergency Management, Carrollton Fire Department, Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the Environmental Protection Division.

b. Hazard Profile

Hazardous materials are prevalent in Carroll County. They are used, stored, and transported via truck, railway and pipe across the county, ranging from the combustible to corrosive substances. As seen in the county profile above, Norfolk-Southern runs an east-west and north-south line, while Plantation Pipeline (shown) and Colonial Gas both have pipelines in Carroll County. Since 2010, there have been 55 reported hazardous materials spills in Carroll County to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division, ranging from industrial sites to transportation-related incidents, averaging 11 per year. These numbers do not include routine calls for natural gas leaks or small fuel spills. The large number of instances is partly due to the county's large industrial base, allowing for the possibility of fixed-facility spills, as well as to the presence of the Interstate 20 corridor, accounting for some of the transportation-related events. A complete list of reported hazardous materials incidents can be found in Appendix H, and a copy of the 2008 Commodity Flow Study is in Appendix G. There is a high probability of a hazardous materials spill in the county.

The railroad system in Carroll County is an area where there is a potential for hazardous material spills. For planning purpose, Norfolk-Southern has provided Carroll County Emergency Management with a log of substances transported along the railway, including the corrosive and combustible.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Recovery (Nuclear)

In addition to hazardous materials, nuclear waste is also being transported via Interstate 20 from the Savannah River site to Carlsbad, New Mexico for storage in a salt mine. Through GEMA/FEMA, local first responders are receiving training on how to deal with a nuclear spill in the unlikely event of an occurrence. On a much smaller scale, nuclear materials are used for such healthcare procedures such as radiation therapy and must be treated with safety precautions.

c. Assets Exposed to Hazard

The most prevalent asset damaged during a hazardous materials release is the environment. The waterways tend to have the highest impact (with air quality issues dissipating over time). The waterways in Carroll County which are most susceptible to hazardous materials spills are the Little Tallapoosa River and Lake Buckhorn due to their location along Interstate 20. Another waterway susceptible to spills is the Lake Seaton Reservoir, a 600-acre lake which supplies the drinking water to Carroll County. It should also be noted that one of the largest chemical fixed facility users in Carroll County is located within ½ mile of Tanner Medical Center- Carrollton, the largest healthcare provider.

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

The damage to the environment due to hazardous materials spills cannot be estimated. The permanent damage to a critical facility due to a fixed facility spill has not been recorded. Values below assume 100% losses. A list of Critical Facilities including estimated values can be found in Appendix C.

Table 3.10.1: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Hazardous Materials Spills				
Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency				

e. Land Use and Development Trends

Per the Carroll County Future Land Use Map, Commercial and Industrial sites are encouraged in more appropriate areas designated for that use, away from residential neighborhoods. This helps to limit exposure to residents. With its many transportation corridors, Carroll County is vulnerable to a hazardous materials release.

Because of a strong Local Emergency Planning Committee and the use of best management practices by local industry, the county's vulnerability to hazardous materials has declined since the last plan. There is a medium risk of occurrence.

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

Hazardous materials incidents have been recorded in all Carroll County jurisdictions. Those jurisdictions that fall along the I-20, US-78, SR-61, US-27, and SR-16 as well as the jurisdictions surrounding the railroad corridors are the most susceptible to transportation-related events.

g. Hazard Summary

Hazardous materials spills are a common occurrence in Carroll County, although with best management practices this has declined in recent years with fewer occurrences. The county is still moderately vulnerable. Mitigation plans must be executed to reduce the threat to lives and property as a result of hazardous materials releases. Mitigation strategies specific to this threat can be found in IV. B. 1 of this document.

2. Dam Failure

a. Hazard Identification

The potential failure of a dam may result in people living downstream being in imminent danger of flooding. Weather, structural changes, and chemical agents can impact a dam. Reservoir sedimentation can significantly reduce flood control capacity. Protective construction of dams may assist in mitigating such a hazard. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee gathered research from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources during its research on dam failures in Carroll County.

b. Hazard Profile

Eight dam failures were recorded since 1999. The dams involved included: Fairfield Plantation (leak), Papillion (failure of principal spillway), Sioux (breach of spillway), and Legion (overtopping), farm pond on Four Notch Road (dam failure), Lake Seaton (spillway), Twin Lakes (overtopping), Paynes Lake (Spillway Activation). Because of the oversight of county dams, there is a medium to low probability of dam failure in any given year.

There are 116 dams in Carroll County. Of these Twenty-five (25) are high hazard dams, including the dams listed in Table 3.11.1 below.

FEMA has added two Carroll County High Hazard Potential Dams into its list for rehabilitation.

Table 3.11.1 FEMA HHPD 2022 Eligible Dam List

Dam Name	County	NID
Lake Ashley Dam	Carroll	GA02362
Tara Lake Dam	Carroll	GA00118

Table 3.11.2: Category 1/High Hazard Dams

Lake Carroll
George Lake
H.C Seaton Lake
Jerry Driver Pond
Little Tallapoosa River STR #13
Little Tallapoosa River STR #21
Little Tallapoosa River STR #25
Little Tallapoosa River STR #29
Little Tallapoosa River STR #30

Little Tallapoosa River STR #31
 Little Tallapoosa River STR #36
 Ashley Lake (Little Treasure)
 Lower Little Tallapoosa River #35
 Lower Little Tallapoosa River #36
 Lower Little Tallapoosa River #82
 Lower Little Tallapoosa River #86
 Plant Wansley Main Storage Lake
 H.C. Seaton Reservoir #2
 Richard's Lake
 Sharpe Creek
 Sharpe Creek Reservoir Lake
 Snake Creek Reservoir
 Sunset Hills Country Club Lake
 Tara Lake
 Walkers Lake

Georgia Safe Dams

c. Assets Exposed to Hazard

There are 116 dams in Carroll County which are exposed to the potential for failure. There are also numerous residences and agricultural properties located close to these dams.

Approximately 1% of the properties in Carroll County are in a flood zone. Each individual dam will have a different number and value of properties associated with it.

d. Estimate of Potential Losses

It is difficult to extrapolate the potential damage from a dam failure without knowing the type of break, the extent of the break and other factors. For this reason, the standard 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% damage estimates were performed on all properties county-wide.

Table 3.11.3: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Dam Failure

Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
<i>Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency</i>				

e. Land Use Development Trends

Carroll County is making significant efforts to reduce building in a flood hazard districts through zoning. Carroll County and its municipalities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The 2012 Edition of the International Building Codes, which were adopted by Carroll County and its municipalities, provide reasonable guidance for development within flood prone areas.

The Carroll County Emergency Management Agency in conjunction with Carroll County Community Development is looking to map high hazard dams and their spill ways. This will help restrict residential growth from hazardous areas.

In 2018, a state rule change prompted Carroll County, other local jurisdictions and private landowners to complete an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for all Category 1 Dams. An Emergency Action Plan or EAP is a formal plan that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and outlines procedures to follow to minimize damage and potential loss of life. Having an effective EAP is critical to reducing the risk of property damage and loss of life from a dam failure. An EAP includes inundation mapping that describes the potential direction and timing of the water flow in a dam break scenario and allows public safety to plan accordingly.

f. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns

There is no way to determine with any statistical significance whether dams in one area of Carroll County are in danger of failure more than others (as most are similar in construction and age).

g. Hazard Summary

The potential for dam failure in Carroll County is great due to the presence of 116 dams (25 Category I), but because of their maintenance and participation in the Safe Dams program, the county is at a low probability for dam failure. If dam failure occurred, there is a possibility of significant damage to life and/or property. Mitigation efforts for dam failures are in IV. B. 2.

3. Terrorism

a. Hazard Identification

Carroll County, Georgia, located approximately 40 miles west of Atlanta and bordering Alabama, is a significant geographic and transportation connector to Metro Atlanta. The county supports 129,911 citizens across 504 square miles, encompassing urban density, commercial and industrial development, rural farmland, wooded terrain, and critical infrastructure resources. The county's infrastructure includes high-traffic highways, railroads, petroleum pipelines, regional power plants, critical facilities, and an airport, which makes the county vulnerable to threats of terrorism.

Carroll County and its municipalities recognize terrorism — both domestic and international — as a persistent, unpredictable, and evolving threat. Although there have been no terrorism events in Carroll County, recent national trends and local risk profiles place the county in the "elevated" threat category, particularly for domestic terrorism and cyber-attacks. Increasing incidents of ideologically inspired violence, active shooter events, and critical infrastructure targeting throughout the nation demand proactive local mitigation and response. Potential terrorist acts in the county include domestic terrorism, mass casualty incidents, as well as cyber terrorism.

b. Hazard Profile

A. Domestic Terrorism and Mass Casualty Attacks

Mass casualty incidents (MCI), especially active shooter or improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, remain the highest priority. Carroll County has experienced armed attacker situations, including a multi-jurisdictional chase of two shooters who wounded officers and crippled police vehicles. These events illustrate the danger to the public and the need for protective, rapid response assets.

Potential Mass Casualty Situations:

- School or government facility coordinated shootings
- Bomb threats or IEDs on public events or on campuses
- Attack on hospitals or emergency services infrastructure

B. Cyber Terrorism

Cyber threats are increasing across the public and private sectors. Carroll County's utilization of digital networks for emergency dispatch (Carroll E-911), hospital operations, power infrastructure, and public services make it vulnerable to cyber threats. These can include:

- Ransomware attacks on government systems
- Data breaches on 911 dispatch or EOC coordination
- Disruption of utility or pipeline systems via digital intrusion

Carroll County vulnerabilities include aging firewalls, legacy software applications, low IT staffing levels, and no formal incident response procedures for major cyber events.

C. Sabotage of Critical Infrastructure

Terrorists may seek to disrupt local or regional stability by targeting Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR). Carroll County assets not only support the local population but are also a significant contributor to Metro Atlanta's stability and economy.

High-Risk CIKR Targets Identified:

- Health & Medical: Tanner Hospital, Trinka Davis Veterans Village
- Government: Carroll County Courthouse & County/City Government Complex
- Energy & Utilities: Carroll EMC, Georgia Power's Plant Yates & Plant Wansley
- Transportation: West Georgia Regional Airport, rail lines, major highways
- Education: University of West Georgia, West Georgia Technical College
- Private Sector/Industrial: Southwire and other global manufacturers
- Communications & Emergency Response: Carroll E-911, Emergency Operations Center, Western Area Regional Radio System
- Petroleum/Energy Transport: Plantation Pipeline

The disruption of any of these systems could have a cascading impact, such as, disruption of essential services, economic loss, and potential injury or loss of life.

c. Vulnerability Assessment

Geographic Distribution: Challenging terrain and wide rural areas make rapid deployment of tactical teams and law enforcement personnel challenging without specialized equipment.

Shared Jurisdictional Burden: Local law enforcement and fire rescue routinely support adjacent counties (Heard, Coweta, Haralson), which increases regional response stress during concurrent emergencies.

Cyber Infrastructure Gaps: Underdeveloped in-country cybersecurity capability and outdated or underfunded IT defenses increase the likelihood and potential impact of a cyberattack.

d. Assets Exposed to Hazard

Terrorism could potentially occur anywhere in the county, but particularly in places with large gatherings of people or in areas that have critical facilities and infrastructure.

Table 3.12.1: Total Property Losses for Carroll County on a Percentage Basis for Terrorism

Structure Type and Amount of Structures	Value	75%	50%	25%
Residential	\$12,662,373,808	\$9,496,780,356	\$6,331,186,904	\$3,165,593,452
Commercial	\$446,353,883	\$334,765,412	\$223,176,941	\$111,588,471
Industrial	\$3,368,598,375	\$2,526,448,781	\$1,684,299,188	\$842,149,594
Agricultural	\$1,130,494,988	\$847,871,241	\$565,247,494	\$282,623,747
Critical Facilities	\$703,659,240	\$527,744,430	\$351,829,620	\$175,914,810
<i>Values provided by the Carroll County Tax Assessors and Carroll County Emergency Management Agency</i>				

e. Estimate of Potential Losses.

All of Carroll County could face potentially cascading losses due to an act of terrorism, making it difficult to estimate.

f. Hazard Summary

Terrorism — in its new forms — poses an existing and real threat to the citizens, infrastructure, and economy of Carroll County. Reducing these threats through strategic preparedness, equipment acquisition, and investment in cybersecurity will prepare the county for a stronger, more durable response in the event of an attack. With adequate equipment, training, and partnerships, Carroll County can and will rise to meet the new threat of terrorism. Mitigation efforts for terrorism are in IV. B. 3.

E. National Risk Index

The National Risk Index provides data and insight into which US communities are most at risk for 18 natural disasters, including tornadoes, flooding, tornadoes, etc. The cumulative results can be found below. Carroll's overall risk is relatively low compared to other parts of the country. Certain census tracts within the county, however, were found to be moderately at risk, as depicted in the maps below.

Table 3.13.1: National Risk Index Hazards for Carroll County, Georgia

Hazard	Rating
Tornado	High
Hail, Ice Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Riverine Flooding,	Moderate
Earthquake, Hurricane, Strong Wind, Wildfire, Winter Weather	Low
Avalanche, Coastal Flooding, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity	Not Applicable
Cold Wave, Drought, Heat Wave,	No Rating

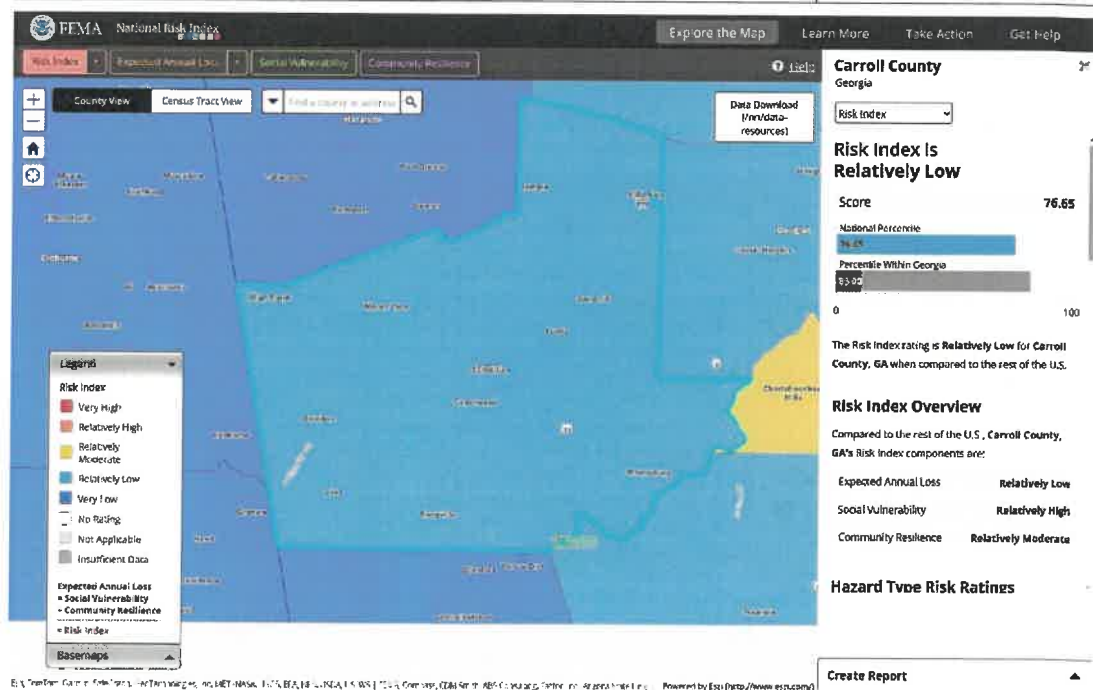


Figure 3.13.1: Risk Index Carroll County

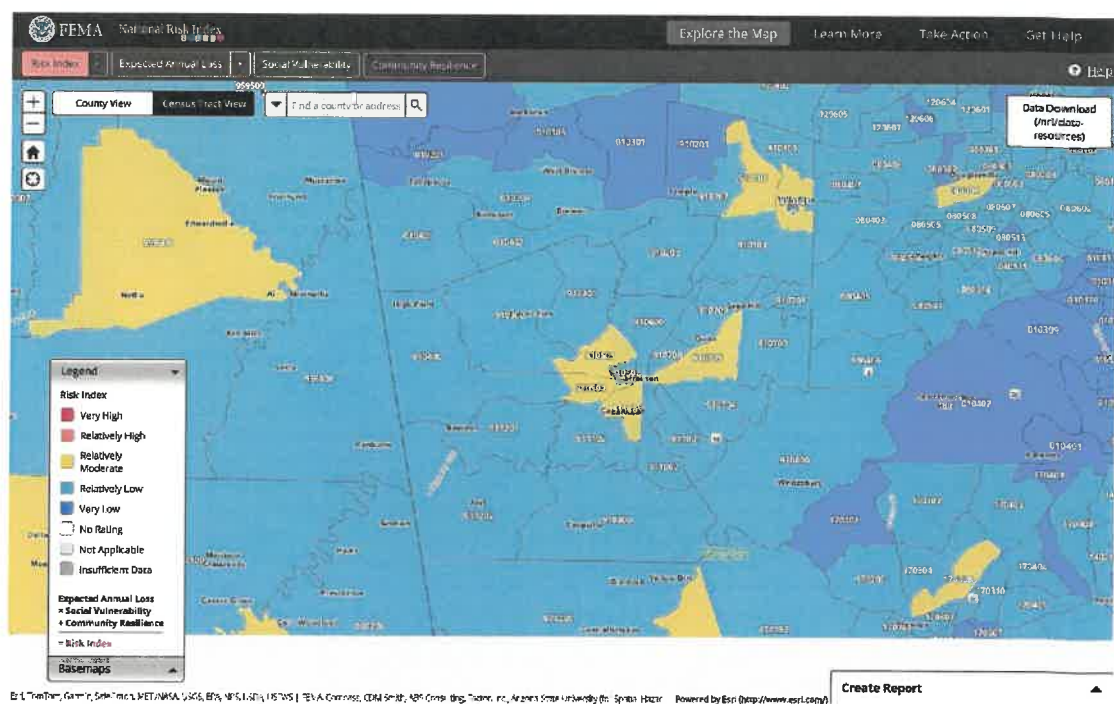


Figure 3.13.2: Risk Index Carroll County by Census Tract

For expected annual loss, FEMA takes the community's exposure multiplied by its frequency and historic losses. Carroll's expected annual loss is relatively low when compared to the rest of the country. As seen in the maps below, while the county's loss is relatively low, several of the census tracts were rated as relatively moderate.

Table 3.13.2: Expected Annual Losses for Carroll County, Georgia

Hazard	Rating
Tornado	High
Hail, Ice Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Riverine Flooding, Strong Wind	Moderate
Earthquake, Hurricane, Wildfire, Winter Weather	Low
Avalanche, Coastal Flooding, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity	Not Applicable
Cold Wave, Drought, Heat Wave,	No Expected Losses

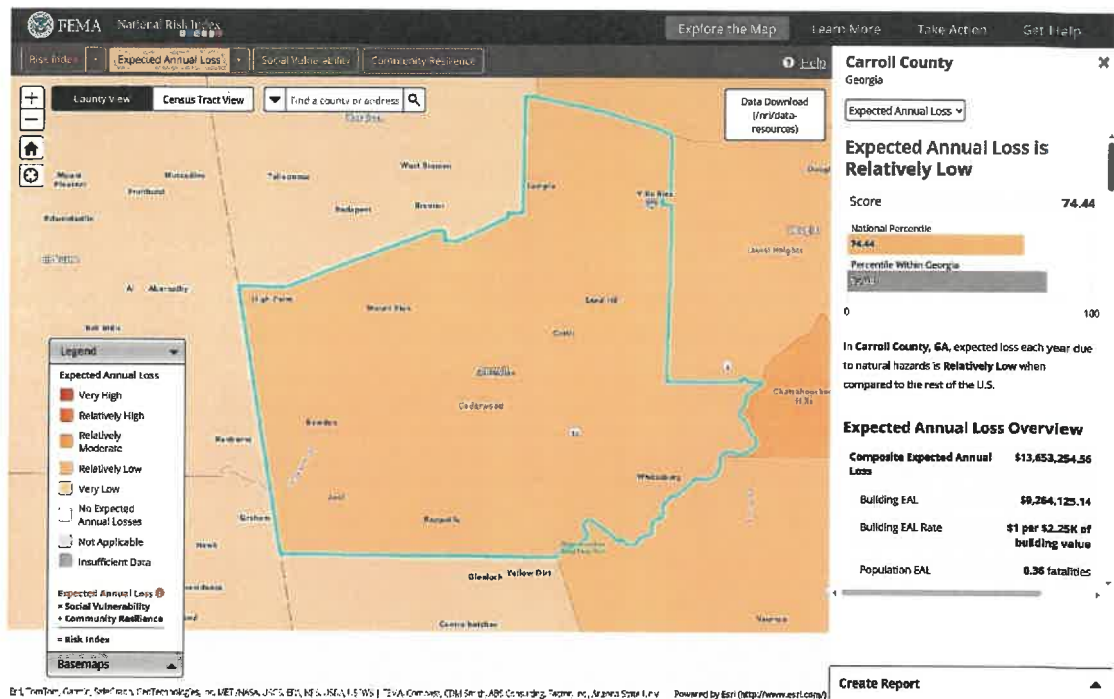


Figure 3.13.3: Expected Annual Losses for Carroll County

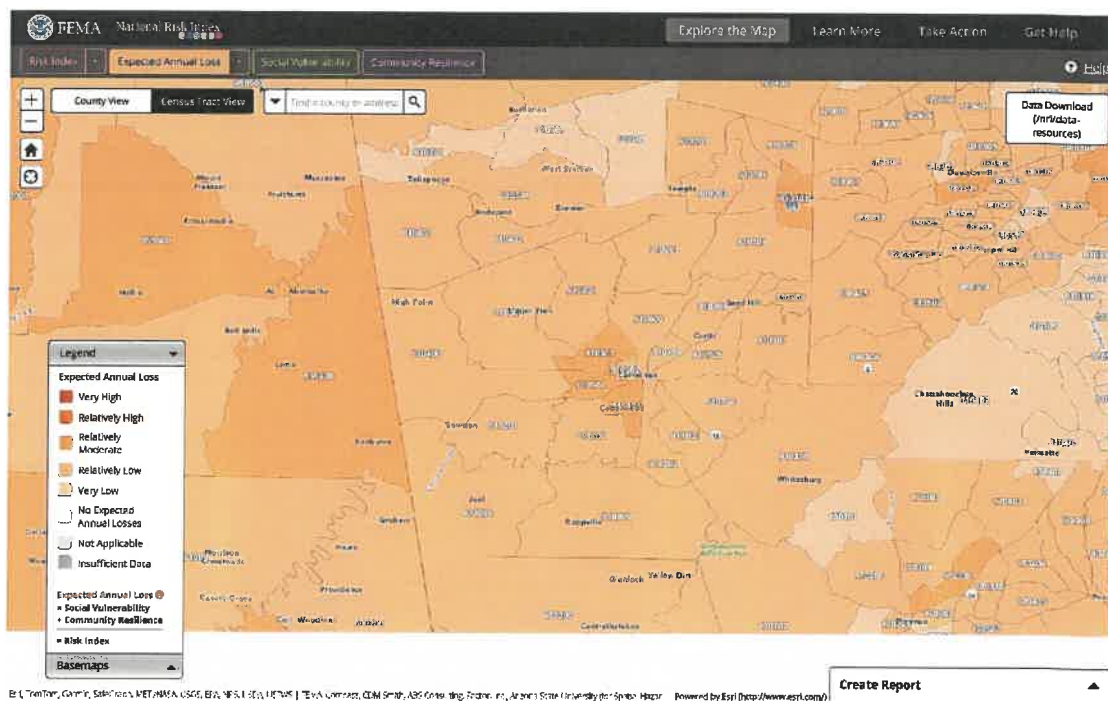


Figure 3.13.4: Expected Annual Losses for Carroll County by Census Tract

Overall, Carroll County's Community Resilience, a measure of losses and vulnerabilities was found to be relatively moderate as compared to other communities in the country. Resilience is a measure of the county's ability to prepare for hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and recover rapidly. This is comparable to neighboring counties of Douglas, Fulton, and Coweta.

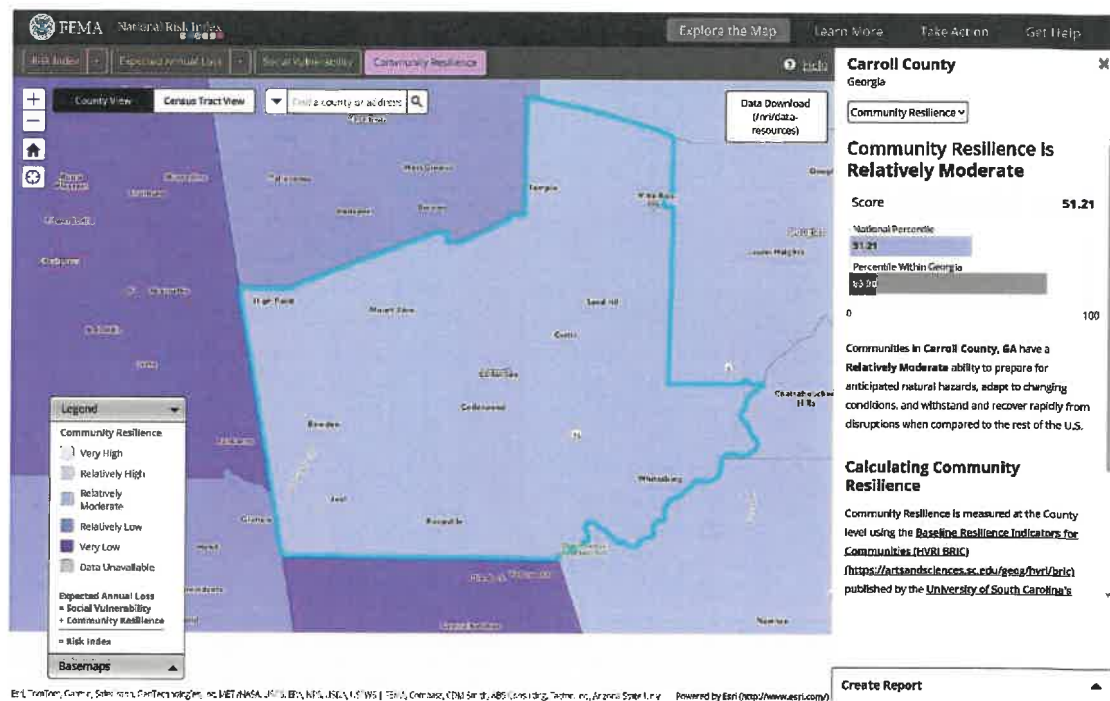


Figure 3.13.5: Community Resilience for Carroll County

Census tracts around Villa Rica (910106) and Carrollton (910503, 910502, 911101, 910708, and 910705) were found to have a high level of Social Vulnerability and susceptibility to the adverse impacts of natural hazards as compared to the rest of the United States. Carroll County, overall, had a relatively high Social Vulnerability index, 76.8, in line with Douglas and Fulton Counties to the east.

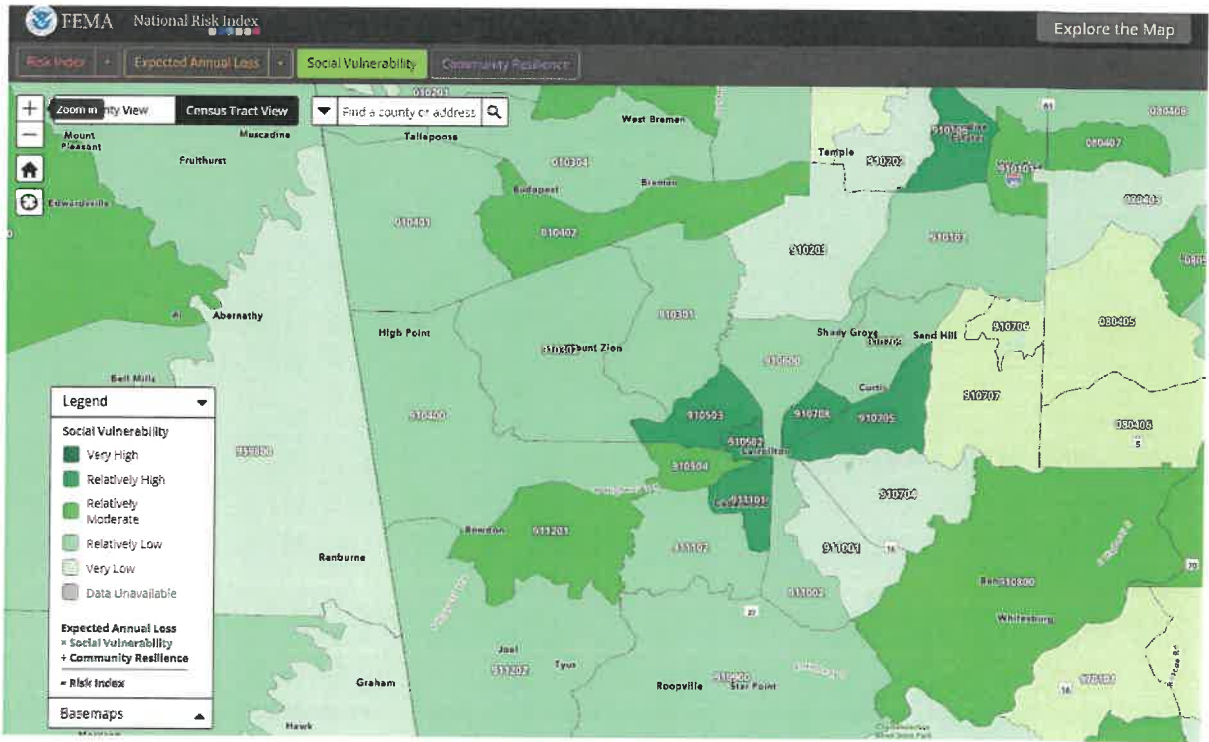


Figure 3.13.6: Social Vulnerability for Carroll County

Chapter IV. Mitigation Strategies

All action steps were evaluated by the respective jurisdictions and updated for all hazards. The STAPLEE Method (described in Chapter I. E.) was utilized to prioritize action steps and to identify new ones. Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high as described in Table 4.1.1 below. Completed action steps and ones no longer being considered were removed and placed on the completion lists in each respective section.

Table 4.1.1: Benefit/Costs Analysis	
<i>Benefit/Cost</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Low	Difficult to assess benefits and has a long-term time frame for implementation. Difficult to fund.
Medium	Long-term impact on reduction of losses is anticipated; implemented within 5-7 years. Potentially funded over multiple budgets or with grant funding.
High	Meaningful impact on reduction of losses; implementation within 5 years; funds available in existing budget, with SPLOST funds or with grant funding.

Additionally, the Action Steps from IV. A. and IV. B. cover a cross section of the six FEMA categories. Several of the steps had aspects that fit more than one category and are listed accordingly.

The FEMA categories, which were described in Chapter I. E. are as follows:

- **Prevention.** Adopting and administering ordinances, regulations, and programs that manage the development of land and buildings to minimize risks of loss due to natural hazards.
- **Property Protection.** Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area.
- **Public Education and Awareness.** Educating and informing the public about risks of hazards and the techniques available to reduce loss of life or property.
- **Natural Resource Protection.** Minimizing hazard losses while preserving and restoring the functions of natural systems.
- **Structural Projects.** Construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard.
- **Emergency Services.** Actions such as hazard threat recognition, hazard warning systems, emergency response, protection of critical facilities, and health and safety maintenance

For the 2026 Update:

Chapters reordered to accommodate the addition of Extreme Temperatures and Terrorism, with All-Hazards and All-Technical Hazards located at the end of their respective sections. Mitigation items moved from Winter Storms and Drought/Wildfires to Extreme Temperatures, as well as from All Technological Disasters to Terrorism. Mitigation items were added for Thunderstorms, All Hazards, and Terrorism.

The following Action Items have been added:

Installation of a generator at VRPD Training Center to use as an Emergency Command Center.

Purchase a grapple bucket to aid in debris removal

Acquire additional communications radios and backup power

Utilize SCADA Communications to monitor and control distribution of resources

Acquire 4 portable light towers

Purchase two high-performance Starlink kits for essential communications

Purchase a Rook - an armored critical incident utility vehicle to operate in extreme and hazardous conditions, as well as a Ford F-350 Dually Pickup Truck to transport the Rook.

Purchase 2 Rangers to use at county parks during severe weather or wildfires

Add response equipment for severe weather, such as struts, search cameras, and search and rescue equipment, to GSAR-TF-6.

Prepare a safety plan for all county parks.

The following Action Items have been moved to Extreme Temperatures:

Provide warming shelters during extreme cold.

Provide cooling shelters during extreme heat.

Offer free admission to water parks during extreme heat waves.

The following Action Items have been completed and will be removed from the Mitigation Strategies:

Replace the culvert on Holder Road (at creek) with a larger diameter culvert.

Add an additional culvert on Old Four Notch Road.

Replace bridge at Victory Church Road at Victory Dashboard.

Replace (or install) culvert on Daniel Rd in Bowdon with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace the culvert on Horsley Drive with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace the culvert on J.C. Daniel Road with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace Old Tanyard Road Steam Culvert

Property acquisitions/raze businesses at Bankhead at South Dogwood to NFIP compliance/ standards.

Address drainage issues at Rockmart and 2nd St.

Research, purchase and installation of a portable Natural Gas Generator for Bowdon Waste Water Lift Stations (12). (Scope amended to include Water Plant and Police Station/EOC)

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #1.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #2.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #4.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #5.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #7.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #8.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #12.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #14.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #15.

The following Action Items are no longer being considered:

Purchase and install 10 weather sirens throughout the county.

For 2021 Update:

Every jurisdiction has at least one mitigation action item, and there are multiple mitigation items shared by all.

The following Action Items have been added to address flooding:

Improve drainage between Tanner Street and Old City Hall Avenue (Carrollton).

Improve drainage at West Reese Street (Carrollton).

Improve drainage at Johnson Ave (Carrollton).

Improve drainage between Johnson Ave and City Hall Ave (Carrollton).

Improve drainage between West Reese Street and Hwy 27 (Carrollton).

The following Action Items have been added to address drought:

Add a Raw Water Holding Pond at the Water Treatment Plant (Carrollton).

Improve Stripling Chapel Rd water main (Carrollton).

Add water tanks (Carrollton).

Upgrades to water system (Roopville)

The following Action Items have been added to address all hazards:

Research, purchase and installation of a Natural Gas Generator for Bremen Waste Water Lift Station at I-20.

Purchase and distribute NOAA Weather Radios to cover all major buildings on the UWG Campus

Improve emergency access road to Mount Zion Middle School (Mount Zion)

The following Action Items have been completed and will be removed from the Mitigation Strategies:

Develop a procedure for and initiate routine drainage system maintenance to ensure all storm drains are free of debris (completed in the MS4 Area in north Carroll).

Conduct an engineering study comparing base flood elevation to the emergency spillway elevation on all category one (1) dams – completed via the Georgia Safe Dams EAP requirement.

Replace bridge on Carrollton Tyus Rd (to be completed by June 2020)

Install culverts on Kansas and Agnes Streets at Lake Buckhorn.

Replace the culvert at the creek on Davenport Mill Road (near Caldwell Road) with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace the culvert at Shadow Lake Drive with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace the culvert on Little Joe Road with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace the culvert on Martin Road with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace the culverts at Holliday Overlook with a larger diameter culvert.

Address drainage issues on Vanwert Rd (before the railroad tracks).

Replace (or install) culvert on Brickyard Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on East Wayside Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Four Notch Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Harman Ln with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Oak Grove Church Rd at Nugget Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Old Word Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Smyrna Church Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Wiley Wilson Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Whooping Creek Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Yancey Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Old Carrollton Rd (off Hwy 61) with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Mount Olive Church Rd with a larger diameter culvert – completed in 2 places.

Replace (or install) culvert on East Wayside Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Replace (or install) culvert on Spruill Creek Rd with a larger diameter culvert.

Upgrade culverts on Almon Rd. at Lake Carroll Blvd.

Address drainage issues on Ben Scott Blvd.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Water Treatment Plant.

Research, purchase and installation of a portable Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Waste Water Life Stations.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Waste Water Little Tallapoosa Lift Station.

Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Waste Water Buffalo Creek Lift Station.

Research, purchase and installation of a portable Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Fire Station #22.

Build a state-of-the-art Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Accurately plot in GIS the location of each category (1) and (2) dam and their emergency spillways (Completed for Category 1 dams. No longer being considered for Category 2).

Improve Lake Carroll dam/spillway based on assessment.

Construct emergency access road to Mount Zion Middle School

The following Action Items are amended:

Install generator back-up at all critical facilities in Carroll County. This has been completed for the City of Carrollton, and they are no longer listed as Responsible Organization.

Research, purchase and installation of a portable Natural Gas Generator for Bowdon Waste Water Plant and Lift Stations 11 (Amended to include Water Plant and Police Station/EOC). Improve Lake Carroll dam/spillway based on assessment (downgraded from Category 1, spillway improvements completed).

For 2016 Update:

In Chapter 4, all action steps were evaluated by the respective jurisdictions and updated for all hazards. The STAPLEE Method (described in Chapter I. E.) was utilized to prioritize action steps and to identify new ones. Completed action steps and ones no longer being considered were removed and placed on the completion lists in each respective section.

Additionally, action steps now specify FEMA categories and are sorted by FEMA category in IV. C.

The following is a brief summary of changes to Mitigation Strategies:

Action Item: Replace culverts under Rome Street at John Wesley Plaza with large diameter culverts should read Bradley instead of Rome.

Action Item: Add an additional culvert on Old Five Notch Rd should read Old Four Notch Rd

Action Item: Replace bridge on Carrollton Tyus Rd. is now Replace bridge at Carrollton-Tyus Rd due to repetitive flooding and traffic hazards.

After the Christmas Eve 2015 flooding, the following action steps were added:

- 1. Replace culvert on Mt. Olive Church Rd with larger diameter culvert to mitigate flooding.*
- 2. Replace culvert on Oak Grove Church Rd at Nugget Rd with a larger diameter culvert.*
- 3. Replace culvert on Harris Rd with a larger diameter culvert.*
- 4. Replace culvert on Spruill Creek Dr. with a larger diameter culvert.*
- 5. Replace culvert on Stogner Rd. with a larger diameter culvert.*
- 6. Assess the flood plain of Milner Lake (off Shadow Lake Drive) to determine ways to mitigate flooding for repetitive loss properties was added.*
- 7. Upgrade culverts on Almon Rd. at Lake Carroll Blvd.*
- 8. Replace culvert with a box concrete culvert on Ben Scott Blvd*

Action Item: Tornado safety training for city and county employees was added.

Action item: Improve Lake Carroll dam/spillway based on assessment was added for the City of Carrollton.

Action Items: Provide cooling shelters and offer free admission to City of Carrollton Pools during extreme heat were added.

Action Item: Provide warming shelters in cases of extreme cold was added.

Additionally, a series of action items were added in response to mitigation of the 2014 Winter Storm, adding generators to critical facilities for the City of Carrollton and Carroll County.

Goals, Objectives and Action Items were added for Tropical Cyclones:

- 1. Develop a readiness program to encourage citizens to prepare a storm kit in the event of an emergency.*
- 2. Promote the construction of safe rooms in shelter areas and in public buildings.*
- 3. Promote the use of special roofing shingles designed to interlock and resist uplift forces for both new construction and retrofits.*
- 4. Research the feasibility of using underground utilities.*
- 5. Retrofit public schools with special high wind-resistant films for doors and windows.*

The following Action Steps were added under All-Hazards:

- 1. Acquire a portable digital reader board to utilize during disasters.*
- 2. Maintain stock of supplies and equipment for mass casualty.*

3. *Encourage best management practices in development ordinances to build stronger, more resilient communities.*
4. *Construct an emergency access road at Mount Zion Middle School.*

Action Item: Provide continual training and equipment for Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) has been amended to include Emergency Management Agency Volunteers.

Action Item: Provide confined space Haz Mat training at the county's Confined Space Training Center.

Mitigation objective to enhance workplace safety for employees of critical facilities was added.

Action Item: Develop safety flip charts for all critical facilities and provide active shooter/safety training for employees of all critical facilities were added.

A. Natural Mitigation Goals and Objectives

1. Flooding

a. Mitigation Goals

As noted in III. C. 1, flooding has caused significant damage throughout the years in Carroll County. There are (41) locations throughout the county where localized flooding is continuously a problem during heavy rains. This effects approximately 20 properties that are considered repetitive loss. The county and its cities are diligent in in pursuing mitigation strategies that improve incidents of repetitive loss and in furthering the goals of the NFIP. For more details, please see Repetitive Loss Properties in III. C. 1. c.

b. Range of Mitigation Options

The suggested mitigation options to reduce the effects of flooding in Carroll County include new policies and procedures, enhanced data collection and efforts to reduce localized flooding. The community has identified both structural and non-structural mitigation efforts to reduce the future impacts of floods on Carroll County. A proactive county Public Works Department has been responsible for upsizing many of the culverts on low lying roadways, and as such, those items have been removed from the plan.

c. Mitigation Strategies for Flooding

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan. The STAPLEE method described in Chapter I was utilized to rank the projects.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Flooding

Mitigation Items: Flooding

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 1: To minimize the losses of life and property in Carroll County due to flooding.											
Objective 1: To protect the citizens, critical facilities and critical Infrastructure of Carroll County from the effects of flooding.											
1.1.1	Continued vigilance in issuing permits on property with special flood hazard areas.	Carroll County and Cities*	Department of Community Development	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds	Unknown	High	New	Prevention	18
1.1.2	Ensuring that future dwellings comply with NFIP and the county flood ordinance.	Carroll County and Cities*	Department of Community Development	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds	Unknown	High	New	Prevention	16
1.1.3	Inventory and plot in Geographical Information Systems (GIS) all drain facilities on public property (right of ways).	Carroll County and Cities*	Department of Community Development	1 year	\$1,200,000	General Funds	\$20,000,000	Low	Both	Property Protection	13
1.1.4	Install water level monitoring devices on all category one (1) dams and on all major tributaries in Carroll County.	Carroll County	Carroll County EMA	2 years	\$25,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants and General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Existing	Emergency Services	17
1.1.5	Enhance warning system below Lake Seaton Dam.	Carroll County Water Authority	Carroll County EMA	1 year	\$100,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants and General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	15
1.1.6	Conduct a study to properly size culverts to drainage basins.	Carroll County	Carroll County Public Works	3 years	\$200,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants and General Funds	\$20,000,000	Medium	Both	Property Protection	13

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

Flooding

Mitigation Items: Flooding

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 1: To minimize the losses of life and property in Carroll County due to flooding. Objective 2: To reduce the incident rates of localized flooding in Carroll County.											
1.2.1	Assess the flood plain of Milner Lake (off Shadow Lake Drive) to determine ways to mitigate flooding for repetitive loss properties.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	Staff Time	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Existing	Prevention	14
1.2.2	Replace the bridge at McIntosh Reserve.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	\$500,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Structural Projects	17
1.2.3	Install bridge on Bagwell Road.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	\$500,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Structural Projects	17
1.2.4	Install a culvert at creek on Campground Road.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	\$8,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.5	Replace the culvert on Craven-Roopville Veal Road with a larger diameter culvert.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	2 year	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.6	Replace the culvert on Tanyard Road with a larger diameter culvert.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	2 years	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	17

Flooding

Mitigation Items: Flooding

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 1: To minimize the losses of life and property in Carroll County due to flooding.											
Objective 2: To reduce the incident rates of localized flooding in Carroll County.											
1.2.7	Install a culvert at creek on Denny Road.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	2 years	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.8	Install a culvert at creek on Wantland Road.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.9	Property acquisitions/raze homes at Old Bremen Road (Carrollton) to NFIP compliance/ standards.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	\$1,000,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	15
1.2.10	Replace culverts under Bradley Street at John Wesley Plaza with larger diameter culverts.	City of Carrollton	Public Works and Transportation	2 years	\$500,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.11	Property acquisitions/address drainage at River and House Streets to NFIP compliance/ standards.	City of Carrollton	City of Carrollton Housing Authority	2 years	\$2,000,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	15
1.2.12	Replace the culvert at Old Bremen Road with a larger diameter culvert.	City of Temple	Public Works and Transportation	2 years	\$10,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16

Flooding

Mitigation Items: Flooding

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 1: To minimize the losses of life and property in Carroll County due to flooding.											
Objective 2: To reduce the incident rates of localized flooding in Carroll County.											
1.2.13	Replace the culvert at Rome Street with a larger diameter culvert.	City of Temple	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	\$10,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.14	Replace the culvert at Rainey Road with a larger diameter culvert.	City of Temple	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	\$8,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.15	Address drainage issues at Baskin St at Carrollton St.	City of Temple	Public Works and Transportation	2 year	\$10,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.16	Replace the West View Drive culvert with a larger diameter culvert.	City of Villa Rica	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	\$500,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.17	Replace (or install) culvert on Bagwell Rd with a larger diameter culvert.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.18	Install an additional culvert on Highway 101 at the Hickory Point Subdivision.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16

Flooding

Mitigation Items: Flooding

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 1: To minimize the losses of life and property in Carroll County due to flooding.											
Objective 2: To reduce the incident rates of localized flooding in Carroll County.											
1.2.19	Replace the culvert on Grimmert Road with a larger diameter culvert.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.20	Replace the culvert on Yates Lane with a larger diameter culvert.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	2 years	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.21	Replace culvert at Amberwood Lane with a larger diameter culvert.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.22	Replace the culvert at Villa Rosa Rd with a larger diameter culvert.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	\$5,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.23	Address drainage issues at Spring St. and S. Carroll.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	\$50,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.24	Address drainage issues at Old Stone and Punkintown.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	\$50,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16

Flooding

Mitigation Items: Flooding

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 1: To minimize the losses of life and property in Carroll County due to flooding.											
Objective 2: To reduce the incident rates of localized flooding in Carroll County.											
1.2.25	Improve drainage between Tanner Street and Old City Hall Avenue	City of Carrollton	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	\$200,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.26	Improve drainage at West Reese Street.	City of Carrollton	Public Works and Transportation	1 year	\$800,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.27	Improve drainage at Johnson Ave.	City of Carrollton	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	\$400,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.28	Improve drainage between Johnson Ave and City Hall Ave.	City of Carrollton	Public Works and Transportation	2 years	\$200,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
1.2.29	Improve drainage between West Reese Street and Hwy 27.	City of Carrollton	Public Works and Transportation	4 years	\$200,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Flooding events have affected all areas of Carroll County. All municipalities in Carroll County are participants in flood planning, education and mitigation activities.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept abreast of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation effort to alleviate potential situations. Many of the public awareness campaigns are all-hazard in nature and include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from Plan

The Carroll County Public Works Director Charles Pope recently commented after a flooding event in December 2015 that the situation would have been much worse had the county not mitigated the culverts after the 2009 floods, when 84 road projects were upsized. Carroll County has made significant strides in mitigating flooding in the community. Some of the strategies have been significant and beneficial to reducing loss of life and property from flooding throughout Carroll County. Among those completed are the following:

For the 2026 Update:

1. Replace the culvert on Holder Road (at creek) with a larger diameter culvert.
2. Add an additional culvert on Old Four Notch Road.
3. Replace bridge at Victory Church Road at Victory Dashboard.
4. Replace (or install) culvert on Daniel Rd in Bowdon with a larger diameter culvert.
5. Replace the culvert on Horsley Drive with a larger diameter culvert.
6. Replace the culvert on J.C. Daniel Road with a larger diameter culvert.
7. Replace Old Tanyard Road Steam Culvert
8. Property acquisitions/raze businesses at Bankhead at South Dogwood to NFIP compliance/ standards.
9. Address drainage issues at Rockmart and 2nd St.

For the 2021 Update:

1. Develop a procedure for and initiate routine drainage system maintenance to ensure all storm drains are free of debris (completed in the MS4 Area in north Carroll.)
2. Conduct an engineering study comparing base flood elevation to the emergency spillway elevation on all category one (1) dams – completed via the Georgia Safe Dams EAP requirement.
3. Replace bridge on Carrollton Tyus Rd (to be completed by June 2020)
4. Install culverts on Kansas and Agnes Streets at Lake Buckhorn.
5. Replace the culvert at the creek on Davenport Mill Road (near Caldwell Road) with a larger diameter culvert.
6. Replace the culvert at Shadow Lake Drive with a larger diameter culvert.
7. Replace the culvert on Little Joe Road with a larger diameter culvert.

8. Replace the culvert on Martin Road with a larger diameter culvert.
9. Replace the culverts at Holliday Overlook with a larger diameter culvert.
10. Address drainage issues on Vanwert Rd (before the railroad tracks).
11. Replace (or install) culvert on East Wayside Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
12. Replace (or install) culvert on Four Notch Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
13. Replace (or install) culvert on Harman Ln with a larger diameter culvert.
14. Replace (or install) culvert on Oak Grove Church Rd at Nugget Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
15. Replace (or install) culvert on Old Word Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
16. Replace (or install) culvert on Smyrna Church Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
17. Replace (or install) culvert on Whooping Creek Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
18. Replace (or install) culvert on Yancey Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
19. Replace (or install) culvert on Old Carrollton Rd (off Hwy 61) with a larger diameter culvert.
20. Replace (or install) culvert on Mount Olive Church Rd with a larger diameter culvert – completed in 2 places.
21. Replace (or install) culvert on East Wayside Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
22. Replace (or install) culvert on Spruill Creek Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
23. Upgrade culverts on Almon Rd. at Lake Carroll Blvd.
24. Address drainage issues on Ben Scott Blvd.

For 2016 Update:

1. Replace the culvert on Rocky Branch Road (across from car wash) with a larger diameter culvert.
2. Install a bridge on Lake Drive (past Luther Circle) to replace the culvert.
3. Replace the Wiley Wilson Road culvert with a larger diameter culvert.
4. Replace the Brickyard Road (east of bridge) culvert with a larger diameter culvert.
5. Replace the bridge at Laurel Road.
6. Raze homes on Valley Circle.
7. Replace culvert at 408 Candler Street.
8. Replace culvert at Punkintown and Old Stone Road.

Previously completed:

1. Develop new county and city soil erosion and sediment ordinances in order to further protect valuable water resources.
2. Develop Watershed Management Plans and Source Water Protection Plans to ensure protection of water quality.
3. Update the FEMA flood map for Carroll County and its municipalities- Updated in 2008.
4. Install additional drainage on Lovvorn Road at Brumbelow Road- Completed in 2009.
5. Replace the Old Jones Road culvert with a larger diameter culvert- Damaged in flooding (DR-1858) and repaired.
6. Replace the culvert on Cumbie Road with a larger diameter culvert- Damaged in flooding (DR-1858) and repaired.
7. Replace the bridge on Horsley Mill Road- Damaged in flooding (DR-1858) and repaired.
8. Install a bridge on Holmes Road- Culverts upgraded by the county in 2007.

The following action steps from the previous plan were removed because they were no longer found as a threat to Carroll County:

For 2016 Update:

1. Replace the bridge on Bankhead Highway at Lake Carroll.
2. Property acquisitions/raze homes on Molete Street to NFIP compliance/ standards.
3. Raise Strickland and Blandenburg Roads where they cross Richards Lake (culvert work was performed there instead.)

Previously removed:

1. Install an additional culvert on Moss Ferry Road (at the lake).
2. Install a larger culvert on Lakeview Drive.
3. Build road up at low points on Tallapoosa between Muse Bridge and Northside Drive.
4. Add additional culvert on Cavender Creek Road.
5. Replace the culvert on Truitt Road.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee found that some of the action steps from the previous plan had either not been completed or were still a hazard to the citizens of Carroll County. The steps that remain unchanged include:

1. Address drainage issues at Baskin St at Carrollton St.
2. Address drainage issues at Spring St. and S. Carroll.
3. Address drainage issues at Old Stone and Punkintown.
4. Assess the flood plain of Milner Lake (off Shadow Lake Drive) to determine ways to mitigate flooding for repetitive loss properties.
5. Conduct a study to properly size culverts to drainage basins.
6. Continued vigilance in issuing permits on property with special flood hazard areas.
7. Enhance warning system below Lake Seaton Dam.
8. Ensuring that future dwellings comply with NFIP and the county flood ordinance.
9. Install a culvert at creek on Campground Road.
10. Install a culvert at creek on Denny Road.
11. Install a culvert at creek on Wantland Road.
12. Install an additional culvert on Highway 101 at the Hickory Point Subdivision.
13. Install bridge on Bagwell Road.
14. Install water level monitoring devices on all category one (1) dams and on all major tributaries in Carroll County.
15. Inventory and plot in GIS all drain facilities on public property.
16. Property acquisitions/raze homes at Old Bremen Road (Carrollton) to NFIP compliance/ standards.
17. Property acquisitions/address drainage at River and House Streets to NFIP compliance/standards.
18. Replace culverts under Bradley Street at John Wesley Plaza with larger diameter culverts.
19. Replace (or install) culvert on Bagwell Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
20. Replace the Bridge at McIntosh.
21. Replace culvert at Amberwood Lane with a larger diameter culvert.

22. Replace the culvert at Old Bremen Road with a larger diameter culvert.
23. Replace the culvert at Rainey Road with a larger diameter culvert.
24. Replace the culvert at Rome Street with a larger diameter culvert.
25. Replace the culvert in Craven-Roopville Veal Road with a larger diameter culvert.
26. Replace the culvert on Grimmatt Road with a larger diameter culvert.
27. Replace the culvert on Tanyard Road with a larger diameter culvert (amended wording).
28. Replace the culvert on Yates Lane with a larger diameter culvert.
29. Replace the culvert at Villa Rosa Rd with a larger diameter culvert.
30. Replace the West View Drive culvert with a larger diameter culvert.

2. Tornadoes

a. Mitigation Goals

The potential for significant damage to property and crops as well as injuries and or deaths are often associated with tornadoes. There is a great need for advanced planning due to the major consequences of this type of event. There are also several courses of action which could greatly increase the survival chances of vulnerable populations while also reducing the overall damages to facilities.

b. Range of Mitigation Options

The suggested mitigation options for tornadoes in Carroll County provide enhanced sheltering options as well as options for more sustainable facilities. These mitigation efforts include both structural and non-structural programs. Modifications to structures should be made to enhance structural integrity in order to minimize loss of life and damage to property. The non-structural projects identify policies and procedures that need to be implemented to reduce overall chances of damage due to a tornado.

c. Mitigation Strategies for Tornadoes

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee gave projects a priority of low, medium, and high, and a STAPLEE review was conducted to rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Tornadoes

Mitigation Items: Tornadoes

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 2: To minimize the losses of life and property due to tornadoes in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To reduce the effects of high winds from tornadoes on residential, commercial and governmental properties.											
2.1.1	Perform tornado safety training for the government employees.	Carroll County and Cities*	Carroll County EMA and municipal police+	3 years	Staff Time	General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Public Education and Awareness	20
2.1.2	Retrofit public schools with special high wind-resistant films for doors and windows.	Carroll County School System and Carrollton City Schools	Carroll County EMA	3 years	\$2,000,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	13
2.1.3	Research the feasibility of using underground utilities.	Georgia Power, Carroll EMC, Others	Carroll County EMA	3 years	\$50,000	State and Federal Grants	Unknown	Medium	Both	Property Protection, Structural Projects	12
2.1.4	Promote the use of special roofing shingles designed to interlock and resist uplift forces for both new construction and retrofits.	Carroll County	Carroll County EMA	3 years	Staff Time	Hazard Mitigation Grants	Unknown	Medium	Both	Structural Projects	16
2.1.5	Promote the construction of safe rooms in shelter areas and in public buildings.	Carroll County	Carroll County EMA	3 years	\$5,000,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants	Unknown	Medium	Both	Structural Projects	13

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

+Municipal police refers to Bremen, Bowdon, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Temple and Villa Rica

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Tornadoes have affected all areas of Carroll County. All of the municipalities in Carroll County should be participants in tornado mitigation activities. There is no significant difference in the risk for a tornado between any of the municipalities in Carroll County. The random nature of tornadoes requires that all areas of the county be prepared for these events.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept aware of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential situations. Many of the public awareness campaigns are all-hazard in nature and include: educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from Plan

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee found that the county has worked diligently to reduce the loss of life and property as a result of tornadoes. The following step was completed:

In 2016:

1. Implement a county wide mandate requiring enhanced anchoring of manufactured homes.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

Because many of the action steps from the previous plan are not shown as completed or deleted doesn't mean that progress has not been made. The following steps remain unchanged:

1. Promote the construction of safe rooms in shelter areas and in public buildings.
2. Promote the use of special roofing shingles designed to interlock and resist uplift forces for both new construction and retrofits.
3. Research the feasibility of using underground utilities.
4. Retrofit public schools with special high wind-resistant films for doors and windows.
5. Perform tornado safety training for the government employees.

3. Severe Thunderstorms

a. Mitigation Goals

Thunderstorm winds and lightning have caused numerous injuries and deaths and millions of dollars in property damages to Carroll County over the past 45 years. There is a great need to reduce the risk to lives and property due to this hazard. There is a lot of overlap for mitigation needs for thunderstorm winds and tornadoes, therefore this section mainly deals with mitigation solutions to lightning events.

b. Range of Mitigation Options

Possible mitigation options for severe storms including early warning devices and property protection systems. The early warning devices should allow residents to take shelter before the storm approaches. These suggestions may also result in changes to current policies.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Thunderstorm Winds and Lightning

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee gave projects a priority of low, medium, and high, and the STAPLEE method was used to rank the action steps. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Thunderstorms

Mitigation Items: Thunderstorms

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 3: To minimize the losses of life and property due to thunderstorm winds and lightning in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To protect people and property from the effects of electrical storms in Carroll County.											
3.1.1	Distribute severe weather preparedness literature at appropriate/ identified events.	Carroll County	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$2,000	General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Public Education and Awareness	22
3.1.2	Provide National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios to citizens.	Carroll County	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$30,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants and General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Public Education and Awareness	18
3.1.3	Install generator back-up at all critical facilities in Carroll County.	Carroll County and Cities* except Carrollton	Carroll County EMA	5 years	\$10,000,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants and General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Property Protection	17
3.1.4	Install surge protectors on critical facilities' electronic equipment in essential county and city facilities.	Carroll County and Cities*	Carroll County EMA	5 years	\$250,000	Grants, General Funds, and SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	17
3.1.5	Equip all county and city recreation parks with lightning detectors.	Carroll County and Cities*	Parks and Recreation Departments+ and Carroll County EMA	3 years	\$36,000	Grants, General Funds, and SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	17
3.1.6	Installation of a generator at VRPD Training Center to use as an Emergency Command Center.	City of Villa Rica	Public Works	1 year	\$65,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	17

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

+Parks and Recreation refers to Bremen, Bowdon, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Temple, Villa Rica and Carroll County

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Carroll County will be considered when developing mitigation strategies related to thunderstorm winds and lightning. Thunderstorms have caused damage in all areas of the counties in the past. There is no significant difference in the risks and vulnerabilities each of the jurisdictions. As a result, all mitigation strategies will have a county wide focus.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Carroll County public safety community is taking all-hazards approach to community awareness programs. Thunderstorm winds and lightning events are portions of this all-hazards program. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

For the 2026 Plan, the following have been completed and removed.

1. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #1.
2. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #2.
3. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #4.
4. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #5.
5. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #7.
6. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #8.
7. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #12.
8. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #14.
9. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Diesel Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Fire Station #15.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following action steps are ongoing or have not been completed:

1. Equip all county and city recreation parks with lightning detectors
2. Install surge protectors on critical facilities' electronic equipment in essential county and city buildings

3. Install generator back-up at all critical facilities in Carroll County. (Note the City of Carrollton has completed this for all Critical Facilities in city limits and removed from Responsible Organizations.)
4. Distribute severe weather preparedness literature at appropriate/ identified events.
5. Provide National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios to citizens (amended from identified at-risk populations in the 2021 plan).

4. Tropical Cyclones

a. Mitigation Goals

Tropical cyclones have caused numerous injuries and deaths and millions of dollars in property damages to Carroll County over the past 45 years. There is a great need to reduce the risk to lives and property due to this hazard. There is some overlap for mitigation needs for tropical cyclones with those of severe thunderstorms and tornadoes.

b. Range of Mitigation Options

Possible mitigation options for tropical cyclones include active citizen preparedness and best management practices for building.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Tropical Cyclones

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. This is a new plan category for 2016.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Tropical Cyclones

Mitigation Items: Tropical Cyclones

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 4: To minimize the losses of life and property due to tropical cyclones in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To protect people and property from the effects of electrical storms in Carroll County.											
4.1.1	Develop a readiness program to encourage citizens to prepare a storm kit in the event of an emergency.	Carroll County	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$10,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Public Education and Awareness	22
4.1.2	Retrofit public schools with special high wind-resistant films for doors and windows.	Carroll County School System and Carrollton City Schools	Carroll County EMA	3 years	\$2,000,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants and General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	13
4.1.3	Promote the construction of safe rooms in shelter areas and in public buildings.	Carroll County and Cities*	Carroll County EMA	3 years	\$5,000,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants and General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Property Protection	13
4.1.4	Promote the use of special roofing shingles designed to interlock and resist uplift forces for both new construction and retrofits.	Carroll County	Carroll County EMA	3 years	Staff Time	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Structural Projects	19
4.1.5	Research the feasibility of using underground utilities.	Georgia Power, Carroll EMC, Others	Carroll County EMA	3 years	\$50,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants	Unknown	Medium	Both	Property Protection, Structural Projects	12

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Carroll County will be considered when developing mitigation strategies related to tropical cyclones. Tropical Cyclones have caused damage in all areas of the county in the past. There is no significant difference in the risks and vulnerabilities between each of the jurisdictions. As a result, all mitigation strategies will have a county wide focus.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Carroll County public safety community is taking all-hazards approach to community awareness programs. Tropical cyclonic events are portions of this all-hazards program. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

There were no completed or deleted action steps in reference to tropical cyclones.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

1. Promote the construction of safe rooms in shelter areas and in public buildings.
2. Promote the use of special roofing shingles designed to interlock and resist uplift forces for both new construction and retrofits.
3. Research the feasibility of using underground utilities.
4. Retrofit public schools with special high wind-resistant films for doors and windows.
5. Develop a readiness program to encourage citizens to prepare a storm kit in the event of an emergency.

5. Winter Storms

a. Mitigation Goals

Although winter storms are not a frequent occurrence in Carroll County, they have the potential to cause extensive problems when they do occur. The county and municipalities do not have the proper equipment to efficiently deal with snow and ice removal.

b. Range of Mitigation Goals

The major mitigation need for Carroll County in relation to winter storms is the purchase of the proper equipment to keep roadways clear and critical facilities operating. The infrequency of winter storms would make structural projects impractical. Most past damages and injuries were due to icy road conditions and downed trees. Mitigation efforts will focus on reducing these adverse conditions.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Winter Storms

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and prioritize them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Winter Storms

Mitigation Items: Winter Storms

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 5: To minimize the losses of lives and property due to winter storms in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: Protect people and property from the effects of winter storms in Carroll County.											
5.1.1	Distribute severe winter weather preparedness literature at appropriate/ identified community events.	Carroll County	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$5,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Public Education and Awareness	22
5.1.2	Research, purchase and installation of a portable Natural Gas Generator for Temple Waste Water Lift Stations (13).	City of Temple	Public Works	2 years	\$550,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants and General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	17
5.1.3	Purchase the equipment necessary to maintain adequate road, debris and clearing capabilities.	Carroll County	Public Works	3 years	\$300,000	General Funds and SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	17
5.1.4	Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Natural Gas Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Emergency Shelter.	Carroll County	Public Works	2 years	\$97,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	17
5.1.5	Purchase spreader trucks for Carroll County, the City of Carrollton, the City of Villa Rica, the City of Temple, the City of Bowdon, the City of Bremen, the City of Mt. Zion, the City of Whitesburg and the City of Roopville.	Carroll County and Cities*	Public Works	2 years	\$130,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	16
5.1.6	Purchase a small sand spreader to attach to a 4-wheel drive pickup truck.	City of Bowdon	Public Works	2 years	\$15,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	17
5.1.7	Purchase 4-wheel drive vehicles for emergency responders.	Carroll County and Cities*	Public Works	1 year	\$600,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	16
5.1.8	Purchase a 4-wheel drive pickup truck.	City of Bowdon	Public Works	1 year	\$35,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	16

Winter Storms

Mitigation Items: Winter Storms

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 5: To minimize the losses of lives and property due to winter storms in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: Protect people and property from the effects of winter storms in Carroll County.											
5.1.9	Purchase an All Terrain Vehicle 4-wheeler	City of Temple	Public Works	1 year	\$6,500	General Funds, SPLOST Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST Hazard	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	16
5.1.10	Purchase brush chipper.	City of Bowdon	Public Works	1 year	\$70,000	General Funds, SPLOST Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST Hazard	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	16
5.1.11	Purchase brush chipper.	City of Temple	Public Works	1 year	\$70,000	General Funds, SPLOST Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST Hazard	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	16
5.1.12	Purchase a 4-wheel drive Gator.	City of Temple	Public Works	1 year	\$8,000	General Funds, SPLOST Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST Hazard	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	16
5.1.13	Purchase a pallet jack.	City of Temple	Public Works	1 year	\$600	General Funds, SPLOST Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST Hazard	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	16
5.1.14	Purchase a portable 6" centrifugal pump, towable with hoses.	City of Temple	Public Works	1 year	\$21,500	General Funds, SPLOST Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST Hazard	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	16
5.1.15	Purchase gas powered pressure washer, wand and hoses, tips operating at >=2500 PSI.	City of Temple	Public Works	1 year	\$1,950	General Funds, SPLOST Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST Hazard	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	16

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Winter storms have affected all areas of Carroll County. All of the municipalities in Carroll County will be participants in winter storm mitigation activities as there are no significant differences in their risks and vulnerabilities.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept aware of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential situations. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from Plan

For the 2026 Plan, the following have been completed and removed.

10. Research, purchase and installation of a portable Natural Gas Generator for Bowdon Waste Water Lift Stations (12). (Scope amended to include Water Plant and Police Station/EOC)

Previously

1. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Water Treatment Plant.
2. Research, purchase and installation of a portable Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Waste Water Lift Stations.
3. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Waste Water Little Tallapoosa Lift Station.
4. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Waste Water Buffalo Creek Lift Station.
5. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Natural Gas Generator for Carrollton Fire Station 22.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following action steps have not been completed and have been left in the plan:

11. Purchase the equipment necessary to maintain adequate road and debris and clearing capabilities.
12. Purchase spreader trucks for Carroll County, the City of Carrollton, the City of Villa Rica, the City of Temple, the City of Bowdon, the City of Bremen, the City of Mount Zion, the City of Whitesburg and the City of Roopville.
13. Purchase 4-wheel drive vehicles for emergency responders.
14. Distribute severe winter weather preparedness literature at appropriate/ identified community events.

15. Research, purchase and installation of a portable Natural Gas Generator for Temple Waste Water Lift Stations (13).
16. Research, purchase and installation of a fixed Natural Gas Generator for Carroll County Critical Facility, Emergency Shelter.
17. Purchase a small sand spreader to attach to a 4-wheel drive pickup truck.
18. Purchase a 4-wheel drive pickup truck.
19. Purchase an All-Terrain Vehicle 4-wheeler
20. Purchase brush chipper (Bowdon and Temple)
21. Purchase a pallet jack.
22. Purchase a portable 6" centrifugal pump, towable with hoses.
23. Purchase gas powered pressure washer, wand and hoses, tips operating at ≥ 2500 PSI.
24. Provide warming shelters during extreme cold.

6. Drought and Wildfires

a. Mitigation Goals

Droughts have had severe effects upon the southern states during the past decade. Carroll County has seen its share of water shortages as a result of the widespread droughts. Because of this, there is a great deal of concern to be better prepared for the future.

b. Range of Mitigation Goals

The main areas where mitigation projects are needed for drought conditions include expanding and enhancing the public water supply as well as increasing the public awareness to wildfire conditions.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Droughts

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Drought and Wildfires

Mitigation Items: Drought and Wildfires

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 6: To minimize the losses of lives and property due to drought in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To protect the people and property of Carroll County from the devastating effects of a drought.											
6.1.1	Educate citizens and farmers about the potential negative effects that arise from extended drought conditions.	Carroll County EMA	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Public Education and Awareness	18
6.1.2	Develop public awareness to promote water saving campaigns (such as low-flow water saving showerheads and toilets).	Carroll County and Cities Water Authority/ Departments*	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$50,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Public Education and Awareness	9
6.1.3	Expand the Carroll County water system (county wide).	Carroll County Water Authority	Carroll County Water Authority	5 years	\$10,000,000	Grants (such as CDBG), General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Structural Projects	16
6.1.4	Add a Raw Water Holding Pond at the Water Treatment Plant.	City of Carrollton	City Water Department	2 years	\$6 Million	Grants, General Funds, and SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Structural Projects	16
6.1.5	Improve Strippling Chapel Rd water main.	City of Carrollton	City Water Department	3 years	\$2 Million	Grants, General Funds, and SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Structural Projects	16
6.1.6	Add water tanks.	City of Carrollton	City Water Department	4 years	\$2 Million	Grants, General Funds, and SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Structural Projects	17
6.1.7	Upgrades to water system	City of Roopville	City of Roopville	4 years	\$2,000,000	Grants (ARC), General Funds, and SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Structural Projects	16

*City Water Departments include Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

Mitigation Actions: Drought and Wildfires

Mitigation Items: Drought and Wildfires

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 6: To minimize the losses of lives and property due to drought in Carroll County.											
Objective 2: To protect the people and property of Carroll County from the devastating effects of wildfires due to drought conditions.											
6.2.1	Develop a public awareness campaign to heighten awareness about brush fires and preventive maintenance to homeowners.	Carroll County and Carrollton Fire Department	Fire Department	Ongoing	\$36,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	22
6.2.2	Become a Firewise Community and integrate firewise standards into development codes	Carroll County and Carrollton Fire Department	Fire Department	3 years	Staff Time	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Public Education and Awareness	15

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Drought has affected all areas of Carroll County. No significant differences exist between the county and its municipalities in terms of risk and vulnerabilities associated with droughts. Therefore, all of the municipalities in Carroll County will be represented in drought-related mitigation activities.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept aware of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential situations. Some of the suggested all-hazard public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

The following actions have been completed in reference to droughts.

In 2016:

1. Map all wells in Carroll County with a flow of 100 Gallons Per Minute (GPM) or more for use by Emergency Management during a drought.
2. Map all government wells in Carroll County.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following actions have not been completed and have been left in the plan:

1. Develop public awareness to promote water-saving campaigns.
2. Expand all Carroll County water systems.
3. Develop a public awareness campaign to heighten awareness about brush fires and preventative maintenance for homeowners.
4. Educate citizens and farmers about the potential negative effects that arise from extended drought conditions.
5. Offer free admission to Midtown Water Park and Lakeshore Pool during heat waves (Carrollton).
6. Provide cooling stations during heat waves.
7. Develop public awareness to promote water saving campaigns (such as low-flow water saving showerheads and toilets).
8. Become a Firewise Community and integrate firewise standards into development codes.

7. Earthquakes

a. Mitigation Goals

Although earthquakes are not frequent events in Carroll County, they are still a potential hazard for the county and the citizens within.

b. Range of Mitigation Goals

As a result of earthquakes being rare to both Georgia and Carroll County, there is a lack of preparedness and training for emergency responders and the citizens.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Earthquakes

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Earthquakes

Mitigation Items: Earthquake

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 8: To minimize the losses of lives and property due to earthquakes in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: Improve Carroll County's earthquake information distribution and warning to citizens.											
7.1.1	Distribute earthquake preparedness literature at community events.	Carroll County EMA	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Public Education and Awareness	22
Mitigation Goal 8: To minimize the losses of lives and property due to earthquakes in Carroll County.											
Objective 2: Improve Carroll County's first responders' capabilities to prepare for and respond to earthquake events.											
7.2.1	Train all first responders on earthquakes search and rescue techniques.	Carroll County and Cities*	Fire Department	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	8
7.2.2	Provide Confined Space Haz Mat Training in Earthquake Scenario.	Carroll County and Cities*	Fire Department	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	8

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Earthquakes could potentially affect all of Carroll County. No significant differences exist between the county and its municipalities in terms of risks and vulnerabilities associated with earthquakes. Therefore, all of the municipalities in Carroll County will be represented in earthquake-related mitigation activities.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept aware of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential situations. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

There were no completed or deleted action steps in this section.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following action steps have not been completed and have been left in the plan:

1. Distribute earthquake preparedness literature at community events.
2. Train all first responders on earthquakes search and rescue techniques.
3. Provide Confined Space Haz Mat Training in Earthquake Scenario.

8. Pandemics/Epidemics

a. Mitigation Goals

Carroll County has a history of pandemics/epidemics but not any more than other parts of the state. Since pandemics/epidemics can be so widespread, a great deal of training is needed on all levels.

b. Range of Mitigation Goals

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee found many goals that if met could really help prepare for pandemic/epidemic events. Mitigation actions advancing these goals range from improving information distribution and warning citizens to training and preparing first responders to respond and handle these events.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Pandemics/Epidemics

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Pandemics and Epidemics

Mitigation Items: Pandemics and Epidemics

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 10: To minimize the loss of lives due to pandemics/epidemics in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To protect the people and property of Carroll County from the effects of pandemic/epidemic events.											
8.1.1	Participate in Strategic National Stockpile drills and exercises.	Carroll County and Cities*	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$15,000	General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	16
8.1.2	Educate the public on pandemics, including isolation, quarantine, triage and medical care.	Carroll County EMA	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$10,000	General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Public Education and Awareness	12
8.1.3	Train all first responders on pandemic flu response.	Carroll County and Cities*	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$25,000	General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	12
8.1.4	Assist all critical departments in developing continuity of operations (COOP) plans.	Carroll County EMA	Carroll County EMA	5 years	\$25,000	General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	10
8.1.5	Acquire infectious diseases personal protective equipment for all first responders.	Carroll County and Cities*	Carroll County EMA	2 years	\$75,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	15
8.1.6	Provide chemical and biological safety training to employees	Carroll County and Cities*	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Public Education and Awareness	17

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Pandemics/epidemics have affected all areas of Carroll County. No significant differences exist between the county and its municipalities in terms of risk and vulnerabilities associated with these events. Therefore, all of the municipalities in Carroll County will be represented in pandemic/epidemic related mitigation activities.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept aware of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential hazardous situations. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, public notification systems and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

There are no completed or deleted action steps in this section.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following action steps have not been completed and have been left in the plan:

1. Educate the public on pandemics, including isolation, quarantine, triage and medical care.
2. Train all first responders on pandemic flu response.
3. Participate in Strategic National Stockpile drills and exercises.
4. Acquire infectious diseases personal protective equipment for all first responders.
5. Assist all critical departments in developing continuity of operations (COOP) plans.
6. Provide chemical and biological safety training to employees.

9. Extreme Temperatures

a. Mitigation Goals

Although extreme temperatures are not frequent events in Carroll County, they are still a potential hazard for the county, from hypothermia, freezing pipes and plants in the winter months to heat exhaustion or heat stroke in the summer months.

b. Range of Mitigation Goals

Preparedness is key for extreme temperatures from drinking more water, staying indoors, and knowing the signs of heat exhaustion/stroke during a heat wave to insulating pipes and crops during a cold snap. Often warming and cooling shelters are opened during the event to provide people with a place to go.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Earthquakes

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Mitigation Actions: Extreme Temperatures

Mitigation Items: Extreme Temperatures

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 9: To minimize the losses of lives and property due to earthquakes in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: Improve Carroll County's earthquake information distribution and warning to citizens.											
9.1.1	Provide warming shelters during extreme cold.	Nonprofit Emergency Shelter	City of Carrollton	Ongoing	Staff Time	Grants and General Funds	Unknown	Low	Both	Emergency Services	15
9.1.2	Provide cooling stations during heat waves.	Nonprofit Emergency Shelter	City of Carrollton	Ongoing	Staff Time	Grants and General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Existing	Emergency Services	16
9.1.3	Offer free admission to Midtown Water Park and Lakeshore Pool during heat waves.	City of Carrollton	City of Carrollton	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Existing	Emergency Services	17

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Extreme temperatures could potentially affect all of Carroll County. No significant differences exist between the county and its municipalities in terms of risks and vulnerabilities associated with extreme temperatures. Therefore, all of the municipalities in Carroll County will be represented in extreme temperature-related mitigation activities.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept aware of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential situations. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and social media blasts.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

There were no completed or deleted action steps in this section.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following action steps have not been completed and have been left in the plan, moved to this section:

1. Provide warming shelters during extreme cold.
2. Provide cooling shelters during extreme heat.
3. Offer free admission to water parks during extreme heat waves.

10. All-Hazards

a. Mitigation Goals

Carroll County follows an all-hazards approach to community planning. There are many mitigation projects which can positively influence the outcomes of any natural disaster – these projects are described in this All-Hazard section. These projects have the potential to have great impacts due to their all-hazard nature.

b. Range of Mitigation Goals

All-hazards mitigation goals cover a wide variety of projects, both structural and non-structural. Mitigation options range from warning systems and sirens to public policy changes and public awareness campaigns. The following section details potential mitigation strategies.

c. Mitigation Strategies for All-Hazards

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

All Hazards

Mitigation Items: All Hazards

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 7: To minimize the losses of life and property due to all natural hazards in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To protect people and property from the effects of all natural hazards in Carroll County through public awareness campaigns.											
10.1.1	Improve Interconnectivity of water systems to surrounding municipalities and counties.	Carroll County and Cities Water Authority / Department+	Carroll County and Cities Water Authority / Department+	3 years	\$1,500,000	Grants (such as CDBG, ARC), General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Structural Projects	16
10.1.2	Work with local cable and radio providers to enhance and broadcast public education on Emergency Preparedness.	Carroll County EMA	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$25,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Public Education and Awareness	22
10.1.3	Acquire a portable digital reader board to utilize during disasters.	Carroll County EMA	Carroll County EMA	2 years	\$10,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	16
Mitigation Goal 7: To minimize the losses of life and property due to all natural hazards in Carroll County.											
Objective 2: To provide the equipment, organization and training necessary to protect the citizens of Carroll County from all-hazards.											
10.2.1	Purchase and install tracking devices on all County Government Vehicles.	Carroll County	Carroll County Public Works	3 years	\$500,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	17
10.2.2	Provide continual training and equipment for Emergency Management Agency Volunteers and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).	Carroll County EMA	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$50,000	Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	14
10.2.3	Provide the emergency response personnel capable of responding to the effects of all hazards.	Carroll County and Cities*	Carroll County and Cities*	Ongoing	\$600,000	Grants (such as SAFER, COPS) and General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	15

All Hazards

Mitigation Items: All Hazards

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 7: To minimize the losses of life and property due to all natural hazards in Carroll County.											
Objective 2: To provide the equipment, organization and training necessary to protect the citizens of Carroll County from all-hazards.											
10.2.4	Maintain stock of supplies and equipment for mass casualty.	City of Bremen	City of Bremen	5 years	\$100,000	Hazard Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	15
10.2.5	Research, purchase and installation of a Natural Gas Generator for Bremen Waste Water Lift Station at I-20.	City of Bremen	Carroll County EMA	2 years	\$150,000	Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	17
10.2.6	Purchase a grapple bucket to aid in debris removal	City of Villa Rica	Public Works	1 year	\$15,000	Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	17
10.2.7	Acquire additional communications radios and back up power	City of Villa Rica	Public Works, Police, and Utilities	1 year	\$60,000	Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	17
10.2.8	Utilize SCADA Communications to monitor and control distribution of resources	City of Villa Rica	Utilities	1 year	\$40,000	Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	18
10.2.9	Acquire 4 portable light towers	City of Temple	Public Works, Police, and Utilities	3 years	\$48,000	Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	17
10.2.10	Purchase two high-performance Starlink kits for essential communications	Carroll County	Carroll Sheriff/EMA	1 year	\$8,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	19

All Hazards

Mitigation Items: All Hazards

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
10.2.11	Purchase a Rook - an armored critical incident utility vehicle to operate in extreme and hazardous conditions, as well as a Ford F-350 Dually Pickup Truck to transport the Rook.	Carroll County	Carroll Sheriff/EMA	3 years	\$647,340	Hazard Mitigation/ Homeland Security Grants, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	17
10.2.12	Purchase 2 Rangers to use at county parks during severe weather or wildfires	Carroll County	Carroll County Fire Rescue	3 years	\$80,000	Hazard Mitigation/ Homeland Security Grants, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	17
10.2.13	Add response equipment for severe weather, such as struts, search cameras, and search and rescue equipment, to GSAR-TF-6.	Carroll County	Carroll County Fire Rescue	3 years	\$150,000	Hazard Mitigation/ Homeland Security Grants, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	17
Mitigation Goal 7: To minimize the losses of life and property due to all natural hazards in Carroll County.											
Objective 3: To protect the people and property from the effects of all hazards in Carroll County through effective planning.											
10.3.1	Review current land use plans to modify or incorporate into the plan guidelines to direct development away from hazardous areas.	Carroll County and Cities*	Department of Community Development	Ongoing	\$20,000	Grants (Planning) and General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Prevention	18
10.3.2	Encourage best management practices in development ordinances to build stronger, more resilient communities.	Carroll County and Cities*	Department of Community Development	Ongoing	\$25,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Prevention	18
10.3.3	Create a safety plan for all county parks	Carroll County	Carroll County EMA/CCSO	2 years	\$10,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	Medium	Both	Prevention	21
Mitigation Goal 7: To minimize the losses of life and property due to all natural hazards in Carroll County.											
Objective 4: To implement a means of early warning throughout Carroll County.											
10.4.1	Assess outdoor warning for mass notification as a method of early warning for possible inclement weather or other hazards.	Carroll County EMA	Carroll County EMA	Ongoing	\$15,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	18

All Hazards

Mitigation Items: All Hazards

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
10.4.2	Identify populations at-risk within Carroll County and implement individual notification of warnings and conditions.	Carroll County EMA	Carroll County EMA	2 years	\$35,000	General Funds, SPLOST Hazard	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	18
10.4.3	Purchase and distribute NOAA Weather Radios to cover all major buildings on the UWG Campus	Carroll County EMA/University of West Georgia	Carroll County EMA	5 years	\$20,000	Mitigation Grants, General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	17

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

+City Water Departments include Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Some of the above projects cross jurisdictional boundaries (such as training and early warning). There are no significant differences between the county and its municipalities in terms of the risk and vulnerabilities associated with the hazards identified. All jurisdictions will be represented in the planning process.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept aware of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential hazards. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

The following is no longer being considered in 2026.

1. Purchase and install 10 weather sirens throughout the county.

The following items were completed.

In 2021:

1. Build a state-of-the-art Emergency Operations Center.
2. Construct an emergency access road to Mt. Zion Middle School.

In 2016:

1. To hire a planner to assist with disaster and emergency planning.
2. Contract with someone to write the Hazard Mitigation Plan for the next update.

As Carroll County has become an operator of the Integrated Public Alert Warning System, launched social media Facebook and Twitter sites, and launched a new website that includes an Emergency Alert Center, the following item is no longer deemed necessary:

1. Purchase Public Notification System to warn residents of hazards.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee found that some of the action steps from the previous plan had either not been completed or were still a hazard to the citizens of Carroll County. Those steps remain unchanged include:

1. Improve interconnectivity of water systems to surrounding municipalities and counties.
2. Work with local cable and radio providers to enhance public education on emergency preparedness.
3. Acquire a portable digital reader board to utilize during disasters.
4. Purchase and install tracking devices on all County Government Vehicles.

5. Provide continual training and equipment for the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).
6. Provide the emergency response personnel capable of responding to the effects of all hazards.
7. Review current land use plans to modify or incorporate into the plan guidelines to direct development away from hazardous areas.
8. Assess large outdoor venues for feasibility and impact of placing warning sirens as a method of early warning for possible inclement weather or other hazards.
9. Identify populations at-risk within Carroll County and implement individual notification of warnings and conditions.

B. Technological Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

1. Hazardous Materials Spills

a. Mitigation Goals

Hazardous materials spills were identified as the only significant technological hazard affecting Carroll County. As seen in III. B. 1, historical trends suggest that there will be approximately ten hazardous materials events in the county during any given year. This includes both fixed-facility and transportation-related incidents. The transportation threat is exacerbated due to the presence of an Interstate Highway, a major state route, and two rail transportation routes.

b. Range of Mitigation Options

The identified mitigation strategies for hazardous materials include training first responders to efficiently respond to a threat. The identified strategy is non-structural.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Hazardous Material Spills

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Hazardous Materials Incidents

Mitigation Items: Hazardous Materials Incidents

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 11: To minimize the losses of lives and property due to hazardous materials spills in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To provide enhanced training for hazardous materials emergency response in Carroll County.											
11.1.1	Implement a county wide training program for emergency response to hazardous material incidents.	Carroll County and Cities*	Fire Department	2 years	\$60,000	General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	15
11.1.2	Provide Confined Space Haz Mat Training.	Carroll County and Cities*	Fire Department	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Emergency Services	15

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Hazardous materials events have occurred throughout Carroll County; however, the areas around I-20, SR-78, SR-61, US-27 and the railroad tracks have the greatest tendency for transportation-related events. There is no significant difference between the county and its municipalities in terms of the risks and vulnerabilities associated with hazardous materials. All jurisdictions should participate in training first responders.

e. Public Information and Awareness

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept abreast of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential situations. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

There were no completed or deleted action steps in reference to Hazardous Material Spills.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following action step has not been completed and has been left in the plan:

1. Implement a county wide training program for emergency response to hazardous materials incidents.
2. Provide Confined Space Haz Mat Training.

2. Dam Failure

a. Mitigation Goals

Dam failure was identified as a hazard affecting Carroll County. As seen in III. D. 2, the potential failure of a dam may result in downstream flooding, which may endanger lives and property. Failures can be due to weather, structural changes or chemical agents.

b. Range of Mitigation Options

The identified mitigation strategies for dam failure include public awareness and accurate mapping of dams and spillways. The identified mitigation goals include maintaining watershed dams and developing appropriate land uses downstream of dams.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Dam Failure

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Dam Failure

Mitigation Items: Dam Failure

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 12: To minimize the losses of lives and property due to incidents involving dam failure in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To enhance the awareness of the existence of dams throughout the county and their potential for flooding downstream.											
12.1.1	Maintain/Update all watershed dams in Carroll County.	Carroll County and Cities*	Public Works	Ongoing	\$25,000	General Funds Grants	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection	16
12.1.2	Develop land use strategies to promote the safe use of land downstream from a dam.	Carroll County and Cities*	Community Development	3 years	\$25,000	(Planning) and General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Prevention	14

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Dams are located throughout the county and its municipalities. Therefore, no significant differences exist between the county and its municipalities in terms of risks and vulnerabilities associated with dam failure. As a result, all jurisdictions will be represented in the planning and implementation process.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept aware of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential situations. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

1. Accurately plot in GIS the location of each category (1) and (2) dam and their emergency spillway. (Category 1 dams plotted as result of DNR Safe Dams rule change requiring Emergency Action Plans.)
2. Improve Lake Carroll dam/spillway based on assessment (Downgraded category and spillway improvement has been completed).

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following action steps have not been completed and have been left in the plan:

1. Develop land use strategies to promote the safe use of land downstream from a dam.
2. Maintain/Update all watershed dams in Carroll County.

3. Terrorism

a. Mitigation Goals

Terrorism, including mass casualty and cyber security incidents, was identified as a hazard affecting Carroll County. As seen in III. D. 3, Carroll County is vulnerable to terroristic acts, although they are hard to predict. Mitigation strategies center around public awareness, and the securing of resources including critical facilities and data.

b. Range of Mitigation Options

The identified mitigation strategies for terrorism include public awareness, securing resources, and acquiring equipment that will aid in response.

c. Mitigation Strategy for Terrorism

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

Terrorism

Mitigation Items: Terrorism (including Mass Casualty and Cyber Terrorism)

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 13: To minimize the losses of life and property due to terrorism in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To enhance terrorism awareness and response at all critical facilities.											
13.1.1	Provide active shooter/safety training to all critical facilities.	Carroll County and Cities*	Law Enforcement	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Public Education and Awareness	22
Mitigation Goal 13: To minimize the losses of life and property due to terrorism in Carroll County.											
Objective 2: To provide the equipment, organization and training necessary to protect the citizens of Carroll County from terrorism.											
13.1.2	Purchase two high-performance Starlink kits for essential communications	Carroll County	Carroll Sheriff/EMA	1 year	\$8,000	General Funds, SPLOST Hazard	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	19
13.1.3	Purchase a Rook - an armored critical incident utility vehicle to operate in extreme and hazardous conditions, as well as a Ford F-350 Dually Pickup Truck to transport the Rook.	Carroll County	Carroll Sheriff/EMA	3 years	\$647,340	Mitigation/Homeland Security Grants, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	17

17

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

No significant differences exist between the county and its municipalities in terms of risks and vulnerabilities associated with terrorism. As a result, all jurisdictions will be represented in the planning and implementation process.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept aware of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential situations. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Completed and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

None

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following action step has been repeated in this section:

1. Provide active shooter/safety training to all critical facilities.

4. All-Hazards (Technological)

a. Mitigation Goals

Carroll County identified other hazards that were technological in nature but were not as widespread as the hazardous materials problems. These other hazards are included in this all-hazards section.

b. Range of Mitigation Options

Dangerous intersections, unmarked railroad crossings and fire prevention are technological hazards that have been identified as important issues in Carroll County.

c. Mitigation Strategy for All Hazards (Technological)

Action steps were given priority using a benefit-cost review. This process consisted of listing the actions, identifying the benefits and cost of each action step, and assigning a priority of low, medium, and high. The STAPLEE method was used to evaluate the action steps and rank them. With priorities being reviewed, there was no change in priorities since the last plan.

For each mitigation action, timeline refers to the amount of time it would take to finish the mitigation project after funding has been secured. Continuous refers to projects or programs that are ongoing.

All Technological Hazards

Mitigation Items: All Technological Hazards

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
Mitigation Goal 14: To minimize the losses of life and property due to technological hazards in Carroll County.											
Objective 1: To enhance residential fire safety in Carroll County.											
14.1.1	Promote an updated fire prevention and public education program.	Carroll County and City of Carrollton Fire	Fire Department	Ongoing	\$20,000	General Funds	Unknown	High	Both	Emergency Services	19
Mitigation Goal 14: To minimize the losses of life and property due to technological hazards in Carroll County.											
Objective 2: To enhance traffic safety in Carroll County.											
14.2.1	Improve emergency access road to Mount Zion Middle School.	Carroll County Schools, City of Mt. Zion and Carroll County Public Works	Public Works	1 year	\$300,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Existing	Property Protection, Emergency Services	16
14.2.2	Review traffic reports for hazardous intersections to determine if traffic signals are needed.	Carroll County and Cities*	Public Works and Transportation	3 years	Staff Time	General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Both	Property Protection, Emergency Services	16
14.2.3	Enhance safety at the railroad crossing at Cheeves Street in Villa Rica.	City of Villa Rica	Public Works and Transportation	5 years	\$5,000,000	Grants (Hazard Mitigation or Safe Streets), General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Existing	Property Protection, Emergency Services	17
14.2.4	Enhance safety at the railroad crossing at E. Johnson St. and Sage St. in Temple.	City of Temple	Public Works and Transportation	5 years	\$5,000,000	Grants (Hazard Mitigation or Safe Streets), General Funds, SPLOST	Unknown	High	Existing	Property Protection, Emergency Services	16

All Technological Hazard

Mitigation Items: All Technological Hazards

Number	Mitigation Action	Responsible Organization	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Approximate Cost	Funding Sources	Estimated Benefit	Priority	Structures Affected	FEMA Category	STAPLEE Score
14.2.5	Ensure that all railroad crossings are properly marked and gated if needed.	Carroll County	Public Works and Transportation	5 years	\$50,000	Grants (DOT) and General Funds	Unknown	High	Existing	Property Protection, Emergency Services	16
Mitigation Goal 12: To minimize the losses of life and property due to technological hazards in Carroll County.											
Objective 3: To enhance workplace safety at all critical facilities.											
14.3.1	Provide active shooter/safety training to all critical facilities.	Carroll County and Cities*	Law Enforcement	Ongoing	Staff Time	General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Public Education and Awareness	22
14.3.2	Develop safety flip charts for all critical facilities.	Carroll County and Cities*	Carroll County EMA	3 years	\$50,000	General Funds	Unknown	Medium	Both	Public Education and Awareness	22

*Cities refers to the following: Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg

d. Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

The above hazards can potentially affect all areas of Carroll County, therefore all jurisdictions should be involved in the planning and implementation process. However, no significant differences exist between the county and its municipalities in terms of the risks and vulnerabilities associated with technological hazards.

e. Public Information and Awareness Strategies

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has identified many public awareness campaigns to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept abreast of the hazards affecting them and the mitigation efforts to alleviate potential situations. Some of the suggested public awareness campaigns include educational brochures and programs, warning sirens and public notification systems, and workshops.

f. Complete and Deleted Action Steps from the Plan

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee found that the county has worked diligently to reduce the loss of life and property as a result of all-hazards. The following steps were completed or deleted:

For 2021:

1. Construct an emergency access road to Mount Zion Middle School.

From a Previous Plan:

1. Implement a county wide mandate for fire sprinklers in new residential construction.
2. Check railroad crossings to determine where crossings need to be repaired or signals need to be installed.

g. Unchanged Action Steps

The following action steps have not been completed and have been left in the plan:

1. Promote an updated fire prevention and public education program.
2. Review traffic reports to determine hazardous intersections and if traffic signals are needed.
3. Enhance safety at the railroad crossing at Cheeves Street in Villa Rica.
4. Enhance safety at the railroad crossing at E. Johnson St. and Sage St. in Temple.
5. Ensure that all railroad crossings are properly marked and gated if needed.
6. Develop safety flip charts for all critical facilities.

C. Reducing Vulnerabilities to Disasters

In developing and reaffirming the mitigation goals, objectives and action steps, Carroll County and its Cities are striving to protect the community's people, property and the environment from natural and man-made disasters. In doing so, the jurisdictions will become more resilient to disasters. To achieve resilience, there must be a long-term diligence in completing projects that are preventative, protect property, and improve the structural framework. This will help reduce the community's vulnerability to disasters. For example, with repetitive loss properties due to flooding, every property that has a FEMA flood plain is reviewed by the building department and restricted from building. When a culvert is washed out by flooding, the county documents it in its Geographic Information Systems and if a larger pipe can be put in place, Public Works will do so. These policies are helping prevent disaster damage in the future.

Carroll County's Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee is focused on the reduction of vulnerabilities by developing and codifying these steps into ordinances and each jurisdiction's Comprehensive Plan. There are many preventive steps that can be achieved at the onset of a building or modification permit. Further policies need to be in place that pursue projects that protect property and improve the structural framework in a capital improvement element. Currently, the county does not have an official Capital Improvement Plan. Instead, it relies on the Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax to fund many of its capital projects. The committee needs to work with local officials to get consistent funding for these mitigation steps.

As the community moves forward with its 2028 Comprehensive Plan Updates and any update to Service Delivery, these goals, objectives and action steps need to be considered.

Chapter V. Executing the Plan

A. Implementing Action Plan

The Carroll County Hazard Mitigation Plan process was coordinated and written by the Carroll County Emergency Management Agency. The Carroll County Board of Commissioners and the Mayors and Councils of each municipality will adopt the plan upon the approval of FEMA and GEMA.

B. Monitoring the Plan

Carroll County and its municipalities have designated that all emergency management and emergency planning functions will fall under the Carroll County Emergency Management Agency and it will be responsible for the Hazard Mitigation Plan's upkeep and maintenance. The mitigation plan will be monitored and evaluated annually and revised as needed and in accordance with the FEMA standards. It is the responsibility of the EMA Director to ensure that the plan is used as a guide for implementation of mitigation measures within Carroll County and its municipalities. The EMA will further work with each jurisdiction's Community Development staff as applicable to ensure that the mitigation items are incorporated into any land use/zoning plans or ordinances.

C. Evaluation of the Plan

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee will reconvene periodically to ensure that the projects are on track and to reevaluate the mitigation goals, objectives and action steps utilizing STAPLEE criteria as necessary. The steering committee will review the mitigation strategies to ensure that the plan is inclusive and further that the mitigation actions that are being implemented are effective. Should a disaster occur the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee will call a special meeting to assess the mitigation actions and evaluate whether changes should be made to the plan. The steering committee should also review the mitigation actions when funding becomes available to ensure that the actions are making the community safer and more resilient.

The local EMA and the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee need to continue to educate the public on the importance of the Hazard Mitigation Plan to increase public interest and input. All information will be put on the county website for public input and meetings will be announced in the newspaper should a public meeting be called. The mitigation plan shall be viewed as a "living document" in that it should be continuously evolving as the needs of Carroll County and its municipalities change. Periodically, mitigation items will be discussed utilizing social media to gather feedback.

D: Updating the Plan

Although the plan must be updated every 5 years per federal requirements, Carroll County will perform an annual review to ensure that the county and its cities are doing everything possible to keep the citizens safe from all hazards. This review will indicate which action steps have been achieved and determine if further action steps are needed. Should a disaster occur, or funding come available, there will be a Hazard Mitigation Meeting to discuss the action steps and their priority.

When updating the plan, Carroll County will continue to use the same participants and team members to review the plan. Through the plan update process, the EMA Director shall identify projects which have been undertaken in the community to successfully mitigate hazards. These projects shall be noted within the document to indicate completion. During the plan update process, the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee should also reconvene to identify additional mitigation projects that need progress and/or to be included in the plan.

A list of possible mitigation goals, objectives and implementation steps was compiled with input from the entire steering committee.

E. Further Incorporation of Existing Planning Mechanisms

In future updates, all the municipalities in Carroll County will work with the Carroll County Emergency Management Agency and the Department of Community Development to better cross-reference and enhance the plans and programs that are already in place. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee will also use information from the plans, codes and programs listed below, when drafting the future mitigation strategies.

During the last Comprehensive Plan update process in 2023, mitigation was considered in developing the county's work program, and it will be considered in the 2028 update as well.

In the Safe Streets for All Plan that the county adopted in June 2025, the mitigation strategies of the Hazard Mitigation Plan were taken into consideration as far as their impact to roadway safety.

Table 5.1: Existing Program, Policy, or Technical Documents									
	Bowdon	Bremen	Carrollton	Mount Zion	Roopville	Temple	Villa Rica	Whitesburg	Carroll County
Comprehensive Plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Watershed Management Plans							✓		✓
Regional Development Plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Downtown Redevelopment	✓	✓	✓				✓		
Airport Plans									✓
Long-range Recreation Plans			✓						
Open Space Plans			✓						✓
Building Codes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land Development Codes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zoning Ordinance	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Historic Preservation Ordinance	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Development/ Subdivision Guidelines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Service Delivery Act	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transportation Plans (Safe Streets for All)			✓						✓

Chapter VI. Acknowledgments

The Carroll County Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee has worked to ensure that the citizens of Carroll County are kept safe and aware of the potential hazards. The plan's mission is ultimately, "To minimize the losses of lives and property due to natural and man-made hazards in Carroll County." The goals, objectives and mitigation steps put forth in this plan would not have been possible without the contributions of representatives from all jurisdictions, as well as the numerous agencies, businesses and citizens throughout the county. All jurisdictions of Carroll County, including the County and the Cities of Bowdon, Bremen, Carrollton, Mount Zion, Roopville, Temple, Villa Rica and Whitesburg, were included in this process and played a valuable part in this update. Further, the Emergency Management Volunteers, the Local Emergency Planning Committee, regional partners and the public provided the steering committee with valuable insights and have helped in the development of a better Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Chapter VII. References

A. Publications and Documents

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

FEMA, *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook* (2025)

FEMA, *Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide* (2025)

FEMA, *386 1-9 How To Guides*

GEMA, *Getting Started*, How to Guide

Carroll County Local Emergency Operations Plan

Carroll County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2004, 2010, 2016, 2021

International Building Codes, 2012 Edition; 2018 with 2023 amendments

B. Websites

www.fema.gov (FEMA)

www.nccl.noaa.gov/cdo-web/ (National Climate Data Center)

gema.georgia.gov (GEMA)

www.carrollcountyga.gov (Carroll County)

carrolltonga.com (City of Carrollton)

www.bowdon.net (City of Bowdon)

www.bremenga.gov/ (City of Bremen)

www.cityofmountzion.com (City of Mount Zion)

www.carroll-ga.org (Carroll County Chamber of Commerce)

www.templega.us (City of Temple)

www.villarica.org (City of Villa Rica)

C. Other Resources

American Red Cross

Carroll County

Carroll County Chamber of Commerce

Carroll County Emergency Management Agency
City of Bowdon
City of Bremen
City of Carrollton
City of Mount Zion
City of Temple
City of Roopville
City of Villa Rica
City of Whitesburg
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Georgia Emergency Management Agency
Georgia Forestry
Georgia Safe Dams Programs
Georgia Department of Labor
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
National Climate Data Center
National Weather Service
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Energy

Hazard Mitigation Plan Appendix

Appendix A	Resolutions from Carroll County and Cities
Appendix B	Public Participation Strategy • List of Meetings • Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting Notes and Sign-In Sheets • Public Hearing Notes and Sign-In Sheets • Press Releases • Hazards Survey • Social Media
Appendix C	Critical Facilities List
Appendix D	Hazard Risk Analyses: Supplement to the Carroll County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan
Appendix E	County Economic and Transportation Reports • 2014 Carroll Chamber of Commerce Community Profile • Area Profile Georgia Department of Labor • 2025 Safe Streets for All Safety Action Plan
Appendix F	Local Weather Data from National Climate Data Center, National Weather Service
Appendix G	Commodity Flow Study (2008)
Appendix H	Haz Mat Emergency Log (2015-2020)
Appendix I	STAPLEE Worksheets
Appendix J	Regional Outreach
Appendix K	Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
Appendix L	3A Worksheets



CITY OF VILLA RICA

City Council Meeting Agenda Item Cover Sheet

SUBJECT: Intergovernmental Lighting Agreement Between Georgia Department of Transportation and City of Villa Rica

AGENDA DATE: 7/7/26

DATE PREPARED: 6/8/26

PREPARED BY: Josh Smith, Public Works Director

PURPOSE: Enter into an Intergovernmental Lighting Agreement Between Georgia Department of Transportation and City of Villa Rica to install roadway lighting as part of the I-20 @ SR 61 - DDI project, said lighting to be installed under P.I. No. 0017965, Carroll County;

BACKGROUND: City desire to provide adequate roadway lighting for the traveling public

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends approval of the intergovernmental agreement.

IMPACT: Lighting will improve visibility and safety to the traveling public.

MOTION: I move to approve the Intergovernmental Lighting Agreement between Georgia Department of Transportation and City of Villa Rica.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL LIGHTING AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AND
CITY OF VILLA RICA

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 20__, (“Effective Date”) by and between the **GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**, an agency of the State of Georgia, hereinafter called the **DEPARTMENT**, and **CITY OF VILLA RICA, GEORGIA** acting by and through its Board of Commissioners, hereinafter called the **CITY** (the **DEPARTMENT** and the **CITY** are sometimes referred to herein individually as a “Party” and collectively as the “Parties”).

WHEREAS, the **CITY** has represented to the **DEPARTMENT** a desire to obtain roadway lighting as part of the **I-20 @ SR 61 - DDI** project, said lighting to be installed under P.I. No. 0017965, Carroll County;

WHEREAS, the **CITY** has represented to the **DEPARTMENT** a desire to participate in: 1) Providing the Energy and 2) the Operation and Maintenance of said lighting system at the aforesaid location, and the **DEPARTMENT** has relied upon such representation; and

WHEREAS, the **CITY** has indicated a willingness to fund the materials and installation for the said lighting system at the aforesaid location, with funds of the **CITY**.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises made and of the benefits to flow from one to the other, the **DEPARTMENT** and the **CITY** hereby agree each with the other as follows:

ARTICLE I **INSTALLATION**

The **CITY** or its assigns shall cause the installation of all materials and equipment necessary for roadway lighting as part of the **I-20 @ SR 61 - DDI** project, said lighting to be installed under P.I. No. 0017965, Carroll County as shown on Attachment "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof.

ARTICLE II **CITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. Upon completion of installation of said lighting system, and acceptance by the **DEPARTMENT**, the **CITY** shall assume full responsibility and costs for the operation, the repair and the maintenance of the entire lighting system, including but not limited to repairs of any damages, replacement of lamps, ballasts, luminaires, lighting structures, associated equipment, conduit, wiring and service equipment, and the requirements of the Georgia Utility Facility Protection Act. The **CITY** further agrees to provide and pay for all the energy required for the operation of said lighting system.
2. The **CITY**, in its operation and maintenance of the lighting system, shall not in any way alter the type or location of any of the various components which make up the entire lighting system without prior written approval from the **DEPARTMENT**.

3. It is understood by the **CITY** that the **DEPARTMENT** has relied upon the **CITY'S** representation of providing for the energy, maintenance, and operation of the lighting represented by this Agreement; therefore, if the **CITY** elects to de-energize or fails to properly maintain or to repair the lighting system during the term of this Agreement, the **CITY** shall reimburse the **DEPARTMENT** the materials cost for the lighting system. If the **CITY** elects to de-energize or fails to properly maintain any individual unit within the lighting system, the **CITY** shall reimburse the **DEPARTMENT** for the replacement cost for the individual unit which will include all costs for the pole, luminaires, foundations, and associated wiring. The **DEPARTMENT** will provide the **CITY** with a statement of material and/or replacement costs upon completion of the installation.

ARTICLE III **TERM OF AGREEMENT**

This Agreement is considered as continuing for a period of fifty (50) years from the date of execution of this Agreement. The **DEPARTMENT** reserves the right to terminate this Agreement, at any time for just cause, upon thirty (30) days written notice to the **CITY**.

ARTICLE IV **RIGHT OF ENTRY**

1. The **CITY** will be permitted to access the **DEPARTMENT'S** Right of Way in order to perform its responsibilities under **Article I** and **ARTICLE II, PARAGRAPH 1**, of this Agreement.
2. The **DEPARTMENT** will be permitted to access the lightening system and/or an individual unit within the lighting system, if said access is needed to maintain or repair said lighting system or an

individual unit within the lighting system, pursuant to **ARTICLE II, PARAGRAPH 3**, of this Agreement.

ARTICLE V **INDEMNIFICATION**

To the extent allowed by law, the **CITY** and all its successors and assigns, shall release and save harmless the **DEPARTMENT**, past, present and future board members, commissioners, officers, employees, agents, attorneys, affiliates, privies, successors, and assigns, and the State of Georgia, its political subdivisions, departments, agencies, commissions, affiliates, employees, agents, and attorneys from all suits, claims, actions or damages of any nature whatsoever resulting from the **CITY'S** access to **DEPARTMENT'S** Right of Way.

ARTICLE VI **MISCELLANEOUS**

1. **NON-WAIVER.** No failure of either Party to exercise any right or power given to such Party under this Agreement, or to insist upon strict compliance by the other Party with the provisions of this Agreement, and no custom or practice of either Party at variance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, will constitute a waiver of either Party's right to demand exact and strict compliance by the other Party with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
2. **NO THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES.** Nothing contained herein shall be construed as conferring upon or giving to any person, other than the Parties hereto, any rights or benefits under or by reason of this Agreement.
3. **SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, no term or condition of this Agreement shall be construed or interpreted as a waiver, express or implied, of any of the immunities, rights, benefits, protection, or other provisions under the Georgia Constitution.
4. **CONTINUITY.** Each of the provisions of this Agreement will be binding upon and inure to the benefit and detriment of the Parties and the successors and assigns of the Parties.
5. **WHEREAS CLAUSE AND EXHIBITS.** The Whereas Clauses and Exhibits hereto are a part of this Agreement and are incorporated herein by reference.

6. **SEVERABILITY.** If any one or more of the provisions contained herein are for any reason held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect, such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability will not affect any other provision hereof, and this Agreement will be construed as if such invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision had never been contained herein.
7. **CAPTIONS.** The brief headings or titles preceding each provision hereof are for purposes of identification and convenience only and should be completely disregarded in construing this Agreement.
8. **INTERPRETATION.** Should any provision of this Agreement require judicial interpretation, it is agreed that the court interpreting or construing the same shall not apply a presumption that the terms hereof shall be more strictly construed against one Party by reason of the rule of construction that a document is to be construed more strictly against the Party who itself or through its agent prepared the same, it being agreed that the agents of all Parties have participated in the preparation hereof.
9. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT.** This Agreement supersedes all prior negotiations, discussion, statements and agreements between the Parties and constitutes the full, complete and entire agreement between the Parties with respect hereto; no member, officer, employee or agent of either Party has authority to make, or has made, any statement, agreement, representation or contemporaneous agreement, oral or written, in connection herewith, amending, supplementing, modifying, adding to, deleting from, or changing the terms and conditions of this Agreement. No modification of or amendment to this Agreement will be binding on either Party hereto unless such modification or amendment will be properly authorized, in writing, properly signed by both Parties and incorporated in and by reference made a part hereof.

The covenants herein contained shall, except as otherwise provided accrue to the benefit of and be binding upon the successors and assigns of the parties hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have made and executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

**GEORGIA DEPARTMENT
OF TRANSPORTATION**

CITY OF VILLA RICA

Commissioner

(SEAL)

Print Name: _____
Title: _____

(SEAL)

ATTEST:

ATTEST:

Treasurer

Print Name: _____
Title: _____

Attachment "A"



Project Location Map

**I-20 @ SR 61 - DDI
Carroll County
P.I. No. 0017965**

**CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH
ANNUAL IMMIGRATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS/
NO SANCTUARY POLICY/FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION**

By executing this document, the undersigned duly authorized representative of the Local Governing Body, certifies that the Local Governing Authority:

- 1) has filed a compliant Annual Immigration Compliance Report with the Georgia Department of Audits & Accounts ("GDA&A") for the preceding calendar year required by O.C.G.A. § 50-36-4(b), or has been issued a written exemption from GDA&A from doing so;
- 2) has not enacted a "Sanctuary Policy" in violation of O.C.G.A. § 36-80-23(b); and,
- 3) is in compliance with O.C.G.A. §§ 35-1-17 *et seq.* regarding its obligation to cooperate with federal immigration enforcement authorities to deter the presence of criminal illegal aliens.

As an ongoing condition to receiving funding from the Georgia Department of Transportation, the Local Governing Body shall continue to remain fully compliant with O.C.G.A. §§ 50-36-4, 36-80-23 and 35-1-17 *et seq.* for the duration of time the subject agreement is in effect.

Signature of Authorized Officer or Agent

Printed Name of Authorized Officer or Agent

Title of Authorized Officer or Agent

Date



CITY OF VILLA RICA

City Council Meeting Agenda Item Cover Sheet

SUBJECT: Villa Rica Sidewalk Projects
AGENDA DATE: July 14, 2026

DATE PREPARED: June 30, 2026
PREPARED BY: Mark Teal, PE

AMOUNT:
GL ACCOUNT #:
FUNDING SOURCE: LRA Grant, Sidewalk Fund, General Fund
BUDGETED ITEM? YES

PURPOSE: The City of Villa Rica opened sealed bids June 30, 2026 at 11:00 am for the purpose of obtaining unit prices for the construction of sidewalks, curb and gutter, ADA Ramps, etc. Quantities for each respective project will be input into the comprehensive unit price schedule to determine specific project amounts. Each sidewalk project will follow the City of Villa Rica's Purchasing Procedures.

BACKGROUND:

The major items of work consist of: Traffic Control-Vehicular & Pedestrian, Sidewalks, ADA Ramps, Curb & Gutter, and Sod.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Accept the unit prices submitted for the Downtown Sidewalks Project (see attached list) by The K&E Group USA LLC not to exceed the LRA Grant Amount of \$278,135 (plus any remaining LRA funds from prior year). The unit prices submitted will be used for each additional sidewalk project for a period of one (1) year and the City of Villa Rica's Purchasing Procedures will be followed.

Project Name: Downtown Sidewalks

Contractor	Unit-Price Bid
The K&E Group USA, LLC	\$ 152,805.00
DAF Concrete	\$ 252,200.00
CSTE, Inc.	\$ 289,039.20
CGS, LLC	\$ 323,883.15
Blount Construction	\$ 343,798.60
The Corbet Group, LLC	\$ 374,096.00
The M Mitchell Group	\$ 423,773.00
Concrete Constructors Inc	\$ 517,030.00
Pentagon 540, LLC	\$ 533,997.79

MOTION: I move to approve the unit prices submitted for a period of one (1) year, award the downtown sidewalks project to The K&E Group USA LLC based on the unit prices submitted at a total cost of \$152,805, and authorize the Mayor to sign all documents after legal review.

City of Villa Rica Sidewalk Projects 2026

		Unit Prices								
Description	Unit	Pentagon 540, LLC	DAF Concrete Inc.	CSTE, Inc.	Concrete Constructors, Inc.	The Corbet Group, LLC	CGS, LLC	Blount Construction Co, Inc	The K&E Group USA, LLC	The M. Mitchell Group
Exploration and Removal Items										
Remove Concrete Curb & Gutter, All Sizes	Linear Ft.	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 81.60	\$ 55.23	\$ 25.00	\$ 15.00
Remove Concrete Sidewalk	Sq. Yard	\$ 122.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 29.99	\$ 48.68	\$ 25.00	\$ 40.00
Curb & Gutter and Sidewalk										
Driveway Concrete, 6 In. Thickness	Sq. Yard	\$ 177.56	\$ 50.00	\$ 79.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 88.13	\$ 185.37	\$ 40.00	\$ 123.00
Concrete Sidewalk, 4 Inch Thickness	Sq. Yard	\$ 155.89	\$ 50.00	\$ 81.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 85.07	\$ 59.50	\$ 35.00	\$ 105.00
Concrete Sidewalk, 6 Inch Thickness	Sq. Yard	\$ 177.56	\$ 50.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 88.13	\$ 150.53	\$ 40.00	\$ 115.00
Concrete Curb & Gutter, 6"X24", TP 2	Linear Ft.	\$ 75.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 29.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 43.20	\$ 87.92	\$ 50.00	\$ 32.00
Concrete Header Curb, 6 In. TP 2	Linear Ft.	\$ 70.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 93.38	\$ 50.00	\$ 34.00
Curb Cut Wheelchair Ramp, Type A	Each	\$ 3,573.87	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 3,950.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 2,875.00	\$ 2,358.75	\$ 375.00	\$ 3,800.00
Curb Cut Wheelchair Ramp, Type B	Each	\$ 5,473.73	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,850.00	\$ 3,950.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 2,875.00	\$ 2,752.64	\$ 425.00	\$ 5,200.00
Curb Cut Wheelchair Ramp, Type C	Each	\$ 5,276.90	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 3,950.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 2,875.00	\$ 2,712.24	\$ 500.00	\$ 5,200.00
Curb Cut Wheelchair Ramp, Type D	Each	\$ 5,345.46	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 2,450.00	\$ 3,950.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 2,875.00	\$ 2,358.75	\$ 650.00	\$ 5,400.00
Stabilization Items										
Sod, Complete	Sq. Yard	\$ 18.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 18.90	\$ 30.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 14.04	\$ 24.05	\$ 10.00	\$ 24.50



H/C Ramps to be installed at all intersections as required

Proposed Sidewalk Installation/Replacement

Proposed H/C Ramp Installation

Church St

Main St

Hwy 78

N Carroll Rd

S Carroll Rd

Hwy 78



CITY OF VILLA RICA

City Council Meeting Agenda Item Cover Sheet

SUBJECT: Excess interest earned (positive arbitrage) on 2021 SPLOST Bonds totaling \$356,289.72.

AGENDA DATE: July 14, 2026

DATE PREPARED: June 23, 2026

PREPARED BY: Jennifer Hallman, Interim City Manager/CFO

AMOUNT: \$356,289.72

FUNDING SOURCE: SPLOST - Excess Interest

PURPOSE: In 2021, the City partnered with Carroll County to issue bonds for 2021 SPLOST projects. The total bond issuance amounted to \$40 million, of which \$4 million was allocated to the City for the Punkintown Road project.

Each year Carroll County hires a consultant to perform arbitrage calculations on the bond proceeds. The first payment (rebate) of positive arbitrage is due five years after the bond issuance. Both the County and City need to rebate their portion of positive arbitrage to the IRS.

In a public finance context, arbitrage refers to the practice of borrowing money in the tax-exempt municipal bond market at a low interest rate and investing those proceeds into higher-yielding taxable securities (i.e. U.S. Treasuries) as the funds are being expended for a capital project. The profit is the delta (spread) between the low interest paid to bondholders and the high interest earned from the investment. If a government makes a profit ("positive arbitrage"), it is legally required to calculate these excess earnings and rebate (pay) them back to the U.S. Treasury.

Entities can sometimes retain arbitrage profits if they meet specific IRS exceptions, proving that the bond was issued for actual infrastructure rather than pure investment purposes. Common exceptions include the 6-month spend-down exception, 18-month & 2-year spend-down exceptions and small issuer exception.

The City has \$2.1 million in remaining bond proceeds for Punkintown Road. These funds along with additional SPLOST funds will be used to complete Phase I.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval

MOTION: I move to authorize payment of excess interest (positive arbitrage) on 2021 SPLOST Bonds totaling \$356,289.72.



The Arbitrage Group, Inc.

PO Box 82
Hudson, Wisconsin 54016

Telephone 715 386 8044

www.thearbitragegroup.com

June 2, 2026

Alecia Searcy
Finance Director
Carroll County Board of Commissioners
PO Box 338
Carrollton, GA 30112

\$40,000,000
Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds
Series 2021
Installment Arbitrage Calculation For the Period
May 18, 2021 to May 18, 2026

Dear Ms. Searcy:

Attached please find an electronic copy of our rebate report for the above noted issue along with our agreed-upon invoice. The report indicates there are rebate and yield reduction payment liabilities as of the May 18, 2026 Installment Computation Date. As requested, separate instructions for the IRS filing/payment will be shared.

While the Bonds remain outstanding, future arbitrage reporting will continue to be required for minimum IRS and bond document compliance. Unless you prefer otherwise, we have scheduled the Bonds for a subsequent cumulative update to next June 1, 2027 the expected Final Arbitrage Computation Date. If there are any actual (or anticipated) changes to the Bonds beforehand, please let us know as it may impact the timing and substance of future analyses.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Troy Merrill at (713) 522-8527; tmerrill@thearbitragegroup.com or myself at (715) 386-8044; gichel@thearbitragegroup.com. It has been our pleasure working with your team and we look forward to being of service again in the very near future regarding any other arbitrage rebate compliance or verification service needs.

Very truly yours,
The Arbitrage Group, Inc.

Gregory A. Ichel
Principal



The Arbitrage Group, Inc.

\$40,000,000
Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds
Series 2021

Arbitrage Computation for the Period
May 18, 2021 to May 18, 2026



The Arbitrage Group, Inc.

99 Detering Street
Suite 120
Houston, Texas 77007

Telephone 713 522 8527

www.thearbitragegroup.com

June 2, 2026

Carroll County, Georgia
Carrollton, Georgia

\$40,000,000
Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds
Series 2021

Carroll County, Georgia ("Borrower") issued the above referenced bonds ("Bonds") dated and delivered on May 18, 2021. At the request of the Borrower, we have performed the procedures enumerated below for the period May 18, 2021 to May 18, 2026 ("Computation Period"). These procedures, which were agreed to by the Borrower were performed solely to assist the Borrower in evaluating compliance with the requirements of Section 148(f)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). This engagement was performed in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for consulting services. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of the specified users of the report. This report is intended solely for your information and should not be used by those who have not agreed to the procedures and taken responsibility for the sufficiency of the procedures for their purposes. This report is not to be quoted or referred to without our prior written consent.

Our procedures and findings are as follows:

- (1) We read the IRS Form 8038-G ("8038-G"), Tax and Non-Arbitrage Certificate ("Certificate"), excerpts from the Official Statement ("OS"), trust statements, and investment schedules, each provided to us by or on behalf of the Borrower.
- (2) A schedule of the sources and uses of funds (Exhibit A) was assembled based upon the 8038 and Certificate.
- (3) Schedules of the debt service requirements of the Bonds and original issue premium (Exhibits B-1 and B-2) were assembled based on the OS.
- (4) The yield on the Bonds was computed to be the discount rate that causes the present value of all principal and interest payments on the Bonds to equal the Issue Price to the Public. The yield on the Bonds was computed to be 0.472030% (Exhibit B-1).



The Arbitrage Group, Inc.

Carroll County, Georgia

June 2, 2026

Page 2

- (5) Schedules of actual earnings on the nonpurpose investments in the Construction Fund and Villa Rica Project Fund (collectively, the "Trust Funds") purchased with gross proceeds of the Bonds during the Computation Period (Exhibits C-1 through C-6) were assembled based on the trust statements and investment schedules.
- (6) The allowable earnings amounts on the nonpurpose investments in the Trust Funds were calculated to be the amounts that the nonpurpose investments would have earned if they had been invested at a rate equal to the yield on the Bonds of 0.472030% (Exhibits C-1, C-2, C-4 and C-5) and the materially higher yield of one-eighth of one percentage point above the bond yield of 0.597030% ("Restricted Yield") (Exhibits C-3 and C-6).
- (7) The arbitrage earnings amounts during the Computation Period for the Trust Funds were calculated to be the difference between the actual earnings and allowable earnings for the nonpurpose investments in each Trust Fund. The arbitrage earnings amounts for the Computation Period are as follows:

Trust Fund	Exhibit	Rebate Earnings	Restricted Earnings	Total Liability
Construction Fund to May 18, 2024	C-1	\$1,654,604.63		
Construction Fund from May 18, 2024	C-2/C-3	2,676.47	\$2,547.17	
Villa Rica Project Fund to May 18, 2024	C-4	340,934.30		
Villa Rica Project Fund from May 18, 2024	C-5/C-6	278,022.52	262,667.10	
Computation Date Credit	D	(10,242.36)		
Deemed Yield Reduction Payment		(265,214.27)		
Total Arbitrage Liability		<u>\$2,000,781.29</u>	<u>\$265,214.27</u>	<u>\$2,265,995.56</u>

- (8) The assumptions and computational information employed in the above calculations are explained in Exhibit E.
- (9) Based on the information provided to us by the Borrower and the assumptions employed, this report shows there are rebate and yield reduction payment liabilities for the Bonds as of the May 18, 2026 Installment Arbitrage Computation Date. These amounts are subject to change due to future investment activity, if any, subsequent to the end of the Computation Period.

Because the above procedures do not constitute an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we do not express an opinion on any of the information referred to above. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you. The terms of our engagement are such that we have no obligation to update this report because of events and transactions occurring subsequent to the date of this report.

Very truly yours,

The Arbitrage Group, Inc.

Exhibits

- A. Sources and Uses of Funds
- B. Computation of Yield on the Bonds
 - B-1. Debt Service Requirements and Proof of Yield on the Bonds
 - B-2. Computation of Original Issue Premium
- C. Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Trust Funds
 - C-1. Construction Fund to May 18, 2024
 - C-2. Construction Fund from May 18, 2024
 - C-3. Construction Fund from May 18, 2024 at the Restricted Yield
 - C-4. Villa Rica Project Fund to May 18, 2024
 - C-5. Villa Rica Project Fund from May 18, 2024
 - C-6. Villa Rica Project Fund from May 18, 2024 at the Restricted Yield
- D. Computation Date Credit
- E. Assumptions and Computational Information

Sources and Uses of Funds

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

SOURCES	The Bonds
Principal Amount of the Bonds	\$40,000,000.00
Original Issue Premium	6,177,628.30
	\$46,177,628.30
USES	
Construction Fund	\$41,116,500.00
Villa Rica Project Fund	4,568,500.00
Costs of Issuance	272,628.30
Underwriter's Discount	220,000.00
	\$46,177,628.30

Debt Service Requirements and Proof of Yield on the Bonds

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	\$40,000,000 Serial Bonds			Debt Service Requirements of the Bonds	Present Value of Future Payments at 05/18/21 Using a Rate of 0.472030%
	Principal	Coupon Rate	Interest		
12/01/21			\$972,157.08	\$972,157.08	\$969,702.93
06/01/22	\$6,020,000.00	4.000%	906,675.00	6,926,675.00	6,892,920.72
12/01/22			786,275.00	786,275.00	780,601.08
06/01/23	6,200,000.00	4.000%	786,275.00	6,986,275.00	6,919,529.46
12/01/23			662,275.00	662,275.00	654,403.26
06/01/24	6,445,000.00	4.000%	662,275.00	7,107,275.00	7,006,262.73
12/01/24			533,375.00	533,375.00	524,556.37
06/01/25	6,770,000.00	5.000%	533,375.00	7,303,375.00	7,165,711.40
12/01/25			364,125.00	364,125.00	356,420.29
06/01/26	7,105,000.00	5.000%	364,125.00	7,469,125.00	7,293,867.23
12/01/26			186,500.00	186,500.00	181,695.08
06/01/27	7,460,000.00	5.000%	186,500.00	7,646,500.00	7,431,957.75
	<u>\$40,000,000.00</u>		<u>\$6,943,932.08</u>	<u>\$46,943,932.08</u>	<u>\$46,177,628.30</u>
Principal Amount of the Bonds					\$40,000,000.00
Original Issue Premium					6,177,628.30
					<u>\$46,177,628.30</u>

Computation of Original Issue Premium

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal	Coupon Rate	Yield	Price	Purchase Price	Accrued Interest	Original Issue Premium
06/01/22	\$6,020,000.00	4.000%	0.100%	104.037%	\$6,263,027.40	\$0.00	\$243,027.40
06/01/23	6,200,000.00	4.000%	0.160%	107.802%	6,683,724.00	0.00	483,724.00
06/01/24	6,445,000.00	4.000%	0.270%	111.270%	7,171,351.50	0.00	726,351.50
06/01/25	6,770,000.00	5.000%	0.420%	118.310%	8,009,587.00	0.00	1,239,587.00
06/01/26	7,105,000.00	5.000%	0.540%	122.128%	8,677,194.40	0.00	1,572,194.40
06/01/27	7,460,000.00	5.000%	0.660%	125.640%	9,372,744.00	0.00	1,912,744.00
	<u>\$40,000,000.00</u>				<u>\$46,177,628.30</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$6,177,628.30</u>

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Construction Fund to May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
05/18/21	(\$41,123,470.57)	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$41,123,470.57)	(\$42,104,419.47)
06/01/21	(157.75)	157.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/30/21	(1,066.94)	1,066.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/21	(33.80)	33.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/31/21	(1,481.26)	1,481.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/12/21	891.47	0.00	0.00	891.47	911.73
08/31/21	(1,573.51)	1,573.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/30/21	(1,485.10)	1,485.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/05/21	81,725.00	0.00	0.00	81,725.00	83,524.45
10/31/21	(1,634.85)	1,634.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/02/21	90,331.25	0.00	0.00	90,331.25	92,287.56
11/30/21	(1,714.41)	1,714.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/02/21	175,031.25	0.00	0.00	175,031.25	178,751.67
12/16/21	16,231.25	0.00	0.00	16,231.25	16,573.22
12/31/21	(1,779.59)	1,779.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/28/22	2,293.75	0.00	0.00	2,293.75	2,340.79
01/31/22	(2,044.26)	2,044.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/28/22	(2,697.61)	2,697.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/31/22	(5,973.95)	5,973.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/19/22	159,151.59	0.00	0.00	159,151.59	162,243.11
04/30/22	(11,504.34)	11,504.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/03/22	70,942.67	0.00	0.00	70,942.67	72,307.47
05/19/22	177,900.51	0.00	0.00	177,900.51	181,284.99
05/31/22	(23,453.03)	23,453.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/07/22	75,412.92	0.00	0.00	75,412.92	76,829.50
06/21/22	50,273.60	0.00	0.00	50,273.60	51,208.57
06/30/22	(35,797.34)	35,797.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/13/22	107,531.48	(107,531.48)	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/19/22	57,241.01	0.00	0.00	57,241.01	58,284.18
07/20/22	113,506.28	0.00	0.00	113,506.28	115,573.32
07/31/22	2,468,329.42	62,183.53	(1,109.20)	2,529,403.75	2,575,128.95

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Construction Fund to May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
08/01/22	(2,530,556.20)	1,152.45	0.00	(2,529,403.75)	(2,575,095.22)
08/02/22	243,098.10	0.00	0.00	243,098.10	247,486.21
08/22/22	164,280.20	0.00	0.00	164,280.20	167,201.79
08/31/22	(40,584.37)	40,584.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/01/22	(5,763.02)	4,185.16	1,577.86	0.00	0.00
09/15/22	190,660.29	0.00	0.00	190,660.29	193,992.58
09/30/22	(69,111.68)	70,204.16	(1,092.48)	0.00	0.00
10/03/22	(5,907.31)	5,907.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/13/22	230,071.01	0.00	0.00	230,071.01	234,006.28
10/14/22	56,848.49	0.00	0.00	56,848.49	57,820.10
10/31/22	(39,040.93)	39,716.10	(675.17)	0.00	0.00
11/01/22	(14,271.86)	14,271.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/02/22	130,374.47	0.00	0.00	130,374.47	132,571.48
11/14/22	689,467.52	0.00	0.00	689,467.52	700,975.94
11/21/22	118,514.66	0.00	0.00	118,514.66	120,481.83
11/30/22	(65,185.63)	64,225.45	960.18	0.00	0.00
12/01/22	(21,319.40)	21,319.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/05/22	135,911.32	0.00	0.00	135,911.32	138,141.92
12/12/22	52,237.53	0.00	0.00	52,237.53	53,089.99
12/29/22	67,810.55	0.00	0.00	67,810.55	68,901.81
12/31/22	2,064,805.02	24,502.33	22,120.16	2,111,427.51	2,145,378.07
01/03/23	(2,140,869.93)	29,442.42	0.00	(2,111,427.51)	(2,145,293.79)
01/19/23	262,832.96	0.00	0.00	262,832.96	266,992.72
01/25/23	77,023.93	0.00	0.00	77,023.93	78,236.81
01/31/23	(64,988.59)	35,814.91	29,173.68	0.00	0.00
02/01/23	(38,610.44)	38,610.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/08/23	90,913.64	0.00	0.00	90,913.64	92,329.52
02/22/23	114,657.38	0.00	0.00	114,657.38	116,421.69
02/28/23	(49,311.88)	50,432.88	(1,121.00)	0.00	0.00
03/01/23	(45,592.54)	45,592.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/07/23	217,341.13	0.00	0.00	217,341.13	220,642.16
03/15/23	46,555.50	0.00	0.00	46,555.50	47,257.65
03/31/23	(83,694.08)	54,054.98	29,639.10	0.00	0.00

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Construction Fund to May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
04/03/23	(60,083.34)	60,083.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/12/23	42,530.63	0.00	0.00	42,530.63	43,156.81
04/17/23	40,214.84	0.00	0.00	40,214.84	40,804.25
04/24/23	112,016.23	0.00	0.00	112,016.23	113,647.59
04/30/23	3,188,023.86	25,621.41	67,404.11	3,281,049.38	3,328,571.58
05/01/23	(3,355,397.69)	74,348.31	0.00	(3,281,049.38)	(3,328,527.99)
05/09/23	44,042.75	0.00	0.00	44,042.75	44,675.39
05/25/23	646,008.18	0.00	0.00	646,008.18	655,150.32
05/31/23	(50,008.21)	49,791.32	216.89	0.00	0.00
06/01/23	(93,578.60)	93,578.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/12/23	197,792.83	0.00	0.00	197,792.83	200,547.29
06/21/23	55,218.93	0.00	0.00	55,218.93	55,981.31
06/30/23	(71,322.41)	26,708.44	44,613.97	0.00	0.00
07/03/23	(96,278.59)	96,278.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/05/23	286,216.09	0.00	0.00	286,216.09	290,114.53
07/19/23	110,425.13	0.00	0.00	110,425.13	111,908.67
07/26/23	94,582.51	0.00	0.00	94,582.51	95,844.42
07/31/23	(66,565.46)	38,063.98	28,501.48	0.00	0.00
08/01/23	(106,438.01)	106,438.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/14/23	214,241.42	0.00	0.00	214,241.42	217,048.63
08/18/23	265,118.54	0.00	0.00	265,118.54	268,578.32
08/31/23	(93,781.50)	29,248.96	64,532.54	0.00	0.00
09/01/23	(116,852.32)	116,852.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/05/23	66,739.09	0.00	0.00	66,739.09	67,594.98
09/13/23	85,829.44	0.00	0.00	85,829.44	86,921.05
09/30/23	2,082,840.95	29,922.78	66,957.52	2,179,721.25	2,206,952.22
10/02/23	(2,295,828.19)	116,106.94	0.00	(2,179,721.25)	(2,206,894.42)
10/12/23	102,644.61	0.00	0.00	102,644.61	103,910.60
10/24/23	423,408.19	0.00	0.00	423,408.19	428,563.05
10/31/23	(28,300.10)	28,300.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/01/23	(134,471.91)	134,471.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/02/23	(5,336.83)	5,336.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/09/23	528,743.02	0.00	0.00	528,743.02	535,075.17

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Construction Fund to May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
11/21/23	29,599,740.92	0.00	0.00	29,599,740.92	29,949,516.03
11/30/23	(27,599.91)	27,599.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/01/23	(85,518.75)	85,518.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/07/23	6,321,462.68	0.00	0.00	6,321,462.68	6,394,822.19
12/31/23	(5,571.61)	5,571.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/02/24	(9,935.65)	9,935.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/31/24	(71.22)	71.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/01/24	(42.66)	42.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/29/24	(67.04)	67.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/01/24	(41.28)	41.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/31/24	(71.84)	71.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/01/24	(44.31)	44.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/30/24	(69.89)	69.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/01/24	(42.96)	42.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/18/24	25,958.46	68.02	0.00	26,026.48	26,273.06
05/18/26	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,099,063.17)	(2,099,063.17)
	\$0.00	\$1,747,363.53	\$351,699.64	\$0.00	(\$444,458.54)
Actual Earnings					\$2,099,063.17
Allowable Earnings					(444,458.54)
Arbitrage Earnings					\$1,654,604.63

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Construction Fund from May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
05/18/24	(\$25,958.46)	(\$68.02)	\$0.00	(\$26,026.48)	(\$26,273.06)
05/31/24	(72.56)	72.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/03/24	(44.58)	44.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/30/24	(70.71)	70.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/02/24	(43.37)	43.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/31/24	(73.11)	73.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/01/24	(45.10)	45.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/31/24	(73.20)	73.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/03/24	(45.28)	45.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/16/24	(98,035.31)	0.00	0.00	(98,035.31)	(98,811.28)
09/17/24	98,035.31	0.00	0.00	98,035.31	98,809.99
09/30/24	(68.57)	68.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/01/24	(56.59)	56.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/15/24	(98,014.19)	0.00	0.00	(98,014.19)	(98,752.48)
10/16/24	98,014.19	0.00	0.00	98,014.19	98,751.19
10/31/24	(66.68)	66.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/01/24	(54.52)	54.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/07/24	(1,648,679.36)	0.00	0.00	(1,648,679.36)	(1,660,619.54)
11/08/24	1,648,679.36	0.00	0.00	1,648,679.36	1,660,597.79
11/22/24	(890,621.10)	0.00	0.00	(890,621.10)	(896,895.01)
11/25/24	890,621.10	0.00	0.00	890,621.10	896,859.77
11/30/24	(62.79)	62.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/02/24	(249.07)	249.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/31/24	(63.23)	63.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/02/25	(40.09)	40.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/31/25	(60.91)	60.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/03/25	(38.76)	38.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/28/25	(55.91)	55.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/03/25	(34.98)	34.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/31/25	(61.29)	61.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/01/25	(38.56)	38.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/30/25	(59.79)	59.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/01/25	(37.47)	37.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/30/25	(61.62)	61.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/02/25	(38.54)	38.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/20/25	(283,538.85)	0.00	0.00	(283,538.85)	(284,759.45)

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Construction Fund from May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
06/23/25	283,538.85	0.00	0.00	283,538.85	284,748.27
06/30/25	(60.03)	60.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/25	(134.54)	134.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/31/25	(62.05)	62.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/01/25	(39.29)	39.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/02/25	(39.45)	39.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/04/25	(61.93)	61.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/08/25	27,973.03	0.00	0.00	27,973.03	28,064.77
09/30/25	(13.85)	13.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/01/25	(918.84)	918.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/31/25	(0.05)	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/03/25	(3.14)	3.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/30/25	(0.05)	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/01/25	(2.92)	2.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/31/25	(0.04)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/02/26	(2.91)	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/31/26	(0.04)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/02/26	(2.83)	2.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/28/26	(0.04)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/02/26	(2.54)	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/31/26	(0.04)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/01/26	(2.80)	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/18/26	950.09	5.42	0.00	955.51	955.51
05/18/26	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,902.06)	(2,902.06)
	\$0.00	\$2,902.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$225.59)

Actual Earnings
Allowable Earnings

\$2,902.06
(225.59)

Arbitrage Earnings

\$2,676.47

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Construction Fund from May 18, 2024 at the Restricted Yield

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Restricted Yield of 0.597030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
05/18/24	(\$25,958.46)	(\$68.02)	\$0.00	(\$26,026.48)	(\$26,338.64)
05/31/24	(72.56)	72.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/03/24	(44.58)	44.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/30/24	(70.71)	70.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/02/24	(43.37)	43.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/31/24	(73.11)	73.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/01/24	(45.10)	45.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/31/24	(73.20)	73.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/03/24	(45.28)	45.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/16/24	(98,035.31)	0.00	0.00	(98,035.31)	(99,017.49)
09/17/24	98,035.31	0.00	0.00	98,035.31	99,015.85
09/30/24	(68.57)	68.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/01/24	(56.59)	56.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/15/24	(98,014.19)	0.00	0.00	(98,014.19)	(98,948.63)
10/16/24	98,014.19	0.00	0.00	98,014.19	98,946.99
10/31/24	(66.68)	66.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/01/24	(54.52)	54.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/07/24	(1,648,679.36)	0.00	0.00	(1,648,679.36)	(1,663,791.18)
11/08/24	1,648,679.36	0.00	0.00	1,648,679.36	1,663,763.63
11/22/24	(890,621.10)	0.00	0.00	(890,621.10)	(898,561.32)
11/25/24	890,621.10	0.00	0.00	890,621.10	898,516.68
11/30/24	(62.79)	62.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/02/24	(249.07)	249.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/31/24	(63.23)	63.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/02/25	(40.09)	40.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/31/25	(60.91)	60.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/03/25	(38.76)	38.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/28/25	(55.91)	55.91	0.00	0.00	0.00

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Construction Fund from May 18, 2024 at the Restricted Yield

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Restricted Yield of 0.597030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
03/03/25	(34.98)	34.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/31/25	(61.29)	61.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/01/25	(38.56)	38.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/30/25	(59.79)	59.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/01/25	(37.47)	37.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/30/25	(61.62)	61.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/02/25	(38.54)	38.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/20/25	(283,538.85)	0.00	0.00	(283,538.85)	(285,083.08)
06/23/25	283,538.85	0.00	0.00	283,538.85	285,068.92
06/30/25	(60.03)	60.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/25	(134.54)	134.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/31/25	(62.05)	62.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/01/25	(39.29)	39.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/02/25	(39.45)	39.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/04/25	(61.93)	61.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/08/25	27,973.03	0.00	0.00	27,973.03	28,089.07
09/30/25	(13.85)	13.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/01/25	(918.84)	918.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/31/25	(0.05)	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/03/25	(3.14)	3.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/30/25	(0.05)	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/01/25	(2.92)	2.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/31/25	(0.04)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/02/26	(2.91)	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/31/26	(0.04)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/02/26	(2.83)	2.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/28/26	(0.04)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/02/26	(2.54)	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/31/26	(0.04)	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/01/26	(2.80)	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Construction Fund from May 18, 2024 at the Restricted Yield

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Restricted Yield of 0.597030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
05/18/26	950.09	5.42	0.00	955.51	955.51
05/18/26	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2,902.06)	(2,902.06)
	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$2,902.06</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>(\$285.75)</u>
		Actual Earnings			\$2,902.06
		Allowable Earnings			(285.75)
		Total Arbitrage Earnings			<u>\$2,616.31</u>
		Percentage allocable to the Bonds		x 97.357161%	
		Arbitrage Earnings			<u><u>\$2,547.17</u></u>

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Villa Rica Project Fund to May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
05/18/21	(\$4,568,500.00)	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$4,568,500.00)	(\$4,677,475.85)
05/31/21	(444.38)	444.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/30/21	(948.73)	948.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/31/21	(970.39)	970.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/31/21	(970.62)	970.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/30/21	(939.49)	939.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/31/21	(971.01)	971.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/30/21	27,203.24	914.26	0.00	28,117.50	28,715.91
12/31/21	(952.01)	952.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/31/22	(945.03)	945.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/23/22	542.50	0.00	0.00	542.50	553.44
02/28/22	(861.26)	861.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/16/22	697.50	0.00	0.00	697.50	711.36
03/29/22	387.50	0.00	0.00	387.50	395.13
03/31/22	(956.95)	956.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/08/22	77.50	0.00	0.00	77.50	79.02
04/20/22	1,162.50	0.00	0.00	1,162.50	1,185.07
04/27/22	620.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	631.98
04/30/22	(1,857.21)	1,857.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/04/22	155.00	0.00	0.00	155.00	157.98
05/10/22	16,940.00	0.00	0.00	16,940.00	17,264.31
05/12/22	232.50	0.00	0.00	232.50	236.94
05/18/22	77.50	0.00	0.00	77.50	78.98
05/25/22	155.00	0.00	0.00	155.00	157.94
05/31/22	(1,916.74)	1,916.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/02/22	310.00	0.00	0.00	310.00	315.84
06/08/22	775.00	0.00	0.00	775.00	789.55
06/27/22	465.00	0.00	0.00	465.00	473.61
06/30/22	(3,718.72)	3,718.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/06/22	813.75	0.00	0.00	813.75	828.72
07/11/22	48,940.00	0.00	0.00	48,940.00	49,837.11

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Villa Rica Project Fund to May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
07/15/22	155.00	0.00	0.00	155.00	157.83
07/21/22	310.00	0.00	0.00	310.00	315.64
07/27/22	620.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	631.23
07/31/22	(6,607.00)	6,607.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/02/22	310.00	0.00	0.00	310.00	315.60
08/23/22	8,090.00	0.00	0.00	8,090.00	8,233.77
08/25/22	232.50	0.00	0.00	232.50	236.63
08/31/22	(9,339.11)	9,339.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/01/22	77.50	0.00	0.00	77.50	78.87
09/21/22	77.50	0.00	0.00	77.50	78.85
09/29/22	6,480.00	0.00	0.00	6,480.00	6,592.05
09/30/22	(9,234.04)	9,234.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/05/22	38.75	0.00	0.00	38.75	39.42
10/17/22	271.25	0.00	0.00	271.25	275.88
10/19/22	310.00	0.00	0.00	310.00	315.28
10/26/22	348.75	0.00	0.00	348.75	354.65
10/31/22	(12,050.07)	12,050.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/02/22	581.25	0.00	0.00	581.25	591.04
11/14/22	697.50	0.00	0.00	697.50	709.14
11/23/22	310.00	0.00	0.00	310.00	315.14
11/30/22	(14,274.52)	14,274.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/13/22	2,635.00	0.00	0.00	2,635.00	2,677.97
12/31/22	(15,367.61)	15,367.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/11/23	348.75	0.00	0.00	348.75	354.31
01/24/23	620.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	629.77
01/31/23	(17,181.76)	17,181.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/02/23	6,490.00	0.00	0.00	6,490.00	6,591.59
02/16/23	620.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	629.59
02/28/23	(16,378.50)	16,378.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/01/23	16,610.18	0.00	0.00	16,610.18	16,863.78
03/07/23	581.25	0.00	0.00	581.25	590.08
03/15/23	450.00	0.00	0.00	450.00	456.79
03/21/23	310.00	0.00	0.00	310.00	314.65

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Villa Rica Project Fund to May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
03/28/23	17,487.90	0.00	0.00	17,487.90	17,748.63
03/31/23	(18,316.90)	18,316.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/18/23	348.75	0.00	0.00	348.75	353.86
04/26/23	22,159.17	0.00	0.00	22,159.17	22,481.30
04/30/23	(18,487.20)	18,487.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/16/23	620.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	628.85
05/31/23	(16,595.36)	20,082.86	0.00	3,487.50	3,536.62
06/01/23	5,714.80	0.00	0.00	5,714.80	5,795.22
06/13/23	2,091.73	0.00	0.00	2,091.73	2,120.83
06/30/23	(19,518.69)	19,518.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/10/23	3,600.45	0.00	0.00	3,600.45	3,649.25
07/25/23	4,533.75	0.00	0.00	4,533.75	4,594.30
07/31/23	(20,524.91)	20,524.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/22/23	2,363.75	0.00	0.00	2,363.75	2,394.47
08/31/23	(21,362.57)	21,362.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/30/23	(20,813.47)	20,813.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/16/23	4,223.75	0.00	0.00	4,223.75	4,275.62
10/19/23	37,909.04	0.00	0.00	37,909.04	38,373.08
10/31/23	(18,427.18)	21,488.43	0.00	3,061.25	3,098.28
11/16/23	8,500.00	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	8,601.01
11/22/23	228,058.39	0.00	0.00	228,058.39	230,750.30
11/28/23	5,657.50	0.00	0.00	5,657.50	5,723.83
11/30/23	(20,262.26)	20,262.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/12/23	11,830.00	0.00	0.00	11,830.00	11,966.50
12/19/23	196,538.25	0.00	0.00	196,538.25	198,787.80
12/31/23	(19,803.54)	19,803.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/08/24	3,139.37	0.00	0.00	3,139.37	3,174.51
01/17/24	5,269.23	0.00	0.00	5,269.23	5,327.59
01/24/24	11,650.00	0.00	0.00	11,650.00	11,777.94
01/31/24	(19,261.27)	19,261.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/13/24	4,146.25	0.00	0.00	4,146.25	4,190.74
02/22/24	1,200.00	0.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,212.73
02/26/24	326,621.44	0.00	0.00	326,621.44	330,070.15

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Villa Rica Project Fund to May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
02/29/24	(17,392.86)	17,392.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/15/24	3,371.25	0.00	0.00	3,371.25	3,406.00
03/28/24	3,913.75	0.00	0.00	3,913.75	3,953.42
03/29/24	(17,999.78)	17,999.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/02/24	134,719.91	0.00	0.00	134,719.91	136,078.21
04/15/24	2,092.50	0.00	0.00	2,092.50	2,113.24
04/30/24	(16,899.08)	16,899.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/02/24	2,131.25	0.00	0.00	2,131.25	2,151.89
05/03/24	5,250.00	0.00	0.00	5,250.00	5,300.78
05/17/24	620.00	0.00	0.00	620.00	625.88
05/18/24	3,748,158.38	9,624.98	0.00	3,757,783.36	3,793,384.88
05/18/26	0.00	0.00	0.00	(399,638.22)	(399,638.22)
	\$0.01	\$399,638.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$58,703.92)
Actual Earnings					\$399,638.22
Allowable Earnings					(58,703.92)
Arbitrage Earnings					\$340,934.30

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Villa Rica Project Fund from May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
05/18/24	(\$3,748,158.38)	(\$9,624.98)	\$0.00	(\$3,757,783.36)	(\$3,793,384.88)
05/20/24	241,344.97	0.00	0.00	241,344.97	243,625.11
05/22/24	18,565.00	0.00	0.00	18,565.00	18,739.90
05/31/24	(16,576.35)	16,576.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/03/24	364.25	0.00	0.00	364.25	367.63
06/14/24	130,899.15	0.00	0.00	130,899.15	132,094.31
06/17/24	310.00	0.00	0.00	310.00	312.82
06/18/24	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	7,568.08
06/30/24	(15,334.21)	15,334.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/23/24	4,650.00	0.00	0.00	4,650.00	4,690.06
07/31/24	(15,692.92)	15,692.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/02/24	19,200.50	0.00	0.00	19,200.50	19,363.63
08/05/24	271.25	0.00	0.00	271.25	273.54
08/09/24	232.50	0.00	0.00	232.50	234.45
08/28/24	8,727.50	0.00	0.00	8,727.50	8,798.65
08/30/24	(15,681.65)	15,681.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/10/24	1,046.25	0.00	0.00	1,046.25	1,054.61
09/24/24	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	7,558.57
09/30/24	(14,740.23)	14,740.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/04/24	581.25	0.00	0.00	581.25	585.71
10/25/24	581.25	0.00	0.00	581.25	585.55
10/31/24	(14,538.86)	14,538.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/13/24	20,200.00	0.00	0.00	20,200.00	20,344.70
11/27/24	38.75	0.00	0.00	38.75	39.02
11/29/24	(13,503.81)	13,503.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/03/24	5,460.00	0.00	0.00	5,460.00	5,497.67
12/05/24	155.00	0.00	0.00	155.00	156.07
12/27/24	193.75	0.00	0.00	193.75	195.03
12/31/24	(5,893.27)	13,393.27	0.00	7,500.00	7,549.08
01/29/25	7,350.00	0.00	0.00	7,350.00	7,395.28
01/31/25	(13,340.71)	13,650.71	0.00	310.00	311.91
02/28/25	(11,690.93)	11,690.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/19/25	9,005.00	0.00	0.00	9,005.00	9,054.55
03/31/25	(13,002.87)	13,002.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/01/25	6,720.00	0.00	0.00	6,720.00	6,755.92
04/30/25	(12,625.27)	12,625.27	0.00	0.00	0.00

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Villa Rica Project Fund from May 18, 2024

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
05/30/25	(13,056.01)	13,056.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/30/25	(12,670.76)	12,670.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/02/25	2,400.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	2,409.95
07/10/25	960.75	0.00	0.00	960.75	964.63
07/31/25	(13,250.88)	13,250.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/21/25	1,689.25	0.00	0.00	1,689.25	1,695.17
08/29/25	(13,253.49)	13,253.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/25/25	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	3,009.17
09/30/25	(12,395.31)	12,395.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/31/25	(12,721.16)	12,721.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/28/25	(11,526.75)	11,526.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/23/25	5,857.00	0.00	0.00	5,857.00	5,868.13
12/31/25	(11,592.55)	11,592.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/30/26	(11,075.00)	11,075.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/27/26	(10,167.25)	10,167.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/31/26	(8,743.67)	11,355.67	0.00	2,612.00	2,613.64
04/15/26	4,631.00	0.00	0.00	4,631.00	4,633.00
04/27/26	705,000.00	0.00	0.00	705,000.00	705,193.92
04/30/26	(9,418.75)	9,418.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/18/26	2,836,216.67	5,651.27	0.00	2,841,867.94	2,841,867.94
05/18/26	0.00	0.00	0.00	(308,940.95)	(308,940.95)
	\$0.00	\$308,940.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$30,918.43)
Actual Earnings					\$308,940.95
Allowable Earnings					(30,918.43)
Arbitrage Earnings					\$278,022.52

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Villa Rica Project Fund from May 18, 2024 at the Restricted Yield

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Restricted Yield of 0.597030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
05/18/24	(\$3,748,158.38)	(\$9,624.98)	\$0.00	(\$3,757,783.36)	(\$3,802,854.86)
05/20/24	241,344.97	0.00	0.00	241,344.97	244,231.61
05/22/24	18,565.00	0.00	0.00	18,565.00	18,786.42
05/31/24	(16,576.35)	16,576.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
06/03/24	364.25	0.00	0.00	364.25	368.52
06/14/24	130,899.15	0.00	0.00	130,899.15	132,412.15
06/17/24	310.00	0.00	0.00	310.00	313.56
06/18/24	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	7,586.18
06/30/24	(15,334.21)	15,334.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/23/24	4,650.00	0.00	0.00	4,650.00	4,700.71
07/31/24	(15,692.92)	15,692.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/02/24	19,200.50	0.00	0.00	19,200.50	19,406.99
08/05/24	271.25	0.00	0.00	271.25	274.15
08/09/24	232.50	0.00	0.00	232.50	234.97
08/28/24	8,727.50	0.00	0.00	8,727.50	8,817.56
08/30/24	(15,681.65)	15,681.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/10/24	1,046.25	0.00	0.00	1,046.25	1,056.83
09/24/24	7,500.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00	7,574.13
09/30/24	(14,740.23)	14,740.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/04/24	581.25	0.00	0.00	581.25	586.89
10/25/24	581.25	0.00	0.00	581.25	586.69
10/31/24	(14,538.86)	14,538.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/13/24	20,200.00	0.00	0.00	20,200.00	20,383.12
11/27/24	38.75	0.00	0.00	38.75	39.09
11/29/24	(13,503.81)	13,503.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/03/24	5,460.00	0.00	0.00	5,460.00	5,507.67
12/05/24	155.00	0.00	0.00	155.00	156.34
12/27/24	193.75	0.00	0.00	193.75	195.36
12/31/24	(5,893.27)	13,393.27	0.00	7,500.00	7,562.10
01/29/25	7,350.00	0.00	0.00	7,350.00	7,407.30
01/31/25	(13,340.71)	13,650.71	0.00	310.00	312.41
02/28/25	(11,690.93)	11,690.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/19/25	9,005.00	0.00	0.00	9,005.00	9,067.69
03/31/25	(13,002.87)	13,002.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
04/01/25	6,720.00	0.00	0.00	6,720.00	6,765.44
04/30/25	(12,625.27)	12,625.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/30/25	(13,056.01)	13,056.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

Computation of Arbitrage Earnings on the Villa Rica Project Fund from May 18, 2024 at the Restricted Yield

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Principal Amounts	Actual Earnings		Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity	Future Value of Total Nonpurpose Investment Activity at 05/18/26 Using a Restricted Yield of 0.597030%
		Interest	Gain (Loss)		
06/30/25	(12,670.76)	12,670.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/02/25	2,400.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00	2,412.59
07/10/25	960.75	0.00	0.00	960.75	965.66
07/31/25	(13,250.88)	13,250.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
08/21/25	1,689.25	0.00	0.00	1,689.25	1,696.73
08/29/25	(13,253.49)	13,253.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
09/25/25	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	3,011.59
09/30/25	(12,395.31)	12,395.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
10/31/25	(12,721.16)	12,721.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/28/25	(11,526.75)	11,526.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
12/23/25	5,857.00	0.00	0.00	5,857.00	5,871.08
12/31/25	(11,592.55)	11,592.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/30/26	(11,075.00)	11,075.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/27/26	(10,167.25)	10,167.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
03/31/26	(8,743.67)	11,355.67	0.00	2,612.00	2,614.07
04/15/26	4,631.00	0.00	0.00	4,631.00	4,633.53
04/27/26	705,000.00	0.00	0.00	705,000.00	705,245.20
04/30/26	(9,418.75)	9,418.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
05/18/26	2,836,216.67	5,651.27	0.00	2,841,867.94	2,841,867.94
05/18/26	0.00	0.00	0.00	(308,940.95)	(308,940.95)
	\$0.00	\$308,940.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$39,143.54)

Actual Earnings	\$308,940.95
Allowable Earnings	(39,143.54)
Total Arbitrage Earnings	\$269,797.41
Percentage allocable to the Bonds	x 97.357161%
Arbitrage Earnings	\$262,667.10

Computation Date Credit

Carroll County, Georgia
General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

Date	Annual Computation Credit	Future Value of Annual Computation Credit Amounts at 05/18/26 Using a Bond Yield of 0.472030%
05/18/22	(\$1,830.00)	(\$1,864.83)
05/18/23	(1,960.00)	(1,987.91)
05/18/24	(2,070.00)	(2,089.61)
05/18/25	(2,120.00)	(2,130.01)
05/18/26	(2,170.00)	(2,170.00)
	<u>(\$10,150.00)</u>	<u>(\$10,242.36)</u>
Computation Date Credit		<u>(\$10,242.36)</u>

Assumptions and Computational Information

Carroll County, Georgia

General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

- (1) Present value and future value computations were made on the basis of a 30/360 day year and semiannual compounding. The Bonds constitute one issue for rebate and yield restriction purposes as detailed in the Certificate. The Bonds have also not been refunded or defeased prior to the end of the Computation Period.
- (2) A bond year ending on May 18th has been assumed for rebate computation purposes. Therefore, May 18, 2026 was the first IRS Installment Computation Date.
- (3) In calculating the bond yield (Exhibit B-1), we have assumed consistent with the Certificate that: (i) there are no includable qualified guarantee or hedge amounts; (ii) in calculating the original issue premium, we utilized applicable prices or yields as detailed in the OS; and, (iii) the bonds were not callable prior to their scheduled redemption dates.
- (4) It was assumed that the only funds which were funded and contained gross proceeds of the Bonds were the Construction Fund, Villa Rica Project Fund, and Bond Fund as represented by the Borrower.
- (5) As represented by the Borrower, proceeds were transferred from the Construction Fund in November and December 2023, at which times these original unallocated sale proceeds (including allocable investment earnings) were invested in exempt Demand Deposit State and Local Government Securities ("DDSLGs"), not otherwise subject to arbitrage reporting. Investment activity allocable to those amounts has been excluded from the computation of arbitrage earnings. Further, original sale proceeds invested in DDSLGs have been assumed allocated on a first-in, first-out basis prior to any DDSLGs interest amounts.
- (6) As detailed in the Certificate, the Construction and Project Funds were afforded an initial three-year temporary period with respect to yield. Subsequent to this initial three-year temporary period, the Construction and Project Funds (Exhibits C-3 and C-6) was assumed restricted to the Restricted Yield after allocation of the allowable \$100,000 minor portion. Other than the Bond Fund (as detailed below), there are no other amounts or accounts (including reserve or similar funds) pledged with respect to debt service on the Bonds to otherwise constitute replacement proceeds as detailed in the Certificate.
- (7) The transaction amounts in the Principal Amounts, Interest, and Gain (Loss) columns shown in Exhibits C-1 through C-6 for each date represent the net transaction activity for that date. Net investment and interest purchases are denoted by parentheses. The Gain (Loss) columns represent the net gains and losses, if any, on investments purchased and/or sold at discounts and premiums.
- (8) It was assumed that the purchase price of each investment was at fair market value and represented an arms length transaction, which did not reduce any arbitrage amounts otherwise deemed payable to the United States Treasury. Brokerage, acquisition, or other similar fees (if applicable) were assumed to constitute qualified administrative costs paid on the Borrower's behalf. Such fees (if any) are deemed reasonable and within applicable safe harbor limitations, which do not otherwise increase or decrease the investment yield on any includable nonpurpose investments for arbitrage purposes.
- (9) All amounts withdrawn from the Trust Funds were assumed to be spent for the purpose of the bond issue on the day they were withdrawn.
- (10) Investments outstanding at the end of the Computation Period were assumed to be sold on May 18, 2026 at the purchase price of the investment plus accrued interest to that date.

Assumptions and Computational Information

Carroll County, Georgia

General Obligation Sales Tax Bonds Series 2021

- (11) The Income Tax Regulations are silent as to the treatment of imputed earnings for uninvested bond proceeds. No interest earnings were imputed on uninvested amounts, if any.
- (12) The Bond Fund (including any and all related sub-accounts) was excluded from the computation pursuant to Section 148(f)(4)(A)(ii) of the Code which excludes bona fide debt service funds, as defined in Section 1.148-1(b) of the Regulations, from the rebate computation. The Certificate indicates that the Bond Fund is intended to function as a bona fide debt service fund. We have not been provided with any statements related to these accounts and been instructed to assume that for the entire Computation Period that this fund has in fact operated as a bona fide debt service fund and that yearly earnings were less than the \$100,000 limitation. As such, this fund has been excluded from the rebate or yield restriction analyses.



CITY OF VILLA RICA

City Council Meeting Agenda Item Cover Sheet

SUBJECT: 2026 Budget Amendments #139 - #146

AGENDA DATE: 07-14-2026

DATE PREPARED: 06-30-2026

PREPARED BY: Amanda Long, Interim Finance Director

AMOUNT: See Exhibit A

GL ACCOUNT #:

FUNDING SOURCE:

BUDGETED ITEM?

PUBLIC HEARING:

PURPOSE: To adopt a resolution amending the 2026 budget

MOTION: I move to adopt a resolution amending the 2026 fiscal year budget pursuant to Section 2-71 of the City's Code of Ordinances.

2026 Ford Escape for PD Administration from Schoolzone Camera Revenue

Items approved at 06-09-26 Council meeting

Source of Funds: Fund Balance

Item	Account Name	Account Type	Amount
139 350-3210-542200	Vehicles - Police	Expense	Increase 29,588
140 350-391100	Capital Project Transfers	Revenue	Increase (29,588)
141 100-9000-611021	Transfer to GF Capital Project	Expense	Increase 29,588
142 100-381000	Use of Fund Balance	Revenue	Increase (29,588)

Adjust Douglas County Animal Control - Budgeted 5% increase vs actual increase of 9.25%

Total: \$3,350

Source of Funds: Fund Balance

Item	Account Name	Account Type	Amount
143 100-3910-572000	Payment to other agencies	Expense	Increase 3,350
144 100-381000	Use of Fund Balance	Revenue	Increase (3,350)

Arbitrage Excess Interest

Record Interest expenses for arbitrage payable to Carroll County

Source of Funds: Fund Balance

Item	Account Name	Account Type	Amount
145 323-1510-523970	BANK/CC FEES & ANALYSIS CHGES	Expense	Increase 356,290
146 323-361100	Interest	Revenue	Increase (356,290)

STATE OF GEORGIA
CITY OF VILLA RICA

**A RESOLUTION TO APPROVE AN AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2026 FOR THE CITY
PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-71 OF THE CITY'S CODE OF ORDINANCES**

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council adopted the 2026 Budget on September 8, 2025, which incorporated all of the various funds of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Council have determined it appropriate to amend the budget for the reasons set forth herein; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Council have reviewed the proposed budget; and

WHEREAS, each of the funds, as amended, has a balanced budget, such that anticipated revenues equal or exceed proposed expenditures.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Villa Rica, Georgia, hereby resolve as follows:

Section 1. That the City of Villa Rica, Georgia, hereby amends the Budget for Fiscal Year 2026, said budget amendment being described as **Amendment No. 139-146**, attached hereto, and incorporated as Exhibit A.

Section 2. That any increase or decrease in appropriations or revenue of any fund or for any department; the establishment of new capital projects; or the establishment of new grant projects other than those expectations provided for herein, shall require approval of the City Council.

Section 3. That the City Manager and his/her designee may promulgate all necessary internal rules, regulations, and policies to ensure that this Budget Amendment Resolution is followed.

Section 4. This Resolution shall be effective immediately upon its adoption.

1. It is hereby declared to be the intention of the Mayor and City Council that all sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Resolution are and were, upon their enactment, believed by the Mayor and City Council to be fully valid, enforceable, and constitutional.

2. It is hereby declared to be the intention of the Mayor and City Council that, to the greatest extent allowed by law, each and every section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Resolution is severable from every other section, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of same. It is hereby further declared to be the intention of the Mayor

and City Council that, to the greatest extent allowed by law, no section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Resolution is mutually dependent upon any other section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of same.

3. In the event that any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this Resolution shall, for any reason whatsoever, be declared invalid, unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, it is the express intent of the Mayor and City Council that such invalidity, unconstitutionality, or unenforceability shall, to the greatest extent allowed by law, not render invalid, unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs or sections of the same and that, to the greatest extent allowed by law, all remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of the Resolution shall remain valid, constitutional, enforceable, and of full force and effect.

4. All ordinances or resolutions and parts of ordinances or resolutions in conflict herewith are expressly repealed.

5. The within resolution shall become effective upon its adoption.

SO RESOLVED AND EFFECTIVE this the 14th day of April, 2026.

Approved:

Leslie McPherson, Mayor

Attest:

Theresa Campbell, City Clerk

CITY COUNCIL
LESLIE MCPHERSON, MAYOR
STEPHANIE WARMOTH, MAYOR PRO-TEM
SHIRLEY MARCHMAN
TYLER L. BARR
MATTHEW MONTAHAN
DOMINIQUE CONTEH

City of Villa Rica



INT CITY MGR: JENNIFER HALLMAN
CITY CLERK: THERESA CAMPBELL
CITY ATTORNEY: NICOLE SMITH

571 W BANKHEAD HWY
VILLA RICA, GA. 30180
770.459.7000 | VILLARICA.ORG

MAYOR & COUNCIL WORK SESSION AGENDA Holt-Bishop Justice Center, Municipal Courtroom, 101 Main Street July 7, 2026 | 10:00 AM

Review of the Agenda (Mayor Leslie McPherson)

B. Governing Body (Mayor Leslie McPherson)

1. Resolution for Villa Rica Cultural Arts Center

C. Community and Economic Development (Brecca Carter, Director)

1. ABL-05-26 Chevron Commerce Dr. LLC- Retail Package Malt Beverages & Wine and Public Hearing (Whitney Cox, Licensing Specialist)
2. ABL-06-26 KAZ786 LLC- Retail Package Malt Beverages & Wine and Public Hearing (Whitney Cox, Licensing Specialist)

D. Police (Michael Mansour, Chief)

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Resolution

E. Public Works (Joshua Smith, Director)

1. Intergovernmental Lighting Agreement—Carroll County
2. Sidewalk Projects 2026 (Mark Teal, Consultant Engineer)

F. Finance (Amanda Long, Interim Finance Director)

1. Payment of excess interest (positive arbitrage) on 2021 SPLOST Bonds totaling \$356,289.72 (Jennifer Hallman, Interim City Manager)
2. FY26 - Budget Amendments #139-146 (Amanda Long, Interim Finance Director)

G. Executive Session (Nicole Smith, City Attorney)

1. Pursuant to the attorney-client privilege and as provided by Georgia Code section 50-14-2(1), a meeting otherwise required to be open was closed to the public in order to consult and meet with legal counsel pertaining to pending or potential litigation, settlement, claims, administrative proceedings, or other judicial actions brought or to be brought by or against the agency or any officer or employee or in which the agency or any officer or employee may be directly involved.

future acquisition? real estate @ 10:01 am

mm/sw unanimous @ 11:04 am - out
sw/sm - unanimous @ 2:49 pm - in

Individuals with disabilities who require certain accommodations in order to allow them to observe and/or participate in this meeting, or who have questions regarding the accessibility of the meeting or the facilities are required to contact the City Clerk at 678-840-1229 2 business days before the scheduled meeting to allow the City to make reasonable accommodations for those persons.

no action.