

The City of Jacksonville, Alabama is in the process of developing a Comprehensive Plan. The following information is a **DRAFT PROPOSAL** that has not been reviewed in detail by the Jacksonville Planning Commission, the Mayor nor the City Council.

The Planning Commission is currently seeking ways to obtain public input.

We welcome your review and comments.

CHAPTER II: POPULATION

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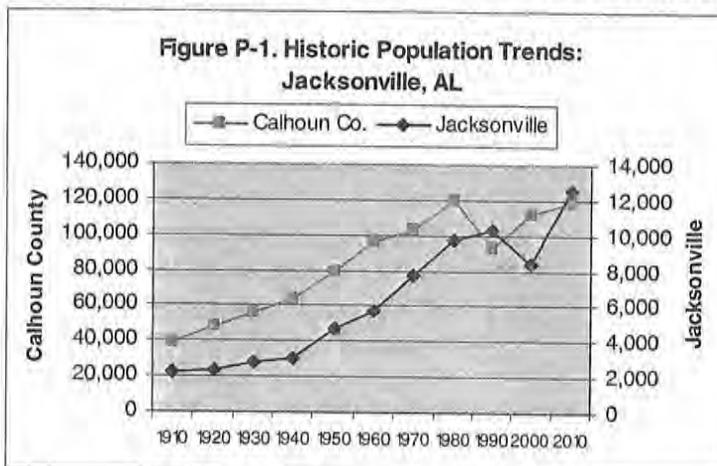
Population characteristics and trends play a pivotal role in the planning effort. Since people constitute a city, the general population creates a city's identity, distinguishing it from other communities. Changes in population influence land use decisions, economic spending patterns and employment, public services, and needs for public improvements. Furthermore, a clear understanding of existing population characteristics and trends gives guidance to city officials for making the most informed and effective decisions in meeting growth and development needs in a diverse and changing community. The purpose of this chapter is to gain an understanding of population change and composition in the City of Jacksonville in order to explore decisions and develop public policies and plans, which will best serve its present and future residents. This chapter examines historic population trends and place of birth and residence patterns. Population composition includes elements such as age, racial, and gender distributions, marital status, and population density. Finally, an analytical summary of population findings concludes the chapter.

Population Trends

Historic Population Trends

All community populations change to some degree over a given span of time. Historic population trends are useful in showing when and to what degree population has increased, decreased, or stabilized over a given time period. Major trends usually identify and reflect the goals and values of our nation as a whole and how communities respond to changing times and historical events. Although unfit for predicting the future, this information is useful for planning by understanding how and why social and cultural history shaped the city, making it what it is today.

Historically, Jacksonville has shown fairly consistent population growth, increasing from 2,231 persons in 1910 to 12,548 in 2010. The most significant growth for the city occurred from 1940 to 1950 when Jacksonville grew from almost 3,000 to 4,751, a percent increase of 58%. Since then the Jacksonville showed consistent growth until the time between 1990 and 2000 in which the city decreased by a somewhat considerable -18%. However, this drop was immediately succeeded by a substantial growth of 49% between 2000 and 2010, indicating sufficient recovery. Calhoun County



reported similar consistent growth, increasing from 39,115 persons in 1910 to 118,572 in 2010, with a somewhat substantial drop of -22% in population between 1980 and 1990 and then rebounding with 20% growth from 1990 to 2000 and 5% growth from 2000 to 2010. Figure P-1 shows historic population trends for the City of Jacksonville and Calhoun County between 1910 and 2010. Notice the somewhat significant drops and increases in population for the city and

county during this time. The significant decrease in population for the city between 1990 and 2000 could have some association with Fort McClellan Army Base which closed its doors in 1999, while increase in population from 2000 to 2010 could be attributed to a climb in student enrollment at JSU, which grew from 8,002 in 2000 to 9,504 in 2010, a 19% increase. The University accommodated this increase at the time by providing an additional 482 units for student housing, thus growing the city's population substantially. Table P-1 displays historic population trends for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US from 1910 to 2010.

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Table P-1. Historic Population Trends: Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, US

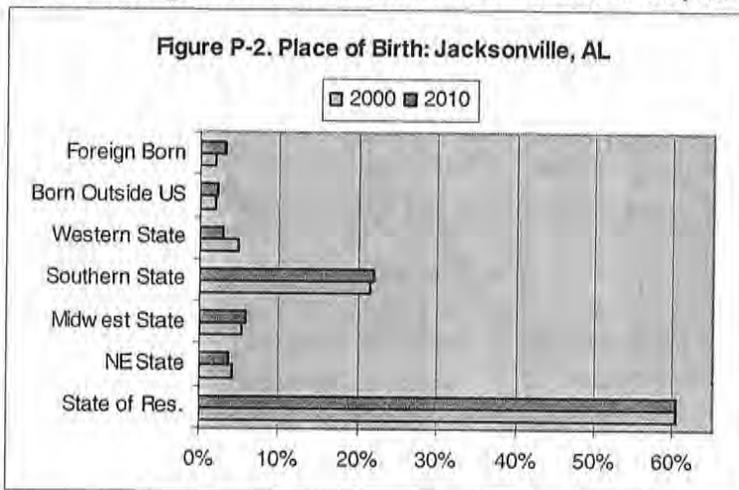
Year	Jacksonville	% Change	Calhoun Co.	% Change	Alabama	% Change	US	% Change
1910	2,231	N/A	39,115	N/A	2,138,093	N/A	92,228,531	N/A
1920	2,395	7.4%	47,882	22.4%	2,348,174	9.8%	106,021,568	15.0%
1930	2,840	18.6%	55,611	16.1%	2,646,248	12.7%	123,202,660	16.2%
1940	2,995	5.5%	63,319	13.9%	2,832,961	7.1%	132,165,129	7.3%
1950	4,751	58.6%	79,539	25.6%	3,061,743	8.1%	151,325,798	14.5%
1960	5,678	19.5%	95,878	20.5%	3,266,740	6.7%	179,323,175	18.5%
1970	7,715	35.9%	103,092	7.5%	3,444,165	5.4%	203,302,031	13.4%
1980	9,735	26.2%	119,761	16.2%	3,893,888	13.1%	226,542,199	11.4%
1990	10,283	5.6%	93,436	-22.0%	4,040,587	3.8%	248,718,301	9.8%
2000	8,404	-18.3%	112,249	20.1%	4,447,100	10.1%	281,421,906	13.1%
2010	12,548	49.3%	118,572	5.6%	4,779,736	7.5%	308,745,538	9.7%

Source: Jacksonville Land Use and Housing Plan, 1978; Jacksonville Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 1991; US Census of Population, 2000 and 2010.

Place of Birth

Place of birth data is useful in determining population trends through migration patterns in the city's population. Examination of this data will show if the community is drawing population from other states and other counties or if the population is predominantly Alabama-born. Place of birth patterns show that Jacksonville had a significant portion of its population migrate inward from other states and a small portion born outside the US.

The majority of residents in Jacksonville, 60% both in 2000 and 2010, were born in Alabama with a substantial portion of residents born in another state, 35% in 2000 and 34% in 2010. The



considerable majority of residents born in another state originated in another Southern state with 60% in 2000 and 63% in 2010, accounting for 21% of the total population in both years. Residents born in a Midwestern state, at 5% in 2000 and 2010, ranked a distant second to residents migrating from another Southern state. Figure P-2 illustrates place of birth for Jacksonville between 2000 and 2010. Notice that the city displayed virtually no change

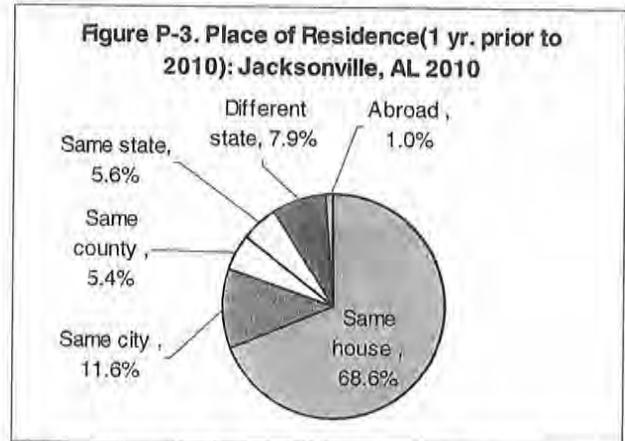
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in the portion of residents born in the state, and also fairly minor changes in the portion of residents born in another state. Although Jacksonville, between 2000 and 2010, increased the portion of residents born in another Southern state and in residents born in a Midwestern state by 40% and 55%, respectively, the city reported little change in the portion of residents from another state due to significant loss of residents born in a Western state, and little growth of residents born in a Northeastern state. This information indicates a fairly stationary population with the city comprising mostly of residents born in the community or elsewhere in the state, most residents born outside the state where born in another Southern state in reasonably close geographical proximity. For more information consult Table P-2. *Place of Birth* in Appendix A.

Place of Residence

Place of residence is defined as: The area of residence 1 year prior to the reference date (2009 and 2010) of those who reported moving to a different housing unit (U.S. Census Glossary). This data is useful to determine city migration patterns. Examination of this data will verify if the city has been gaining or losing in population previously living in other states and countries, and if the city's residents have been fairly stationary or mobile.

From 2009 to 2010, Jacksonville showed some significant transition (mobility) of residents to different homes. Residents living in the same house 1 year prior to 2010 accounted for 68% of the population, while residents transitioning to another home accounted for 30%. Most residents



transitioning to another home moved in from somewhere else outside the city (19%) either from somewhere else in the county (5%) the state (5%) or a different state altogether (7%). Residents previously living outside the US accounted for 1% of the population. Figure P-3 shows place of residence for Jacksonville in 2010, based on where current residents lived one year prior to 2010. Notice the substantially larger portion of residents who remained in the same house and also the significantly large portion of residents moving in from somewhere else either in the same county, state, or a

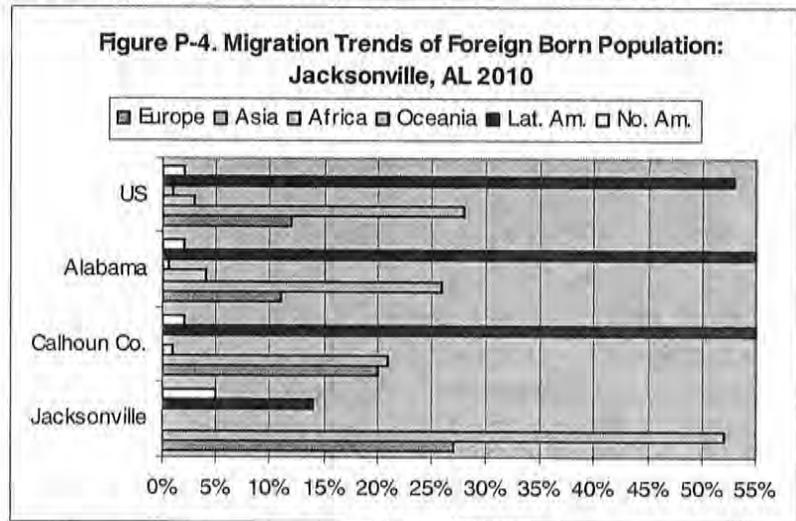
different state. This information indicates somewhat significant transition of residents from 2009 to 2010, however, the substantial majority remained in place or transitioned within the city. For more information consult Table P-3 *Place of Residence* in Appendix A.

Foreign Migration

Foreign migration examines residents who were not US citizens at birth, born to parents who were not at the time US citizens, yet currently live as legal residents in the US, Puerto Rico, or US Island areas. This information is useful to determine foreign representation and cultural significance in the community.

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Although Jacksonville reported a small portion of foreign migration in comparison to overall population, the city showed substantially different trends when compared to the county, state, and nation. In 2010 the city's foreign born population accounted for 2% of the total population, while the county reported 2%, the state 3%, and the nation 12%. The slight majority (52%) of



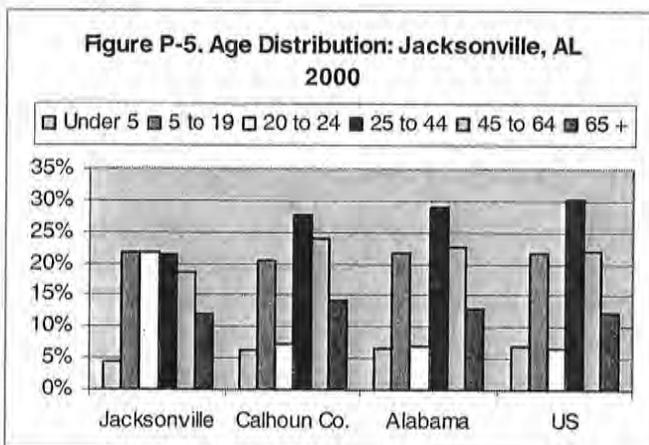
Jacksonville's foreign born residents were of Asian decent, while the majority of Calhoun County and Alabama's foreign born were of Latin decent (both at 55%) and the US reported 53%. The city also showed a somewhat larger portion of European decent at 27% than the county (20%), state (11%), and nation (12%). Figure P-4 illustrates migration trends of foreign born population for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US in 2010.

Notice the considerably larger portion of Asian population for the city compared to the county, state, and nation and the substantially larger portion of Latin population in the county, state, and nation as compared to the city.

Population Composition

Age Distribution

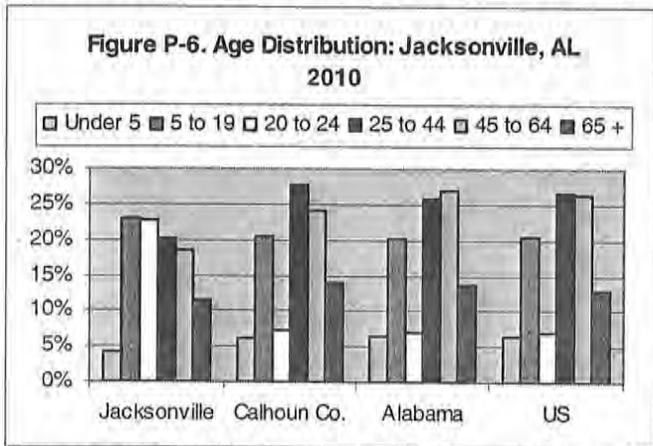
Age distribution is a critical element in any population study. A community must structure their budget and resources to meet a wide variety of residents' needs. Needs tend to differ significantly from one age group to another, therefore a proper understanding of age distribution in the community is necessary. For the purposes of this study, age distributions are classified as followed: Toddler/Preschool (Less than 5 years in age), Youth/K-12 (5 to 19), Young Adult/College Age (20 to 24), Young Adult/ Beginning Worker (25 to 44) Middle Age/Working Adult (44 to 64), and Senior/Retired (65+).



Jacksonville age distribution followed substantially different patterns from Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. From 2000 to 2010 the city increased by 56% in Youth/K-12 and in Young Adult/College age, together accounting for 43% of the population in 2000 and 45% in 2010. Calhoun County reported a considerably smaller portion of Youth and Young Adult population at 27% in this age group in 2000 and 2010 while Alabama and the US reported similar figures at 28% in 2000

and 27% in 2010 indicating that the city held a substantially larger portion of young population than the county, state, and nation during this time. Jacksonville, in turn, recorded a substantially smaller portion of Young Adult/Beginning Worker and Middle Age/Working Adult, at 38% in 2000 and 39% in 2010, than Calhoun County (51% in 2000 and 2010), Alabama (51% and 52%, respectively) and the US (52% and 53%). Figures P-5 and P-6 show age distribution for

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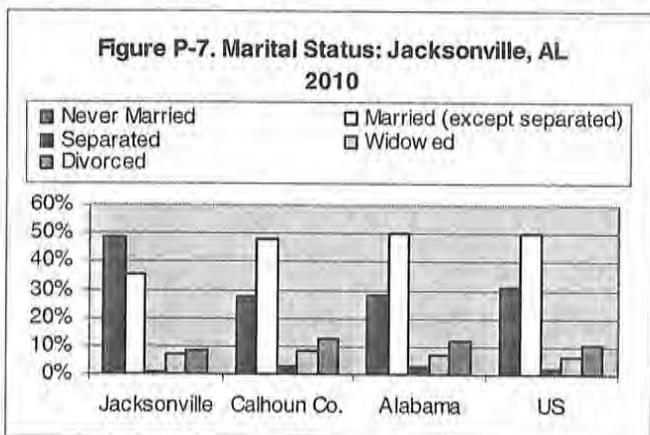
Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US between 2000 and 2010. Notice the substantially larger portion of Young Adult/College Age persons (20 to 24) in the city compared to the county, state, and nation, and the considerably larger portion of Middle Age/Working Adults (25 to 44) in the county, state, and nation. A larger youth and college age population in the city could be attributed to Jacksonville State University, as traditionally young college students comprise a significant portion of the city's population. However, Jacksonville

showed considerable growth in Young Adult/Beginning Worker with a 41% increase, during this time, as Calhoun County reported a slight -5% decrease as did Alabama (-4%) and the US at -3%, suggesting that the city could be drawing in students or working individuals 25 years or somewhat older. For more information consult Tables P-5 and P-5 *Age Distribution* in Appendix A.

Median age further verifies a younger population for Jacksonville when compared to Calhoun County, Alabama and the US. From 2000 to 2010 Jacksonville's median age decreased slightly from 26.2 years to 25.1 while Calhoun County reported a slight increase from 37.2 to 38.2. Both Alabama and the US showed slight decrease in median age, dropping from 37.9 to 35.8 and 37.2 to 35.3, respectively.

Marital Status

Marital status also plays an important role in demographic studies. A thorough understanding of marital status allows a community to determine family needs and develop programs and policy toward building stronger families. For purposes of this study, marital status reports for all persons age 15 and older and is organized into 5 categories which are as follows: 1) never married, 2) married (except separated), 3) separated, 4) widowed, 5) divorced.



According to 2007-2011 American Community Survey data almost half (48%) of Jacksonville's population aged 15 and older was never married while both Calhoun County and Alabama reported substantially less persons who had never married at 27% as did the US with 31%. Calhoun County at

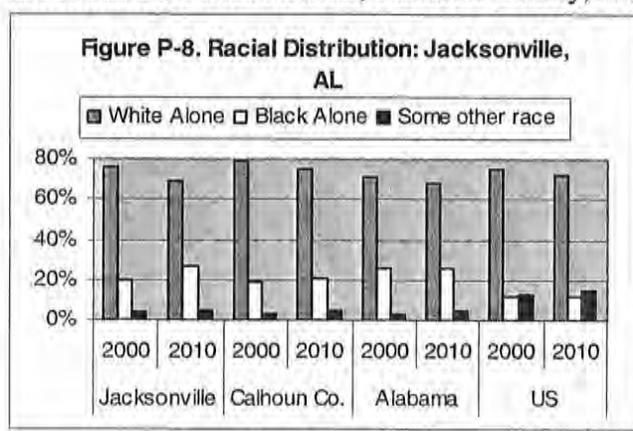
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48%, Alabama and the US (both at 50%) showed a substantially larger portion of married persons than reported in Jacksonville at 35%. The county, state, and nation also recorded a slightly higher portion of divorced persons than the city. Figure P-7 illustrates marital status for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice the significantly larger portion of never married persons in the city compared to the county, state, and nation also the substantially larger portion of married persons for the county, state, and nation than in the city. Once again, this could be attributed Jacksonville State University which comprises a considerably large portion of young college students who have never married. A low divorce rate could also be due to JSU student representation since a smaller portion of the city's population was married compared to the county, state, and nation. For more information consult Table P-7 *Marital Status* in Appendix A.

Race Distribution

A general understanding of racial diversity is necessary for a community to better serve its residents. Communities with varying races tend to have differing cultural and ethnic needs, however, these factors can spur greater opportunities for growth within the community.

Similar to many communities in Alabama, Jacksonville is a predominantly white community increasing from 6,404 (accounting for 76% of the population) in 2000 to 8,618 (68%) in 2010, a 34% increase, however, during this time, black population increased from 1,696 (20%) to 3,362 (26%) a 98% increase, indicating a slight increase in racial diversity. Figure P-8 examines racial distribution for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US from 2000 to 2010. Notice the



substantially dominant portion of white persons in the city, county, state, and nation along with the slight decline in the city's portion of whites and slight increase in black population. In 2010 the city held a slightly larger portion of black population at 26% than the county at 20% and similar portion to the state also at 26%. The nation reported 12% black population, but a somewhat significantly larger representation of races other than white and black. This information indicates that black populations increased in the city to a

somewhat more significant extent than in the county, state, and nation, suggesting a trend toward more racial diversity. A trend toward more diversity for the city could be attributed to an increase in college outreach for JSU as the University strives to draw in more people from other areas of the country and around the world. For more information consult Tables P-8 and P-9 *Race distribution: Jacksonville, AL* in Appendix A.

Gender Distribution

In typical American communities females tend to slightly outnumber males, due primarily to higher male mortality rates and longer female life expectancy. Jacksonville closely followed this pattern, as well as Calhoun County and Alabama communities, in general. Jacksonville's population, in 2000, comprised 47% male and 52% female and showed little change in 2010 with

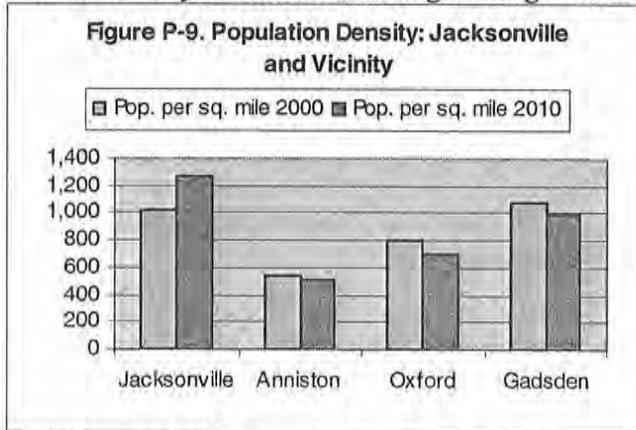
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46% male and 53% female. Calhoun County and Alabama reported similar minor change as the county reported 47% male and 52% female in 2000 and 48% male and 51% female in 2010 while Alabama recorded 48% male and 51% female in both years. The US showed a slightly smaller gap with 49% male and 50% female in 2010. For more information consult Table P-10 *Gender Distribution* for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, and Alabama between 2000 and 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes.

Population Density

Every community desires to grow in size and population, competitively. Population density measures this growth and examines how population changes affect city growth. Density is defined and calculated as: The total number of housing units within a geographic entity divided by the land area of that entity measured in square kilometers or square miles (U.S. Census 2000). According to the National Center for Immigration Studies, a city must have a population density of 1,000 people or more per square mile in order to be considered an urban area and receive the appropriate grant resources available.

According to 2000 and 2010 Census data, the City of Jacksonville meets the criteria of an urban area, increasing in population density from 1,018 to 1,274, a 25% increase. Figure P-9 displays population density for Jacksonville and other communities in the Anniston/Oxford metro area, as well as the City of Gadsden in neighboring Etowah County. Notice the increase in population



density for Jacksonville while Anniston, Oxford, and Gadsden decreased in population density. Decrease in population density could be attributed to overall population loss in Anniston and Gadsden, which declined by -4% and -5%, respectively, while Oxford increased significantly in population but almost doubled in land area during this time. Jacksonville increased in population by 49% but only increased in land area by 1.6 square miles, thus accounting for a larger increase in population density. For more information

consult Table P-11 *Population Density* in Appendix A.

Analytical Summary

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The analytical summary provides a general review of the topics discussed in each chapter followed by a brief assessment of the information.

Historical Population Trends

Historically, Jacksonville has shown fairly consistent population growth, increasing from 2,231 persons in 1910 to 12,548 in 2010. The most significant growth for the city occurred from 1940 to 1950 when Jacksonville grew from almost 3,000 to 4,751, a percent increase of 58%. Since then the Jacksonville showed consistent growth until the time between 1990 and 2000 in which the city decreased by a somewhat considerable -18%. However, this drop was immediately succeeded by a substantial growth of 49% between 2000 and 2010, indicating sufficient recovery.

Assessment: Jacksonville and Calhoun Jacksonville's most significant population growth occurred between 2000 and 2010 in which the city grew by 49%, while Calhoun County increased by 5%, Alabama 7%, and the US 9%. This could be attributed to a considerable 19% increase in student enrollment at JSU during this time.

Place of Birth

The majority of residents in Jacksonville, 60% both in 2000 and 2010, were born in Alabama with a substantial portion of residents born in another state, 35% in 2000 and 34% in 2010. The considerable majority of residents born in another state originated in another Southern state with 60% in 2000 and 63% in 2010, accounting for 21% of the total population in both years. Residents born in a Midwestern state, at 5% in 2000 and 2010, ranked a distant second to residents migrating from another Southern state.

Assessment: The significant majority of Jacksonville residents were born in Alabama, however a somewhat substantial portion were born in another southern state.

Place of Residence

From 2009 to 2010, Jacksonville showed some significant transition (mobility) of residents to different homes. Residents living in the same house 1 year prior to 2010 accounted for 68% of the population, while residents transitioning to another home accounted for 30%. Most residents transitioning to another home moved in from somewhere else outside the city (19%) either from somewhere else in the county (5%) the state (5%) or a different state altogether (7%). Residents previously living outside the US accounted for 1% of the population.

Assessment: Although Jacksonville showed some resident mobility, the significant majority of residents remained in place.

Foreign Migration

The slight majority (52%) of Jacksonville's foreign born residents were of Asian decent, while the majority of Calhoun County and Alabama's foreign born were of Latin decent (both at 55%) and the US reported 53%. The city also showed a somewhat larger portion of European decent at 27% than the county (20%), state (11%), and nation (12%).

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Assessment: In 2010 the slight majority of Jacksonville's foreign born population was of Asian descent, while the majority of Calhoun County, Alabama, and US foreign born was Latin.

Age Distribution

Youth Population: Jacksonville age distribution followed substantially different patterns from Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. From 2000 to 2010 the city increased by 56% in Youth/K-12 and in Young Adult/College age, together accounting for 43% of the population in 2000 and 45% in 2010. Calhoun County reported a considerably smaller portion of Youth and Young Adult population at 27% in this age group in 2000 and 2010 while Alabama and the US reported similar figures at 28% in 2000 and 27% in 2010 indicating that the city held a substantially larger portion of young population than the county, state, and nation during this time.

Young Adult/Middle Age: Jacksonville, in turn, recorded a substantially smaller portion of Young Adult/Beginning Worker and Middle Age/Working Adult, at 38% in 2000 and 39% in 2010, than Calhoun County (51% in 2000 and 2010), Alabama (51% and 52%, respectively) and the US (52% and 53%).

Median Age: Median age further verifies a younger population for Jacksonville when compared to Calhoun County, Alabama and the US. From 2000 to 2010 Jacksonville's median age decreased slightly from 26.2 years to 25.1 while Calhoun County reported a slight increase from 37.2 to 38.2. Both Alabama and the US showed slight decrease in median age, dropping from 37.9 to 35.8 and 37.2 to 35.3, respectively.

Assessment: The significantly dominant age status for Jacksonville between 2000 and 2010 was Youth and Young Adult/College Age populations under the age of 25, with Young Adult Working Age and Middle Age (Ages 25 to 64) populations showing a smaller portion in the city.

Marital Status

According to 2007-2011 American Community Survey data almost half (48%) of Jacksonville's population aged 15 and older was never married while both Calhoun County and Alabama reported substantially less persons who had never married at 27% as did the US with 31%. Calhoun County at 48%, Alabama and the US (both at 50%) showed a substantially larger portion of married persons than reported in Jacksonville at 35%.

Assessment: Jacksonville showed a significantly larger portion of persons who had never married as compared to Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. The county, state, and nation reported more married than the city. This could be attributed to the student body at JSU which represents a significant portion of young people who have never married.

Race Distribution

Similar to many communities in Alabama, Jacksonville is a predominantly white community increasing from 6,404 (accounting for 76% of the population) in 2000 to 8,618 (68%) in 2010, a 34% increase, however, during this time, black population increased from 1,696 (20%) to 3,362 (26%) a 98% increase, indicating a slight increase in racial diversity. In 2010 the city held a slightly larger portion of black population at 26% than the county at 20% and similar portion to the

state also at 26%. The nation reported 12% black population, but a somewhat significantly larger representation of races other than white and black.

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Assessment: Although the significantly dominant race in the city has been white, the portion of black population in the city has grown to slightly surpass the county and remain on par with the state, indicating more diversity, yet less diversity than the nation, which reported a larger portion of other minorities.

Gender Distribution

In typical American communities females tend to slightly outnumber males, due primarily to higher male mortality rates and longer female life expectancy. Jacksonville closely followed this pattern, as well as Calhoun County and Alabama communities, in general. Jacksonville's population, in 2000, comprised 47% male and 52% female and showed little change in 2010 with 46% male and 53% female. Calhoun County and Alabama reported similar minor change as the county reported 47% male and 52% female in 2000 and 48% male and 51% female in 2010 while Alabama recorded 48% male and 51% female in both years. The US showed a slightly smaller gap with 49% male and 50% female in 2010.

Assessment: Jacksonville's gender distribution closely followed Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US with female population slightly outnumbering male.

Population Density

According to 2000 and 2010 Census data, the City of Jacksonville meets the criteria of an urban area (1,000 persons per square mile), increasing in population density from 1,018 to 1,274, a 25% increase. Also between 2000 and 2010 Jacksonville increased in population by 49% but only increased in land area by 1.6 square miles, thus accounting for a larger increase in population density compared to other nearby communities such as Anniston, Oxford, and Gadsden.

Assessment: Jacksonville showed significantly higher population density compared to nearby communities in the metro area and qualifies as an urban center.

CHAPTER III: ECONOMY

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The economy directly affects a community's growth and prosperity. The state of the local economy i.e. how well it creates and maintains employment opportunities, handles production, and distributes goods and services greatly influences population, housing, transportation, and land use. Therefore, a clear understanding of the local economy is a vital factor for community growth and development as well as a sustainable comprehensive planning effort. The City of Jacksonville holds significant economic growth and development potential being part of the Anniston/Oxford Metro Area as well as its location with convenient access to AL Hwy. 21 and the Chief Ladiga Trail. Education also plays a vitally important role in Jacksonville's economy with Jacksonville State University (JSU) being the major educational institution in the East Alabama Region, contributing substantially to career training and workforce development in the area. The city also provides quality education from levels K-12, which is considered to be the one of best in the state. Jacksonville should continue to capitalize on and promote quality education as a foundation for economic growth and development.

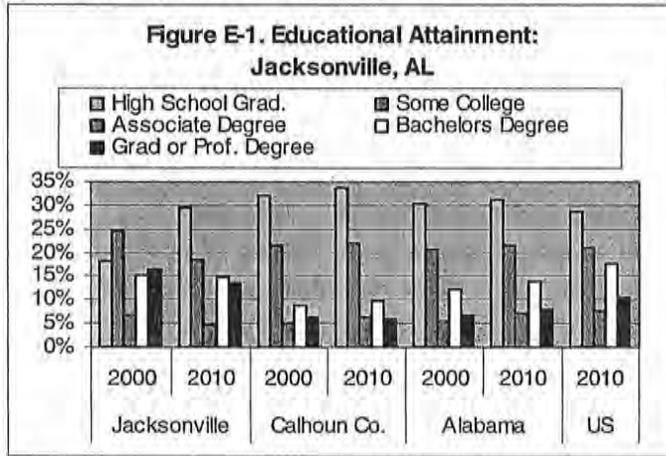
This chapter of the comprehensive plan examines the following economy related elements: educational attainment, income, commuting patterns, labor force participation and unemployment, class of worker, industrial composition, occupational status, and poverty. These elements for the city shall be compared to those of the county, state, and nation in order to establish a foundation for comparison. Economic information for this chapter has been obtained from the US Census 2000 as well as American Community Survey (ACS) estimates collected between the years of 2007-2011. However, due to variations in their data collection methodologies, much of the information presented from these sources cannot be compared together for trend analysis or should only be compared with caution. For example, one of the most significant differences between the US Census 2000 and the ACS is the data collection timeframe or reference period. All Census 2000 data was collected in 1999, while ACS data for small cities and towns, under 20,000 in population, was collected between the years of 2007 and 2011. This methodology was established in order to provide more recent data updates in 5 year increments, as opposed to once every 10 years, with new data being released each consecutive year. Other methodology factors for consideration may include differences in question wording, tabulation, and universes. For purposes of a complete economic study each section of this chapter shall explain which aspects of the 2000 Census and ACS may be compared and trends shall be examined more closely when safe comparisons are deemed available between the two sources. General comparisons in data sources must be analyzed as speculation and only comparisons of percents, means, medians, and rates have been examined, not standard numbers, as recommended by the Census Bureau.

Educational Attainment

Education is a vital factor for initiating community growth and economic development. A high quality education system prepares and empowers individuals within the community to be productive, successful leaders in their respective fields of training and expertise. This, in turn, qualifies individuals for greater earning potential, allowing more money to be reinvested into the community, building the local economy. According to Census Bureau analysts, educational attainment information between the 2000 Census and 2007-2011 ACS may be safely compared.

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In terms of educational attainment Jacksonville ranked considerably higher than Calhoun County and Alabama and similar to the US. In 2000, approximately 31% of the 25 and older population for Jacksonville held a bachelors degree or higher, while Calhoun County reported 15% and Alabama recorded 19%. In 2010, the city decreased slightly in their portion of bachelor degree or higher recipients to 28%, but still significantly outranked the county at 15% and the state at 22%, while the nation reported 28%. This information indicates that between 2000 and 2010 Jacksonville's



population, aged 25 and older, held significantly higher attainment, at the bachelor degree level and above, than Calhoun County and Alabama, but showed similar attainment to the US. This could be attributed to Jacksonville State University, which would account for a substantial portion of the population serving as professors and residents having graduated from the school. Overall educational attainment in 2010, accounting for high school or higher, showed that Jacksonville at 81% of the 25 and older population,

maintained slightly higher attainment than Calhoun County at 77% and similar attainment to Alabama at 81%, while the US reported slightly higher attainment at 85%. Figure E-1 examines educational attainment for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US between 2000 and 2010 (information based on 2007-2011 ACS Estimates). Notice the significantly larger portion of bachelor and graduate/professional degree holders for the city compared to the county and state, while the nation reported similar or slightly higher attainment at this level. For more information consult Tables E-1 and E-2 *Educational Attainment* in Appendix B.

Income

Monetary income is a primary factor in determining a community's wealth and prosperity. Higher incomes promote a higher standard of living and more return investment into the community, while lower incomes suggest lower standards and less investment. Therefore, a comprehensive economic study requires a thorough understanding of community income.

Household Income

Household income (HHI) is the most basic and generalized variable in measuring income. A household is considered a dwelling unit in which one or more individuals live. Therefore, the household income is the accumulation of all income generated within a specified household. Median household income (MHI), which is characterized as the exact middle (median) point monetary amount of household incomes collected, was also examined.

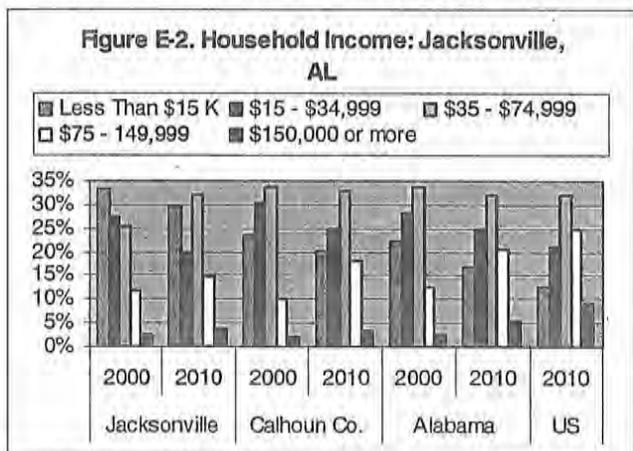
To gain a better understanding of how wealth is distributed throughout the community, an examination of the percent total and percentage change of households at different income levels (or brackets) was conducted. This information was obtained from the 2000 Census and American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011. The Census Bureau maintains that income information

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from these sources may be compared and analyzed, but only with substantial caution due to differences in the reference period in which the data was collected (See Economy Chapter Introduction for more details). Inflation from 2000 to 2010 must also be considered when comparing changes in income during this time.

Between 2000 and 2010 Jacksonville's household income was somewhat surpassed by Calhoun County and considerably outranked by Alabama, and the US. Median household income in the city rose substantially from \$23,726 to \$35,589 a 50% increase, while the county MHI grew from \$31,768 to \$39,467 a 24% increase. The state's MHI climbed from \$34,135 to \$42,934, an increase of 25%, while the nation increased from \$41,994 to \$52,762, a 25% increase. This information indicates that Jacksonville, although the city increased in household income to a significantly greater extent, still lagged behind Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US during this time.

A further examination of household income at the income bracket level shows results similar to the median incomes. In 2000, the substantial majority, approximately 60%, of Jacksonville households earned less than \$35 K per year, while Calhoun County reported a somewhat smaller portion of households in this earning bracket with 54% and Alabama recorded 50%. In 2010, approximately 49% of city households earned less than \$35 K while the county reported 45%, the state 41%, and the nation 33%. Lower median household income for Jacksonville could be attributed to Jacksonville State University, which would account for a considerable portion of college students in the community, whose households typically earn significantly less than average. Also in 2010, city households with high status earnings were outranked slightly by the county and substantially by the state and nation.



Approximately 18% of Jacksonville households, in 2010, earned more than \$75 K while Calhoun County reported 21%, Alabama 26%, and the US 34%, indicating lower than average incomes. Figure E-2 illustrates household income for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. For more information consult Tables E-3 and E-4 *Household Income* in Appendix B.

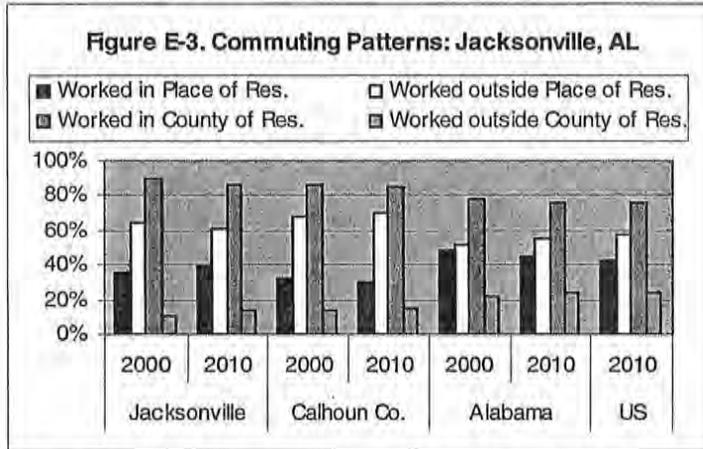
Commuting Patterns

Commuting patterns can be used to gauge how far away people in a community live from their place of work and how much time was spent in transition to and from home and the workplace. These patterns are useful in recognizing places for job development and retention as well as alleviating long commuting time and travel distances in the city and its surrounding municipalities, thus advancing the local economy. This section of the economy chapter will examine such commuting information as place of work, commuting travel time, and means of transportation to give a complete picture of commuting within the City of Jacksonville and provide suggestions for

improving travel to and from work. According to the Census Bureau, commuting data in Census 2000 and the 2007-2011 ACS may be safely compared.



Place of work was the major component in understanding commuting patterns with the two variables examined being those residents (workers 16 and older) who live in their place of residence (city) and work in their respective city along with those who live in the city, but commute outside the city to work. Census Bureau and ACS information show interesting and significant changes in commuting patterns for Jacksonville. In 2000 the considerable majority (approximately 64%) of Jacksonville workers commuted outside the city to their place of work,



however, in 2010 approximately 60% of city workers commuted outside the city, indicating slightly more job opportunity in town and/or residents moving closer to work. Calhoun County, from 2000 to 2010, showed a different trend reporting a slight increase (67% to 69%) in its portion of commuters working outside their respective place of residence, suggesting slightly less job opportunity and/or residents moving farther away from their place of work. Alabama also increased slightly in its portion of

workers (52% to 55%) commuting outside their place of residence, while the US reported 57% in 2010. This information indicates that the City of Jacksonville has been able to provide slightly more job opportunity for their residents, in comparison to other communities in Calhoun County, but somewhat substantially less opportunity than other communities in Alabama and the US as a whole. Figure E-3 displays commuting patterns for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, and Alabama between 2000 and 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes.

A further study of commuting patterns examines work-related travel within in the county of residence and state of residence. Variables explored in this case consisted of data pertaining to commuters who lived in the county and worked in the county and those who lived and worked in their state of residence. The considerable majority of Jacksonville commuters (90% in 2000 and 86% in 2010) lived and worked in Calhoun County as did the majority of commuters in other communities in the county, with 86% in 2000 and 84% in 2010. However, both Alabama and the US reported proportionately more commuting outside the county of residence with approximately 78% of commuters in the state commuting to work in their respective counties of residence in 2000 and 76% in 2010. Similar to Alabama, the US recorded 75% in this category in 2010. This information indicates that the city and county provided proportionately more job opportunities for residents in their respective county than did the state and nation during this time. For more information consult Table E-3 *Commuting Patterns* in Appendix B.

Means of transportation for Jacksonville were also examined. These transportation means are categorized as the following: 1) Personal Vehicle (drove alone), 2) Vehicle (carpool), 3) Public Transportation (including taxi), 4) Walked, 5) Other means, 6) Worked at Home. As a special note, the ACS excludes taxis from the “public transportation” category and includes them with “other

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means” while the Census includes them in “public transportation”. The most popular means of transportation, according to Census data and national trends, has been the personal automobile with a single occupant with carpooling a distant second. Personal vehicle was the substantially dominant mode of transport in Jacksonville with approximately 84% of all workers in 2000 driving a personal vehicle alone to work and 86% driving alone in 2010. Calhoun County reported no change in personal vehicle commuting at 85% in 2000 and 2010 as did Alabama with 83% for both years. The US reported little change with 75% in 2000 and 76% in 2010. These figures suggest that Jacksonville commuters tended to rely on personal vehicular transportation to a considerable degree in 2000 and in 2010, however, in 2010 Jacksonville reported a slight increase of workers living and working at home, growing from 1% to 4%, while Calhoun County showed 1% in 2000 and 2010 and Alabama 2% for both years. The US recorded a slight rise from 3% to 4% in this category. This increase of city workers living and working at home could be attributed to improvements with at-home online job training and services and telecommuting opportunities often associated with college towns.

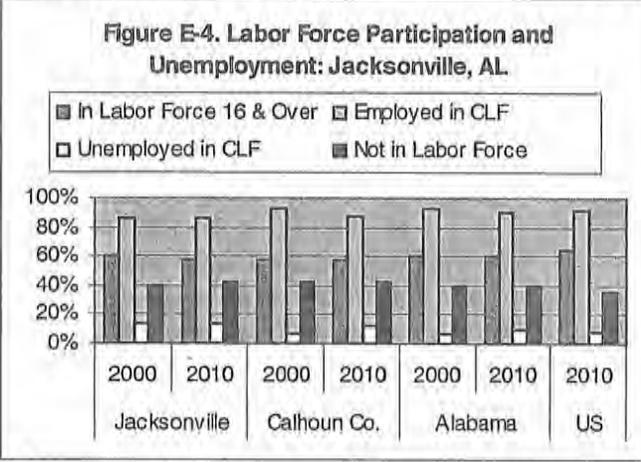
In addition to means of transportation, travel time to work was also examined. According to Census 2000 and ACS 2007-2011 data, Jacksonville worker commute times decreased slightly from an average of 22 minutes to 20 minutes. Calhoun County also showed a slight decrease in commuting times from 23 minutes to 22 while Alabama remained at 24 minutes and the US at 25 minutes.

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

Labor force participation is based on how many individuals ages 16 and over are a part of the labor force, and if they are employed or unemployed as civilian or armed forces. Businesses desiring to relocate or expand search for communities with a strong labor force in which to draw qualified employment. To do this they must estimate approximately how many candidates are available to fill positions required to perform necessary company operations. Therefore, a proper understanding of a community’s labor force is critical to a comprehensive planning effort.

Concerning labor force participation, Jacksonville ranked fairly on par with Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city increased in civilian labor force by 28%, while the county grew by 5% and the state by 9% during this time. However, the portion of city

residents age 16 and over in the labor force at 60% in 2000 and 57% in 2010 ranked comparable to the county (57% and 58%) and state (59% and 60%) while the nation reported slightly higher participation at 64% in 2010. Also in 2010, unemployment in the city’s labor force at 14% ranked slightly higher than the county at 12% and somewhat significantly higher than the state and nation at 9% and 8% respectively. Figure E-4 illustrates labor force participation for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010



and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the fairly even distribution of city civilian labor force participation in comparison to the county, state, and nation and also the slightly higher portion of unemployed persons in the labor force in the city in contrast to the county, state, and nation. This could be attributed Jacksonville State University where a significant portion of students would be considered eligible to enter the workforce, but instead choose to focus on academics. For more information consult Tables E-9 and E-10 *Labor Force Participation* in Appendix B.

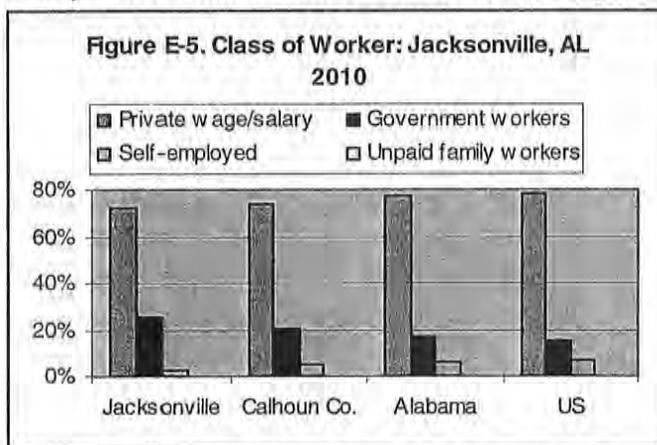
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As a cautionary note, the data between Census 2000 and ACS 2007-2011 should be compared with the understanding that reference periods for the two sources are different. The reference period for Census 2000 was the week prior to Census Day April 1, 2000 while the reference period for ACS 2007-2011 was revolving based on when the respondent completed survey or the field representative conducted the interview.

Class of Worker

An examination of class of worker gives a community a better understanding of the general types of workers presently employed and their respective means of generating income. Class of worker information has been organized into four categories: 1) Private wage and salary workers, 2) Government workers, 3) Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers, 4) Unpaid family workers. Concerning trend analysis, comparisons of data between the 2000 Census and ACS 2007-2011 cannot be conducted due to the use of different tabulation categories. Also the 2000 Census tables did not account for the “full-time, year round” population. For the purposes of this study, only information from the ACS 2007-2011 has been used.

According to ACS 2007-2011 data the considerable majority (72%) of Jacksonville of workers received a private wage or salary as did workers in Calhoun County (74%), Alabama (77%) and the US (78%). The city showed a slightly larger portion of government workers at 25% than the county at 20% and the state at 16%. The US reported 14% in government workers. Figure E-5



examines class of worker for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice that the substantial majority of workers in the city, county, state, and nation received either a private wage or salary. Also, Jacksonville also showed a slightly larger portion of government and workers than Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. This information suggests that the city had a slightly larger portion of white-collar, government and administrative workers than the county, state, and nation and a smaller portion of blue-collar private wage/salary

workers. As a planning consideration, the city could strive to promote and encourage blue-collar employment while maintaining government and administrative-related professions in order to increase employment and job opportunities. For more information consult see Table E-11 *Class of Worker* in Appendix B.

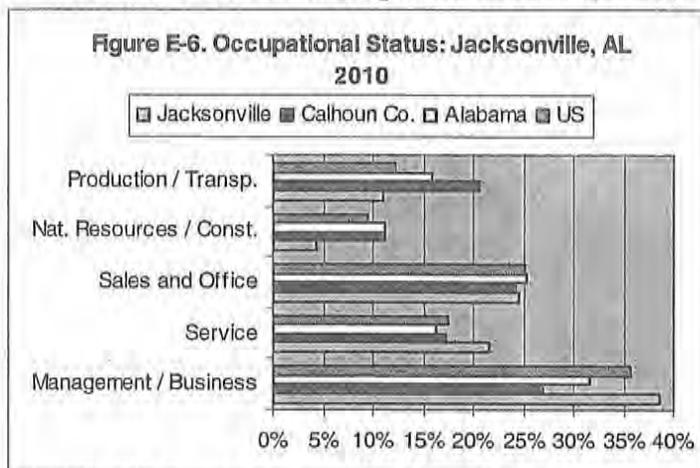
Occupational Status

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Every economically viable community has a variety of occupations through which services are performed and money is circulated. A study of occupational status shows what kind of labor is being utilized in a community. This information is useful for determining where job opportunities exist and where job growth is most or least likely to occur. Occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job. For people working two or more occupations during the reference week data was collected the occupation in which the employee worked the greatest number of hours was accounted as the person's occupation. In order to categorize occupations, occupational status has been divided into 6 categories, which include: 1) Management / Professional Related—which constitutes business and financial operators and specialists, architects, engineers, legal occupations, computer specialists, social services, and technical healthcare occupations, 2) Services—consisting of healthcare support, firefighting and law enforcement, ground and building maintenance, hotel and food accommodation, arts, entertainment, education, recreation, and personal care services, 3) Sales / Office—sales and related, and administrative, 4) Natural Resources / Construction—which includes fishing, farming, and forestry operations, construction trade workers, extraction workers, and supervisors, 5) Production / Transportation—production occupations, transportation and moving occupations, aircraft and traffic control operations, motor vehicle operators, rail, water, and other transportation related occupations.

Occupational status comparisons between 2000 Census and ACS 2007-2011 information has been accepted by the Census Bureau, however, caution must be noted due to changes in tabulation. For ACS 2007-2011 data 2002 NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) codes were mapped to the most equivalent 2007 codes, while 2000 Census information were based on 1997 codes. Codes and descriptions in the Electronic Shopping, Wholesale, and Information categories have been changed.

Jacksonville occupation status showed considerable differences compared to Calhoun County, Alabama and the US. The major occupations for Jacksonville constituted of Management/Business with 34% of all occupations in 2000 and 38% in 2010 and Sales and Office with 27% in 2000 and 24% in 2010. Together these occupations accounted for slightly over 60% of all jobs in Jacksonville.



Management/Business occupations for the city grew by 43% during this time while the county increased in this occupation by 4% and the state by 13% indicating substantially more growth of white-collar professions for the city.

Calhoun County showed Management/Business occupations comprising 25% of the economy in 2000 and 26% in 2010 while the state reported 29% and 31% respectively. The nation recorded 35% in 2010. Figure E-6 displays occupational status for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice the substantially larger portion of Management/Business occupations and Service occupations for the

city compared to the county, state, and nation. This could be due to employment in relation to Jacksonville State University where a substantial portion of occupations entail administrative and educational work. The city also provides significant employment in healthcare, social services, and food and hotel accommodation. For more information consult Table E-7 *Occupational Status* in Appendix B.

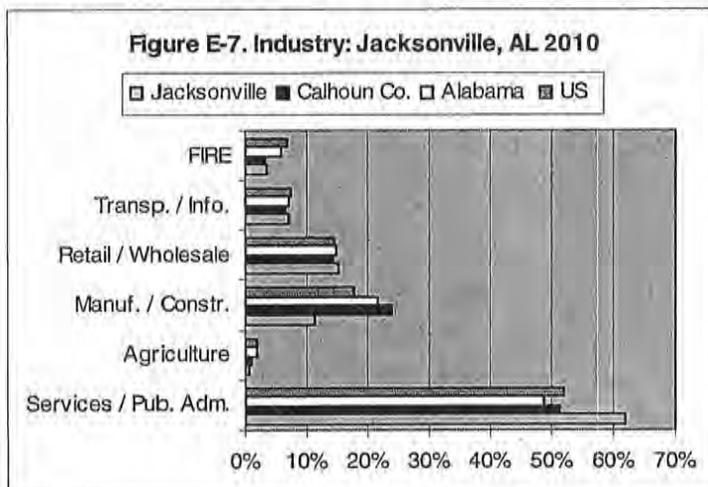
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Industrial Composition

Any economically prosperous community will have a diverse and changing economic base, offering a variety of job opportunities and services to its population. As markets change and demand for specified goods and services increase or decrease, industrial sectors will vary in size and in their influence on the overall industrial composition and economic welfare of the community; therefore, a proper examination of industrial composition is necessary to plan for economic development and opportunities. This section of the economy chapter focuses on industrial composition by industry employment. For categorization purposes, industries have been separated into 9 industrial sectors, which include: 1) Agriculture—consisting of such industries as agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining, 2) Manufacturing/Construction, 3) Wholesale and Retail Trade, 4) Transportation/Information—including warehousing, utilities, and communications 5) FIRE (Finance, Insurance, Real-Estate), 6) Services/Public Administration—which entails professional, scientific, administrative, waste management, arts, education, healthcare and social assistance, food accommodation, and other services. According to the Census Bureau, industrial data between the 2000 Census and ACS 2007-2011 may be compared, but with caution due to the same tabulation differences as occupational information previously explained in the occupation status section.

An examination of industrial composition shows the most substantially dominant industry for Jacksonville being Services/Public Administration in 2000 at 59% of all city industries and at 62% in 2010, followed distantly by Retail/Wholesale Trade at 14% in 2000 and 15% in 2010. Calhoun County showed significantly less Service/Public Administration industry at 44% in 2000 and 51% in 2010 while Alabama showed 43% and 48% respectively. The US reported approximately 51% in Services/Public Administration in 2010, also indicating substantially less employment in this particular industry. While the Jacksonville reported proportionately more Services than Calhoun

County, Alabama, and the US in 2010, Manufacturing and Construction related industries were more prevalent in the county at 23%, state (21%), and nation (17%) than in the city at 11% during this time, indicating proportionately more white-collar workers and less blue-collar for the city than the county, state, and nation. Figure E-7 shows industrial composition for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice the substantially larger portion of Service/Public Administration related industries for the



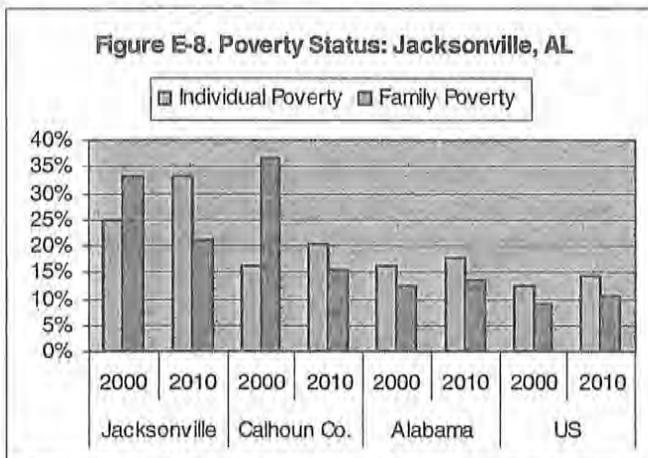
city compared to county, state, and nation and also the considerably larger portion of Manufacturing/Construction industries for the county, state, and nation compared to the city. This could be attributed to Jacksonville State University which maintains substantial employment in administrative and service related jobs. Also the commercial areas along Hwy. 21 offer a considerable portion of service related employment for a small city. For more detailed information consult Tables E-8 *Industry by Employment* in Appendix B.

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Poverty Status

Poverty status shows the economic welfare of a community and can be used to assess a community's need for public assistance. According to the U.S. Census glossary, poverty is measured in accordance with monetary income, excluding capital gains or losses, taxes, non-cash benefits, and whether or not a person lives in a family or non-family household, compared to the selected poverty threshold, which varies based on family size and composition. People who cannot be included in poverty studies include: unrelated individuals under 15, and people in institutional group quarters, college dormitories, military barracks, and living conditions without conventional housing and who are not in shelters. According to the Census Bureau, poverty status may be compared, but with caution due to reference period issues.

In terms of poverty status, Jacksonville poverty ranked substantially higher than Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 individual poverty for the city increased significantly from 24% of the population to 33%, while the county reported a modest increase from 16% to 20% and both Alabama (16% to 17%) and the US (12% to 14%) showed minor increase. Family poverty, however, for the city indicated the opposite trend, decreasing considerably from 33% in 2000 to 21% in 2010, as did the county, dropping from 36% to 15%,



while the state (12% to 13%) and nation (9% to 10%) showed minor increase but still held a somewhat lower portion of family poverty than the city and county during this time. Figure E-8 illustrates poverty status for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US from 2000 to 2010. Notice the significant increase of individual poverty for the city compared to the county, state, and nation. This could be an attribute of Jacksonville State University (JSU) with a large and consistently growing portion of college students who would not meet

income levels needed to exceed the poverty threshold. A drop in the portion of families below poverty status for the city could be due to an increase in median household income as previously discussed. As a planning consideration Jacksonville should work with JSU to encourage and promote skilled businesses and industry which could draw graduates, thus providing more income in the community. For more information on poverty status consult Table E-9 *Family Poverty Status* in Appendix B.

Analytical Summary

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The analytical summary provides a general review of the topics discussed in each chapter and gives a broad assessment of the information provided.

Educational Attainment

High School Attainment or Higher: Overall educational attainment in 2010, accounting for high school or higher, showed that Jacksonville at 81% of the 25 and older population, maintained slightly higher attainment than Calhoun County at 77% and similar attainment to Alabama at 81%, while the US reported slightly higher attainment at 85%.

Bachelors' Degree or Higher: In 2000, approximately 31% of the 25 and older population for Jacksonville held a bachelors degree or higher, while Calhoun County reported 15% and Alabama recorded 19%. In 2010, the city decreased slightly in their portion of bachelor degree or higher recipients to 28%, but still significantly outranked the county at 15% and the state at 22%, while the nation reported 28%.

Assessment: Jacksonville ranked substantially higher than Calhoun County and Alabama in terms of educational attainment at the higher attainment levels and fairly comparable to the US.

Income—Household Income

Median Household Income: Median household income in the city rose substantially from \$23,726 to \$35,589 a 50% increase, while the county MHI grew from \$31,768 to \$39,467 a 24% increase. The state's MHI climbed from \$34,135 to \$42,934, an increase of 25%, while the nation increased from \$41,994 to \$52,762, a 25% increase.

Household Income—\$35,000 or Less: In 2000, the substantial majority, approximately 60%, of Jacksonville households earned less than \$35 K per year, while Calhoun County reported a somewhat smaller portion of households in this earning bracket with 54% and Alabama recorded 50%. In 2010, approximately 49% of city households earned less than \$35 K while the county reported 45%, the state 41%, and the nation 33%.

Assessment: Household income for Jacksonville in 2010 indicates that city households, in general, earned slightly less than Calhoun County and significantly less than Alabama, and US households, despite substantially higher increases for the city since 2000.

Commuting Patterns

Place of Work: In 2000 the considerable majority (approximately 64%) of Jacksonville workers commuted outside the city to their place of work, however, in 2010 approximately 60% of city workers commuted outside the city, indicating slightly more job opportunity in town and/or residents moving closer to work. Calhoun County, from 2000 to 2010, showed a different trend reporting a slight increase (67% to 69%) in its portion of commuters working outside their

respective place of residence. Alabama also increased slightly in its portion of workers (52% to 55%) commuting outside their place of residence, while the US reported 57% (in 2010).



Out-of-County Commuting: The considerable majority of Jacksonville commuters (90% in 2000 and 86% in 2010) lived and worked in Calhoun County as did the majority of commuters in other communities in the county, with 86% in 2000 and 84% in 2010. However, both Alabama and the US reported proportionately more commuting outside the county of residence with approximately 78% of commuters in the state commuting to work in their respective counties of residence in 2000 and 76% in 2010. Similar to Alabama, the US recorded 75% in this category in 2010.

Means of Transportation: Personal vehicle was the substantially dominant mode of transport in Jacksonville with approximately 84% of all workers in 2000 driving a personal vehicle alone to work and 86% driving alone in 2010. Calhoun County reported no change in personal vehicle commuting at 85% in 2000 and 2010 as did Alabama with 83% for both years. The US reported little change with 75% in 2000 and 76% in 2010. These figures suggest that Jacksonville commuters tended to rely on personal vehicular transportation to a considerable degree in 2000 and in 2010, however, in 2010 Jacksonville reported a slight increase of workers living and working at home, growing from 1% to 4%, while Calhoun County showed 1% in 2000 and 2010 and Alabama 2% for both years. The US recorded a slight rise from 3% to 4% in this category.

Travel Time to Work: From 2000 to 2010 Jacksonville worker commute times decreased slightly from an average of 22 minutes to 20 minutes. Calhoun County also showed a slight decrease in commuting times from 23 minutes to 22 while Alabama remained at 24 minutes and the US at 25 minutes.

Assessment: Personal vehicle for Jacksonville was the substantially dominant form of transport with the considerable majority of commuters living and working in the city. In 2010 Jacksonville showed significantly less commuters (60%) traveling to work outside the city than reported in Calhoun County (69%) but somewhat less than Alabama (55%) and the US (57%) suggesting more employment opportunities in the city than other communities in the county, but slightly less opportunity than in the state and nation. The city also reported a slightly larger portion of people working from home than in the county and state, but comparable with the nation.

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

Labor Force Participation: Between 2000 and 2010 Jacksonville increased in civilian labor force by 28%, while the county grew by 5% and the state by 9% during this time. However, the portion of city residents age 16 and over in the labor force at 60% in 2000 and 57% in 2010 ranked comparable to the county (57% and 58%) and state (59% and 60%) while the nation reported slightly higher participation at 64% in 2010.

Unemployment: In 2010, unemployment in the city's labor force at 14% ranked slightly higher than the county at 12% and somewhat significantly higher than the state and nation at 9% and 8% respectively.

Assessment: Jacksonville labor force participation ranked reasonably on par with Calhoun County and Alabama, but somewhat significantly lower than the US while city unemployment ranked slightly higher than the county and state and significantly higher than the nation

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Class of Worker

Private wage/salary: According to ACS 2007-2011 data the considerable majority (72%%) of Jacksonville of workers received a private wage or salary as did workers in Calhoun County (74%), Alabama (77%) and the US (78%).

Government worker: The city showed a slightly larger portion of government workers at 25% than the county at 20% and the state at 16%. The US reported 14% in government workers.

Assessment: Most of Jacksonville's workers receive a private wage or salary, similar to Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US, however the city also showed a slightly larger portion of government workers, which could be attributed to administrative and professional employment at JSU.

Occupational Status

Management/Business: The major occupations for Jacksonville constituted of Management/Business with 34% of all occupations in 2000 and 38% in 2010 and Sales and Office with 27% in 2000 and 24% in 2010. Together these occupations accounted for slightly over 60% of all jobs in Jacksonville. Calhoun County showed Management/Business occupations comprising 25% of the economy in 2000 and 26% in 2010 while the state reported 29% and 31% respectively. The nation recorded 35% in 2010.

Sales/Office: In 2010 Jacksonville Sales and Office occupations accounted for approximately 24% of all employment as did Calhoun County while Alabama and the US both showed 25%.

Assessment: Jacksonville showed substantial representation and growth in Management/Business occupations as did Calhoun County and Alabama. The city also showed a significant portion of Sales and Office occupations similar to the county, state, and nation.

Industrial Composition

Services/Public Administration: Jacksonville's major occupation was Services/Public Administration in 2000 at 59% of all city industries and at 62% in 2010 while Calhoun County showed significantly less Service/Public Administration industry at 44% in 2000 and 51% in 2010 and Alabama showed 43% and 48% respectively. The US reported approximately 51% in Services/Public Administration in 2010.

Retail Trade: Retail/Wholesale Trade for the city reported 14% in 2000 and 15% in 2010.

Assessment: Jacksonville showed fairly different patterns in industrial composition compared to Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. The major difference in industrial pattern was the city's considerably larger representation of Services/Public Administration industries compared to the county, state, and nation.

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Poverty Status

Individuals Below Poverty Level: Between 2000 and 2010 individual poverty for Jacksonville increased significantly from 24% of the population to 33%, while Calhoun County reported a modest increase from 16% to 20% and both Alabama (16% to 17%) and the US (12% to 14%) showed minor increase.

Families Below Poverty Level: Family poverty, however, for the city indicated the opposite trend, decreasing considerably from 33% in 2000 to 21% in 2010, as did the county, dropping from 36% to 15%, while the state (12% to 13%) and nation (9% to 10%) showed minor increase but still held a somewhat lower portion of family poverty than the city and county during this time.

Assessment: Jacksonville's poverty level for individuals and families ranked considerably higher than Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US in 2000 and 2010.

CHAPTER IV: HOUSING

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Housing is one of the most fundamental elements of community needs. In order for a community to grow and prosper there must be a diverse and satisfactory amount of quality housing available. A housing examination is useful in determining housing types, existing housing conditions, availability, and affordability, in order to identify and meet the city's housing needs. The City of Jacksonville recognizes these needs and has taken action to address concerns. This chapter examines housing characteristics such as unit types, tenure and occupancy status, vacancy status, household size, housing stock age, physical and selected physical conditions, value, and affordability.

Housing information was collected from the US 2000 Census and US 2010 Census and the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Census 2000 and 2010 information is used as 100-percent count benchmark data for people and housing, and collected once every 10 years during the year prior to dissemination, while the 2007-2011 ACS consists of estimate data updated yearly, and collected within a 5-year timeframe, for communities with a population of less than 20,000 people. The Census Bureau provides both forms of information in order to offer the most accurate data (every 10 years in the Census) as well as the most recent (in the ACS working on yearly schedule). Housing information such as tenure and occupancy, and vacancy status have been obtained from the 2000 and 2010 Census while data pertaining to units by type, household size, housing stock age, selected physical housing conditions, housing value, gross rent, and owner and renter affordability have been drawn from ACS. Physical housing conditions have been obtained from a special EARPDC observational survey conducted in 2013.

For comparative purposes and trend analysis, housing information from Census 2000 has been examined, however, according to Census Bureau experts, certain data characteristics in Census 2000 cannot be safely compared with the American Community Survey due to differences in data collection methodology. The Census Bureau has determined that the following housing characteristics for Census 2000 and ACS may be safely compared: units in structure (units by type), tenure and occupancy, household size, kitchen facilities and plumbing facilities (selected physical housing conditions), home value (owner-occupied housing). Characteristics that may not be safely compared: year structure built (housing stock age), gross rent, and gross rent as a percentage of household income (affordability). For this study these characteristics have only been examined through the 2007-2011 ACS. Vacancy status should only compare Census 2000 data with Census 2010.

Housing Inventory

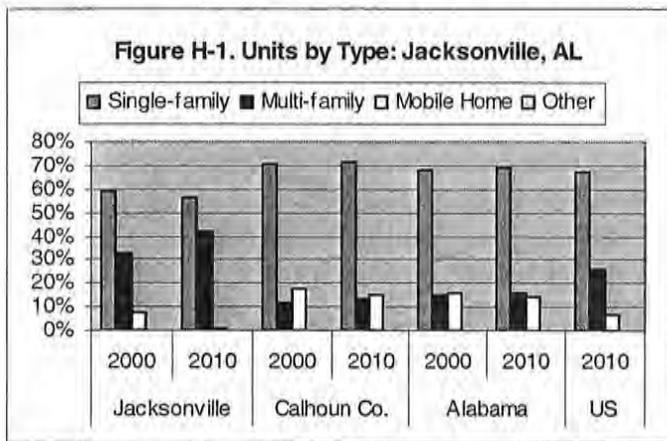
Units by Type

Housing comes in many forms and styles, each aiming to satisfy a wide range of people with changing demands and needs. A community that champions a variety of housing types has an advantage in that it provides many housing options with which to choose from, thus attracting more people. An examination of unit types reveals the most common and least common housing options available, expressing trends in housing development. Jacksonville housing consists of the

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following types: 1) Single-family—one unit attached or detached structures housing one family primarily a house 2) Multi-family—contains two or more units within one structure with one family per unit; these include apartments, town homes, and duplexes, 3) Manufactured—a transportable structure which is three hundred-twenty or more square feet, when installed, to be used as a dwelling with or without a foundation, 4) Other—any living accommodations occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous types, such as houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Single-family housing in 2000 was the dominant housing unit type in Jacksonville, accounting for approximately 59% of the city’s housing stock and 56% in 2010. Calhoun County showed substantially more single-family units accounting for 70% of all units in 2000 and 71% in 2010 as did Alabama reporting 68% and 69%, respectively while the US reported 67% in 2010.



Jacksonville showed considerably more multi-family housing, at 32% in 2000 and 42% in 2010, than Calhoun County (11% and 13%, respectively) and Alabama (15% and 15%) and the US at 25% in 2010. The city also reported proportionately less mobile home development than the county, state, and nation. Figure H-1 exhibits units by type for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US between 2000 and 2010. Notice the substantial dominance in the portion of single-family housing for the city, county, state, and nation. Also notice

that Jacksonville held a significantly smaller portion of single family compared to the county, state, and nation and reported considerably more multi-family. The city’s increase and large portion of multi-family could be attributed Jacksonville State University which provides multi-family units to college students. In addition to this, between 2000 and 2010 JSU added approximately 482 new student housing units as apartments and dormitories? For more information consult Table H-1 *Housing Unit Types* in Appendix C.

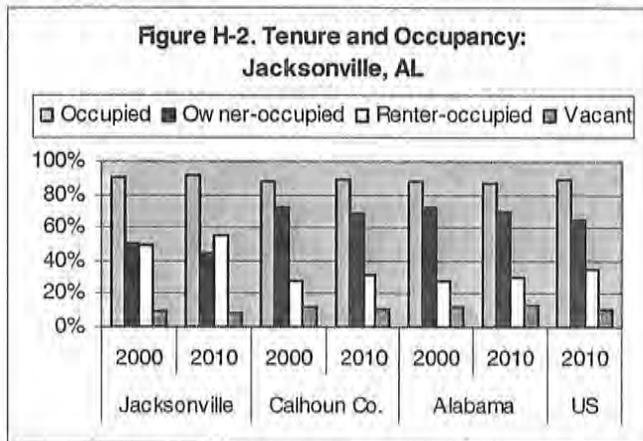
Tenure and Occupancy Status

Housing occupancy and ownership patterns change as a result of the housing market and population growth or decline. A study of housing ownership patterns is useful in analyzing housing needs and guiding policies toward better housing development.

Occupancy status for Jacksonville showed comparable reports with Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US while tenure showed substantially different findings. Between 2000 to 2010 Jacksonville increased in housing occupancy by 50%, while Calhoun County increased by 4% and Alabama by 8%, however the portion of occupied housing for the city at 91%, in 2010, reported only slightly higher occupancy than the county (88%), state (86%) and nation at 88%, indicating that although the city increased in occupancy at a substantially greater rate, occupancy status remained fairly stationary and on par. Tenure for the city reported significantly different status. Between 2000 and 2010 renter occupancy for Jacksonville increased by 66%, while Calhoun

County and Alabama increased by 18% and 19%, respectively. In 2010 renter-occupied housing in Jacksonville accounted for approximately 54% of all housing units, while Calhoun County showed 31%, Alabama 30%, and the US 34%, indicating a considerably larger portion of renter-occupied

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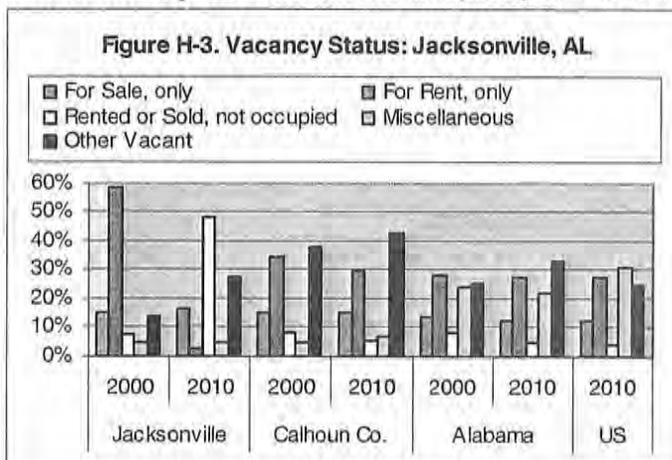
housing for the city, than in the county, state, and nation. Figure H-2 illustrates tenure and occupancy for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, and Alabama between 2000 and 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the fairly even distribution in the portion of occupied housing in the city, county, and state and also the significantly larger portion of renter-occupied housing in the city compared to the county, state, and nation. This could be attributed to Jacksonville State University which comprises a substantial portion of

renter-occupied housing for college students. The city also provides a significantly larger portion of multi-family housing than the county, state, and nation, which in general, is renter-occupied. For more information consult Table H-2 *Housing Occupancy and Tenure* in Appendix C.

Vacancy Status

Vacancy status is useful in determining how vacant housing has been utilized. Any unoccupied housing unit is considered vacant. Vacancies can also be occupied houses for rent, sale, or for seasonal or recreational use only. Five basic categories were selected to identify how vacant housing was being used, these included: 1) for sale only units, 2) for rent only units, 3) rented or sold, but not occupied, 4) miscellaneous—this includes units used for seasonal, recreational, occasional use, or migrant workers, 5) other—which entails other non-specified uses.

In terms of vacancy status Jacksonville differed somewhat substantially from Calhoun County, Alabama and the US. In 2000 the majority (58%) of vacant units in Jacksonville were “for rent only” while Calhoun County reported 34% in this category, Alabama 28% and the US 27%. Then in 2010 the city showed almost half (48%) of vacant units as “rented or sold, not occupied” and



“for rent only” units dropped to 2%. The most dominant vacancy uses for the county and state, in 2010 was “other vacant” comprising 43% and 33% respectively, while the most dominant vacancy use in the nation was “miscellaneous” at 31%. Figure H-3 shows vacancy status for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, and Alabama in 2000 and 2010, and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the city’s substantially larger portion of “for rent only” vacant units in 2000 along with the

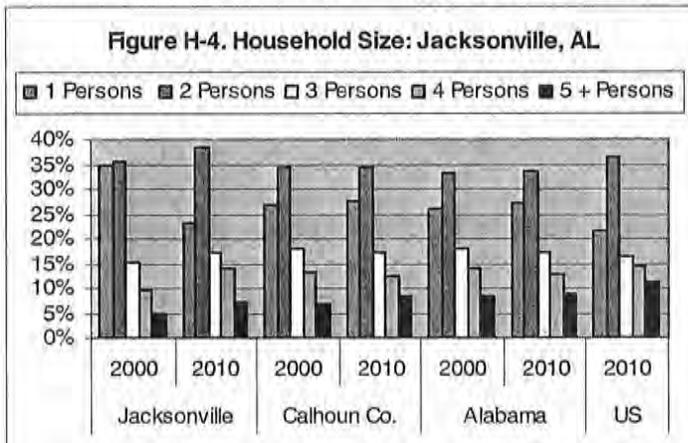
sharp drop in these units in 2010 and the increase in “rented or sold, not occupied” during this time. This shift for the city could be attributed to the national housing slump between 2007 and 2010, which made selling homes more difficult and the option to sell or rent such available units more attractive. For more information consult Table H-3 *Vacancy Status* in Appendix C.

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Household Size

Household size is a useful measure in determining how housing is being utilized and in meeting household needs. Generally speaking, a community with fewer individuals per household could best utilize housing by building smaller or more compact housing than a community with larger households and vice-versa.

Jacksonville households (owner-occupied) followed substantially different patterns compared to Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 Jacksonville showed a significant drop of -55% in 1-person households and another decline of -26% in 2-person households while Calhoun County reported a 7% and 4% increase, respectively and Alabama showed an 89% increase and 39% climb, respectively. In 2000 approximately 70% of the city’s households constituted 1 and 2 persons while the county at 61% and state at 59% reported somewhat less. However, in 2010, the city recorded a drop to 61% in the portion of 1 and 2 person households, particularly in 1-person households which declined from 34% to 23%, falling more closely in line with the county, state and nation. Figure H-4 displays household size for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010 and the



US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the considerably larger portion of 1 person households for the city in 2000 and then the significant drop in the same category in 2010 as the portion of 2-person increased. Smaller family size for the city could be attributed Jacksonville State University, in which the traditional student body comprises a young population which have not started families. Also a significant drop in the city’s portion of 1 person households and a slight climb in 2-person could be due to an increase in recently married families, co-sharers, and senior residents who have already raised children. For more information consult Table H-4 *Household Size* in Appendix C.

US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the considerably larger portion of 1 person households for the city in 2000 and then the significant drop in the same category in 2010 as the portion of 2-person increased. Smaller family size for the city could be attributed Jacksonville State University, in which the traditional student body comprises a young population which have not started families. Also a significant drop in the city’s portion of 1 person households and a slight climb in 2-person could be due to an increase in recently married families, co-sharers, and senior residents who have already raised children. For more information consult Table H-4 *Household Size* in Appendix C.

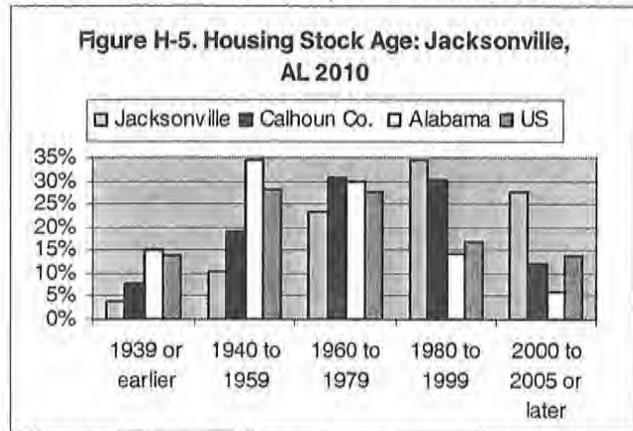
Housing Conditions

Housing Stock Age

Housing stock age is a good indicator of current housing conditions and needs. A general study of housing age can be used to assess probable housing conditions and needs for improvements within the community. Jacksonville’s housing stock age is considerably new. In 2010, the substantial majority, approximately 62% of all city housing units were built post 1980, while Calhoun County

reported 42%, Alabama 20%, and the US 30% in this age category. Furthermore, approximately 85% of Jacksonville homes were built post 1960 with Calhoun County reporting 50%, and the US 58%, indicating a

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substantially newer housing base for the city in comparison to the county, state, and nation. Figure H-5 illustrates housing stock age for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US from 1939 or earlier to 2005 or later based on 2007-2011 ACS data. Notice the considerably larger portion of city homes built post 1980 in comparison to the county, state, and nation and also the significantly larger portion of city homes built after 2000. This information could be attributed to

substantially higher population growth in Jacksonville from 2000 to 2010, as previously discussed in the population chapter, in which the city grew by 49% while the county at 5%, state (7%), and nation (9%) reported considerably less growth. For more information consult the population chapter and also Table H-5 *Housing Stock Age* in Appendix C.

Physical Housing Conditions

Quality physical housing conditions play an important role in serving the general population and in attracting new people to the community. This section of the plan examines physical housing conditions for outside physical aesthetic appearance and structural stability. In 2013, EARPDC cartography staff conducted a field check of the city to inventory housing improvement needs (See Map 3: *Housing Conditions*) based on three pre-determined criteria: 1) sound condition, 2) deteriorating, 3) dilapidated. These criteria are described as follows:

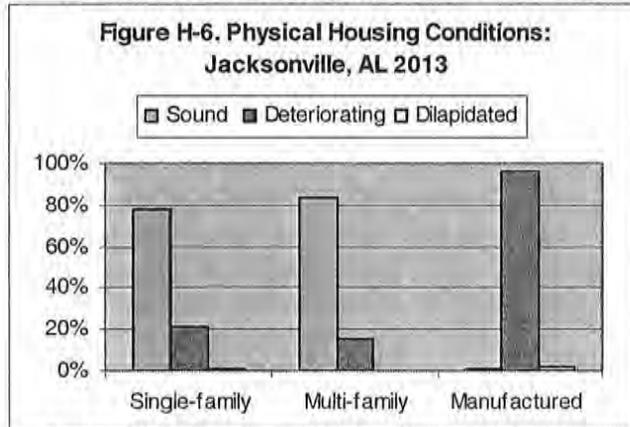
- Sound conditions—units need no work, all painted areas are painted, roof is straight with no sags, good shingles or other roof material, gutters attached and in good functional shape, all siding or brick is intact and properly maintained. Windows have screens or storm windows. No rotten doors and windows in place, shingles in good condition. No rotten or missing shutters. All doors are in good shape. Foundations are full and not cracked or sagging.
- Deteriorating conditions—units may show one or many improvements needed. Roofs are sagging and/or curled with missing shingles, rotten or missing trim or siding, cracks in brick or foundation, piles of trash, unkempt yards, cluttered appearance. These units are wide ranging from almost sound condition to nearly dilapidated.
- Dilapidated—units are neglected and could be vacant, abandoned, or burned and not repaired. These units exhibit many obvious defects and have been deemed “unlivable” and not habitable under city code.

As of 2013, there were approximately 3,619 housing units in the City of Jacksonville, of which 3,084 (85%) were single-family, 409(11%) were multi-family, and 126 (3%) were manufactured. Results of the housing inventory, conducted by EARPDC, showed that approximately 2,764 housing units (76% of the city’s housing stock) was in sound condition, 837 units (23%) were in deteriorating condition, and 18 (0.5%) were dilapidated. Manufactured housing showed some need for improvements with 121 units (96%) in deteriorating condition, however, these units only

represent 3% of the total housing stock. Single-family reported 651 deteriorating units accounting for 21% of single family homes and 18% of the total housing stock, representing the greatest need.

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Only 15 single family units were inventoried as dilapidated. Figure H-6 examines physical housing conditions for Jacksonville in 2013. Notice the substantial portion of single family and multi-family units in sound condition. This information indicates that Jacksonville's housing stock is in reasonably good condition and no improvements would be needed in the near future. Good housing conditions in the city could be attributed to new developments built after 1980, since new housing tends to show better condition than older homes. Based

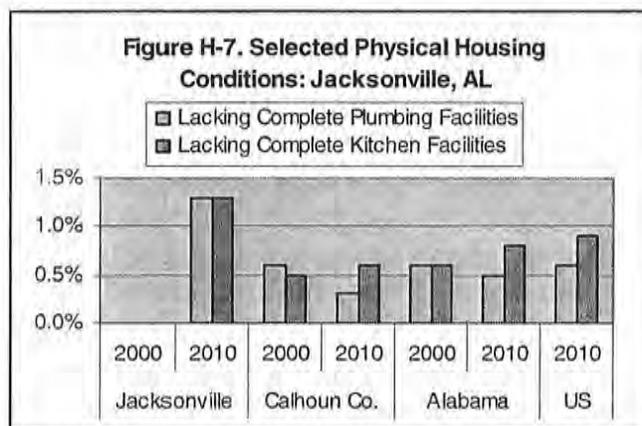


on the information provided, the city should not need to make significant housing improvements in the near future. For more information see Table H-6 *Physical Housing Conditions* in Appendix C.

Selected Physical Conditions

Quality selected physical housing conditions play an important role in serving the general population and in attracting new people to the community. Homes throughout the community need proper, complete, and reliable utilities such as plumbing and kitchen in order to sufficiently serve the resident population. Data pertaining to selected physical housing conditions was collected from the 2000 Census and the ACS 2007-2011 which examined units lacking complete plumbing facilities and units lacking complete kitchen facilities.

Jacksonville's selected physical housing conditions reported somewhat different patterns from Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city increased in homes lacking complete plumbing and homes lacking complete kitchen facilities from 0 units to 59,



accounting for 1.3% of the total housing stock in 2010, while the county decreased in homes lacking complete plumbing facilities by -49% and increased in housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities by 8%, accounting for 0.3% lacking complete plumbing and 0.6% lacking complete kitchen utilities in 2010. Alabama also reported a slight decrease (-12%) in homes lacking complete plumbing facilities and a 42% increase in homes lacking complete kitchen utilities, accounting for 0.5% and 0.8%, respectively in 2010. The US reported 0.6% for plumbing and 0.9% for

kitchen in 2010. Figure H-7 shows selected physical housing conditions for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US between 2000 and 2010. Notice that the city increased in homes lacking complete plumbing and in homes lacking complete kitchen facilities to a greater extent than the county, state, and nation and in 2010 reported slightly more homes lacking these

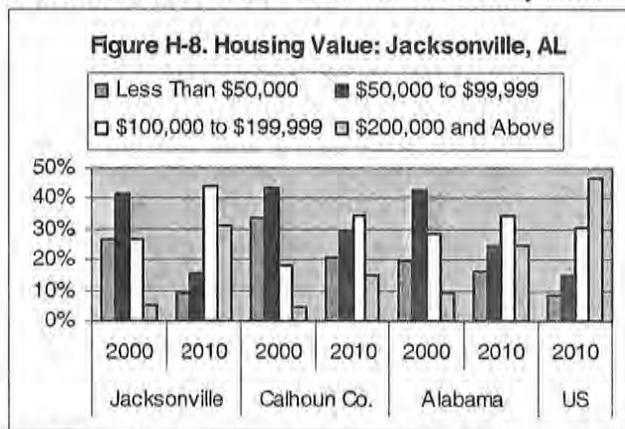
conditions. This could be attributed to an increase in new housing development, as previously discussed, since many new homes could still be in need of complete utilities. For more information consult Table H-7 *Selected Physical Housing Conditions* in Appendix C.



Housing Value

Housing value is a critical element of a comprehensive housing study. Every community desires housing with high resale value and growing equity. The information provided focuses chiefly on housing value for owner-occupied housing, being the primary form of housing in the community. Jacksonville recognizes the need to promote and encourage quality housing development and has been active in preparing for such growth.

Jacksonville housing values ranked higher than average compared to Calhoun County and Alabama, but lower than the nation. From 2000 and 2010 the city increased in homes valued between \$100 K and \$199,999 by a significant 124%, while the county increased by 86% and the state 67% at this time. In 2000 approximately 31% of the city's housing stock was valued at or higher than \$100 K then in 2010 values increased substantially reporting about 75% of homes valued at or over \$100 K, while the county showed 49%, the state 58%, and the nation 76%,



indicating that the city held considerably higher housing value than the county and state, and comparable value with the nation. However, the nation reported a substantially larger portion of homes valued above \$200 K at 46% than did the city at 31%. Jacksonville, between 2000 and 2010, also decreased in homes valued lower than \$100 K by a significant -102% while the county decreased by -73% and the state increased by a slight 3%, further suggesting growth in housing value. Figure H-8 illustrates housing value for

Jacksonville, Calhoun County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the substantial increase in the city's portion of homes valued at \$100 K or higher in compared to the county and state. Also notice in the city the considerable decline in the portion of homes valued below \$100 K compared to the county and state. This information indicates that between 2000 and 2010 Jacksonville housing values grew and surpassed values in Calhoun County and Alabama and ranked comparable to the US, with the exception of homes valued in the highest price category at or above \$200 K.

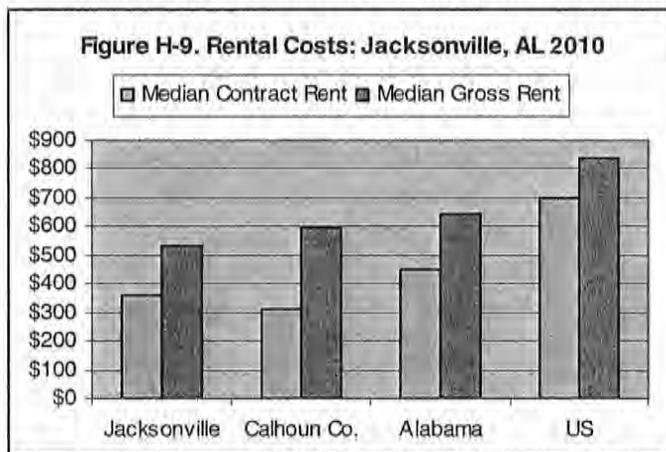
Median housing value (MHV) examined for Jacksonville and compared to Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US further verified these findings. Between 2000 and 2010 Jacksonville MHV increased from \$79,200 to \$146,500 while Calhoun County showed a growth from \$65,700 to \$99,600. Alabama reported an increase from \$85,100 to \$120,800 while the US showed \$186,200 in 2010. Substantial increases in housing values and higher housing values for the city could be attributed to new housing development and good physical housing conditions as previously discussed. For more information consult Table H-8 *Housing Value* in Appendix C.

Housing Affordability

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Jacksonville recognizes the need to establish and maintain housing, which is affordable and suitable to its residents. According to the Alabama Housing Finance Authority, the generally accepted affordability standard for housing cost is no more than 30 percent of household income. The city's housing substantially satisfies this requirement. Housing affordability is examined through changes in contract rent, gross rent, and housing value. Contract rent is, as described in the 2010 Census, "The monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included". Gross rent is also defined in the 2010 Census as, "The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.)".

Cost of living for Jacksonville in terms of rental costs has been considerably low. In 2010, median contract rent for the city was \$363 which was somewhat higher than the county at \$314 but lower than the state at \$452 and significantly lower than the nation at \$699. Median gross rent for the city



at \$532 was somewhat lower than the county at \$593 and significantly lower than the state at \$644 and nation reporting \$841. Figure H-9 shows median contract rent and median gross rent for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. This information indicates that rental units in Jacksonville were comparable in cost to others Calhoun County, yet were substantially less expensive than units in other parts of the state and the nation, suggesting a lower cost of living. However, the next section examines affordability

based on monthly owner and renter costs as a percentage of household income in order to determine the portion of household income spent on housing costs. For more information consult Table H-9 *Cost of Rent* in Appendix C.

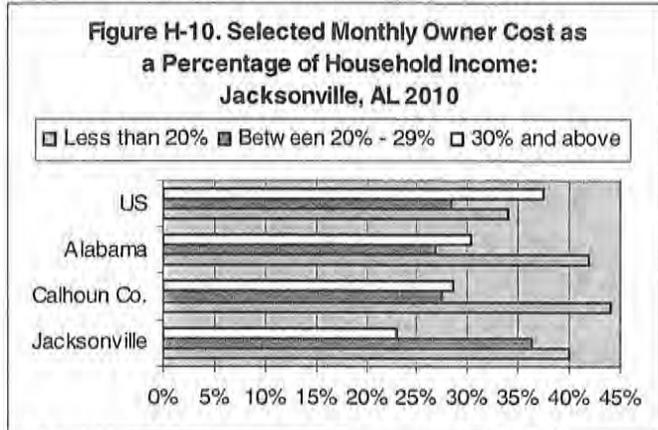
Affordability of Owner-occupied Housing

Affordability of owner-occupied housing is vitally important in maintaining housing occupancy and population growth within the community. The relative affordability of owner-occupied housing was determined by examining selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income. As a common goal, communities should strive to make housing more affordable to their residents without sacrificing structural quality, working facilities, and aesthetic appeal.

Owner-occupied housing in Jacksonville has been relatively affordable. In 2010, approximately 40% of Jacksonville home-owners paid less than 20% of their income on housing costs, while Calhoun County reported 44% and Alabama 42%, and the US 34%. Approximately 36% of city homeowners spent between 20% and 30% of their income on housing, which ranked somewhat considerably higher than the county (27%), state (26%), and nation at 28%. Homeowners in Jacksonville paying less than 30% of their household income on housing costs, the affordability

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threshold, accounted for 76%, while Calhoun County showed 71%, Alabama 68%, and the US 62%, indicating somewhat more affordability in the city than in other places in the county, state, and nation. Figure H-10 displays selected monthly owner cost as a percentage of household income for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice the substantial



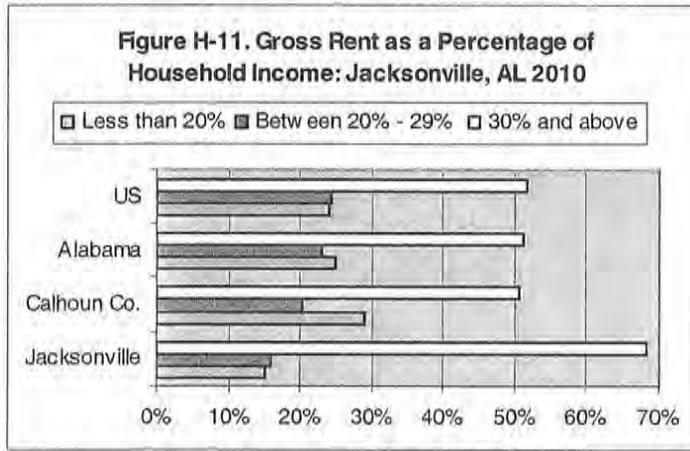
portion of homeowners in the city spending less than 20% of their household income on housing costs and also the considerably larger portion of city homeowners spending between 20% and 30% of their household income on housing costs compared to the county, state, and nation. This could be attributed to households earning higher incomes as previously mentioned in the economy chapter. For more information consult Table H-10 *Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income*

in Appendix C.

Affordability of Renter-occupied Housing

Renting has often been an attractive alternative to owning a home. Home ownership is generally more expensive and houses often require greater maintenance than apartments, town homes, or condominiums. Although home ownership, nationally, is much more popular and highly regarded, renter-occupied housing is needed to meet the needs of a diverse population, requiring a variety of housing choices.

Despite lower rates, as previously discussed, renting in Jacksonville has been a considerably less affordable option compared to renting in Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. In 2010, the substantial majority, approximately 68% of city renters spent 30% or more of their household income on rental costs, while the county reported 50% and the state and nation both 51%, indicating substantially less affordability for the city and more households exceeding the affordability threshold. Approximately 15% of renter households for the city spent less than 20%



on housing costs while the county reported 29%, the state 25%, and the nation 24%, suggesting considerably more affordability in other places outside the city. Figure H-11 illustrates gross rent as a percentage of household income for Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice the substantially larger portion of city households spending 30% or more of their household income on rental costs compared to the county, state, and nation. Also notice the significantly smaller

portion of city households spending less than 20% of their household income on rental costs in

comparison. This information could be due to a significantly large portion of college students in the city who generally earn less income than the average family and occupy rental units as opposed to home ownership. For more information consult Table H-11 *Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income* in Appendix C.

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Analytical Summary

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The analytical summary provides a statistical review of the information discussed in each chapter and analyzes the data through a general assessment.

Units by Type

Single-family: Single family housing in 2000 was the dominant housing unit type in Jacksonville, accounting for approximately 59% of the city's housing stock and 56% in 2010. Calhoun County showed substantially more single-family units accounting for 70% of all units in 2000 and 71% in 2010 as did Alabama reporting 68% and 69%, respectively while the US reported 67% in 2010.

Multi-family: Jacksonville showed considerably more multi-family housing, at 32% in 2000 and 42% in 2010, than Calhoun County (11% and 13%, respectively) and Alabama (15% and 15%) and the US at 25% in 2010.

Manufactured: The city also reported proportionately less mobile home development than the county, state, and nation.

Assessment: Jacksonville reported significantly more multi-family housing than the county, state, and nation and less single-family and manufactured. This could be attributed to the college where students tend to prefer multi-family to single-family housing.

Tenure and Occupancy

Occupancy status: Between 2000 to 2010 Jacksonville increased in housing occupancy by 50%, while Calhoun County increased by 4% and Alabama by 8%, however the portion of occupied housing for the city at 91%, in 2010, reported only slightly higher occupancy than the county (88%), state (86%) and nation at 88%, indicating that although the city increased in occupancy at a substantially greater rate, occupancy status remained fairly stationary and on par.

Tenure: Tenure for the city reported significantly different status. Between 2000 and 2010 renter occupancy for Jacksonville increased by 66%, while Calhoun County and Alabama increased by 18% and 19%, respectively. In 2010 renter occupied housing in Jacksonville accounted for approximately 54% of all housing units, while Calhoun County showed 31%, Alabama 30%, and the US 34%, indicating a considerably larger portion of renter-occupied housing for the city, than in the county, state, and nation.

Assessment: Housing occupancy for the city ranked slightly higher than the county, state, and nation and renter-occupied housing accounted for the slight majority of city housing units, substantially outranking the county, state, and nation. Once again this could be attributed to a significant portion of college student housing.

Vacancy Status

In 2000 the majority (58%) of vacant units in Jacksonville were "for rent only" while Calhoun County reported 34% in this category, Alabama 28% and the US 27%. Then in 2010 the city showed almost half (48%) of vacant units as "rented or sold, not occupied" and "for rent only"

units dropped to 2%. The most dominant vacancy uses for the county and state in 2010 was “other vacant” comprising 43% and 33% respectively, while the most dominant vacancy use at the nation was “miscellaneous” at 31%.



Assessment: Jacksonville increased in vacant homes which were for sale or rent while the county and state reported more homes used for other vacant purposes and the nation showed more miscellaneous uses, indicating that rental homes became a considerably more popular housing choice for the city.

Household Size

Between 2000 and 2010 Jacksonville showed a significant drop of -55% in 1-person households and another decline of -26% in 2-person households while Calhoun County reported a 7% and 4% increase, respectively and Alabama showed an 89% increase and 39% climb, respectively. In 2000 approximately 70% of the city’s households constituted 1 and 2 persons while the county at 61% and state at 59% reported somewhat less. However, in 2010, the city recorded a drop to 61% in the portion of 1 and 2 person households, particularly in 1-person households which declined from 34% to 23%, falling more closely in line with the county, state and nation.

Assessment: The city showed a substantial decline in 1-person households and somewhat less decrease in 2-person households. However, in 2010 the city reported a somewhat larger portion of 2-person households than the county, state, and nation, suggesting combination in the city.

Housing Stock Age

Housing built post 1980: In 2010, the substantial majority (62%) of all city housing units were built post 1980, while Calhoun County reported 42%, Alabama 20%, and the US 30% in this age category.

Housing built post 1960: Furthermore, approximately 85% of Jacksonville homes were built post 1960 with Calhoun County reporting 73%, Alabama 50%, and the US 58%, indicating a substantially newer housing base for the city in comparison to the county, state, and nation.

Assessment: In 2010 Jacksonville reported substantially newer housing than the county, state, and nation.

Physical Conditions

Results of the housing inventory, conducted by EARPDC, showed that approximately 2,764 housing units (76% of the city’s housing stock) was in sound condition, 837 units (23%) were in deteriorating condition, and 18 (0.5%) were dilapidated. Manufactured housing showed some need for improvements with 121 units (96%) in deteriorating condition, however, these units only represent 3% of the total housing stock. Single-family reported 651 deteriorating units accounting for 21% of single family homes and 18% of the total housing stock, representing the greatest need. Only 15 single family units were inventoried as dilapidated.

Assessment: Based on the 2013 EARPDC housing inventory, the considerable majority of Jacksonville’s housing stock was in sound condition.

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Selected Physical Conditions

Between 2000 and 2010 the city increased in homes lacking complete plumbing and homes lacking complete kitchen facilities from 0 units to 59, accounting for 1.3% of the total housing stock in 2010, while the county decreased in homes lacking complete plumbing facilities by -49% and increased in housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities by 8%, accounting for 0.3% lacking complete plumbing and 0.6% lacking complete kitchen utilities in 2010. Alabama also reported a slight decrease (-12%) in homes lacking complete plumbing facilities and a 42% increase in homes lacking complete kitchen utilities, accounting for 0.5% and 0.8%, respectively in 2010. The US reported 0.6% for plumbing and 0.9% for kitchen in 2010.

Assessment: In 2010 Jacksonville reported a slightly larger portion of homes lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities than Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US, however, this could be attributed to an increase in new housing development since many new homes could still be in need of complete utilities.

Housing Value

Housing value \$100 K and higher: In 2000 approximately 31% of the city's housing stock was valued at or higher than \$100 K then in 2010 values increased substantially reporting about 75% of homes valued at or over \$100 K, while the county showed 49%, the state 58%, and the nation 76%, indicating that the city held considerably higher housing value than the county and state, and comparable value with the nation.

Median Housing Value: Between 2000 and 2010 Jacksonville MHV increased from \$79,200 to \$146,500 while Calhoun County showed a growth from \$65,700 to \$99,600. Alabama reported an increase from \$85,100 to \$120,800 while the US showed \$186,200 in 2010.

Assessment: Jacksonville housing value substantially surpassed Calhoun County and Alabama, yet ranked considerably lower than the US.

Housing Affordability

In 2010, median contract rent for the city was \$363 which was somewhat higher than the county at \$314 but lower than the state at \$452 and significantly lower than the nation at \$699. Median gross rent for the city at \$532 was somewhat lower than the county at \$593 and significantly lower than the state at \$644 and nation reporting \$841.

Assessment: rental costs in the city ranked somewhat comparable to the county, somewhat higher in the state, and considerably higher in the nation.

Affordability of Owner-occupied Housing

In 2010, approximately 40% of Jacksonville home-owners paid less than 20% of their income on housing costs, while Calhoun County reported 44% and Alabama 42%, and the US 34%. Approximately 36% of city homeowners spent between 20% and 30% of their income on housing, which ranked somewhat considerably higher than the county (27%), state (26%), and nation at 28%. Homeowners in Jacksonville paying less than 30% of their household income on housing costs, the affordability threshold, accounted for 76%, while Calhoun County showed 71%,

Alabama 68%, and the US 62%, indicating somewhat more affordability in the city than in other places in the county, state, and nation.

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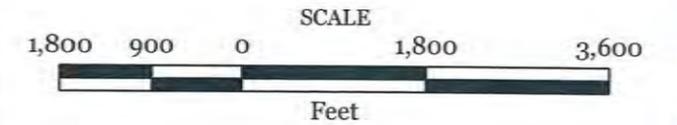
Assessment: In 2010 Jacksonville owner-occupied housing was substantially affordable with the considerable majority (76%) of home owners spending less than 30% of their household income on housing costs.

Affordability of Renter-occupied Housing

In 2010, the substantial majority, approximately 68% of city renters spent 30% or more of their household income on rental costs, while the county reported 50% and the state and nation both 51%, indicating substantially less affordability for the city and more households exceeding the affordability threshold. Approximately 15% of renter households for the city spent less than 20% on housing costs while the county reported 29%, the state 25%, and the nation 24%, suggesting considerably more affordability in other places outside the city.

Assessment: In 2010 Jacksonville renter-occupied housing was substantially less affordable with the considerable majority (68%) of renters spending more than 30% of their household income on housing costs.

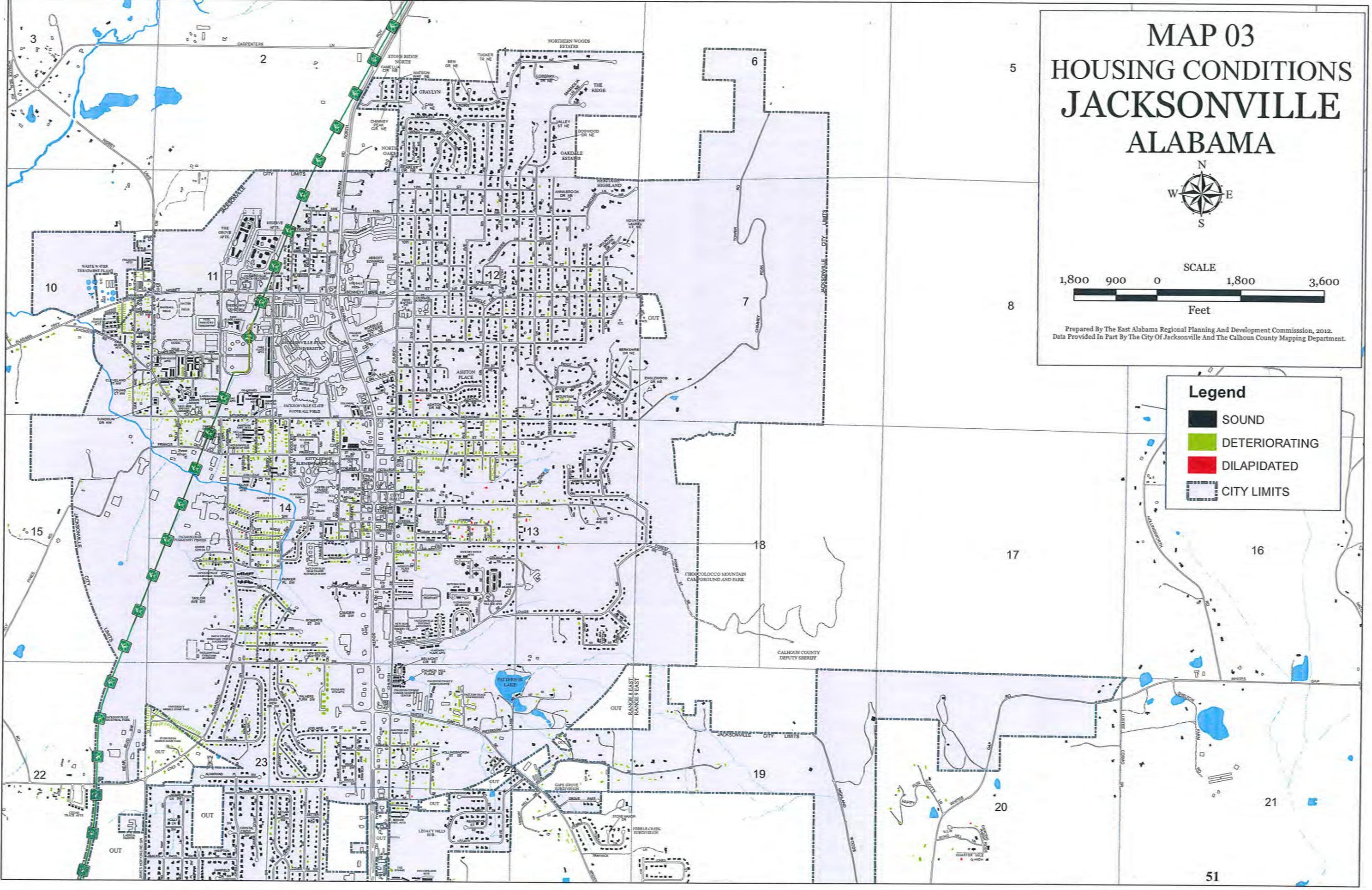
MAP 03 HOUSING CONDITIONS JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA



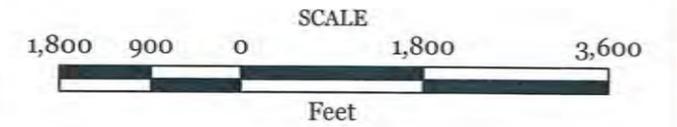
Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Jacksonville And The Calhoun County Mapping Department.

Legend

- SOUND
- DETERIORATING
- DILAPIDATED
- CITY LIMITS



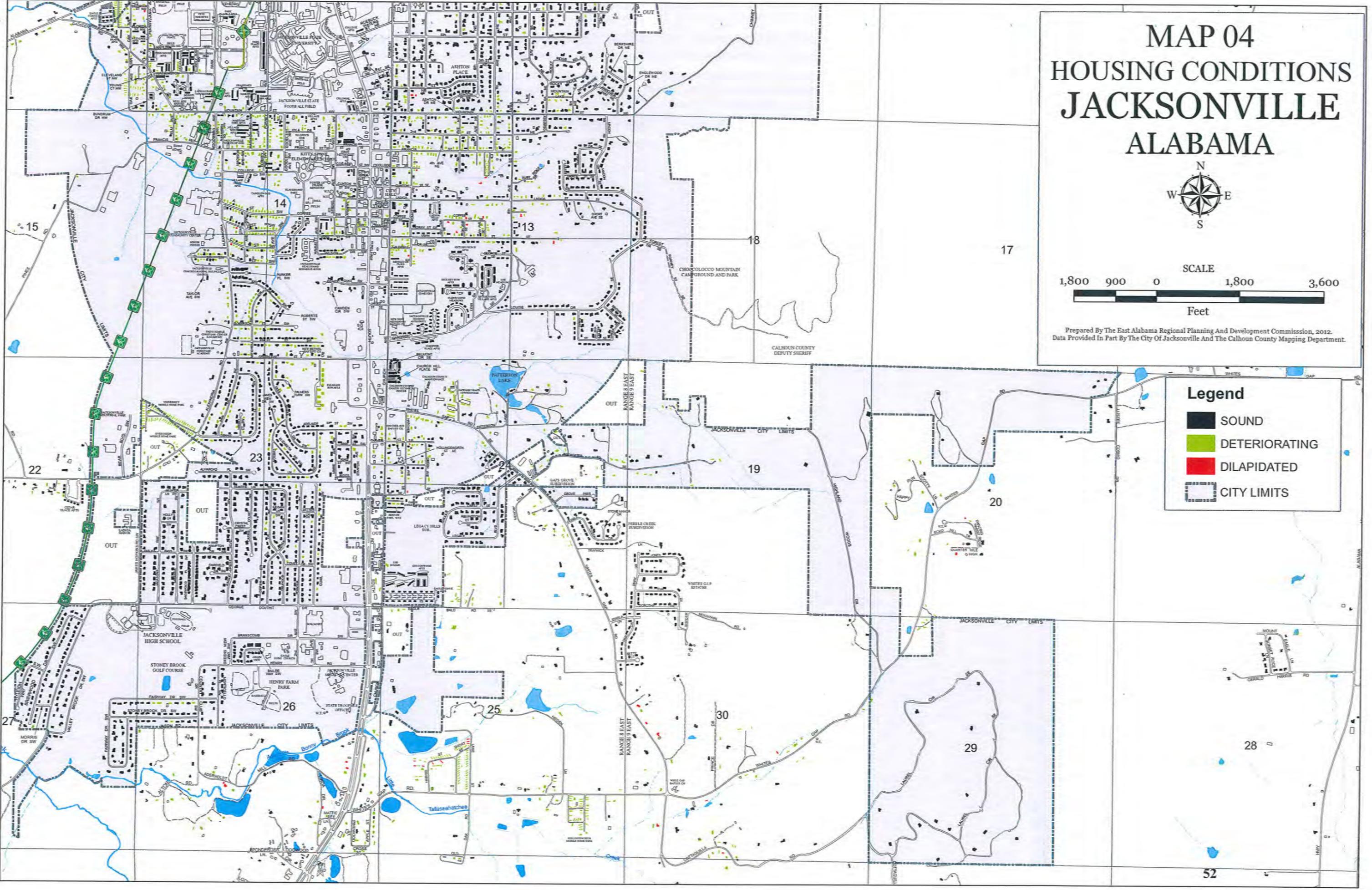
MAP 04 HOUSING CONDITIONS JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA



Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Jacksonville And The Calhoun County Mapping Department.

Legend

- SOUND
- DETERIORATING
- DILAPIDATED
- CITY LIMITS



CHAPTER V: COMMUNITY FACILITIES **DRAFT**

Community facilities are crucial to the planning effort, affecting growth and development throughout the city. Accessibility to community facilities and the extent to which they serve the community has direct influence on land use patterns and development trends within the city. Properties with direct access to utilities such as municipal water, sewer, and gas can develop at reduced costs and safely support greater developments than properties in more remote and unserviceable areas. Also, a city creates additional opportunities for growth and development by upgrading and extending their services to other areas of the city. Community facilities must have plans for conducting continued maintenance while ensuring quality service, meeting the needs of a diverse and changing population. A total of twelve community facilities have been identified and discussed in this chapter. These include: city administration, law enforcement, fire and rescue, education, public library, housing authority, parks and recreation, senior citizen facilities and programs, medical facilities and healthcare services, street and sanitation, wastewater treatment plant, and utilities such as water, sewer, and gas.

The purpose of this chapter is to inventory existing community facilities and services, assess their capacity to serve existing and future needs, and suggest improvements and expansions for meeting these needs. In order to determine current community facility goals and needs, surveys were distributed to facility and department leaders and collected by the Jacksonville Planning Department. This chapter reviews these findings in context and as a needs summation in the analytical summary at the end of the chapter.

City Administration

City Administration for the City of Jacksonville oversees the daily tasks and functions needed to operate and maintain city owned public facilities and services throughout the community. Offices located in Jacksonville City Hall include the Mayor's Office, City Clerk's Office, City Building Department, Planning Department, Human Resources, Municipal Court, and Water Works, and Gas and Sewer Office. City Hall is also used for City Council meetings, Municipal Court, and various other meetings. Currently, the City Administration Building is in need of additional office space in order to more adequately meet administration needs.

City Council

Jacksonville's city government consists of five council members and the Mayor. Elected officials serve 4-year terms, elected at the same time and running consecutively. In addition to determining the city budget, city council also makes decisions regarding city departments. An ordinance or resolution must have the Mayor's signature to be adopted. Should the Mayor decide not to sign an ordinance or resolution the council may still adopt it with a second vote. The role of the City Clerk is to arrange the council's agenda for meeting, determine rules of order, keep records of meetings, and sit in on budget meetings. Council meetings are conducted in City Hall on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:00pm for work sessions and at 7:00pm for council meeting.

Planning Commission

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Jacksonville's Planning Commission primary directive is to serve the community by promoting and guiding development in accordance with city policy and plans. The commission gives final approval or denial of subdivision plats and other development plans and makes recommendations for rezoning to city council. Commission representation consists of nine (9) members, six (6) of which are appointed by the Mayor and approved by City Council, one (1) Council member ex-officio, one (1) Administrative ex-officio, and the Mayor or the Mayor's designee. Terms are served in staggered one to six year duration for the six members appointed by the Mayor while the Mayor, Council member, and Administrative official serve during the Mayor's tenure. In addition, the Planning Commission may elect members currently serving within the Commission as Chairman (to serve for 1 year), Chairman Pro-tempore (1 year), and Secretary (to serve at the pleasure of the Commission). Meetings are held on the Thursday following the 3rd Tuesday of each month at City Hall.

Zoning Board of Adjustment and Appeals

The purpose of the Jacksonville Zoning Board of Adjustment and Appeals is to hear appeals from decisions of municipal, administrative officials relating to the application of municipal zoning regulations, to grant or deny variances and special exception uses permitted on appeal. Member composition includes five (5) members plus two (2) supernumerary members who serve on call of the chairman in the absence of regular members. Appointments are made by City Council unless the Council delegates the authority to the Mayor. Members are required to serve three years, staggered.

Civil Service Board

The Civil Service Board for the City of Jacksonville strives to maintain order and justice within the civil workforce. The Board consists of five (5) members appointed by the senator and representative representing Jacksonville each to serve a six (6) year term. Board meetings are conducted on the first Monday every month in the Civil Service Office. Functions of the Board can be found on the City of Jacksonville website.

Industrial Development Board

The primary directive of the Jacksonville Industrial Development Board is to recruit new industries. Board members must be qualified electors and taxpayers of the municipality. Members are appointed by City Council to serve six-year staggered terms. Should a local Chamber of Commerce exist at the time of election members must be chosen from the Chamber, unless deemed unsuitable or unavailable. No board member may be a member of the municipal governing body or of the county, or state, or a city employee. A minimum of seven members is required. The Board meets on the third Wednesday of each month in City Hall.

Tree Commission

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The Jacksonville Tree Commission provides regular periodic meetings to discuss tree and shrubbery planting and maintenance throughout the city. A total of seven (7) members are appointed by City Council to serve four (4) year staggered terms.

Water Works, Gas and Sewer Board

The Water Works, Gas, and Sewer Board holds the authority to operate municipal water, sewer, and gas systems for the city. Board membership consists of three to seven members each serving six year staggered terms. If the Board maintains three members then two may serve on a municipal governing body, and should the Board hold five to seven members then three may serve on a governing body. Meetings are conducted on the third Monday of each month at City Hall.

Calhoun Cleburne Mental Health Board

The vision of the Calhoun Cleburne Mental Health Board is to provide quality mental health treatment "To Those in Need, By Those Who Care". The mission of the Board is to ameliorate and prevent mental illness, substance abuse, and mental retardation, which it strives to accomplish by providing a comprehensive range of accessible and coordinated mental health services to residents of Calhoun and Cleburne Counties. The Board consists of three members appointed to serve six (6) year terms. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday at the Mental Health Center on a quarterly basis.

Regional Medical Center Jacksonville

The continuing mission of Regional Medical Center Jacksonville is to serve the community by combining medical and technological resources of a regional center for healthcare with the warm, friendly and personal touch of a caring and compassionate staff. A total of two (2) board members are appointed to serve five (5) year terms with meetings conducted on the third Monday of each month.

Library Board

The purpose of the Library Board of the City of Jacksonville is to operate public libraries. A total of five (5) members are appointed by City Council to serve four-year staggered terms. The Library Board meets the third Wednesday of each month, except in August, in the Jacksonville Public Library.

Jacksonville Board of Education

The City of Jacksonville Board of Education is to strive to sustain a community of learners where excellence is the standard and to produce graduates of superior academic and social development through the delivery of an effective and innovative curriculum by a caring staff in an environment that fosters self-confidence, high expectations, and responsible citizenship. The Jacksonville Board of Education comprises five (5) elected members, each serving four-year staggered terms. Board meetings are held every third Monday of each month.

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Calhoun County RSVP Advisory Board

The Calhoun County RSVP serves as a local volunteer program, which is a part of the Corporation for National and Community Service National-Senior Service Corps, a national network of volunteers age 55 and older. In Calhoun County alone nearly 360 volunteers give over 53,700 hours of service each year. RSVP matches volunteers with community needs, basing referrals on volunteer talents, experience, interest, and availability. Volunteers choose the hours, days, and times they are available to work. The program works with over 30 community agencies to identify volunteer opportunities. The following is a list of a few agencies and organizations working with RSVP:

- Nursing Homes, Assisted Living Facilities, and Hospitals
- Elementary and Middle Schools
- Meals on Wheels
- Welcome Centers
- Adult Literacy and Computer Classes
- American Red Cross

RSVP advisory board constitutes multi-members appointed to serve three (3) year terms. Meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month at the Retired Senior Volunteer Program facility.

Senior Citizens Board

The Senior Citizens Board is designed to serve the residents of Jacksonville age 55 and older, keeping seniors active and involved in the community. The Board is comprised of a minimum of seven (7) members with annually reviewed terms. Meetings are held the second Tuesday in the months of January, April, July, and October.

Jacksonville Bicycle Advisory Committee

The Jacksonville Bicycle Advisory Committee works to make Jacksonville bicycle friendly through volunteer efforts. The Committee comprises seven (7) members serving a one (1) year term. Meetings are held the third Tuesday of the month, every two months.

Jacksonville Arts Council

The purpose of the Jacksonville Arts Council is to aid, encourage, advise, and correlate activities to promote the cultural arts of Jacksonville and neighboring communities served by the City of Jacksonville. The Council consists of seven (7) appointed members with as many as fifteen auxiliary members selected and invited by the executive board to represent various segments of the community. Each member serves a three (3) year staggered term. Meetings are held as needed.

Jacksonville Housing Authority

The mission of the Jacksonville Housing Authority is to provide safe, decent, sanitary housing for low income families. The Housing Authority Board comprises five (5) members each serving five (5) year staggered terms. Meetings are conducted the second Wednesday every other month in the Housing Authority building.

Jacksonville Rental Housing Committee

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The purpose of the Jacksonville Rental Housing Committee is to maintain and protect the common interests of rental property tenants and owners throughout the city. The Committee is composed of five (5) members serving three (3) year staggered terms. Meetings are conducted as needed.

Jacksonville City Administration identified three items needed to provide better services to the community. These include the following:

1. Create better bicycle and pedestrian access. The city should provide more bicycle lanes and sidewalks.
2. Provide more city parks throughout the city along with funding and volunteers to provide development and maintenance.
3. Provide more cleanup and infrastructure maintenance—which could be accomplished through work release programs.

Public Safety

Law Enforcement

Jacksonville's Police Department was founded in 1834 with the continuing mission to protect and serve the citizens of Jacksonville and the State of Alabama. Department staff currently consists of 25 full-time officers, 7 dispatchers, a Records Clerk, a Jailer, a Police Chief, and an Assistant Police Chief. The current ratio of residents to officers is approximately 834 to 1. According to professional opinion a more adequate and attainable ratio of 500 to 1 is needed to better serve and protect the community.

Emergency calls are handled through the Central Public Dispatch Center which responds to E-911 and other telephones and then dispatches emergency units through the department computer aided dispatch system and received by vehicles. Police vehicles can also access State, National, and Local information through computers located in the vehicles. As a goal for the city, the department's in car and office computers need replacing as well as radio upgrades. The city's police jurisdiction covers just under 80 square miles and may extend as much as three miles outside the city limits, however, due to jurisdiction overlap with neighboring communities certain areas have been negotiated. At present there are no plans to expand the police jurisdiction.

The Jacksonville Police Department currently owns and maintains the following vehicles:

1-1984 4X4 Chevy, 1-1996 ISUZU SUV, 1-1997 Ford, 1-2003 Ford, 1-2004 Ford, 1-2006 Ford, 2-2007 Fords, 1-2008 Chevy, 2-2008 Fords, 2-2009 Fords, 2-2010 Fords, 1-2010 Ford Truck, 2-2011 Fords, 2-2012 Dodges, 2-2013 Dodges. Provided proper funding support, the department plans to purchase two new vehicles each year, however, more new vehicles would better serve department needs.

Programs in which the police department is involved include the following:

- Calhoun/Cleburne County Drug and Violent Crime Taskforce—was established in 1988 to respond to illegal drug distribution and violent crimes in Calhoun and Cleburne Counties. The Taskforce relies on assistance and tip information from residents concerning illegal drug dealers in their neighborhoods as well as information on violent crimes. Since drug distribution and violent crimes

tend to move across jurisdictional borders the Taskforce seeks assistance and cooperation from numerous communities and neighborhoods in the dual county area.

- Operation Save Teens—is an educational faith-based program designed to inform preteens, teens, parents, teachers, school administrators, and law enforcement officials on the dangers associated with the illicit use of drugs and alcohol. The department believes that law enforcement and the public need to work together in order to resolve drug problems and crimes related to drugs. Education is the first important step in this process. Currently the program has conducted over 50 school presentations, 22 church presentations, plus 7 major town meetings which have reached over 28,000 teenagers and parents in Calhoun County and the surrounding area.
- School Resource Officer (SRO)—is a program designed with the main goal to prevent delinquency by promoting relations between youth and law enforcement. This is accomplished through law enforcement, education, and counseling. SROs teach law related education and other relevant topics as well as counsel students on various concerns, provide a safe and secure campus and are involved in the student's lives as a positive role model.

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The Jacksonville Police Department identified three items needed to provide better services to the community, which include the following:

1. Recruit and train more officers
2. Update facilities
3. Purchase new vehicles and equipment such as updated in-car and office radios and computers

Note: The police department is adding more officers and building new facilities. Also in the past few years the department has purchased new vehicles.

Fire and Rescue

The Jacksonville Fire Department is committed to provide excellence in delivery of fire, emergency medical, public education, and fire prevention service to the community. The department will achieve this goal through continued dedication, training, and utilization of modern technology. Services provided by the department, in addition to fire suppression, includes fire prevention and public education (through Fire Prevention Courses in schools and Campus Fire Safety Programs at JSU), advanced life support – EMS transport, hazardous materials response, technical rescue (confined space, structural collapse, trench and high angle), extrication, and training. Department staff comprises 22 full-time firefighters, 18 part-time, and 16 volunteer. At present 14 firefighters have completed paramedic training and 3 have started. Based on professional viewpoint the department does not sustain enough personnel to adequately serve the city's resident population and needs 10 full-time personnel on duty at all times to handle call volumes and patterns and to staff enough positions needed for response.

Emergency calls are handled through E-911 and transferred to the Police Department Central Dispatch System where it is dispatched to the appropriate units. The fire department jurisdiction encompasses 8.3 square miles of city limits and 38 square miles of unincorporated, along with 113 square miles of EMS coverage.

Current vehicles used by the Jacksonville Fire Department include 2-fire engines, 1-truck, 1-brush/wildland, 3-advanced life support transport units, 3-staffed cars, 1-technical rescue (Calhoun County MRT). In addition, the department is planning the following vehicle upgrades:

- FY 2013—new fire engine

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- FY 2014-2015—replace 1 ambulance
- FY 2015-2016—replace the ladder truck

Funding for vehicle upgrades is provided by the Fire Tax and General Fund.

Fire protection and prevention efficiency and effectiveness is based on criteria, classified into a rating system, developed by the International Standards Organization's (ISO) Public Protection Classification Program (PPCP). This rating system ranks approximately 44,000 fire department jurisdictions across the country on a scale of 1 to 10. A rating of 1 signifies exemplary fire protection while a 10 indicates that the department does not meet minimum ISO standards and stronger measures must be taken. Criteria are based on three major evaluated categories which include:

- Fire alarms—communications center, telephone service, emergency listings in phone book, and dispatch circuits,
- Fire department—type and extent of fire personnel training, number of people in training, emergency response time, maintenance and testing of fire-fighting equipment,
- Water supply—available water supply exceeding daily consumption, components of water supply system such as pumps, storage, and filtration, water flow rate, fire hydrant condition, maintenance, and distribution.

These ISO measures, through the PPCP, give communities an objective approach in evaluating fire suppression services by establishing country-wide standards that help its departments plan and budget for facilities, equipment, training, water infrastructure, and emergency communication. In addition to mitigating fire damage and loss of lives, an improved ISO rating benefits communities through reduced insurance premiums to home owners and businesses, saving of taxpayer dollars, and in enhancing an overall prestige component to the community and its fire department.

Jacksonville's Fire Department ISO rating was Class 5/9 with Class 5 rating for all homes within 5 road miles of the station and 1,000 ft. from a fire hydrant and Class 9 rating for homes within 5 road miles of the station but more than 1,000 ft. from a fire hydrant. This rating for the department indicates average and adequate service for homes within 1,000 ft. of a fire hydrant, but considerably poor service for homes more than 1,000 ft. from a hydrant. Factors involved in this rating included response protocols, water system, dispatch, and lack of hydrants in the rural area. However, the department could improve its ISO rating by reducing call processing time through changes in the dispatch process, update and complete pre-incident plans (which are currently in progress), and implement a fire station realignment to provide reduced response times.

Jacksonville's Fire Department identified three items needed to provide better services to the community. These include the following:

1. Implementation of fire station re-alignment would enhance response times and provide better fire protection. The fire department plans to construct a new fire station on the south end of the coverage area along with a plan to later build another station on the north end and eliminate the current station altogether.
2. Increased staffing would allow the department to better handle calls, operate and maintain vehicles and equipment, and manage the station.
3. Build a training facility. This would help the department prepare fire fighters for situations involving live fire, technical rescue, and others in a controlled environment.

Educational Facilities

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Educational facilities play a major role in community development by preparing and training individuals and youth for the competitive workforce and life-long learning. Jacksonville provides five schools—Kitty Stone Elementary School, Jacksonville High School, Jacksonville Christian Academy, Jacksonville State University, and Calhoun County Career Technical Center. The mission of the Jacksonville City School District is to provide a community of learners where excellence is the standard, produce graduates of superior academic and social development through the delivery of an effective and innovative curriculum by a caring staff in an environment that fosters self-confidence, high expectations, and responsible citizenship. Table CF-1 displays educational facilities and resources for Jacksonville in 2013.

School	Teachers Available		# Students	# Classrooms	Programs			
	Full	Part			Band room	Gym	Library	Comp. Lab
Kitty Stone Elementary	56	0	836	60	1	2	0	1
Jacksonville High School	44	4	698	52	1	2	0	3
Jacksonville Christian Academy	17	0	164	18	0	1	1	1

Source: Jacksonville Community Facilities Survey, 2013.

Kitty Stone Elementary School

Kitty Stone Elementary School was established in 1929 as Jacksonville Elementary and Laboratory Schools, but was renamed to Kitty Stone in 1981 honor of Principal Kitty Stone. Kitty Stone Elementary is accredited by AdvancEd, formerly known as the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

School staff consists of 56 full-time teachers currently serving 836 students. The student teacher ratio for the school is 20 to 1, which is deemed inadequate to meeting educational needs. Although budget cuts have affected teacher support, many vacancies are being filled using local funds. The school's facilities constitute 60 classrooms, 2 gymnasiums, a band room, a media center, and computer lab.

Presently there are several needed renovations and expansions to school facilities. Although parts of the campus are new, several buildings are in significant need of replacement. Issues pertaining to roof and HVAC renovations and substandard classrooms need to be addressed, with estimated costs of \$4,500,000. The school is in the process of being replaced and a new building site selected. Architectural design is in progress along with a construction budget of \$11,000,000.

In order to provide better services to the community, Kitty Stone Elementary School seeks to add more electives to its curriculum such as visual arts, foreign languages, and Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Math (STEAM) opportunities.

Jacksonville High School

Jacksonville High School was established in 1919 as the Jacksonville Laboratory High School with the mission to provide appropriate learning opportunities that promote high academic, physical, and ethical growth of students enabling them to become productive citizens in an ever-changing society. Jacksonville

High School is accredited with the Alabama Department of Education.

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School staff currently consists of 44 full time teachers and 4 part time, serving 698 enrolled students. The present ratio of students to teachers is 21 to 1, which has been deemed inadequate to meet educational needs. However, local funding has enabled the school to employ more teachers.

Extracurricular programs offered by Jacksonville High School include Band, Choir, FBLA, FFA, Focus Group, Jazz Band, and Spanish Club while sports activities consist of Cross County, Football—both Junior High and Varsity, Volleyball—Junior High, Junior Varsity, and Varsity, Basketball—Junior High and Varsity, Baseball—Junior High, JV, and Varsity, Golf, Soccer, Softball—JV and Varsity, Tennis, and Track.

At present there are no plans to renovate or expand Jacksonville High School facilities.

In order to provide better services to the community Jacksonville High School seeks to add more electives to its curriculum such as visual arts, foreign languages, and Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Math (STEAM) opportunities

Jacksonville Christian Academy

Jacksonville Christian Academy, also known as Faith Temple Christian Academy, was established in 1980 with dedication to academic excellence in a Christian environment. Academy founders developed high scholastic standards with a well-balanced program of traditional courses and extra-curricular activities. The Academy is accredited by the International Christian Accrediting Association (ICAA), Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS), Commission of International and Trans-regional Accreditation (CITA) and the National Council for Private Schools Association (NCPSA). JCA is also a candidate for membership in the American Christian School Institute (ACSI) and is a state registered school.

School staff consists of 17 full-time teachers currently serving 164 students with a student/teacher ratio of 12 to 1, which is deemed adequate in meeting educational needs. Academy facilities include 18 classrooms, a computer lab, gym, library, weight room, sanctuary/auditorium, football field, and lunch room.

Programs offered by the Academy include National Honor Society and a variety of athletic activities such as Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Baseball, Softball, and Cheerleading.

Calhoun County Career Technical Center

The Calhoun County Career Technical Center was founded with the mission to “prepare students for success in the workplace, in further studies, and in life”. The goal of the Center is to have every student college and career ready. The Center serves all 15 county schools in Calhoun County with a wide array of programs to meet student interests and goals in life. Programs offered by the Center include: Automotive Technology, Collision Repair, Cooperative Education, Cosmetology, Culinary Arts, Early Childhood Education, Gifted Enrichment, Health Sciences, Precision Machining, and Welding Technology. All career technical programs in Calhoun County are Business Industry Certified (BIC) which entails meeting

rigorous standards evaluated in lesson plans, community, business and industry involvement, and job placement and equipment that mirrors actual job conditions.

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In addition to program facilities the Center provides an Access Lab where students can make up credits as well as a BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) allowance to support class assignments.

Center staff presently consists of 21 employees, which includes 10 Career/Technical Instructors, 4 Gifted Teachers, a Resource Instructor, Guidance Counselor, Secretary, Bookkeeper, 2 Custodians, and Director. The student/teacher ratio is approximately 35 to 1, which is deemed adequate in meeting education needs. The Center serves approximately 500 gifted education students and 350 career and technical students as well as alternative school students varying in numbers.

There are currently no plans for facility replacement, renovation, or expansion since recent upgrades in 2012 when Building #2 had a new roof installed and all heating and cooling units replaced therein.

The Calhoun County Career Technical Center identified three items needed to provide better educational services to the community, which include:

1. Update all equipment to meet business and industry requirements.
2. Train all school personnel in Project Based Learning in order to train students how to problem solve and work in teams.
3. Evaluate every program based on the workforce needs of Workforce Development Region V.

Jacksonville State University

Jacksonville State University was originally founded in 1836 as Jacksonville Academy, with a small schoolhouse on one acre of land. Then in 1882-83 the Alabama Legislature created a state normal school, establishing Jacksonville State Normal School, acquiring the facilities and equipment of Calhoun College, a two-story brick building situated on twelve acres of land. Jacksonville State Normal School was later renamed in 1930 to Jacksonville State Teachers College in order to reflect a higher education role. Then in 1957 the institution name was changed again to Jacksonville State College when the first graduate program—a master's degree in elementary education was created. In August 1966 the State Board of Education was authorized to elevate the college to university status, finally establishing Jacksonville State University. Today JSU has grown and developed into the premiere educational institution in the East Alabama Region, maintaining a 459 acre campus with 59 buildings in multiple locations and enrolling approximately 8,693 students (7,588 undergraduate and 1,072 graduate) and 319 full-time teachers and 178 part-time. JSU offers 40 academic programs in business, education, engineering and technology, nursing, social work, drama, art, music, computer science, family and consumer science, and communication organized in four colleges of study—Arts and Sciences, Education and Professional Studies, Commerce and Business Administration, and Nursing, as well a graduate program. JSU Business School was recently ranked within the nation's top tenth percentile by the Princeton Review. In addition, JSU plans to provide a Bachelor of Science Degree in Applied Forensic Investigation. The University also manages numerous sports programs in Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Cross country, Baseball, Softball, Soccer, Tennis, Golf, Track and Field, and Rifle.

Graduation and transfer-out rates for students who began their studies at JSU in the fall of 2006 account for 29%. However, students who have already attended another postsecondary institution or who began

their studies on a part-time basis are not tracked for this rate, which means the rate could be considerably higher. JSU graduates experience high employment rates with nursing students reporting greater than 90% employment and teaching students showing 76% within the year of graduation. Increased collaboration with academic programs and businesses should lead to even greater opportunities for graduates.

According to the JSU Facilities Master Plan and the Capital Projects Schedule, as reported to the State of Alabama for Jacksonville State University, the only major project for FY 2014-2015 is the upgrade to Pete Matthews Coliseum, which includes improvements to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, using approximately \$2 million in funding. Other various projects around campus include roof repairs, HVAC improvement, parking lot resurfacing, and elevator replacement totaling \$11,750,000. There are no planned expansions at the University for FY 2014-2015, however, JSU plans to build a new performance facility for the David Walters Department of Music with an estimated \$15 million in funding over the next five years.

The vision of Jacksonville State University is to strive for continuous improvement as a learning-centered community committed to developing the ability to think critically, solve problems creatively and collaboratively, and communicate effectively. As its mission JSU strives to provide distinctive educational, cultural, and social experiences for a diverse student population. As a learning centered university, JSU strives to challenge students academically in a responsive environment, meeting students' educational, career and personal goals. As an academic institution, JSU seeks to produce broadly educated graduates prepared for global engagement. As a public, comprehensive university, JSU promotes excellence in scholarly and service activities consistent with its academic and professional strengths.

Goals for Jacksonville State University include the following:

1. Educate students to be productive, responsible citizens and effective leaders.
2. Advance student learning through academic excellence.
3. Increase student and faculty participation in research and service activities.
4. Create a diverse learning community that facilitates academic and professional excellence.
5. Effectively use technology to support learning, research, information management, and evidence-based decision-making.
6. Continuously improve administrative processes and services.
7. Enhance revenue growth and financial planning to ensure adequate fiscal resources for the University.

According to the Jacksonville State University Strategic Plan for 2011-2016, the University plans to apply eight strategies and accompanying strategic objectives (shown bulleted) to enhance educational programs and services, which include the following:

Strategy #1: Employ new methodologies and technologies in the classroom.

- Create, furnish, equip, and staff a Teaching and Learning Center (TLC).
- Create, furnish, equip, and staff a multimedia center.
- Update and expand classroom technology.
- Update and expand faculty technology.
- Increase number of instructional design personnel.
- Implement student portable computing program.

Strategy #2: Expand quality online programs and services.

- Expand the number of online programs.

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- Develop new unique online programs that have universal appeal.
- Develop a centralized process for establishing programs online.
- Increase the number of instructional designers.
- Raise adjunct faculty salaries to attract new qualified online instructors.
- Create a certification program for online instructors.
- Implement new technologies online and in the classroom.

Strategy #3: Improve the campus experience.

- Develop a marketing plan for JSU events.
- Increase campus outreach to the local community.
- Invest in a firm to conduct a market study for constructing a Student Commons Building.
- Re-establish and complete Paul Carpenter Village for all recognized JSU national Greek organizations.

Strategy #4: Increase collaboration to better serve undergraduate students.

- Develop and maintain a virtual one stop shop.
- Implement a customer service training campaign.
- Establish a Professional Development Center for JSU employees.

Strategy #5: Ensure student job readiness.

- Institute a university-wide Job Readiness Survey and Employer Survey, by major, to recent graduates and their employers.
- Increase student awareness and understanding of professionalism in the workforce.
- Increase service learning opportunities with a component of common student learning themes and outcomes.
- Ensure all undecided undergraduate students (freshmen and transferring) receive career assessment as a pre-requisite for advisement.

Strategy #6: Recruit and retain qualified undergraduate students.

- Better track students through the academic progression.
- Implement the Strategic Enrollment Management Plan to increase recruitment and retention of qualified students.

Strategy #7: Recruit and retain graduate students and streamline the graduate admissions process.

- Ensure all graduate degree programs establish and adhere to application/admission deadlines.
- Identify graduate programs where impediments to admission/retention exist due to unnecessary or redundant curricular requirements, and improve.
- Develop a marketing plan to improve visibility of online and traditional graduate programs through more effective use of program websites and the online version of the graduate bulletin.

Strategy #8: Increase international engagement for the University community.

- Increase number of international students.
- Foster curricular innovations that increase access to language and culture.
- Expand international collaboration and cross-cultural opportunities.
- Strengthen university infrastructure to support international students.

Note: For more details on strategies and strategy objectives for JSU consult the Jacksonville State University Strategic Plan (2011-2016).

Jacksonville Public Library

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The Jacksonville Public Library was established in 1957 with the purpose to make library materials, programs, and services freely and easily available to the community for the pursuit and enhancement of education, information, and leisure time activities. The library is a part of the City of Anniston and Calhoun County Library System, funded primarily through city funds but also through annually received state aid and federal grants, obtained usually every other year. Library staff consists of 6 full-time and 7 part-time and approximately 20 volunteers. An additional 2 temporary full-time staff are hired in June and July when the library is the busiest. Average daily attendance is 240.

The library collection offers approximately 57,500 volumes, 66 periodicals, 549 audio tapes, 3 video cassettes, 1,671 video DVDs, and 8 newspapers. Average monthly circulation is approximately 7,560 items with up to 15,000 in June.

Programs offered by the library include:

- Summer Reading Program—for children, teens, and adults
- Monthly After-school and Adult Program
- Story time for Preschoolers
- Outreach programs to nursing homes and assisted living facilities
- Seasonal programs for all ages

The Jacksonville Public Library identified three improvements needed to provide better library services to the community. These are listed as follows:

1. Install Security System for materials—such as a magnetic or electronic security system which would help mitigate theft each year.
2. Build a History Room—which would provide a space for patron use and utilize environmental controls to better preserve historically significant books, club scrapbooks, family files, maps, letters, etc. Should the city build a historical museum these materials could be transferred and open more library space for patron use.
3. Secure Funding to Maintain and Update Library Materials and Services—specifically to maintain current collection and program levels, purchase new software to replace dated reference and circulating non-fiction books and to restore professional development opportunities.

Housing Authority

The Jacksonville Housing Authority was established in 1958 with the goal to provide safe, decent, sanitary, and affordable housing for eligible persons in need of assistance and to apply resources for the efficient and effective management and operation of public housing units. Presently, 225 people are on the waiting list for public housing with approximately 50 percent of applicants being single mothers with children. Most of the single family units have been modernized with new kitchens and bathrooms and the Authority is currently updating the HVAC system. Funding for upgrades is obtained through HUD capital fund money and bank loans. Table CF-2 examines housing projects and modernization updates for Jacksonville in 2013.

Housing Projects	Year Constructed	# of Units	Year of Modernization
Profile Homes	early 1960s	48	Done annually
South Church Homes	late 1960s	40	Some annual updates
Eastwood Homes	late 1960s	10	2009/2010
Myrick Manor (non-public)	1979	48	None
Roebuck Manor	1982	52	None
Glenwood Meadows	1995	25	None
Gardner Place (non-public)	2003	14	None

Source: Jacksonville Housing Authority Community Facility Survey, 2013.

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The Jacksonville Housing Authority identified three items needed to provide better housing services to the community, which include:

1. Build more housing units, particularly one bedrooms.
2. Establish bus service to housing units, since many residents do not have personal vehicles.
3. Conduct more police patrols through properties in order to deter crime in areas.

Parks and Recreation

The City of Jacksonville offers numerous opportunities for parks and recreation. The city's major recreation facility is the Jacksonville Community Center, located along Alexandria Rd, SW in the western portion of the city. The Community Center provides facilities such as a gymnasium, indoor walking track, swimming pool, fitness room, aerobics room, meeting rooms, and a 3-field soccer complex. Activities and programs offered at the Community Center include after-school programs, community meetings, fitness opportunities, and instructional classes in Zumba, Senior Yoga, Yoshukai Karate, Belly Dancing, and Couch to 5K. The Historical Jacksonville Train Depot houses the RSVP offices and a large room used for rentals while the Senior Center provides a variety of programs and activities for seniors. The Jacksonville City Pool offers seasonal swimming lessons, team, public swim, and rentals. The city provides youth leagues in Softball, Baseball, T-ball, Wee-ball, Soccer, Basketball, Swim team, and camps for Volleyball, Basketball, and Soccer. The city also hosts annual events for example 4th of July celebration, Halloween, 5K run, and the Chief Ladiga half marathon.

Parks and recreation staff comprise 5 full-time administrators, 11 maintenance workers, 5 senior staff, 2 part-time support staff, 5 part-time positions, and seasonal staff such as life guards, after-school staff, and day camp staff.

Jacksonville owns 8 city parks and maintains 9 along with 2 bicycling/hiking trails which are listed as follows:

City Park—located at 271 Coffee St., SW offers four outdoor basketball courts, 2 softball fields, 4 soccer practice fields, a skateboard park and pavilion, and restrooms.

Pocket Park—situated at 206 Ladiga Street, SE at the corner of Church Ave., SE and Ladiga Street East, provides a pergola for sitting, park bench, and a site for seasonal farmers market.

The Square—located in the downtown center provides 1 stage, park benches, historical markers, and statues.

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Eastwood Park—which is owned by Jacksonville State University and maintained by the Parks and recreation department, provides 1 practice field for baseball.

Henry Farm Park—located at 350 Henry Rd. SW offers a walking trail and mountain bike trails as well as 1 baseball field, 2 softball fields, several park benches and picnic tables, 1 pavilion with picnic tables, concessions, restrooms, and a playground.

Germania Springs—provides 2 baseball practice fields, 2 baseball game fields, 1 soccer field, 2 playgrounds, 3 pavilions with picnic tables, and restrooms. The park also offers 1 short handicapped accessible trail along the creek. The Park is located at 2293 AL Hwy. 21 N.

Ladiga Garden Park—on the corner of Francis Str., West and Chief Ladiga Trail the park offers a gazebo and picnic table along with several identification labels for trees and plants in the garden.

204/Ladiga Trail Pocket Park—situated on the north side of AL Hwy. 204 where the Chief Ladiga Trail crosses the highway. This park is a former trail head. The parks and recreation department is in the beginning phase of re-landscaping the park along with 2 new picnic tables.

Frogtown Soccer Complex—located at 501 Alexandria Rd SW. provides 2 full size soccer fields, 3 small soccer fields, 1 pavilion with picnic tables, a concession stand and restrooms.

Chief Ladiga Trail—pedestrian/bicycling trail connecting Jacksonville to the City of Piedmont to the northeast and Weaver to the southwest. The Chief Ladiga Trail connects with the Silver Comet Trail north of Piedmont which then extends to Smyrna GA, forming the longest bicycling/hiking trail east of the Mississippi River. The Jacksonville Parks and Recreation Department maintains several park benches along the 9 miles of trail extending through the city.

Creekside Trail—connects the Chief Ladiga Trail to Alexandria Rd., SW at A Street, SW. Trail to be used as a nature trail with benches along the pathway. Three phases planned to complete trail (For more details see Transportation Chapter).

In terms of park and recreation expansion for the city, the parks and recreation department plans to expand the Greenway/Creekside Trail from the Chief Ladiga Trail to the downtown, re-landscape 204/Ladiga Trail Pocket Park, and assess possible locations for a “dog park”.

The Jacksonville Parks and Recreation Department identified two items needed to provide better parks and recreation services to the community, which include:

1. Attain more funding to upgrade and maintain facilities and parks through grants and gifts.
2. Promote program growth.

Senior Citizen Facilities and Programs

Jacksonville offers opportunities for senior citizens, age 50 and older, to participate in a wide variety of activities and services in the community. The Jacksonville Senior Center and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) are the two main facilities/organizations for senior programs and services in the city.

Jacksonville Senior Center

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The main goal of the Jacksonville Senior Center, serving seniors age 50 and older, is to keep seniors active and involved in the community. The Senior Center accomplishes this by providing a wide variety of activities at the facility which includes the following: Guest Speakers, Guest Performers, Crafts, Games, Bingo, Dominos, Computers with Internet Access, Singing, Piano available to play, PACE, Other Exercise Classes, Line Dancing Classes, Walking Area (indoor and outdoor), Wii Game System, Reading Materials, Trips (day and overnight), Masters Games Practice (year round), Drum Circle, Farkel Tournaments, Computer Classes, Cell Phone Classes, Card Ministry, Recycled Card Makers, Blood Pressure Checks, Basketball Shooting, Shuffleboard, Monthly Birthday Parties, Fundraisers throughout the year. Annual events at the Senior Center include: Christmas Party, Easter Egg Hunt, Easter Hat Parade, Halloween Costume Contest, Halloween Party, Thanksgiving Potluck, Valentines Party, Fitness Contest, Health Fair, Tomato Growing Contest, Dance, Volunteer Appreciation Party, Masters Games Celebration Awards Party.

Events that the Senior Center provides transportation to include: Senior May Day Celebration (Talladega AL), Masters Game of Alabama (District and State), EAC Line Dancing Workshop, Visit Farmers Market or Farm, Spelling Bee, Christmas Shopping, Other Shopping Trips, Health Fairs, Out-to-East Trips (monthly), 1 Day Trips (monthly).

The Jacksonville Senior Center also participates yearly in the Masters Games at the District and State Level held in August and October each year. Events offered in this competition include: Basketball Free Throw, Billiards, Checkers, Frisbee Throw, Horseshoes, Nerf Football Throw, Rook Card Game, Shuffleboard, Softball Throw, Table Tennis, Dominos (singles and doubles), Swimming (25m and 50m freestyle and backstroke).

In addition to these activities the Senior Center provides daily meals at the facility and homebound delivery, serving approximately 52 facility meals and 32 homebound. Price per meal is \$2.98. The waiting list for meals constitutes 4 individuals. Seniors must be 60 years or older to be eligible to participate in the meals program.

The Jacksonville Senior Center identified three items needed to provide better senior services to the community, which include:

1. Secure more funding
2. Purchase a vehicle for transporting homebound meals
3. Attain more program support from churches in the community

Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) was established in 1972 and serves as a local volunteer program, which is a part of the Corporation for National and Community Service National-Senior Service Corps, a national network of volunteers age 55 and older. In Calhoun County alone nearly 360 volunteers give over 53,700 hours of service each year. RSVP matches volunteers with community needs, basing referrals on volunteer talents, experience, interest, and availability. Volunteers choose the hours, days, and times they are available to work. The program works with over 30 community agencies to identify volunteer opportunities and provides free tax service for over 1,800 citizens.

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Staff at RSVP comprises a volunteer coordinator—whose responsibility is to place volunteers with jobs in accordance to their wishes and abilities in the agencies, a grants coordinator—writes federal and local grants, and maintains the funds, and a project director oversees the entire program. Approximately 360 seniors in Jacksonville and Calhoun County volunteer for the program at present.

In terms of program expansion, RSVP plans to renovate space upstairs in their facility to house tables, chairs, and computers for the tax program. The stairs to the second floor are not up to code and need repairs as well. Estimated cost is less than \$10,000.

RSVP identified two items needed to provide better senior services to the community, which include:

1. Secure more Funding—since funding for the program at the federal and state level has been significantly cut the city could use some of the local sales tax to provide financial assistance.
2. Continue to recruit and maintain volunteers and agencies on the current level with reduced funding.

Medical Facilities and Healthcare Services

The Regional Medical Center Jacksonville is an 89-bed facility, built in 1976 by the local health care authority. The Center is owned by the Regional Health Management Corporation and is a parent company to the Regional Medical Center in Anniston. The mission of the Center is to “strive to make a difference in the lives of our community by providing quality, compassionate care in a work environment that fosters employee commitment and pride. In pursuit of the mission the Regional Medical Center believes in value of commitment to excellence, a caring and compassionate spirit, customer service second to none, integrity and honesty in everything they do, mutual respect and teamwork. Funding is provided by third party and patient billing.

Current Center staff include 2 general physicians, 3 specialty physicians, 200 full-time staff which includes nurses and office administration, and 25 part-time staff. The Center serves approximately 60,000 patients per year with outreach and education promoted through health fairs and community events.

Programs and services provided by the Regional Medical Center consist of the following: Cardiopulmonary Services, Emergency Services, Intensive Care, Laboratory Services, Medical Alerts, Physical Therapy, Radiology Services, Senior Care Unit—Genesis, Surgical Services, Women’s and Children’s Services, Medical Services and Technology.

The Regional Medical Center Jacksonville identified three items needed to provide better medical services to the community, which include:

1. Provide more specialty physicians, which could be accomplished by working with RMC Anniston to improve availability of specialty services.
2. Increase hospital community and services, which could be achieved through the Center’s ties to RMC Anniston and marketing efforts in this area.
3. Improve access to healthcare insurance for patients, which could be assisted through the Affordable Care Act along with improved employment opportunities for residents.

Street and Sanitation

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The Jacksonville Street and Sanitation Department provides services related to the maintenance, repair, and construction of city streets and rights-of-ways. The following is a list of services provided:

- Street repairs
- Sidewalk, curb, and gutter repair
- Construction, paving, and repaving
- Maintenance of all street and traffic signs
- Maintenance of ROW and ditch areas
- Leaf collection
- Street sweeping
- Trash and brush pickup
- Animal control
- Mosquito control

Allied Waste provides solid waste collection which is disposed of at the Calhoun County Landfill. The department also provides recycling.

The Jacksonville Street and Sanitation Department identified three items needed to provide better sanitation services to the community, which include:

1. Promote and enhance Lawn Waste Disposal Education in order for residents to be more informed and aware of how to manage and dispose of lawn waste such as leaves, tree limbs, and grass clippings. Waste must not be placed in streets and ditches since stormwater runoff often forces material away, clogging storm drains and inlet boxes, causing significant problems. The city is working with school age children in this education process, hoping that this information will be carried to parents, and the larger community, as well.
2. Promote and encourage litter reduction. Litter used to be a problem, however, this situation seems to be improving due mostly to education and stiffer fines.
3. Provide more street sweeping to enhance the look of the city and keep stormwater as clean as possible.

Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Jacksonville Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was established in 1955 to provide quality wastewater treatment and safe disposal for the community. Staff for the facility consist of a Wastewater Plant Manager—whose responsibility is to oversee plant operation in assigning jobs, supervising employees, and conduct reports and requisitions, Plant Operator—works with the lab on testing water to make sure the plant is operating properly, files paperwork and enters lab results into the computer, does scheduled and unscheduled maintenance on all processing equipment involved, and helps with WWTP cosmetics, Labor Worker—assists the operator in all aspects of the job, performs grounds maintenance such as cutting grass, shoveling sludge, washing equipment and works on WWTP cosmetics.

The Jacksonville WWTP wastewater treatment method uses an activated sludge process and trickling filter process to separate particulate matter from inflow water. Inflow and infiltration is currently a problem for the WWTP as heavy rains overload the Plant hydraulically, however, a preliminary study is being

conducted to determine exactly what kind of upgrade is needed. Maximum capacity of the WWTP is 3.75 million gallons per day (MGD) which has been exceeded in heavy rain events. With a mainline upgrade the current design flow of 3.5 MGD should be increased to 4.5 MGD. This upgrade, along with inflow and infiltration improvements, will supply the WWTP enough performance to last another 20 years. Effluent from the plant flows into the Williams Branch of the Tallasseehatchee Creek and then travels to the Coosa River. At present the facility is compliant with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM).

Currently the WWTP is conducting the preliminary design phase of the needed facility upgrade with the Water Works, Gas, and Sewer Board of the City of Jacksonville budgeting \$50,000 in FY 2014 for this project. The Plant has reached the end of the last 20 year upgrade cycle with the most recent upgrade completed in 1992. The process will be carefully examined as well.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant identified three items needed to provide better services to the community, listed as follows:

1. Obtain proper funding to support current and future needs.
2. Reduce inflow and infiltration to maximize the use of the Plant.
3. Establish a new vision for the next 20 years and beyond and be proactive in the process of making the WWTP suitable for the community.

Utilities

The Jacksonville Water Works, Gas, and Sewer Board was established in 1948 with the goal to provide quality water, sewer, and gas services to customers at a reasonable rate. The board serves approximately 12,000 customers within the city limits and less than 100 residents outside the city limits.

Water Utilities

Jacksonville maintains approximately 546,537 linear feet of water lines, extending throughout the city, varying in size from 3/4 inches diameter to 16 inch. Table CF-3 displays water line size and distribution for the City of Jacksonville in 2013.

Table CF-3. Water Line Size and Distribution: Jacksonville, 2013		
Water Line Size (Inches Diameter)	Linear Distance (Feet)	Percent Distribution
16"	4,719	0.9%
12"	44,302	8.1%
10"	16,120	2.9%
8"	87,327	16.0%
6"	251,763	46.1%
4"	3,529	0.6%
3" - 3/4"	138,777	25.4%
Total	546,537	100.0%

Source: Jacksonville Community Facility Survey, Water Utilities, 2013.

The city's water system has been determined to provide adequate service in sustaining needs. Water line size of 6 inches is, in general, the minimum required line diameter for general use and fire protection in areas zoned for agriculture and single-family residential, while water lines 8 inches lines, or larger, are

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usually required in multi-family and commercial areas. Twelve inches diameter is generally the minimum size required for light industrial and 16 inches for heavy industry. According to the community facilities survey, approximately 74% of Jacksonville's water lines constitute 6 inches or larger, which adequately serves residential use. Most of the city's 6 inch lines run through residential areas, while larger lines 8 to 16 inches extend through commercial areas along AL Hwy. 21 and near larger facilities at Jacksonville High School and Jacksonville State University. At present the city has located two new well sites for water infrastructure expansion. The city currently holds a bond of \$1,900,000 which will be used for this project as soon as easements are obtained. Water line location is shown on Map#6: *Water Utilities*.

The Jacksonville Water Works, Gas, and Sewer Board identified three items needed to provide better water services to the community, which are listed as follows:

1. Add an additional water source.
2. Add additional loops in the current system to provide a reinforced water supply.
3. Perform a water rate study.

Sewer Utilities

Jacksonville's sewer system comprises approximately 442,500 lines, extending throughout the city, varying in size from 6 inches diameter to 30 inches. Table CF-4 displays sewer line size and distribution for the City of Jacksonville in 2013.

Table CF-4. Sewer Line Size and Distribution: Jacksonville, 2013		
Sewer Line Size (Inches Diameter)	Linear Distance (Feet)	Percent Distribution
30"	8,275	1.9%
18"	15,280	3.5%
15"	36,705	8.3%
12"	9,060	2.0%
10"	5,225	1.2%
8"	225,510	51.0%
6"	142,445	32.2%
Total	442,500	100.0%

Source: Jacksonville Community Facility Survey, Sewer Utilities, 2013.

The city's sewer system has been determined to provide adequate service in sustaining city needs. Sewer line size of 6 inches is the generally accepted minimum standard diameter for private land use. Eight inch lines are acceptable for public land use, while 12 inches and above should support light to moderate industry. Heavy industry may require 16 inch diameter line. According to the community facilities survey, all of Jacksonville's sewer lines constitute 6 inches or larger, which adequately serves residential use, while 8 inches or larger comprise 67%. Approximately 15% of the city's sewer lines constitute 12 inches or larger, needed to support industry. Most of the city's 6 and 8 inch lines run through residential and commercial areas throughout the city, while larger lines 10 to 30 inches extend into industrial areas in the western part of the community. Sewer line location is shown on Map#7: *Sewer Utilities*.

Jacksonville's Water Works, Gas, and Sewer Board identified three improvements needed to provide better sewer services to the community. These include the following:

1. Locate areas with infiltration and make repairs as needed.
2. Upgrade all 6 inch clay and cast iron lines with 8 inch plastic lines.

- Upgrade sewer lift stations throughout the city.

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Gas Utilities

As a general rule, gas line size needed for specific uses is determined by the distance from the nearest meter to the appliance use, since gas pressure diminishes over distance. Most residential uses require lines ½ inches diameter in typical service lines while commercial may require 1 inch lines. Heavy industry may require 6 inch lines depending on line distribution and the use involved. Distribution lines or “mains” form the second highest tier of gas lines which carry gas from the gate station to the consumer’s home or business, connecting to service lines. These main lines may range in size from 2 inches to 24 inches depending on the use entailed. Jacksonville maintains approximately 428,351 linear feet of gas mains extending throughout the city, varying in size from 2 inches diameter to 6 inches. Table CF-5 shows gas line size and distribution for the City of Jacksonville in 2013.

Gas Line Size (Inches Diameter)	Linear Distance (Feet)	Percent Distribution
6" HP STL	26,337	6.1%
6" CI	9,732	2.3%
4" CI	5,433	1.3%
3" HP STL	31,065	7.3%
2" HP STL	20,570	4.8%
2" PE	199,287	46.5%
OTHER	135,927	31.7%
Total	428,351	100.0%

Source: Jacksonville Community Facility Survey, Gas Utilities, 2013.

The city’s gas system has been determined to provide adequate service in sustaining city needs. According to the community facilities survey approximately 68% of the city’s gas mains comprise lines 2 inches or larger, which is adequate for residential and commercial, provided proper gas pressure. Gas line location is shown on Map#8: *Gas Utilities*.

The city is currently in progress of replacing one mile of cast iron gas main per year as an expansion to the gas system, with an estimated cost of \$50,000 per year to be funded by the Water Works, Gas, and Sewer Board over the next 10 years.

The Jacksonville Water Works, Gas, and Sewer Board identified three improvements needed to provide better gas services to the community. These improvements are listed as follows:

- Replace a minimum of one mile of cast iron line per year.
- Add additional SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) monitoring devices in the gas system to monitor inlet and outlet pressures more closely.
- Add a secondary gas feed to be connected to the city’s current feed in case of pipeline disruption.

Analytical Summary

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This analytical summary outlines the top needs determined by each community facility department/organization in the City of Jacksonville in 2013. Results were based on the 2013 Community Facilities Survey distributed and collected by the Jacksonville Planning Department.

City Administration

1. Create better bicycle and pedestrian access. The city should provide more bicycle lanes and sidewalks.
2. Provide more city parks throughout the city along with funding and volunteers to provide development and maintenance.
3. Cleanup and infrastructure maintenance—which could be accomplished through work release programs.

Law Enforcement

1. Recruit and train more officers
2. Update facilities
3. Purchase new vehicles and equipment such as updated in-car and office radios and computers

Note: The police department is adding more officers and building new facilities. Also in the past few years the department has purchased new vehicles.

Fire and Rescue

1. Implementation of fire station re-alignment would enhance response times and provide better fire protection. The fire department plans to construct a new fire station on the south end of the coverage area along with a plan to later build another station on the north end and eliminate the current station altogether.
2. Increased staffing would allow the department to better handle calls, operate and maintain vehicles and equipment, and manage the station.
3. Build a training facility. This would help the department prepare fire fighters for situations involving live fire, technical rescue, and others in a controlled environment.

Education

Kitty Stone Elementary School

In order to provide better services to the community Kitty Stone Elementary School seeks to add more electives to its curriculum such as visual arts, foreign languages, and Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Math (STEAM) opportunities.

Jacksonville High School

In order to provide better services to the community Jacksonville High School seeks to add more electives to its curriculum such as visual arts, foreign languages, and Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Math (STEAM) opportunities.

Calhoun County Career Technical Center

1. Update all equipment to meet business and industry requirements.

2. Train all school personnel in Project Based Learning in order to train students how to problem solve and work in teams.
3. Evaluate every program based on the workforce needs of Workforce Development Region V.

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Jacksonville State University

See Strategies as previously examined in the JSU 2011-2016 Strategic Plan.

Jacksonville Public Library

1. Install Security System for materials—such as a magnetic or electronic security system which would help mitigate theft each year.
2. Build a History Room—which would provide a space for patron use and utilize environmental controls to better preserve historically significant books, club scrapbooks, family files, maps, letters, etc. Should the city build a historical museum these materials could be transferred and open more library space for patron use.
3. Secure Funding to Maintain and Update Library Materials and Services—specifically to maintain current collection and program levels, purchase new software to replace dated reference and circulating non-fiction books and to restore professional development opportunities.

Housing Authority

1. Build more housing units, especially one bedrooms.
2. Establish bus service to housing units, since many residents do not have personal vehicles.
3. Conduct more police patrols through properties in order to deter crime in areas.

Parks and Recreation

1. Attain more funding to upgrade and maintain facilities and parks through grants and gifts.
2. Promote program growth.

Senior Citizen Facilities and Services

Jacksonville Senior Center

1. Obtain more funding.
2. Purchase a vehicle for transporting homebound meals.
3. Attain more program support from churches in the community.

RSVP

1. Secure more funding. Since funding for the program at the federal and state level has been significantly cut the city could use some of the local sales tax to provide financial assistance.
2. Continue to recruit and maintain volunteers and agencies on the current level with reduced funding.

Medical Facilities and Healthcare Services

Regional Medical Center-Jacksonville

1. Provide more specialty physicians, which could be accomplished by working with RMC Anniston to improve availability of specialty services.

2. Increase hospital community and services, which could be achieved through the Center's ties to RMC Anniston and marketing efforts in this area.
3. Improve access to healthcare insurance for patients, which could be assisted through the Affordable Care Act along with improved employment opportunities for residents.

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Street and Sanitation

1. Promote and enhance Lawn Waste Disposal Education in order for residents to be more informed and aware of how to manage and dispose of lawn waste such as leaves, tree limbs, and grass clippings. Waste must not be placed in streets and ditches since stormwater runoff often forces material away, clogging storm drains and inlet boxes, causing significant problems. The city is working with school age children in this education process, hoping that this information will be carried to parents, and the larger community, as well.
2. Promote and encourage litter reduction. Litter used to be a problem, however, this situation seems to be improving due mostly to education and stiffer fines.
3. Provide more street sweeping to enhance the look of the city and keep stormwater as clean as possible.

Wastewater Treatment Plant

1. Obtain proper funding to support current and future needs.
2. Reduce inflow and infiltration to maximize the use of the Plant.
3. Establish a new vision for the next 20 years and beyond and be proactive in the process of making the WWTP suitable for the community.

Utilities

Water Utilities

1. Add an additional water source.
2. Add additional loops in the current system to provide a reinforced water supply.
3. Perform a water rate study.

Sewer Utilities

1. Locate areas with infiltration and make repairs as needed.
2. Upgrade all 6 inch clay and cast iron lines with 8 inch plastic lines.
3. Upgrade sewer lift stations throughout the city.

Gas Utilities

1. Replace a minimum of one mile of cast iron line per year.
2. Add additional SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) monitoring devices in the gas system to monitor inlet and outlet pressures more closely.
3. Add a secondary gas feed to be connected to the city's current feed in case of pipeline disruption.

CHAPTER VI: TRANSPORTATION

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Transportation is an essential element and must be carefully planned and developed to best meet the needs of the community. As America continues to grow in population and more people rely on vehicular travel, transportation planning for the automobile will continue to be of major importance. Traffic flow and mobility influences the economic welfare and overall quality of life within a community. Routes with high traffic concentrations need to be identified and properly planned in order to accommodate present conditions and anticipated future growth. Traffic patterns also direct locations for growth and development. Industries and businesses wishing to be made visible and accessible to the public and to their suppliers tend to locate along major traffic routes. A well-planned transportation system should save business and the general population time and money by allowing its users to deliver goods, services, and other resources as efficiently and safely as possible. Therefore, it is important to analyze a city's existing transportation infrastructure and outline efforts for improving its local transportation network.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide information on existing traffic conditions and recommend actions to further enhance the transportation infrastructure within the City of Jacksonville. Traffic volumes along two major routes through the city, AL Hwy. 21 and AL Hwy. 204, have been used to calculate maximum capacity and future growth projections in order to prioritize roadway improvement projects on these routes. Jacksonville also plans to conduct roadway improvements such as widening and repaving on other streets in the city as well as maintaining and building sidewalks and bicycling trails in order to promote and enhance this alternative form of transportation throughout the community.

Definitions

When studying road transportation it is useful to classify roads and streets according to their function. Road classifications can be used to identify road characteristics and whether or not these roads are eligible for federal funding. The highway functional classification system is organized into a hierarchical structure with interstates exhibiting the highest traffic volumes, followed by arterials—principal and minor, collectors—major and minor, and local roads. The following roadway definitions of the functional classification of roads and streets are described by the Alabama Highway Department of Transportation.

Interstates

Interstates are divided highways with full control of access and grade separation at all intersections. The controlled access inherent in interstates results in high-lane capacities, enabling these roadways to carry up to three times the amount of traffic per lane as arterials. Interstates move traffic at relatively high speeds. The City of Jacksonville is located with somewhat distant access to an interstate freeway system. Interstate 59 traveling northeast to Chattanooga and southwest to Birmingham, is located approximately 24 miles to the west, while Interstate 20, running east to Atlanta and west to Birmingham is accessible about 20 miles to the south.

Arterial Streets

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Arterial streets are designed to handle large volumes of traffic. Arterials serve primarily as feeders to the interstate system and act as major connectors between land-use concentrations. With a suggested lane width of twelve feet, this class of roadway may be separated by a median. A secondary purpose of an arterial is to provide some access to adjacent property. The use of a curb lane for parking, loading, and unloading should not be permitted due to interference with the flow of traffic. There are two classifications of arterials: principal and minor. Principal arterial highways connect communities to freeways and expressways while minor arterial highways join with principal arterial highways and collectors. The major principal arterial highway traversing through Jacksonville is AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Road while AL Hwy. 204 is a minor arterial.

Collector Streets

Collector streets serve the purpose of collecting and distributing the traffic from the local streets to the arterials. With a suggested lane width of twelve feet, collectors are important for serving adjacent property and loading and unloading goods. Typically, collectors have lower volumes of traffic to accommodate shorter distance trips.

Local Streets

Local streets, designed to provide access to abutting property, are usually no wider than twelve feet. Most residential streets and alleys are considered local streets.

Administrative Street Classification

Streets are not classified by function only, but also by which entity owns and maintains them. Through an administrative street classification system, governments are able to identify which entity is responsible for a particular roadway and designate funding for projects accordingly. The Administrative Street classification categories are as follows:

Federal Highways

Federal highways are owned and funded by the U.S. Department of Transportation; the State Department of Transportation coordinates improvements on these roadways. There are no federal highways extending through Jacksonville.

Other Federal Roads

These roads are owned and maintained by other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of the Interior. These roadways include national forest roads and national park service roads.

State Highways

State Highways are owned and maintained by the State Department of Transportation both in

unincorporated portions of a county and within municipal corporate boundaries. AL Hwy. 21 and AL Hwy. 204 are the two state routes passing through Jacksonville.

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County Roads

County roads can be divided into two types: (1) roads owned and maintained by the county; and (2) roads owned by the county but maintained by the municipality with county agreement.

Municipal Streets

Municipal streets consist of all other public roads inside city boundaries (excludes private roads). All public roads in Jacksonville not listed in the other classifications fall into this category.

Private Roads

Private roads are not publicly funded but should be considered when planning future municipal street network expansions. This classification includes subdivision roads that have not been dedicated to the city and substantially long, shared driveways.

Traffic Volumes and Capacity

Traffic volumes are useful to determine traffic flow throughout a community, identify areas of high, medium, and low traffic volumes, and how traffic flow has been directed and changed over time. This data can be used to direct where road improvements, property access, and land developments should occur and the extent to which these occurrences should be administered. Traffic volume data was collected from strategically placed traffic counters, which are identified by their mile marker positions. Traffic volumes are measured from Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) counts at these positions. Annual Average Daily Traffic is simply an indicator of the number of vehicles traveling on a particular section of roadway on any particular day for a given year.

After AADT is determined, it is compared to practical capacity to check if present volumes can adequately serve the public or not. Capacities are calculated by ALDOT using three data inputs: functional classification, number of lanes, and type of developments adjacent to the roadway. The Calhoun County Area Transportation Plan 2025 Update Plan provides a list of functional highway classifications and their respective maximum capacities.

In order to determine how many more vehicles a particular portion of roadway can adequately serve the formula V/C (V = Traffic Volume and C = Traffic Capacity) is calculated to produce a ratio. If the ratio is less than 1 then capacity is adequate for that road and improvements are not mandatory. However, if the ratio is 1 or more than 1 then capacity is surpassing or has surpassed the maximum number of vehicles the road is designed to properly serve. For example, a rural principal arterial in an undeveloped area may adequately serve up to 32,500 vehicles per day. Should the AADT be 25,000 then: V/C calculates as 0.76. Next: $100 - 0.76 = 0.24\%$ capacity available.

Another method used to determine if present volumes are adequate or not is to compare traffic volumes along a road type with Level of Service (LOS). The Alabama Department of Transportation has provided definitions for LOS, which are as follows:



Level of Service A	Free traffic flow
Level of Service B	Stable traffic flow
Level of Service C	Stable traffic flow
Level of Service D	High-density stable traffic flow
Level of Service E	Capacity level traffic flow
Level of Service F	Forced or breakdown traffic flow

Ideal traffic flow is Service level A, but B and C permit adequate traffic flow as well. Service level D is high-density stable traffic flow. When traffic volumes reach level D, plans to accommodate higher traffic volumes should be taken into consideration. Plans to accommodate more traffic are mandatory should traffic volumes meet or exceed levels E and F.

Traffic conditions in Jacksonville indicate LOS A on AL Hwy. 204 extending west toward US Hwy. 431 and Gadsden and on AL Hwy. 21 at the northern edge of the city. LOS C shows stable traffic at the city center, however in the southern portion ALDOT traffic counts show LOS D high density and LOS F forced breakdown, indicating substantial need for roadway improvements in these areas in order to accommodate traffic and mitigate congestion.

AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Road

Alabama Highway 21 runs from northern Elmore County near Montgomery and ends in Piedmont approximately 10 miles northeast of Jacksonville. The route is classified as a 2-lane undivided rural principal arterial throughout its length in rural areas and then widens to a 4-lane urban principal arterial in the Cities of Talladega, Oxford, Anniston, and Jacksonville. This highway serves as Jacksonville’s primary connection to other communities in the Anniston/Oxford metro area and Interstate 20 to the south. Table T-1 shows AADT volumes for AL Hwy. 21 in the City of Jacksonville and the periphery from 2003 to 2011 in 2-year increments over an eight year period, 2011 Level of Service, and traffic count stations in parenthesis.

Location of Traffic Count	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	# Change	% Change	LOS
At Tallahatchee Creek (132)	22,470	21,940	20,100	18,900	21,049	-1,421	-6.3%	C
North of Parris Street (133)	22,920	24,370	20,560	21,130	30,288	7,368	32.1%	D
BTW Greenleaf & Whites Gap Rd. (135)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	42,130	N/A	N/A	F
South of Mountain Street (138)	20,970	22,620	19,810	19,640	22,920	1,950	9.3%	C
At University Circle (139)	17,610	18,190	16,560	16,420	19,270	1,660	9.4%	C
Intersection with AL Hwy. 204 (3006)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,680	N/A	N/A	A
North of 11th Street (141)	10,060	9,050	8,010	7,830	9,239	-821	-8.2%	A
North of Carpenters Lane (13)	7,800	8,190	7,120	6,920	6,244	-1,556	-19.9%	A

Source: ALDOT website: Traffic Data, Statewide Traffic Volume Map.

According to ALDOT traffic counts for the route in Jacksonville, traffic volumes increased considerably in the southern part of the city and decreased somewhat significantly in the northern

section. The most significant increase in traffic from 2003 to 2011 occurred in the south-central section, north of Parris Street, with an AADT increase from 22,920 to 30,288, a percent increase of 32%, and change in LOS from C (Stable flow) to D (High Density). The most substantial decrease occurred just outside of the northern city limits, north of Carpenters Lane, with an AADT drop from 7,800 to 6,244, a percent decline of 19%. Jacksonville also reported significantly high traffic volumes near the city center, between Greenleaf Street and Whites Gap Road with a 2011 traffic count of 42,130 AADT. The ALDOT approved maximum capacity for a 4-lane undivided urban principal arterial roadway is 31,000 therefore maximum capacity in this particular section was exceeded by just over 11,000, showing LOS F (Forced breakdown). Such high traffic volumes could be attributed to JSU commuters living in the southern part of the city, requiring this roadway, as well as traffic generated from the high school and commercial establishments in the southern section to and from residential areas in the northern part of the city. The highway is also the only route for trucks transporting goods and services to and from the northern and southern sections. In order to address traffic flow along AL Hwy. 21 in Jacksonville ALDOT, through the ATRIP (Alabama Transportation Revitalization Improvement Program) in 2012, provided funding and assistance to upgrade signal timing at 10 major intersections along AL Hwy. 21 in the city. While signal upgrades along AL Hwy. 21 would be beneficial, more improvements, such as widening and/or better highway access management, are needed in the near future in order to sufficiently accommodate significant traffic growth in this area. Alternatively, the city could mitigate congestion in this area by providing alternate routes through the city and/or a downtown bypass for truck traffic. To locate traffic count stations with accompanying 2011 AADT and LOS see Map 7: Functional Street Classifications and Traffic Volumes.

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AL Hwy. 204

Alabama Highway 204 extends from Jacksonville, on the north side of the city, to connect with US Hwy. 431 near Gadsden. The route is classified as a 2-lane undivided urban minor arterial in the city limits and transitions to a rural roadway outside the city. This roadway serves as the city’s primary connector to the Gadsden metro area and Interstate 59 to the west. Table T-2 exhibits AADT volumes for AL Hwy. 204 in Jacksonville and the city periphery from 2003 to 2011 in 2-year increments over an eight year period.

Table T-2. Traffic Volumes: AL Highway 204, City of Jacksonville, AL

Location of Traffic Count	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	# Change	% Change	LOS
BTW Park Ave. and Forney Ave. (390)	7,520	7,250	7,040	6,930	7,000	-520	-6.9%	A
East of Old Gadsden Road (392)	5,910	5,680	4,540	4,570	4,590	-1,320	-22.3%	A
East of Cedar Springs Road (918)	7,820	7,150	6,600	6,650	6,830	-990	-12.7%	A
Intersection w/ Broadwell Mill Rd. (916)	7,820	7,170	6,260	5,600	8,150	330	4.2%	A
At Tallahatchee Creek (10)	6,830	6,040	5,450	5,600	5,840	-990	-14.5%	A

Source: ALDOT website: Traffic Data, Statewide Traffic Volume Map.

According to ALDOT traffic counts, traffic volumes along this route decreased considerably, from 2003 to 2011, with the most significant drop (-22%) occurring east of Old Gadsden Road followed by decline further west at east Cedar Springs Road and Tallahatchee Creek. Maximum capacity for a 2-lane undivided minor arterial is 17,800 AADT therefore with traffic counts between 5,000 and 7,000 as reported traffic volumes could double before the city should consider significant roadway

improvements. LOS A (free flow) along with traffic decreases from 2003 to 2011 indicate that AL Hwy. 204 should not need road improvements in the near future.

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Traffic Projections

Traffic projections are used to give an indication of future traffic counts given current conditions occurring at the same rate for the same span of time. It is important to remember that these projections are not used to predict future traffic volumes. They only provide an expectation of what could happen if current trends and conditions remain the same. An example of how traffic count projections are calculated for an 8-year period is shown below:

1. Calculate the difference between the traffic volumes in the past 8 years.
2011 AADT is 30,288 - 2003 AADT is 22,920. $30,288 - 22,920 = 7,368$.
2. Second, the difference is divided by the earliest AADT examined, which is 2003 data.
Difference is $7,368 / \text{AADT } 2003 \text{ is } 22,920$. $7,368 / 22,920 = .3214$ or 32.1%, which is the growth rate for the 8-year period.
3. Third, the growth rate is multiplied by the traffic volume of the most recent year.
Growth rate is $32.1 \times 30,288 \text{ AADT } 2011$. $.3214 \times 30,288 = 7,368$. This calculation produces the estimated increase over the next 8-year period, which is 7,368.
4. Lastly, the estimated increase and the most recent AADT are summed.
Estimated increase $7,368 + 30,288 \text{ AADT } 2011$. $7,368 + 30,288 = 37,656$. This calculation gives us the projected traffic count on this section of road for 2019, which is 37,656.

According to traffic projections from 2011 to 2019 there would still be little need for roadway improvements along AL Hwy. 204 and AL Hwy. 21 in the northern part of the city. However, projected increases in traffic volumes along AL Hwy. 21 in the central and particularly in the southern portion of city along this route indicate maximum capacity attained and further exceeded, particularly north of Parris Street and between Greenleaf Street and Whites Gap Rd. This information further ascertains the need for roadway improvements in the near future. Table T-3 displays AADT along Jacksonville’s major routes from 2003 to 2011 and projects LOS for 2019.

Roadway	Location of Traffic Count	2003	2011	2019	LOS
AL Hwy. 21	At Tallahatchee Creek (132)	22,470	21,049	19,628	C
	North of Parris Street (133)	22,920	30,288	37,656	E
	BTW Greenleaf & Whites Gap Rd. (135)	N/A	42,130	N/A	F
	South of Mountain Street (138)	20,970	22,920	24,870	D
	At University Circle (139)	17,610	19,270	20,930	C
	Intersection with AL Hwy. 204 (3006)	N/A	14,680	N/A	A
	North of 11th Street (141)	10,060	9,239	8,418	A
	North of Carpenters Lane (13)	7,800	6,244	4,688	A
AL Hwy. 204	BTW Park Ave. and Forney Ave. (390)	7,520	7,000	6,480	A
	East of Old Gadsden Road (392)	5,910	4,590	3,270	A
	East of Cedar Springs Road (918)	7,820	6,830	5,840	A
	Intersection w/ Broadwell Mill Rd. (916)	7,820	8,150	8,480	A
	At Tallahatchee Creek (10)	6,830	5,840	4,850	A

Source: ALDOT website: Traffic Data, Statewide Traffic Volume Map.

Transportation Plan

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As a growing and thriving community, Jacksonville needs to plan for effective and efficient transportation. The primary form of transportation throughout the City of Jacksonville is personal vehicular with most traffic generation along the two main routes, AL Hwy. 21 and AL Hwy. 204. According to ALDOT traffic counts AL Hwy. 204 reported significant decreases in traffic volumes and sustainable capacity while AL Hwy. 21 showed significant growth and breached maximum capacity, particularly in the southern portion through the city. The city needs a manageable plan to accommodate traffic growth and mitigate congestion along AL Hwy. 21 in addition to improvements needed on other streets. In order to promote and enhance other forms of transportation such as bicycling and walking, the city plans to build and improve sidewalks and bicycle trails throughout the community.

Street Improvements

The Calhoun County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) has identified street improvement projects in Jacksonville, with cooperation through the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Alabama Department of Transportation, and the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission. Street improvements for the city, such as widening and repaving, have been documented as follows in accordance with the 2008-2011 and the 2012-2015 Transportation Improvement Program. See Map 8: Roadway Improvement Plan in order to locate projects with the corresponding identification numbers listed below.

1. Greenleaf Street SW—Widen and resurface road from AL Hwy. 21 to Alexandria Rd. (Complete)
2. Alexandria Rd. SW—Resurface and culvert replacement from Francis Street to Bear Blvd. (Complete)
3. Mountain Street NW—Resurface from Old Gadsden Rd. to AL Hwy. 21
4. Coffee 'A' Street—Resurface from Alexandria Rd. SW to AL Hwy. 21
5. Gardner Drive SE—Resurface from Church Street to Vann Street.
6. AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd.—Signal Upgrade Timing at intersections
7. Whites Gap Road SE—Resurface from Macy Lane SE to Whites Gap Road at Whites Gap Baptist Church
8. Nesbit Lake Road—Resurface from Nesbit Street NW to Cove Road. (Complete)
9. Anniston/Weaver/Jacksonville Road—Repave from James Hopkins Rd. SW to Sky High Drive (Phase I)

Jacksonville has a considerably well integrated and connected road grid throughout, making vehicular transportation substantially safe and efficient. Only a few proposed new routes have been recommended in order to provide more convenient connections and improve traffic flow. These recommendations are as follows (See Map 8 for details):

10. Proposed new route—Extension of Bear Blvd. SW to intersection of Alexandria Rd. and Greenleaf Street SW.

11. Proposed new route—Connection from Eagle Crest Blvd. and George Douthit Drive to Branscomb Drive and Greens View Way.

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In addition to street improvements Jacksonville proposes upgrades to traffic signal lights along AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Road. In 2012 the city received financial assistance for signal upgrades through the Alabama Transportation Rehabilitation and Improvement Program (ATRIP) as a part of the 2012 ATRIP Initiative which accesses federal bonds for road and bridge projects in immediate need. For these projects ATRIP funds 80% of the finances needed with a 20% match from the local government or through a local public-private partnership. The following signal upgrades are listed for the intersections as follows (See Map 8 for more details):

- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and Nisbet Str./Bennett Blvd. (SR 204)
- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and University Circle, North
- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and University Circle, South/Roebuck Waters Street
- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and Mountain Street
- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and Francis Street
- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and Coffee Street
- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and Vann Street
- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and James Street
- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and Greenleaf Street
- AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd. and Douthit Drive

Sidewalks and Bicycling Trails

As a part of its transportation plan Jacksonville proposes transportation projects for alternative modes, such as bicycling and pedestrian routes, throughout the city, enhancing travel and accessibility to the Chief Ladiga Trail, downtown, JSU, and other parts of the city. The following pedestrian/bicycling improvements have been proposed in accordance with the 2012 Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan under guidance from the Calhoun Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, and as determined goals from the Jacksonville Quality of Life Committee. See the Pedestrian/Bicycle Transportation Plan (Maps 9A and 9B) for locations of projects with corresponding identification numbers.

1. Widening and improvement of sidewalks on both sides of Mountain Street from Chief Ladiga Trail to AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd.
2. Sidewalk construction from JSU main campus to Stone Center
3. Crosswalk, lights, and signals (AL Hwy. 21 to Brewer Hall)
4. Sidewalk construction on west side of AL Hwy. 21 (AL Hwy. 204 to Brewer Hall)
5. Crosswalk construction and improvements (AL Hwy. 21 and AL Hwy. 204 intersection)
6. Crosswalk construction and improvements (AL Hwy. 21 and Mountain Street)
7. Crosswalk construction and improvements (AL Hwy. 21 and James Street)
8. Sidewalk construction on south side of AL Hwy. 204 (Park Ave. to AL Hwy. 21)
9. Sidewalk construction on west side of AL Hwy. 21 (Coffee Street to Greenleaf Street)
10. Curb extensions, crosswalk improvements, and landscaping (Jacksonville Square)
11. Rehab Jacksonville NS Depot (Welcome Center and Chief Ladiga Trail access)
12. Bicycle/Pedestrian connection (Reynolds Street to Chief Ladiga Trail)
13. Sidewalk construction west side of AL Hwy. 21 (Trustee Circle to Mountain Street)

14. Route changes to Henry Farm mountain bike trail (Completed)
15. Creekside Trail/Greenway extension from Chief Ladiga Trail to Alexandria Rd. (Phase I Complete)
16. Creekside Trail/Greenway extension from Alexandria Rd. to A Street SW (Phase II)
17. Creekside Trail/Greenway extension from A Street SW to Greenleaf Street near Winn-Dixie (Phase III)
18. Pedestrian loop from Winn-Dixie across AL Hwy. 21 at light and across Church Street at Gardner Drive to connect to Gardner Drive sidewalk continuing to Vann Street
19. Pedestrian/Bicycle bridge over creek at City Park
20. Finley Street connector with pedestrian/bicycle bridge behind Winn-Dixie
21. Sidewalk construction on east side of AL Hwy. 21 from Alumni House to Square
22. Sidewalk construction on south side of Douthit Drive from Jacksonville High School to Wal-Mart
23. Eleventh Street nature trail
24. Connectors to Chief Ladiga Trail: North Campus Link at 11th Street
25. Sidewalk maintenance on neighborhood streets (Curb cut and repairs on Vann Street)
26. Connector to Chief Ladiga Trail: North Campus Link on Alabama Street
27. Sidewalk construction on east side of Church Street extending from the Fire Department to New Hope Missionary Baptist Church
28. Sidewalk construction on west side of 8th Avenue SE from Vann Street SE to Mountain Street NE
29. Pedestrian/Bicycle trail from creekside greenway through City Park to Ladiga Street SW
30. Sidewalk construction on north side of Ladiga Street from Spring Avenue to Square
31. Creekside Trail/Greenway construction from Mountain Street NW to AL Hwy. 21
32. Sidewalk construction on north side of Greenleaf Street from Alexandria Rd. to Winn-Dixie
33. Connector to Chief Ladiga Trail from Bear Blvd. SW
34. Connector to Chief Ladiga Trail from Jacksonville Community Center (Complete)
35. JSU pedestrian bridge
36. Chief Ladiga Trail resurface section from Warren Drive to Merrelton Rd.

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Analytical Summary

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The analytical summary provides a general review of the topics discussed in each chapter and sets forth broad recommendations.

Traffic Volumes and Capacity

AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Road

Traffic Capacity and Assessment: Jacksonville, along AL Hwy. 21 reported significantly high traffic volumes near the city center, between Greenleaf Street and Whites Gap Road with a 2011 traffic count of 42,130 AADT. The ALDOT approved maximum capacity for a 4-lane undivided urban principal arterial roadway is 31,000 therefore maximum capacity in this particular section was exceeded by just over 11,000, showing LOS F (Forced breakdown). Such high traffic volumes could be attributed to JSU commuters living in the southern part of the city, requiring this roadway, as well as traffic generated from the high school and commercial establishments in the southern section to and from residential areas in the northern part of the city. The highway is also the only route for trucks transporting goods and services to and from the northern and southern sections.

Recommendations: Roadway improvements along AL Hwy. 21, such as widening and better highway access management, are needed in the near future in order to sufficiently accommodate significant traffic growth in this area. Alternatively, the city could mitigate congestion in this area by providing alternate routes through the city and/or a downtown bypass for truck traffic.

AL Hwy. 204

Traffic Capacity and Assessment: According to ALDOT traffic counts, traffic volumes along this route decreased considerably, from 2003 to 2011, with the most significant drop (-22%) occurring east of Old Gadsden Road followed by decline further west at east Cedar Springs Road and Tallahatchee Creek. Maximum capacity for a 2-lane undivided minor arterial is 17,800 AADT therefore with traffic counts between 5,000 and 7,000 as reported traffic volumes could double before the city should consider significant roadway improvements. LOS A (free flow) along with traffic decreases from 2003 to 2011 indicate that AL Hwy. 204 should not need road improvements in the near future.

Recommendations: No improvements needed in the near future.

Street Improvements

The Calhoun County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) has identified street improvement projects in Jacksonville, with cooperation through the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Alabama Department of Transportation, and the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission. Street improvements for

the city, such as widening and repaving, have been documented in accordance with the 2008-2011 and the 2012-2015 Transportation Improvement Program. See Map 8: Roadway Improvement Plan, in order to locate projects with the corresponding identification numbers listed in the Street Improvements section of this chapter.



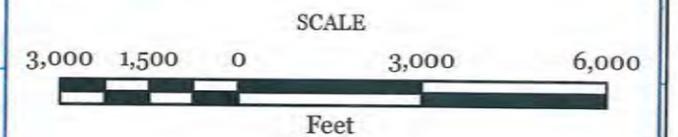
Sidewalks and Bicycle Trails

As a part of its transportation plan, Jacksonville proposes transportation projects for alternative modes, such as bicycling and pedestrian routes, throughout the city, enhancing travel and accessibility to the Chief Ladiga Trail, downtown, JSU, and other parts of the city. The sidewalk and bicycle trail projects previously listed in this chapter have been proposed in accordance with the 2012 Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan under guidance from the Calhoun Area Metropolitan Planning Organization and as determined goals from the Jacksonville Quality of Life Committee. See the Pedestrian/Bicycle Plan Maps (Maps 9A and 9B) for locations of projects with corresponding identification numbers.

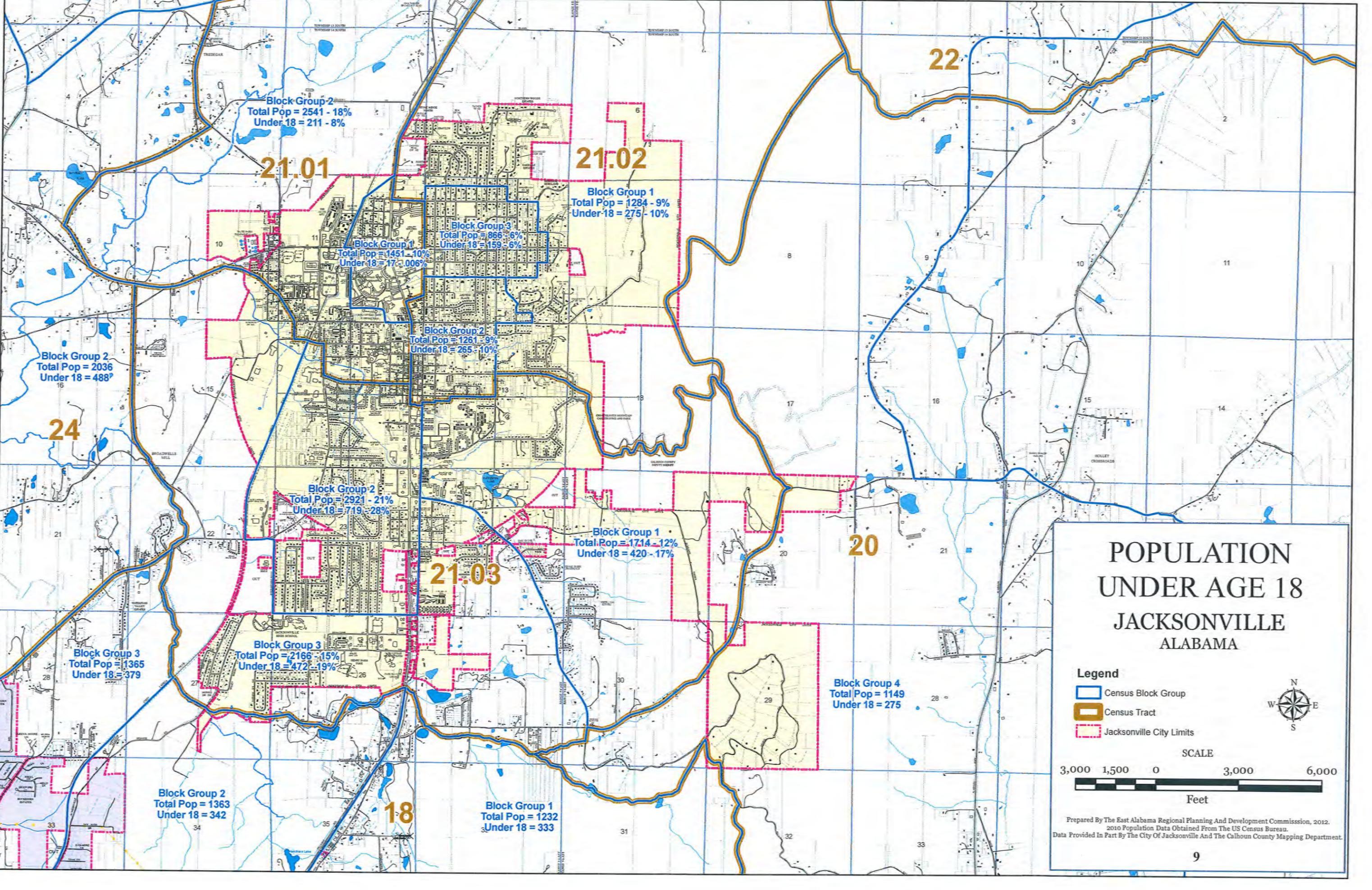
POPULATION UNDER AGE 18 JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

Legend

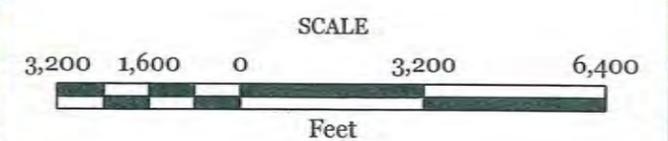
- Census Block Group
- Census Tract
- Jacksonville City Limits



Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2012.
2010 Population Data Obtained From The US Census Bureau.
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Jacksonville And The Calhoun County Mapping Department.



MAP 7 FUNCTIONAL STREET CLASSIFICATIONS AND TRAFFIC VOLUMES JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA



Legend

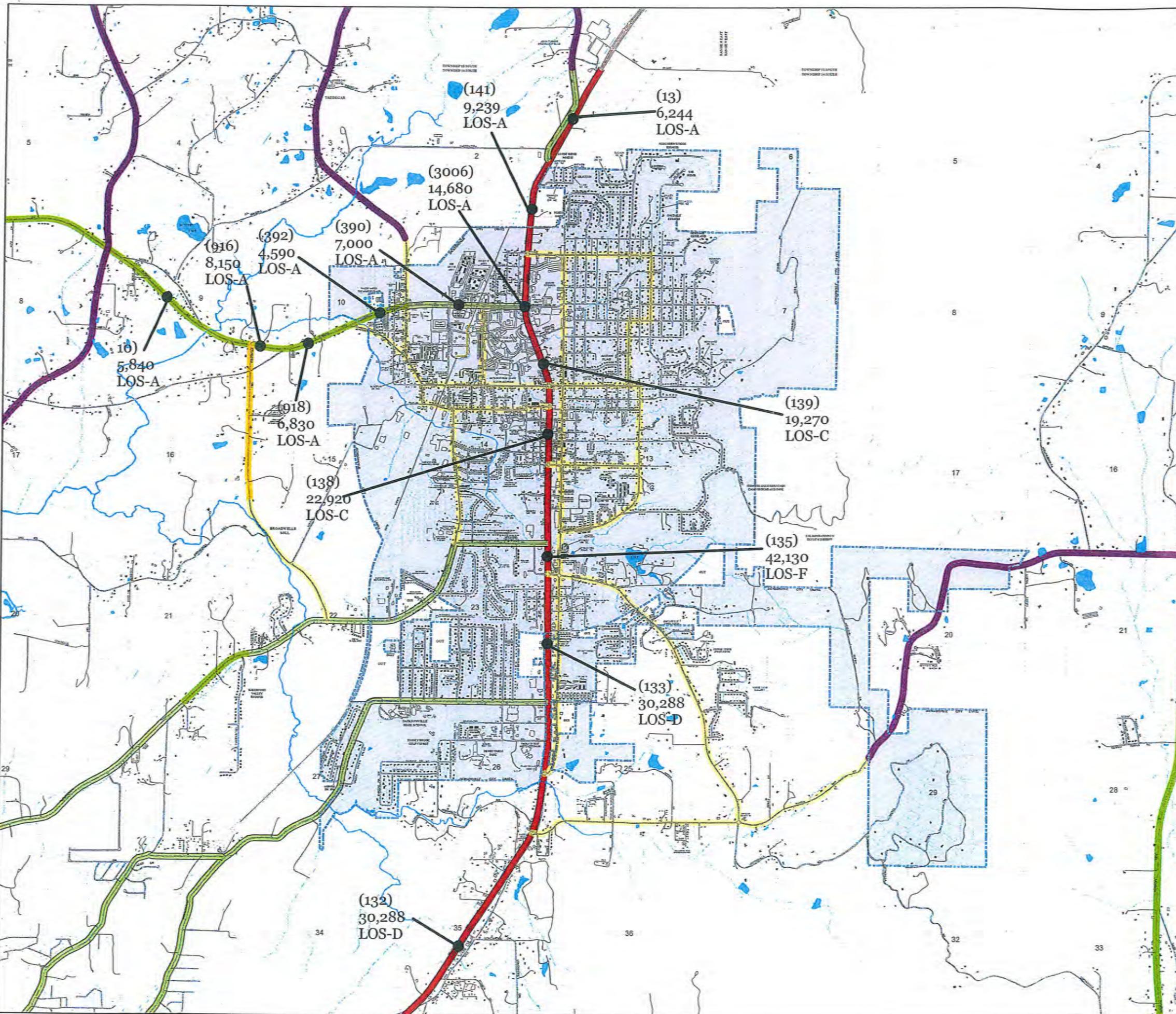
- █ Urban Principal Arterial
- █ Urban Minor Arterial
- █ Collector
- █ Rural Principal Arterial
- █ Rural Minor Arterial
- █ Rural Major Collector
- █ Rural Minor Collector

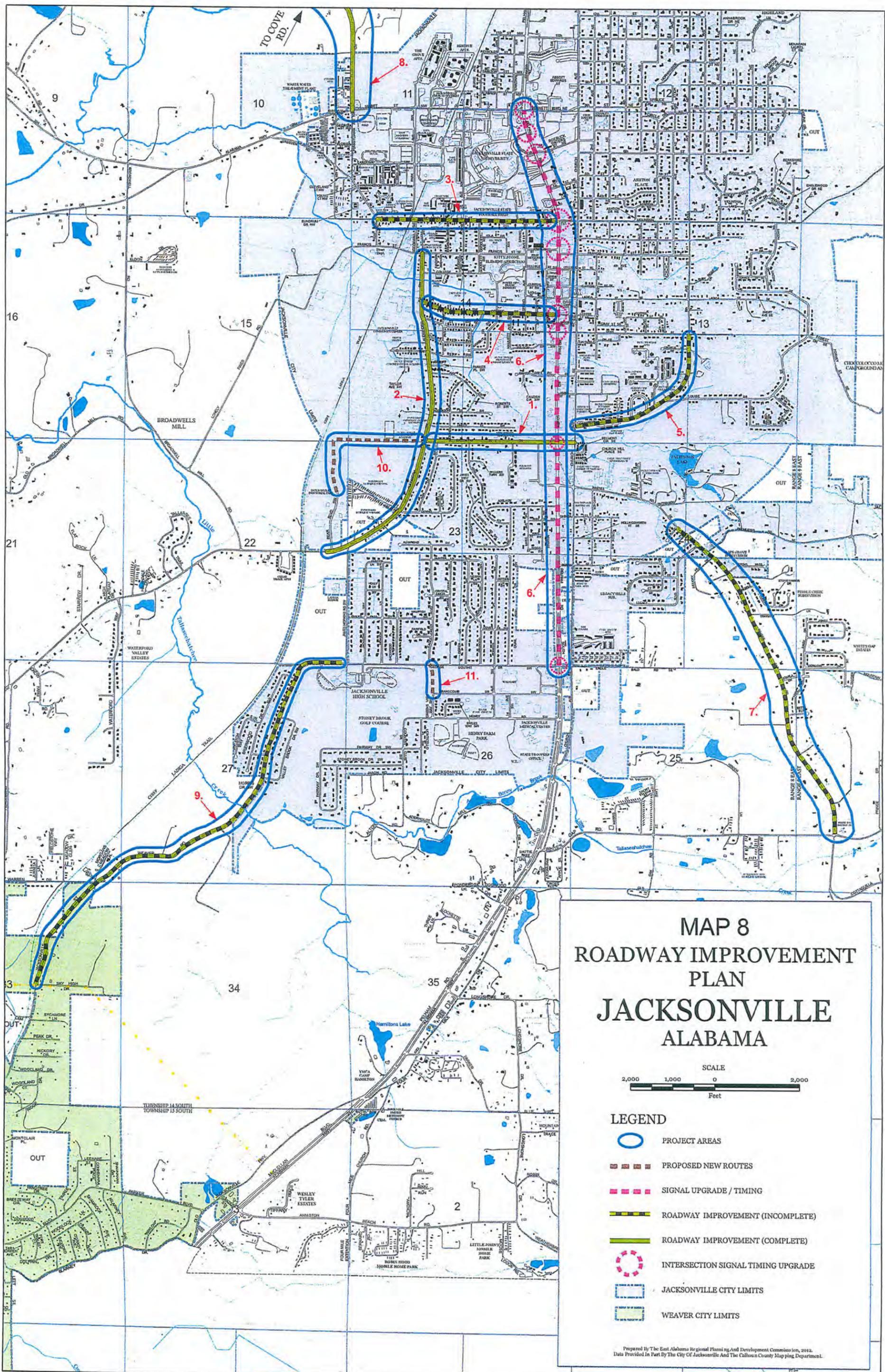
- LOS A - Free Flow
- LOS B - Stable Traffic
- LOS C - Stable
- LOS D - High Density
- LOS E - Capacity Level
- LOS F - Forced Breakdown



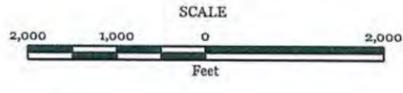
Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Jacksonville And The Calhoun County Mapping Department.

Note: Functional Street Classifications Obtained From The Alabama Department of Transportation
Highway Functional Classification Map Calhoun County, February 2008.



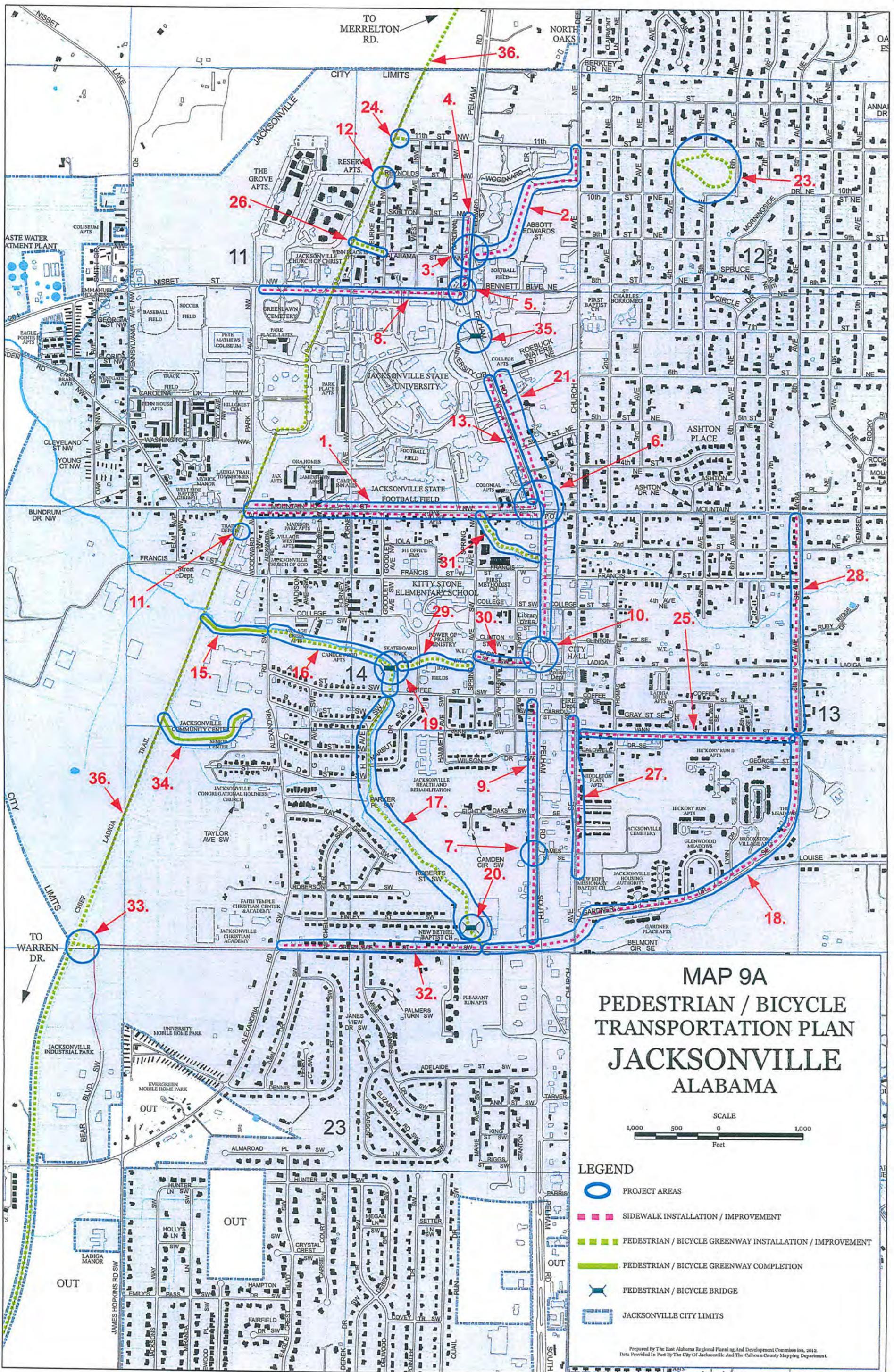


MAP 8 ROADWAY IMPROVEMENT PLAN JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

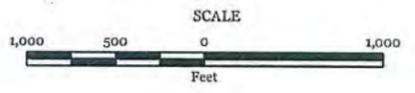


- LEGEND**
- PROJECT AREAS
 - ▬▬▬▬ PROPOSED NEW ROUTES
 - ▬▬▬▬ SIGNAL UPGRADE / TIMING
 - ▬▬▬▬ ROADWAY IMPROVEMENT (INCOMPLETE)
 - ▬▬▬▬ ROADWAY IMPROVEMENT (COMPLETE)
 - ⊙ INTERSECTION SIGNAL TIMING UPGRADE
 - JACKSONVILLE CITY LIMITS
 - WEAVER CITY LIMITS

Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Jacksonville And The Calhoun County Mapping Department.

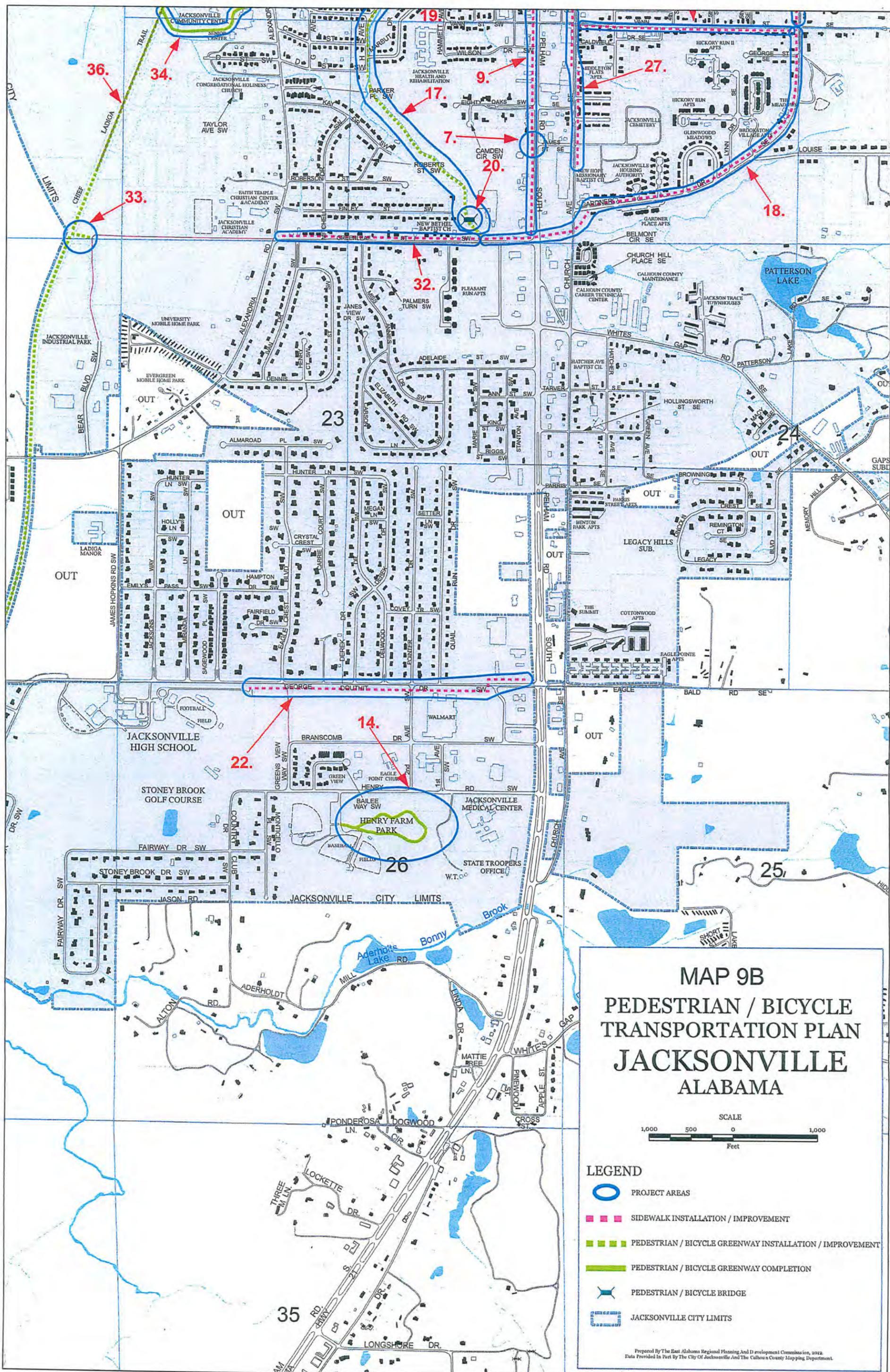


MAP 9A PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION PLAN JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

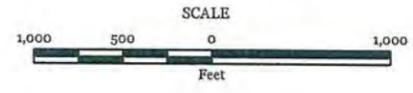


- LEGEND**
- PROJECT AREAS
 - - - SIDEWALK INSTALLATION / IMPROVEMENT
 - - - PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE GREENWAY INSTALLATION / IMPROVEMENT
 - PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE GREENWAY COMPLETION
 - PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE BRIDGE
 - JACKSONVILLE CITY LIMITS

Prepared by The East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided in Part by The City of Jacksonville and The Calhoun County Mapping Department.



MAP 9B PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION PLAN JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA



- LEGEND**
- PROJECT AREAS
 - ▬ SIDEWALK INSTALLATION / IMPROVEMENT
 - ▬ PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE GREENWAY INSTALLATION / IMPROVEMENT
 - ▬ PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE GREENWAY COMPLETION
 - ⚡ PEDESTRIAN / BICYCLE BRIDGE
 - JACKSONVILLE CITY LIMITS

Prepared by The East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided in Part by The City of Jacksonville and The Calhoun County Mapping Department.

CHAPTER VII: ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES DRAFT

The natural landscape and its features play an important role in the development and planned growth of any community. Features such as floodplains, wetlands, threatened or endangered species habitats, steep slopes, sensitive and rocky soils can be a hindrance to development. Other features such as lakes, streams, rivers, mountains, mineral resources, caves, and forests can act as economic catalysts in the form of resource harvesting, recreational opportunities, and/or ecotourism. Good planning should recognize these benefits natural amenities provide, utilize them to their full extent, and minimize ecological damages in the process. Misguided and unmitigated development on sensitive lands often results in ecological and economic disasters in the form of landslides, sinkholes, and increased flooding. Through prior identification of these hazards and proper guidance of development, many disasters can be avoided, and community enhancements realized. Sensitive lands could be preserved for parks and open space, adding amenities and character to the community. It is in Jacksonville's best interest to guide and direct what kinds of developments are most suitable for any given area and how much building is feasible. With modern engineering and construction equipment, building in areas once thought impossible are now possible, however, this often is costly and not always the best and most effective option. The natural environment will always be a pivotal factor in development decisions. This chapter examines environmental features, such as soil characteristics, steep slopes, floodplains, water resources, wetlands, wildlife habitats, and threatened and endangered species, in order to identify areas sensitive to development and to give general guidance on assessing their development feasibility.

Overview of Natural Resources and Constraints

The City of Jacksonville is located in the northern portion of Calhoun County bordering the western portion of the northern most part of the Talladega National Forest and the Dugger Mountain Wilderness Preserve. The city forms the northern section of the Anniston/Oxford metro area.

According to soil inventory data, Jacksonville showed substantial environmental constraints throughout the city, the most prevalent of which were steep slopes and septic restrictive areas. The most significant environmental constraint is steep slopes, accounting for approximately 2,125 acres and 32% of the total land area coverage in the city. These areas consist of rough, dry soils and are located primarily in the eastern section of the city bordering the Talladega National Forest. Substantial development in steep slope areas should take necessary precautions in order to prevent erosion and water run-off which could cause structural instabilities. Septic restrictive constraints accounted for 847 acres and 13% of the land area in the city limits. These areas consist of soils unfit for septic system percolation and drainage and extend extensively throughout the city. Floodplains have also been determined as a somewhat considerable constraint, covering approximately 577 acres and 8% of the city for both 100 year floodplain and 500 year. Most floodplains in Jacksonville are located adjacent to streambeds in the central and southern portions. Flood prone areas accounted for approximately 397 acres and 6% of the total land area, located adjacent to or overlapping floodplains. In general, land deemed as floodplains tend to flood more rapidly and excessively than flood prone areas due to the nature of the soils, low elevations, and

close proximity to water bodies. Data pertaining to floodplain areas have been obtained in accordance with FEMA floodplain FIRM (Federal Insurance Rate Maps) maps and flood prone areas as identified by the USDA's National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) maps. Table EF-1 shows environmental features/constraints and distribution for Jacksonville in 2013.

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Table EF-1. Environmental Features: Jacksonville, 2013		
Environmental Feature/Constraint	Acreage	Percent Distribution
Steep Slopes	2,125.14	32.9%
Flood Prone	397.83	6.2%
Wetlands	12.54	0.2%
Septic Restrictive	847.65	13.1%
Shrink-Swell Soil	19.78	0.3%
Depth to Saturated Zone	85.81	1.3%
Floodplains (100 yr.)	492.28	7.6%
Floodplains (500 yr.)	85.43	1.3%
Total City Acreage	6,457.86	100.0%

Source: EARPDC database, 2013.

Soil Characteristics

Proper knowledge and understanding of soil characteristics is useful in determining environmental constraints and land suitability for specified development intensity. Soil types and classifications are extensively numerous and any given community could discover a myriad of samples to categorize. Therefore the scope of this soil characteristics study is to examine only the most commonly associated soil types, distinguishing environmental constraints such as steep slopes, floodplains and wetlands, areas unfit for septic systems, and shrink-swell. Jacksonville's land use constraints are generally composed of three broad soil classifications/series: 1) Stony Rough Land 2) Lehigh-Montevallo Series, and 3) Philo Series. The *Environmental Constraints Map* (Map 12) identifies and locates the city's environmental constraints based on these and other soil classifications in order to guide and direct land use and development decisions accordingly. Soil information was made available through the *Soil Survey of Calhoun County*, 1961. The following highlights list environmental constraints in Jacksonville along with their associated soil series or classifications, characteristics, and pertaining development limitations:

- **Steep Slopes**—Stony Rough Land—characteristic of stony rough land from mountainous areas with sandstone outcrops and quartzite bedrock. Soil is generally shallow over bedrock with high runoff and slow infiltration. Capacity for available moisture is low as well as natural fertility. Most of this land is difficult to reach, even for timber harvesting, and is best suited for parks and preservation. Slopes range from 25 percent or higher.
- **Septic Restrictive**—Lehigh-Montevallo—consists of shallow, well-drained, medium to strongly acidic soils which developed from the residuum of shale and fine-grained, platy sandstone. Subsoil is weak and permanent vegetation is needed to protect the soil from erosion. Runoff is moderate to rapid as is internal drainage and permeability. Infiltration is moderate and capacity for available moisture low. Most acreage is unsuitable for cultivation. Slopes range from 15 to 30 percent.

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- **Floodplain and Flood-prone**—Philo Series—constitute strongly acidic, moderately well drained soils developing in local and general alluvium. Soils occur on first bottoms along most streambeds in the northern part of Calhoun County. Runoff is slow and flooding commonly occurs during long rains or heavy rains of short duration. Infiltration is medium and permeability moderate. Capacity for available moisture is high. These areas should be preserved and planned for parks and recreation or low density residential development where feasible.

Steep Slopes

Steep slopes are an environmental constraint worthy of attention. Many slopes have weak or loose soils unfit for development. Modern engineering practices may be able to overcome these obstacles, but not without major costs, significant time, and careful planning. Development along steep slopes also exacerbates storm-water runoff, as paved ground is less capable of absorbing rain and other water based elements. Although criterion for slope development varies, the following general thresholds are used in planning and engineering to determine acceptable and non-acceptable developments:

3 percent

Generally accepted limit for railroads

8 percent

Generally accepted limit for highways, although grades of 6 percent or less are desirable for highways intended to accommodate heavy truck traffic.

10 percent

Generally accepted limit for driveways

15 percent

Point at which engineering costs for most developments become significant and extensive anchoring, soil stabilization, and stormwater management measures must be applied.

25 percent

Generally accepted limit for all development activity.

Jacksonville has considerable steep slope coverage, as previously discussed, with approximately 2,125 acres and 32% land coverage within the city limits, located primarily in eastern portion of the city bordering Talladega National Forest. Most of this area should be preserved for parks and recreation, with low density residential development where feasible.

Floodplains

Floodplains are areas highly susceptible to flood conditions occurring during extreme rainfall and should thus be reserved for minimal development. According to the Natural Resources

Conservation Service a floodplain is defined as, “the nearly level plain that borders a stream and is subject to inundation under flood stage conditions unless protected artificially.” Buildings constructed in floodplains should be placed on significantly tall foundations or built so as to redirect water flow into more suitable areas of the floodplain. As a general rule, development in floodplains should be avoided so as to allow the floodplain to absorb water and in turn recharge groundwater resources. If properly maintained and preserved floodplains can be a valuable resource. Floodplains are rich in nutrients continually cycled through rivers, streams, and lakes, which makes the land primarily suitable for farming and pastureland. The floodplain, secure in its natural state, serves to protect our drinking water, conserve the beauty of our natural resources, and sustain our local ecosystems.

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Floodplains are divided into three zones determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). According to FEMA, zones for floodplains are specified as followed:

Zone A

Areas of 100-year base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined. These areas are of dark color on the FEMA floodplain map.

Zone B

Areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood, or certain areas subject to 100 year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile, or areas protected by levees from the base flood. These areas are of a lighter color than Zone A on the floodplain map.

Zone C

Zone C areas are areas of minimal flooding. These areas are not indicated by color on floodplain maps.

Jacksonville’s 100-year (Zone A) floodplains and 500-year floodplains (Zone B) are located primarily along tributaries 1, 2, and 3 of the Tallasahatchee Creek, running through the central portion of the city and along Little Tallasahatchee Creek, traversing the southern edge of the city limits. Floodplain acreage constitutes 492 acres of 100-year (7% of the total land area) and 85 acres of 500-year (1%). Floodplains and flood prone areas are shown on the *Environmental Constraints Map* (Map#12) and may overlap each other at particular locales.

Water Resources

Water resources serve a variety of positive functions for the community. A clean and beautiful aquatic environment not only benefits residents environmentally, but also economically. Eco-tourism adds to local revenue and attracts businesses. Developing in a manner that best utilizes this highly valued resource is in the best interest of any community. Overall, quality water resources enhance quality of life. Jacksonville’s primary water resource is tributaries 1, 2, and 3 of the Tallasahatchee Creek and Patterson Lake in the central section of the city along with Little Tallasahatchee Creek on the southern edge.

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The Alabama Environmental Management Act authorizes the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) to establish and enforce water quality standards, regulations and penalties in order to maintain state and federal water quality provisions. From this authorization, the ADEM Administrative Code prohibits the physical, chemical, or biological contamination of state waters through source and non-point source pollution. Point source pollution is defined as pollution originating from a definable source such as a ditch, pipe, concentrated animal feed lot, or container. Non-point source pollution does not originate from a defined source, but can be attributed to agricultural and construction related runoff, and runoff from lawns and gardens.

Wetlands

Since the passage of the Clean Waters Act (CWA) in 1977, wetland preservation has gained in national attention. More than 100 million acres of wetlands in the continental U.S. and Alaska have been preserved. Wetlands function as a vital aquatic system contributing to habitat diversity, flood control, and recharging and cleaning of polluted water. They also provide green space for communities, which drive up neighboring property values. There currently is no solid definition of a wetland. Environments such as ponds, bogs, marshes, swamps, estuaries, or bottomland forest could be considered wetlands, however, identification can also be based on hydrology, soil conditions, and vegetation types. Such a broad understanding has led to the protection of many normally “dry” lands as wetland in numerous preservation efforts.

Wetlands are protected nationally under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which requires permits for the discharging and dredging of defined “wetlands.” Section 404 is jointly administered by the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Corps administers permits, while the EPA sustains the right to veto any permit issued. Developers should always contact the nearest Corps officials before disturbing considered wetland areas.

Jacksonville determined wetland areas cover approximately 12 acres (0.2% of the total land), located the southwestern part of the city. For more detail see Map#12: *Environmental Constraints*.

Wildlife Habitats

Every year millions of people across the U.S. spend time and monetary resources viewing wildlife and enjoying the great outdoors. Nature serves as an escape and refuge from the busy and congested urban environment. Jacksonville should consider identifying lands sensitive to environmental degradation and working with the Alabama/Georgia Land/Chattowah Open Land Trust to adequately reserve and manage land for wildlife preservation. The Alabama/Georgia Land Trust/Chattowah Open Land Trust are non-profit 501 (c)(3) conservation organizations dedicated to protecting land for present and future generations by helping private land owners protect land through conservation easements and manage their land through Land Protection and Land Stewardship Programs. Conservation easements allow land owners to set aside or protect areas from encroaching development, protecting valuable farm and forestland, ecologically significant areas, water sources, and natural view-sheds. As of 2011, the Alabama/Georgia Land

Trust/Chattowah Open Land Trust have safeguarded more than 193,000 acres of open space throughout Alabama and Georgia with more than 560 conservation easements making the Land Trust the leader in land protection in the southeastern US.

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Opportunity exists for wildlife habitat preservation in Jacksonville. As a planning consideration, Jacksonville should promote and encourage land and wildlife preservation in order to enhance the city's draw as an outdoor recreational community. Preservation could be promoted along planned pedestrian and bicycle routes, which follow streambeds and floodplains, connecting the Chief Ladiga Trail to various other sections of the city.

Threatened and Endangered Species

National environmental policies protect this country's natural resources and amenities. The Endangered Species Act (ESA), passed by Congress in 1973, was established to protect species of plants and animals from extinction. Plants and animals listed as threatened or endangered species by the U.S. Department of Interior are to be protected on both public and private land. Endangered species are defined, according to the ESA, as: "any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." Threatened species are defined as: "any species that are likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future." Plant and animal species may be placed on the threatened and endangered species list if they meet one or more of the following scientific criterion: (1) current or threatened destruction of habitat, (2) overuse of species for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes (3) disease or predation, (4) ineffective regulatory mechanisms, and (5) other natural or manmade factors affecting the species' chances of survival. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is charged with the responsibility of enforcing ESA regulations. Although most forest and lake related activities would not affect endangered species, developers, loggers, and other land-owners should review their plans with the USFWS or the Alabama Department of Natural Resources to verify ESA compliance.

Alabama is an ecologically diverse state with a significant amount of threatened and endangered species. Only the States of California at 309 and Hawaii (329) have more plants and animals than Alabama (117) placed on the threatened and endangered species list. According to the USFWS Alabama Ecological Services Field Station, the latest listing for threatened and endangered species in Calhoun County, conducted in April 2011 have been listed as follows:

Birds

The Red-cockaded Woodpecker *Picoides borealis* was listed as endangered in Calhoun County as well as in Alabama in general and several other southeastern states. Broadly described, the bird has a longish bill, black barred white with a black crown, nape, and moustachial stripe border white cheeks and side of neck. The male shows a small red mark on the side of nape.

Flowering Plants—Flowering plants reported as endangered in Calhoun County constituted the Green Pitcher plant *Sarracenia oreophila* and Tennessee Yellow-eyed grass *Xyris tennesseensis* while threatened species included Mohr's Barbara's buttons *Marshallia mohrii*, and White Fringless orchid *Platanthera integrilabia*.

Clams—Clams listed as endangered consisted of the Southern Acornshell *Epioblasma othcaloogensis*, Upland Combshell *Epioblasma metastrata*, Ovate Clubshell mussel *Pleurobema perovatum*, Coosa Moccasinshell mussel *Medionidus parvulus*, Triangular Kidneyshell mussel *Ptychobranthus greenii*, Southern Clubshell mussel *Pleurobema decisum*, Southern Pigtoe *Pleurobema georgianum*. The Fine-lined Pocketbook mussel *Lampsilis altilis* was listed as threatened.

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Fish—The Blue Shiner *Cyprinella caerulea* and the Pygmy Sculpin *Cottus paulus* were listed as threatened.

Mammals—Mammals listed as endangered included the Indiana bat *Myotis sodalis* and the Gray bat *Myotis grisescens*.

Snails—The Painted Rocksnail *Leptoxis taeniata* was listed as endangered.

Illustrated below are a few of the threatened and endangered species in Calhoun County.



Mohr's Barbara Buttons



White fringeless orchid



Red-cockaded Woodpecker



Green Pitcher Plant



Tennessee Yellow-eyed Grass



Gray bat



Indiana bat

As a part of policy to preserve the natural environment and inherent species diversity, the town should implement best management practices for forestry, maintained and updated by the Alabama Forestry Commission, taking the above mentioned species into account. These management practices are not regulations, but rather general guidelines for development and construction which best manages environmental protection and impact mitigation. The *Best Management Practices for Forestry* guidelines include preservation and maintenance procedures for the following amenities and tactics: 1) Streamside Management Zones, 2) Stream Crossings, 3) Forest Roads, 4) Timber Harvesting, 5) Reforestation/Stand Management, 6) Forested Wetland Management, 7) and Revegetation/Stabilization.

Analytical Summary

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The analytical summary provides a general review of the topics discussed in each chapter

Steep Slopes

Jacksonville has considerable steep slope coverage with approximately 2,125 acres and 32% land coverage within the city limits, located primarily in the eastern portion of the city bordering the Talladega National Forest. Most of this area should be preserved for parks and recreation, with low density residential development where feasible.

Floodplains

Jacksonville's 100-year (Zone A) floodplains and 500-year floodplains (Zone B) are located primarily along tributaries 1, 2, and 3 of the Tallasahatchee Creek, running through the central portion of the city and along Little Tallasahatchee Creek, traversing the southern edge of the city limits. Floodplain acreage constitutes 492 acres of 100-year (7% of the total land area) and 85 acres of 500-year (1%).

Flood Prone Areas

Flood prone areas accounted for approximately 397 acres and 6% of the total land area, located adjacent to or overlapping floodplains.

Septic-Restrictive Areas

Septic restrictive constraints accounted for 847 acres and 13% of the land area in the city limits. These areas consist of soils unfit for septic system percolation and drainage and extend extensively throughout the city.

Water Resources

Jacksonville's primary water resource is tributaries 1, 2, and 3 of the Tallasahatchee Creek and Patterson Lake in the central section of the city along with Little Tallasahatchee Creek on the southern edge

Wetlands

Jacksonville determined wetland areas cover approximately 12 acres (0.2% of the total land), located the southwestern part of the city.

Wildlife Habitats

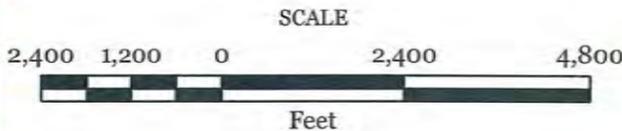
Opportunity exists for wildlife habitat preservation in Jacksonville. As a planning consideration, Jacksonville should promote and encourage land and wildlife preservation in order to enhance the city's draw as an outdoor recreational community. Preservation could be promoted along planned pedestrian and bicycle routes, which follow streambeds and floodplains, connecting the Chief Ladiga Trail to various other sections of the city.

Threatened and Endangered Species

As a planning consideration, in order to protect and maintain plant and animal species, Jacksonville could implement Best Management Practices for Forestry. The *Best Management Practices for Forestry* guidelines include preservation and maintenance procedures for the following amenities and tactics: 1) Streamside Management Zones, 2) Stream Crossings, 3) Forest Roads, 4) Timber Harvesting, 5) Reforestation/Stand Management, 6) Forested Wetland Management, 7) and Revegetation/Stabilization. These practices are regularly maintained and updated by the Alabama Forestry Commission.

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Best Management

MAP 10 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA



Legend

- Flood Hazard (FEMA)
- Wetlands
- Depth to Saturated Zone
- Flood Prone Areas
- Areas Requiring Sewer
- Shrink-swell Areas
- Steep-Slope Areas



SOURCES:
Note: The Environmental Constraints were obtained from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey and from the National Wetlands Inventory. The data shown should only be used for general purposes and should not take the place of a detailed soil analysis.

Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Jacksonville And The Calhoun County Mapping Department.

CHAPTER VIII: LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT **DRAFT**

A comprehensive plan must explore existing land use, development trends, and zoning patterns in order to understand how the city has developed, why it developed as it did, and what development will most likely occur given the current trends. A proper understanding of land use, zoning, and development patterns allows officials to make informed decisions affecting the orderly growth and development of their city.

The purpose of the land use chapter is to guide and direct development with the goal of sustaining orderly and coordinated development in accordance to changing needs, presently and in the future. This chapter examines existing land use, zoning patterns, compares existing land use and zoning patterns, and proposes a future land use plan which gives recommendations for coordinating better land use within the city. The future land use plan and accompanying *Future Land Use Plan Map* (Map#12) is a conceptual future plan to be used in guiding zoning and development decisions. It is not intended to be used as a zoning map or even to reflect similarities to districts on the *Zoning Map* (Map#11), rather it is to be used as a conceptual vision for the community's future.

Definitions

The following land use categories are described below for use in the Jacksonville Comprehensive Plan.

Single-Family Residential

Areas intended for detached homes designed to house one family, including manufactured homes on individual lots.

Multi-Family Residential

Areas intended for structures that contain two or more independent housing units, including duplexes, townhouses, and apartment buildings.

Manufactured Home Park

Areas intended for manufactured homes not on individual lots.

Commercial

Areas intended for shopping centers, free-standing stores, service establishments, offices, and in some cases residential uses.

Industrial

Areas intended for manufacturing and research and development facilities.

Public and Semi-Public

Areas intended for public and semi-public uses including city governmental offices, public schools, churches and cemeteries.

Parks and Recreation

Public areas intended for recreational use including athletic fields, playgrounds, and natural areas

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Agriculture

Areas actively engaged in or suited for farm production under specified conditions.

Undeveloped/Forestry

Includes private and vacated land upon which no development or active use is apparent. Included in this category is roadway, railroad, and utility rights-of-way and forested land, which may or may not be actively engaged in timber production.

Existing Land Use

Existing land use data helps communities determine how a city will develop and what types of development it favors and does not favor. The East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission maps and records data on land use in the city limits. Jacksonville has approximately 6,455 total acres within the city limits, which includes right-of-ways and bodies of water and 5,788 land use acres, which does not include right-of-ways and water. Approximately 2,931 acres in the city are undeveloped leaving room for development as environmental constraints allow. For more detail on existing land use see Map#10: *Existing Land Use*. Table LU-1 shows existing land use acreage for the City of Jacksonville in 2013.

Land Use Category	Acres in City	% of Total Land Area	% of Developed Land Area
Agricultural	233.6	4.0%	8.0%
Commercial	154.4	2.7%	5.3%
Industrial	70.3	1.2%	2.4%
Single-Family Residential	1,498.3	25.9%	51.1%
Multi-Family Residential	225.1	3.9%	7.7%
Park and Recreation	7.04	0.1%	0.2%
Public	743.2	12.8%	25.3%
Undeveloped	2,857.0	49.4%	N/A
Total Land Use Area	5,788.9	100.0%	N/A
Total Developed Land	2,931.9	50.6%	100.0%
Total City Acreage	6,455.9	N/A	N/A

Source: EARPDC database, 2013.

Agriculture

Agriculture constitutes a fairly small portion of developed land within the city limits at 8% with 233 acres. Much of this land extends north and south along the Chief Ladiga Trail in the western section of the city, with some agriculture in the southeastern portion. Agriculture accounts for approximately 4% of the total land use within the city.

Commercial

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Approximately 154 acres (5% of the developed land and 2% of the total) in Jacksonville is dedicated to commercial development. The significant majority of this land is located directly adjacent AL Hwy. 21, extending north and south through the city, and used as highway commercial. A substantial goal for the city is to promote and enhance commercial development through small business establishments in the downtown and more intensive commercial use along AL Hwy. 21.

Industrial

Jacksonville uses about 70 acres for industrial development (2% developed land use and 1% of the total). Much of the city's industrial land incorporates the area formerly used by the cotton mill in the southwestern section of the city. As a general goal the city desires to promote and encourage industrial development in this area.

Residential

Residential land use in the form of single-family housing is spread fairly consistently throughout the city, with the largest concentrations in north Jacksonville near JSU and Kitty Stone Elementary School. A large portion of single-family is located in the southern section near the High School as well. Single-family residential is substantially the largest residential use in the city constituting 1,498 acres, accounting for 51% of developed land use and 25% of total land use in the city. Multi-family land use in the city is located in somewhat small pockets close to the downtown and near the college, accounting for only 7% developed land use and 3% of total land use.

Public/Parks and Recreation

Provision of public land use plays an important role in community services. Jacksonville's public land use, accounting for 743 acres (25% developed and 12% total land use) is spread throughout the city with most of the land serving the city's colleges and schools. Land dedicated to parks and recreation account for 7 acres located near the Square in the downtown.

Undeveloped

The single most dominate land use in the city is undeveloped, consisting of 2,857 acres and 49% of total land use. The majority of this land is located along steep slopes in the mountainous eastern section of the city. Much of this land could be considered for parks and recreation expansion or agriculture and woodland.

Zoning Patterns

Zoning plays an important role in the growth and development of the city and its citizens. The zoning ordinance is created to promote desirable standards in land use, prevent land use conflicts,

and maintain and guide growth and development in accordance to the comprehensive plan and its goals and objectives for the city. A properly prepared zoning ordinance clarifies to property owners what can and cannot be developed on their property, so as not to interfere with the rights and privileges of their neighbors. The city's zoning ordinance and zoning map (Map#11: Zoning) should be periodically updated to insure it represents the goals, objectives, and policies best suited for the future growth and development of the community as a whole.

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The City of Jacksonville provides approximately 6,455 acres of zoning, which includes right-of-ways, but not bodies of water. The dominant zoning district in Jacksonville is single-family residential (SFR) with 3,450 acres, accounting for slightly over half (53%) of the total zoning acreage. Most single-family districts are located in the northern portion of the city, with other large sections in the southwestern and southeastern portions. Multi-family ranked a distant second to single-family with 1,972 acres and 30% of the total zoning acreage. Most multi-family zoned land is concentrated in the central and northwestern sections of the city. General Business reported 619 acres and 9% of the total zoning, mostly concentrated along AL Hwy. 21 in the central and southern parts of the city. Table LU-2 examines zoning acreage and percent of total for Jacksonville in 2013.

Table LU-2. Zoning Acreage: City of Jacksonville, 2013

Zoning	District Classification	Acres Zoned	% of Total	Acres Zoned	% of Total
R-1	Single-Family Residential	3,450	53.4%		
R-2	Two-Family Residential	586	9.1%	5,422	84.0%
R-3	Multi-Family Residential	1,386	21.5%		
B-1	Local Shopping	41	0.6%		
B-2	General Business	619	9.6%	660	10.2%
M-1	Light Industry	139	2.2%		
M-2	Heavy Industry	196	3.0%	335	5.2%
PUD	Planned Unit Development	36	0.6%	36	0.6%
RIP	Residential /Institutional/ Professional	2.5	0.04%	2.5	0.04%
Totals		6,455	100.0%	6,455	100.0%
PS	Public Square Overlay Zone	30	0.5%	30	0.5%

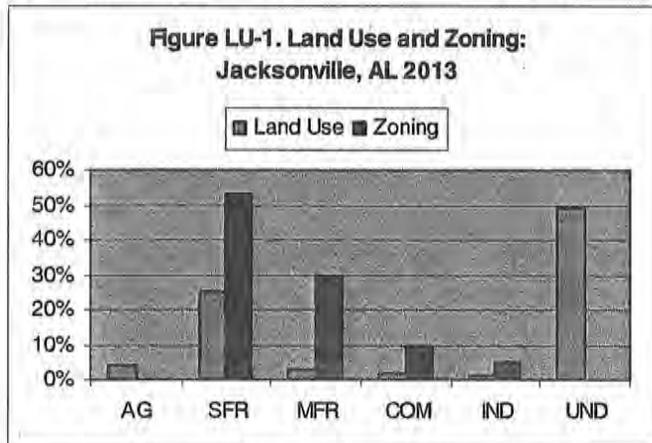
Source: EARPDC database, 2013.

Existing Land Use and Zoning Patterns

A comparison of land use and zoning is beneficial in determining land use and zoning patterns. Zoning should reflect community needs and guide land use and development throughout the city. Comparing these elements of the plan based on percent of land used and land zoned for specific purposes is useful in determining current development patterns and directing how the city should grow. The two most dominant land use classifications, in Jacksonville, aside from undeveloped (UND), in 2013, was single-family (SFR) at 1,498 acres and 25% of the total land use, and public with 743 acres and 12% of the total land use. Multi-family (MFR) ranked third with 225 acres and 3% of the total land use and commercial reported 154 acres at 2%. Zoning for these land uses indicate substantial land available for growth with single-family residential districts accounting for 3,450 acres, which is considerably more than twice the amount of land currently used for this purpose, and multi-family residential districts reporting 1,972 acres, which is several times more

land than currently used. Commercial and industrial zoning district also provide significantly more land for these purposes than presently utilized. In terms of agriculture there is a present approximately 233 acres used for this development, yet the city does not provide an agriculture

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district. Figure LU-1 illustrates percent land use and zoning for Jacksonville in 2013 for comparison. Notice that the city provides substantially more land in all districts than what is currently utilized, with the exception of agriculture. Also notice the significant amount of land within the city limits which is undeveloped. This information indicates that the city holds plenty of potential for substantial development, however, a significant amount of undeveloped land is located in areas of steep slopes which may prove considerable constraint for

development. As a planning consideration, the city should prioritize infill development in commercial areas along AL Hwy. 21 and in established residential neighborhoods, while parks and recreation should be planned for areas under environmental constraints.

Future Land Use Plan

As a community grows and expands, a plan for land use and development is critical for guiding the city in a manner that logically and efficiently meets city goals and objectives. The City of Jacksonville desires to grow in a manner that effectively and efficiently utilizes land and community resources. The future land use plan and accompanying map (See Map#12: *Future Land Use Plan*) provides general guidance in this directive. The following highlights are general recommendations for land use planning and development in the city:

- **Single-family:** Single-family residential should be promoted as the major residential use throughout the city and development should utilize potential infill in established neighborhoods, outside of steep slope and floodplain areas, in order to spur renewal and increase housing values. New suburban developments should locate in areas to the north or south near AL Hwy. 21 and commercial areas and to the west along the Chief Ladiga Trail to promote this important amenity.
- **Multi-family:** Multi-family should be promoted and encouraged to locate in the central portion of the city near the downtown and JSU.
- **Commercial:** Compact commercial development should be promoted in the downtown area with more intensive commercial along AL Hwy. 21 extending to the north and southern parts of the city.
- **Industrial:** The cotton mill area in the southwestern portion of the city. The industrial park currently has lots available for development.
- **Public and Semi-public:** Adequate expansion land should be reserved for important community facilities such as schools and other city service buildings.
- **Environmental Constraints:** Accommodations for environmental constraints must be taken into consideration in a land use plan. Constraints such as steep slopes should be reserved for

parks and recreation or low density residential development where water and sewer is feasible. Wetlands and extreme flood prone areas should also be reserved for parks and recreation and where feasible, low-density residential. Intensive commercial and industrial developments locating in these areas need to first conduct substantial flood hazard mitigation procedures in accordance with ADEM regulations.

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Analytical Summary

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The analytical summary provides a general review of the topics discussed in each chapter

Agriculture

Agriculture constitutes a fairly small portion of developed land within the city limits at 8% with 233 acres. Much of this land extends north and south along the Chief Ladiga Trail in the western section of the city, with some agriculture in the southeastern portion. Agriculture accounts for approximately 4% of the total land use within the city. There are currently no agriculture zoned districts in the city.

Commercial

Approximately 154 acres (5% of the developed land and 2% of the total) in Jacksonville is dedicated to commercial development. The significant majority of this land is located directly adjacent AL Hwy. 21, extending north and south through the city, and used as highway commercial. A substantial goal for the city is to promote and enhance commercial development through small business establishments in the downtown and more intensive commercial use along AL Hwy. 21. Commercial zoning allows for somewhat substantial room for growth and development.

Industrial

Jacksonville uses about 70 acres for industrial development (2% developed land use and 1% of the total). Some of the city's industrial land incorporates the area formerly used by the former cotton mill in the southwestern section of the city. As a general goal the city desires to promote and encourage industrial development in this area. Industrial zoning allows for somewhat substantial room for growth and development.

Residential

Residential land use in the form of single-family housing is spread fairly consistently throughout the city, with the largest concentrations in north Jacksonville near JSU and Kitty Stone Elementary School. A large portion of single-family is located in the southern section near the High School as well. Single-family residential is substantially the largest residential use in the city constituting 1,498 acres, accounting for 51% of developed land use and 25% of total land use in the city. Multi-family land use in the city is located in somewhat small pockets close to the downtown and near the college, accounting for only 7% developed land use and 3% of total land use. Residential zoning allows for substantially enough room for single-family and multi-family growth and expansion within the city limits.

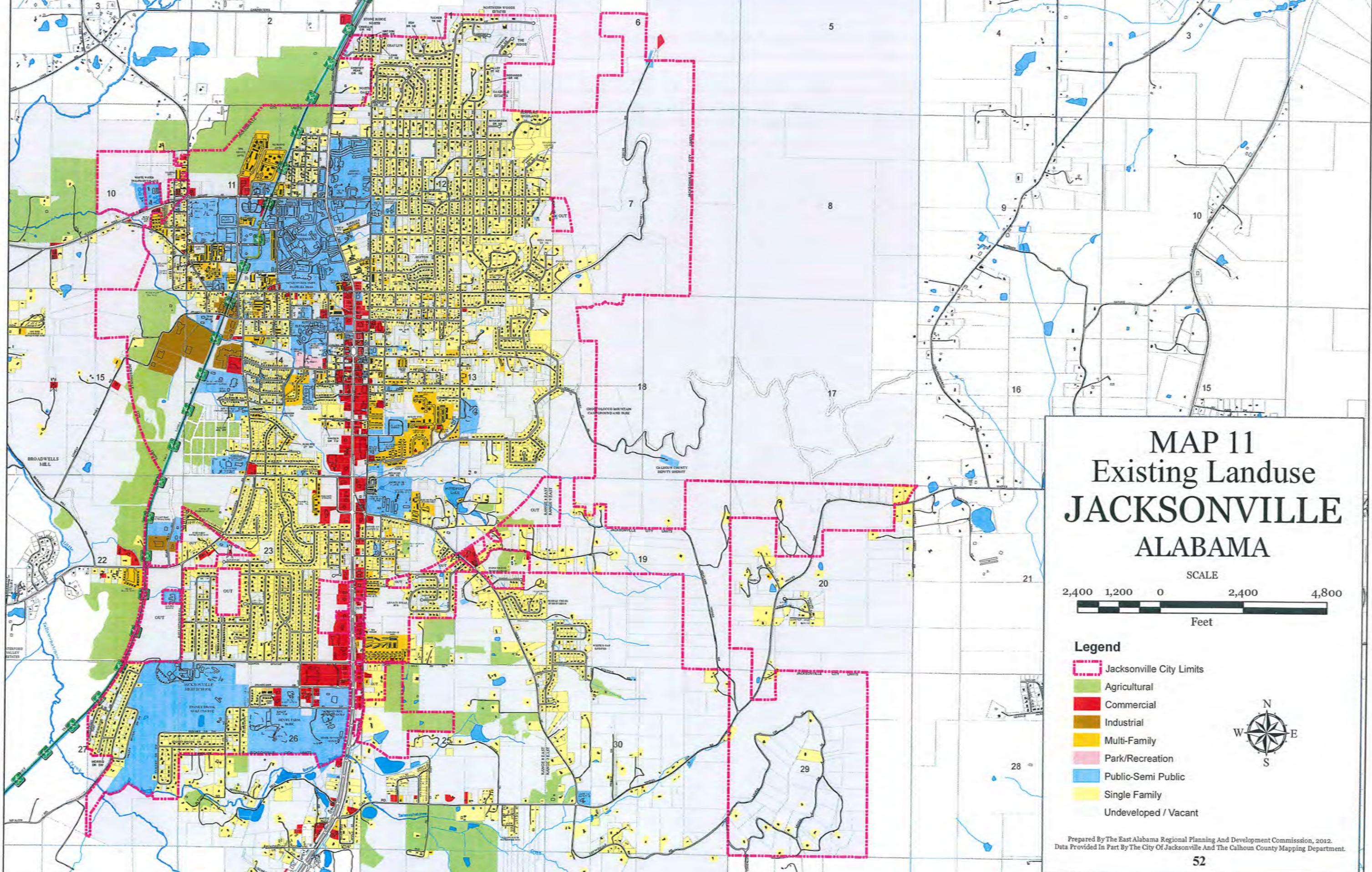
Public/Parks and Recreation

Provision of public land use plays an important role in community services. Jacksonville's public land use, accounting for 743 acres (25% developed and 12% total land use) is spread throughout the city with most of the land serving the city's colleges and schools. Land dedicated to parks and recreation account for 7 acres located near the Square in the downtown. Since public and parks and recreational uses are allowed in most residential commercial districts, the city provides substantial room for growth and development.

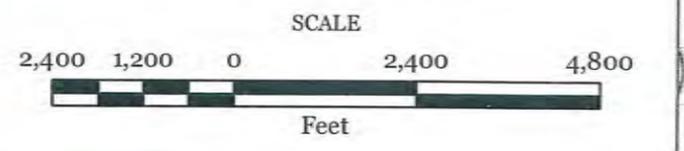
Undeveloped

The single most dominate land use in the city is undeveloped, consisting of 2,657 acres and 41% of total land use. The majority of this land is located along steep slopes in the mountainous eastern section of the city with some in floodplain areas. Much of this land could be considered for parks and recreation expansion or agriculture and woodland.

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MAP 11 Existing Landuse JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA



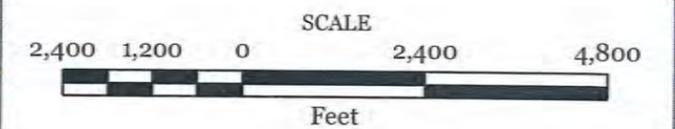
Legend

- Jacksonville City Limits
- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Multi-Family
- Park/Recreation
- Public-Semi Public
- Single Family
- Undeveloped / Vacant



Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Jacksonville And The Calhoun County Mapping Department.

MAP 12 ZONING MAP JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

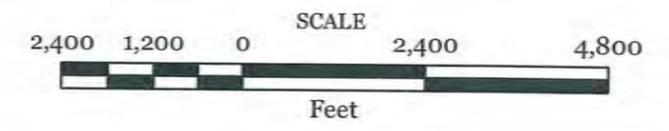


Legend

- R-1 RESIDENTIAL-SINGLE FAMILY
- R-2 RESIDENTIAL-TWO FAMILY
- R-3 RESIDENTIAL-MULTI-FAMILY
- RIP RESIDENTIAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL
- B-1 BUSINESS - LOCAL SHOPPING
- B-2 BUSINESS -GENERAL BUSINESS
- M-1 MANUFACTURING - LIGHT INDUSTRY
- M-2 MANUFACTURING - HEAVY INDUSTRY
- PUD PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT
- Public Square Overlay District

Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Jacksonville And The Calhoun County Mapping Department.

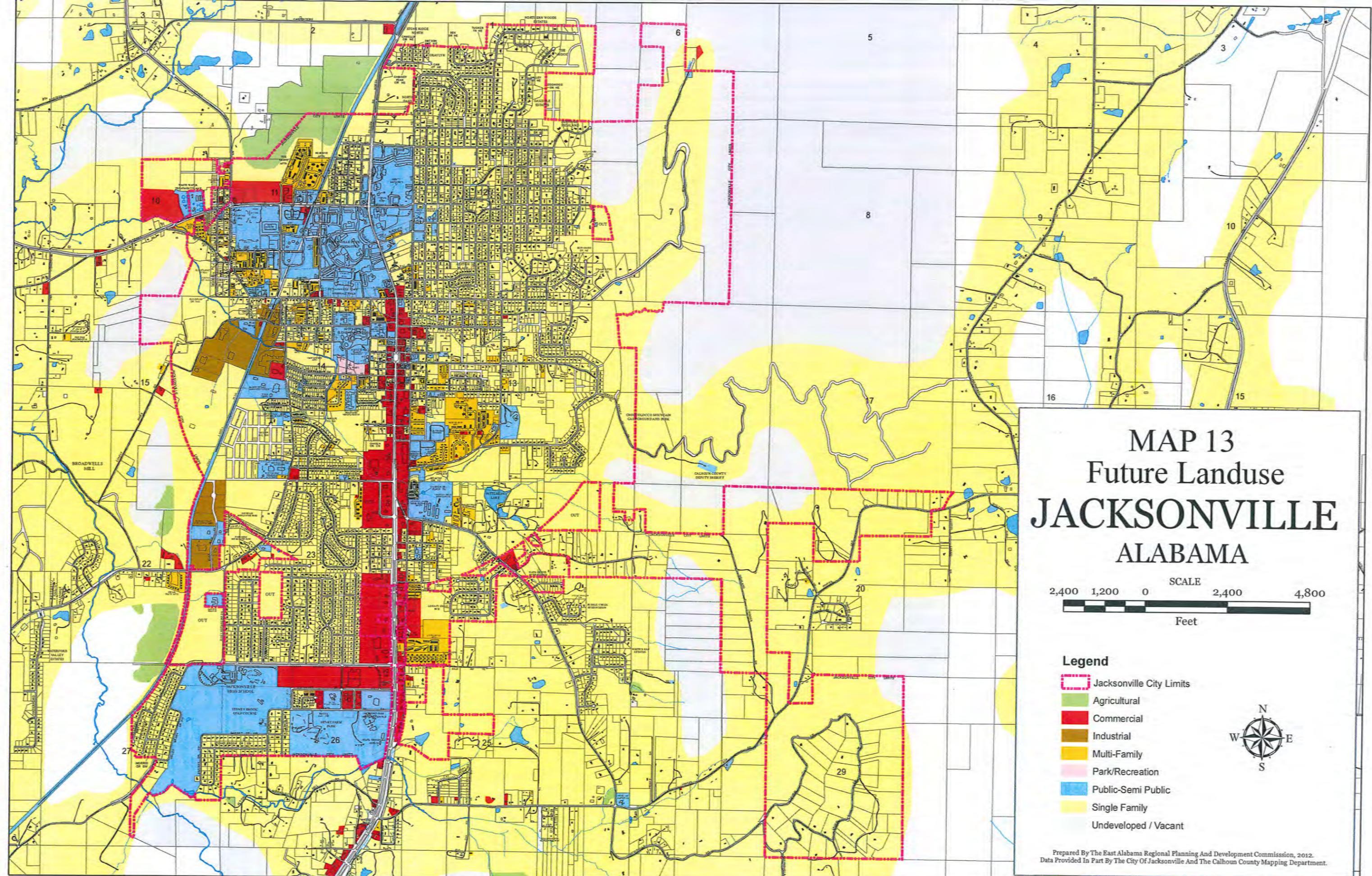
MAP 13 Future Landuse JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA



- Legend**
- Jacksonville City Limits
 - Agricultural
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - Multi-Family
 - Park/Recreation
 - Public-Semi Public
 - Single Family
 - Undeveloped / Vacant



Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2012.
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Jacksonville And The Calhoun County Mapping Department.



CHAPTER IX: COMMUNITY VISIONING PROCESS DRAFT

The strategic community visioning process, as described and implemented in this comprehensive plan, is modeled after a Community Visioning Guide produced by the Oregon Visions Project, a voluntary committee of planning professionals sponsored by the Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association. Established in 1992, the Oregon model has been used, with suitable success, by many small communities throughout the State of Oregon. The model is not intended to provide a perfect visioning process for every community, but should establish a basic foundation upon which goals and objectives are created and implemented.

The basis of the strategic community visioning process is to create and implement a means through which the community can accurately identify and prioritize needs, and determine a plan to meet those needs. The process strives to encourage a focus on long-range planning by examining the “bigger” picture and posing the following questions: Where are we now? Where are we going? Where do we want to be? How do we get there?

In order to address these questions and formulate a plan, the community visioning process is organized into four steps, listed as follows:

- Step 1: Community Profile. Where are we now?
- Step 2: Trends Analysis. Where are we going?
- Step 3: Community Visioning. Where do we want to be?
- Step 4: Action Plan. How do we get there?

Step 1: Community Profile. Where are we now?

The purpose of the community profile is to establish the foundation upon which the plan is formed and progress measured. Products produced in this beginning phase include the following:

- SWOT Analysis and Prioritized SWOT Analysis
- Significant Findings and Community Statistical Profile

SWOT Analysis

The initial phase of the community visioning process for the City of Jacksonville involved engaging community participation in a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) Analysis (See Appendix A for complete details). The SWOT Analysis was further refined by prioritizing the three most important items (in no particular order) in each category. These items are listed as follows:

Strengths

- **Location**—Located along AL Hwy. 21 in the northern portion of the Anniston/Oxford metro area and within convenient proximity of the Gadsden metro area, Jacksonville is well situated for substantial commercial development and growth. In addition, nearby Talladega National Forest offers scenic natural beauty and numerous opportunities for outdoor recreational activities.

Census 2000, and 2010, as well as the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (See Appendix C: Community Profiles), provide a more complete examination of population, economy, and housing statistical information and establish important benchmarks from which the community can track progress. This statistical information, in addition to community values and participatory input, establishes a reliable and useful foundation in analyzing trends and scenarios and in policy and plan formulation—the next step in the community visioning process. Significant findings pertaining to population, economy, housing, community facilities, transportation, and land use for the City of Jacksonville are listed as follows for review (See pertaining chapters for more details):

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Population

Population Growth—Jacksonville and Calhoun County's most significant population growth occurred between 2000 and 2010 in which the city grew by 49%, while Calhoun County increased by 5%, Alabama 7%, and the US 9%. This could be attributed to a considerable 19% increase in student enrollment at JSU during this time.

Age Distribution—The significantly dominant age status for Jacksonville between 2000 and 2010 was Youth and Young Adult/College Age populations under the age of 25, with Young Adult Working Age and Middle Age (Ages 25 to 64) populations showing a smaller portion in the city.

Marital Status—Jacksonville showed a significantly larger portion of persons who had never married as compared to Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US. The county, state, and nation reported more married than the city. This could be attributed to the student body at JSU which represents a significant portion of young people who have never married.

Race Distribution—Although the significantly dominant race in the city has been white, the portion of black population in the city has grown to slightly surpass the county and remain on par with the state, indicating more diversity, yet less diversity than the nation, which reported a larger portion of other minorities.

Gender Distribution—Jacksonville's gender distribution closely followed Calhoun County, Alabama, and the US with female population slightly outnumbering male.

Population Density—Jacksonville showed significantly higher population density compared to nearby communities in the metro area and qualifies as an urban center.

Economy

Educational Attainment—Jacksonville ranked substantially higher than Calhoun County and Alabama in terms of educational attainment at the higher attainment levels and fairly comparable to the US.

Household Income—Household income for Jacksonville in 2010 indicates that city households, in general, earned slightly less than Calhoun County and significantly less than Alabama, and US households, despite substantially higher increases for the city since 2000.

Commuting Patterns—Personal vehicle for Jacksonville was the substantially dominant form of transport with the considerable majority of commuters living and working in the city. In 2010 Jacksonville showed significantly less commuters (60%) traveling to work outside the city than reported in Calhoun

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Selected Physical Housing Conditions—In 2010 Jacksonville reported a slightly larger portion of homes lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities than Calhoun County, Alabama, and the U.S. However, this could be attributed to an increase in new housing development since many new homes could still be in need of complete utilities.

Housing Value—Jacksonville housing value substantially surpassed Calhoun County and Alabama, yet ranked considerably lower than the US.

Housing Affordability (Rental Costs)—Rental costs in the city ranked somewhat comparable to the county, somewhat higher in the state, and considerably higher in the nation.

Owner-occupied Housing Affordability—In 2010 Jacksonville owner-occupied housing was substantially affordable with the considerable majority (76%) of home owners spending less than 30% of their household income on housing costs.

Renter-occupied Housing Affordability—In 2010 Jacksonville renter-occupied housing was substantially less affordable with the considerable majority (68%) of renters spending more than 30% of their household income on housing costs.

Community Facilities—(See Community Facilities Analytical Summary)

Transportation—(See Transportation Plan and Analytical Summary in the Transportation Chapter)

Environmental Features/Constraints

Steep slopes comprise the most significant environmental constraint for the city, mostly on the eastern edge bordering Talladega National Forest. Floodplains and flood-prone, and septic-restrictive areas may present a slight setbacks to development in some areas of the city.

Land Use

According to land use and zoning coverage, Jacksonville has zoned plenty of land for expansion of every land use except agriculture. The city should consider developing an agriculture zoning district in their zoning ordinance to govern planning and development in these areas.

Step 2: Trends Analysis. Where are we going?

The general objective of the second step in the community visioning process, trends analysis, is to gain a general understanding of what the City of Jacksonville has sustained over the former 10 year time period and how the community will probably progress in another 10 years if current trends and activities continue as the status quo. Statistical information in 2000 and 2010 has been analyzed and researched to determine current and projected trends and their potential impact on the community. The main products produced in this stage include the following:

- Trend Statement
- Probable Scenario

- **Housing Affordability**—Housing will remain under the affordability threshold for owner-occupied residents, but not under the threshold for renter-occupied, according to 2010 data confirmation.
- **Housing/Transportation Affordability**—(Will have this at a later time)

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Step 3: Community Visioning. Where do we want to be?

Vision Statement

Simply stated, a community vision is the overall shared picture of future community character. A vision statement is a formal description of that vision, used to express the general direction in which the city desires to grow and change. This vision statement gives guidance to planning initiatives that could be attributed 10, 20, or even 30 years into the future for implementation and completion.

Jacksonville has a vision of growing and prospering as a successful Alabama community. The vision expressed and encompassed in a city approved vision statement reads as follows:

“The City of Jacksonville promotes and maintains itself as an attractive, successful, and highly sustainable Alabama community offering a safe and friendly environment where residents live, work, learn, play, and invest in the local economy. The city will commit resources to preserving its historical and cultural heritage and natural amenities as well as promoting and enhancing quality education, skilled workforce development, and important community facilities and services. With convenient access to major transportation routes and metro market areas, the City of Jacksonville will prepare for substantial commercial growth, primarily along major highways, and plan appropriately for residential development in the surrounding areas, in order to manage progress in a positive direction.”

Preferred Scenario

The preferred scenario is simply a list of developments that residents would like to see occur in their community in the next 10 years. These developments should be broadly described, yet convey an understandable and achievable picture of a future in which the goals and objectives in the plan are met. The following developments listed have been determined as part of the town’s preferred future scenario:

- **Commercial Development**—The downtown streetscape project will strengthen existing business in the downtown and attract new commercial development.
- **Housing Development**—Opportunities for housing development will be recognized and enhanced through the housing abatement process.
- **Transportation Infrastructure Enhancement**—The city will improve road conditions throughout the community as needed. The city will also coordinate with ALDOT, when necessary, to provide better access management and increased traffic flow in priority areas along US Hwy. 280 in and near the downtown.
- **Utility Infrastructure Enhancement**—The Utilities Board will complete the water, sewer, and gas inventory as well as needed upgrades, supplying business owners and residents with better service.
- **Historic Preservation**—The city will maintain and improve historic places and structures throughout the community in order to preserve historical and cultural heritage.

CHAPTER X: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Vision Statement

Jacksonville has a vision of growing and prospering as a successful Alabama community. This vision can be expressed and encompassed in a city approved vision statement which reads as follows:

"The City of Jacksonville promotes and maintains itself as an attractive, successful, and highly sustainable Alabama community offering a safe and friendly environment where residents live, work, learn, play, and invest in the local economy. The city will commit resources to preserving its historical and cultural heritage and natural amenities as well as promoting and enhancing quality education, skilled workforce development, and important community facilities and services. With convenient access to major transportation routes and metro market areas, the City of Jacksonville will prepare for substantial commercial growth, primarily along major highways, and plan appropriately for residential development in the surrounding areas, in order to manage progress in a positive direction."

In order to achieve this vision and mission, Jacksonville needs to establish appropriate goals and objectives, a means of attaining those goals and objectives, and a methodology to evaluate progress. This chapter identifies goals, objectives, strategies, and work activities/projects for planning and guiding city improvements, growth, and expansion. It also utilizes performance indicators for measuring progress toward goals and objectives, and gives further recommendations for accomplishing them.

Planning Overview

One of Jacksonville's major goals is to promote and enhance economic development with an objective to promote and improve the downtown area, particularly in the historic Square. Located in the center of the city along AL Hwy. 21, Jacksonville's historic Square is considered the heart of the city and the main focal point of economic development. Although in recent years the majority of economic growth has occurred to the south of the Square along AL Hwy. 21, following residential expansion in the area, city residents desire to strengthen existing business as well as promote and encourage new small businesses at the city center. A few planning strategies involved in this objective would be to revitalize the Merchants' Association and organize more community-wide events on the Square. The Merchants' Association would form a cooperative group of business owners to work together to enhance the attractiveness of the Square through such improvements such as storefront aesthetics, natural beautification, signage, and in creating a more welcoming environment while more community-wide events on the Square would serve to increase businesses publicity. A significant concern for store owners on the Square and for residents in general is pedestrian safety. Pedestrians crossing from either side of the Square must negotiate four lanes of arterial street traffic with vehicle speed rates often exceeding those necessary for safe walking. Insufficient pedestrian crossing is a common problem at other intersections with AL Hwy. 21 in Jacksonville, however, in addressing this concern ALDOT, through the ATRIP (Alabama Transportation Revitalization Improvement Program) in 2012, provided funding and assistance to upgrade signal timing at 10 major intersections along AL Hwy. 21 in the city. These timing enhancements should create better signaling for pedestrians as well as enhance traffic access and flow along AL Hwy. 21.

In terms of transportation Jacksonville is conducting a series of road improvement projects and constructing pedestrian/bicycling trails in accordance with MPO plans. Road improvements mainly constitute repaving along several major avenues in the city, however, the city has also planned for alternative forms of transportation such as bicycling and hiking in order to enhance connectivity and travel from the Chief Ladiga Trail to JSU, the Square, and other parts of the city, thus creating more recreation opportunity, mitigating automobile dependency, and improving overall quality of life for residents and visitors to the community.

Another major goal for the city is to promote and enhance community facilities with an objective to upgrade the wastewater treatment plant in preparation for city growth and development. The WWTP has reached the end of the last 20 year upgrade cycle and is currently conducting the preliminary design phase to determine the exact upgrade needed. The Plant upgrade needs to increase design flow and infiltration in order to sustain sufficient performance for another 20 years. Jacksonville also plans a fire station re-alignment with proposed new fire station sites in the southern and northern parts of the city in order to increase coverage area and improve the ISO rating.

The city also has plans to establish a Historical Preservation Commission, which will provide design and preservation guidance for historical structures and places throughout the community. Long term plans for community facilities include a fire-station re-alignment, building a visitors center and a performing arts center, and making renovations for an art/historical museum.

Goal-Setting Process

In May, 2012 the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission (EARPDC) and the Jacksonville Planning Commission began work on the Jacksonville Comprehensive Plan Update. The first meeting, conducted on April 16, 2013, was an initial public meeting in which the planning process was introduced and a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) Analysis for the community was performed. From this analysis, EARPDC and the planning commission formed a basis in which to identify community needs and in determining goals and objectives. EARPDC and the planning commission then met on a bi-monthly or tri-monthly basis as needed in order to establish and prioritize goals and objectives, determine projects for implementation, and to subsequently generate a future land use plan and map to guide land use and development.

Goals and Objectives

The primary directive of the comprehensive plan is the formation of goals and objectives for city improvement, growth, and expansion, and the development of a plan in which to accomplish them. The purpose of this chapter, and the subsequent implementation chapter, is to provide a methodological planning roadmap with practical applications for attaining established city goals and objectives. The following definitions provide a framework through which goals and objectives can be achieved and evaluated.

Definitions

Goals

Goals in this chapter have been identified with the purpose of promoting community vision, through considerably broad-based perspectives.

Objectives

Broadly define how the goals are to be accomplished.

Strategies

Provide a basic mechanism for accomplishing the stated objectives.

Work Activities/Projects

These actions are specifically defined, applicable, practical, and measurable steps to be performed or activated throughout the implementation process (this process is described in greater detail in the subsequent implementation chapter). Such activities/projects are to be understood as viable alternatives/options working for goal attainment and thus are substantially more specified than goals and objectives. The work activities/projects listed in the Implementation Schedule of Chapter XI: Implementation will be those decided by the planning commission and city council to be implemented.

Importance

The importance for any given goals, objectives, and strategies is explained under the subheading entitled as such. Importance can be justified through statistical analysis, need inventory, or as an established community priority.

Additional Recommendations

Additional recommendations are also advocated as useful and complementary strategy implementation tools.

Performance Indicators

Specified, quantitative, targeted goals or measures used in measuring progress toward goal achievement, yet more substantially for strategy and project initiation and evaluation. Timeframes for performance indicators have been organized into 3 categories as follows: Short term (1 to 5 years), Intermediate (6 to 10 years), and Long term (over 10 years) as of 2015.

Notation

Additional notes which describe and/or explain current work and progress in relation to a specific strategy and/or work activity/project.

The goals and objectives listed below, in no particular order of priority, as well as proceeding strategies and work activities/projects have been established by city departments, the Calhoun County Metropolitan Planning Organization, and citizen input. These goals, objectives, strategies, and projects shall be reviewed, revised, and approved by the Jacksonville Planning Commission and the Jacksonville City Council as a practical methodology for the future improvement, growth, and development of the City of Jacksonville:

Goal #1: Promote and Enhance Economic Development in a Manner which Protects and Preserves Established Downtown Businesses and Prepares for Future Development in Designated Commercial Areas along AL Hwy. 21 and Other Commercial Areas throughout the City

In establishing the direction of Jacksonville's vision statement, economic development needs to maintain a focus on preserving the attractive, historical, and aesthetic look and feel of the downtown business environment and also prepare for quality, accessible, and sustainable business growth and development along AL Hwy. 21 and in other designated commercial areas throughout the city.

Objective #1: Protect and Preserve the Attractive, Historical Businesses Environment in the Downtown Square

Objective #2: Plan and Prepare for Commercial Growth and Development along AL Hwy. 21 and in Other Designated Commercial Areas in the City

Objective #3: Create a Marketing Strategy for the City

Goal #2: Promote and Enhance Community Facilities and Services in a Manner which Maintains Existing Facilities and Services and Prepares the City for Future Growth and Expansion

In order to promote and enhance important community facilities and services, Jacksonville needs to determine and meet priority maintenance for existing facilities and service needs and identify future priority facilities and services needed for growth and expansion.

Objective #1: Improve and Enhance City Administration

- **Strategy #01:** Create better bicycle and pedestrian access.
- **Strategy #02:** Provide more city parks throughout the city along with funding and volunteers to offer development and maintenance.
- **Strategy #03:** Provide more cleanup and infrastructure maintenance.
- **Strategy #04:** Create more office space for city administration.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #2: Improve and Enhance Public Safety

- **Strategy #01:** Recruit and train more police officers.
- **Strategy #02:** Update police department facilities.
- **Strategy #03:** Purchase new police vehicles and equipment.

- **Strategy #04:** Increase fire station staff.
- **Work Activity/Project #01:** Fire station re-alignment (See Community Facilities Map for proposed locations). (Long-term)
- **Work Activity/Project #02:** Build a fire station training facility. (Long-term)

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies and mid-term work activities/projects.

Notation: The police department is adding more officers and building new facilities. Also in the past few years the department has purchased new vehicles.

Objective #3: Improve and Enhance Education

- **Strategy #01:** Update all equipment at Calhoun County Career Technical Center (CCCTC) to meet business and industry requirements.
- **Strategy #02:** Train all school personnel at the CCCTC in Project Based Learning in order to train students how to problem solve and work in teams.
- **Strategy #03:** Evaluate every program based on the workforce needs of Workforce Development Region V.
- **Strategy #04:** Add more electives to Jacksonville High School curriculum, such as visual arts, foreign languages, and Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Math (STEAM) opportunities.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #4: Improve and Enhance Public Library

- **Strategy #01:** Secure more funding to maintain and update library materials and services.
- **Work Activity/Project #01:** Install security system to protect materials—such as a magnetic or electronic security system which would help mitigate theft each year.
- **Work Activity/Project #02:** Build a History Room (Climate controlled)—which would provide a space for patron use and utilize environmental controls to better preserve historically significant books, club scrapbooks, family files, maps, letters, etc. Should the city build a historical museum these materials could be transferred and open more library space for patron use. (Long-term)
- **Work Activity/Project #3:** Secure Funding to Maintain and Update Library Materials and Services—specifically to maintain current collection and program levels, purchase new software to replace dated reference and circulating non-fiction books and to restore professional development opportunities.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #5: Improve and Enhance Housing Authority

- **Strategy #01:** Build more housing units, particularly one bedrooms.
- **Strategy #02:** Establish bus service to housing units.
- **Strategy #03:** Conduct more police patrols through properties.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #6: Improve and Enhance Parks and Recreation

- **Strategy #01:** Attain more funding to upgrade and maintain recreation facilities and parks.
- **Strategy #02:** Promote program growth.
- **Work Activity/Project #01:** Expand the Greenway/Creekside Trail from the Chief Ladiga Trail to the downtown.
- **Work Activity/Project #02:** Re-landscape 204/Ladiga Trail Pocket Park.
- **Work Activity/Project #03:** Assess possible locations for a "dog park".

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #7: Improve and Enhance Senior Citizen Facilities and Programs

- **Strategy #01:** Obtain more funding for the Senior Center.
- **Strategy #02:** Senior Center to purchase a vehicle for transporting homebound meals.
- **Strategy #03:** Senior Center to attain more program support from churches in the community.
- **Strategy #04:** RSVP to obtain more funding.
- **Strategy #05:** RSVP to continue to recruit and maintain volunteers and agencies.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #8: Improve and Enhance Healthcare Services

- **Strategy #01:** Provide more specialty physicians.
- **Strategy #02:** Increase hospital community and services.
- **Strategy #03:** Improve access to healthcare insurance for patients.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #9: Improve and Enhance Street and Sanitation Services

- **Strategy #01:** Promote and enhance Lawn Waste Disposal Education.
- **Strategy #02:** Promote and encourage litter reduction.
- **Strategy #03:** Provide more street sweeping.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #10: Improve and Enhance Wastewater Treatment Plant

- **Strategy #01:** Obtain proper funding to support current and future needs.

- **Strategy #02:** Reduce inflow and infiltration to maximize the use of the Plant.
- **Strategy #03:** Establish a new vision for the next 20 years and beyond and be proactive in the process of making the WWTP suitable for the community.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #11: Improve and Enhance Utility Services

Water Utilities

- **Strategy #01:** Add an additional water source.
- **Strategy #02:** Add additional loops in the current water system to provide a reinforced water supply.
- **Strategy #03:** Perform a water rate study.

Sewer Utilities

- **Strategy #01:** Locate areas with sewer infiltration and make repairs as needed.
- **Strategy #02:** Upgrade sewer lift stations throughout the city.
- **Strategy #03:** Upgrade all 6 inch clay and cast iron sewer lines with 8 inch plastic lines.

Gas Utilities

- **Strategy #01:** Add a secondary gas feed to be connected to the city's current feed in case of pipeline disruption.
- **Strategy #02:** Replace a minimum of one mile of cast iron gas line per year.
- **Strategy #04:** Add additional SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) monitoring devices in the gas system to monitor inlet and outlet pressures more closely.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Goal #3: Promote and Enhance Transportation by Properly Maintaining Existing Roadways and Access, Continuing Effective Planning for Expansion, and Accommodating Alternative Modes of Transportation

In order to promote and enhance transportation, Jacksonville needs to provide basic maintenance of existing streets and highways as well as sustaining effective access between roadways and properties. The city should make plans for future roadway development and accompanying access, and properly accommodate opportunities for alternative modes of transportation such as bicycling, hiking, and transit.

Objective #1: Improve Existing Street Conditions in Accordance with The Calhoun County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Designated Roadway Improvement Activities.

MPO Designated Roadway Improvement Activities:

- **Work Activity/Project #01:** Coffee 'A' Street—Resurface from Alexandria Rd. SW to AL Hwy. 21

- **Work Activity/Project #02:** AL Hwy. 21/Pelham Rd.—Signal Upgrade Timing at intersections.
- **Work Activity/Project #03:** Whites Gap Road SE—Resurface from Macy Lane SE to Whites Gap Road at Whites Gap Baptist Church.
- **Work Activity/Project #04:** Anniston/Weaver/Jacksonville Road—Repave from James Hopkins Rd. SW to Sky High Drive (Phase I).

Notation: In 2012 the city received financial assistance for signal upgrades, at 10 major intersections along AL Hwy. 21, through the Alabama Transportation Rehabilitation and Improvement Program (ATRIP) as a part of the 2012 ATRIP Initiative which accesses federal bonds for road and bridge projects in immediate need. For complete project listings and locations see Chapter VI: Transportation.

Performance Indicator: Short term work activities/projects.

Objective #2: Improve and Enhance Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes in Accordance with the 2012 Calhoun County Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.

MPO Designated Bicycle and Pedestrian Route Improvement Activities:

1. Sidewalk construction on south side of Douthit Drive from Jacksonville High School to Wal-Mart.
2. Sidewalk construction on north side of Greenleaf Street from Alexandria Rd. to Winn-Dixie.
3. Finley Street connector with pedestrian/bicycle bridge behind Winn-Dixie.
4. Sidewalk construction on west side of AL Hwy. 21 (AL Hwy. 204 to Brewer Hall)
5. Sidewalk construction on south side of AL Hwy. 204 (Park Ave. to AL Hwy. 21)
6. Crosswalk construction and improvements (AL Hwy. 21 and AL Hwy. 204 intersection)
7. Crosswalk construction and improvements (AL Hwy. 21 and James Street)
8. Crosswalk construction and improvements (AL Hwy. 21 and Mountain Street)
9. Replace/Upgrade Pedestrian Crossing Signs in Jacksonville Square.
10. JSU pedestrian bridge crossing west and east side of AL Hwy. 21.

Performance Indicator: Short term work activities/projects.

Objective #3: Improve Traffic Flow along AL Hwy. 21 through the City

- **Strategy:** In order to properly manage traffic growth along AL Hwy. 21, particularly in the central and southern section of the city, the city needs to develop plans and projects to effectively and safely increase traffic flow while maintaining adequate traffic access to properties.

Importance: Jacksonville reported significantly high traffic volumes near the city center, between Greenleaf Street and Whites Gap Road with a 2011 traffic count of 42,130 AADT, which exceeded maximum capacity considerably, showing LOS F (Forced Breakdown). Also the most significant increase in traffic along AL Hwy. 21, from 2003 to 2011, occurred in the south-central section, north of Parris Street, with an AADT increase from 22,920 to 30,288, a percent increase of 32%, and change in LOS from C (Stable flow) to D (High Density). Traffic projections indicate that this section of roadway will reach maximum capacity in 2019.

Additional Recommendations: Jacksonville could work with ALDOT to coordinate access management in conjunction with plans to widen priority sections of AL Hwy. 21 near the downtown and in the southern portion of the city where traffic volumes pose a significant concern. The city could also consider alternative routes through the city and/or a downtown bypass.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategy.

Goal #4: Promote and Enhance Environmental Preservation by Sustaining Unique Natural Environments

In order to promote and enhance the natural environment, Jacksonville should identify unique natural areas sensitive to development pressures and preserve these areas in accordance with species needs.

Objective: Protect and Preserve Wildlife Habitats

Strategy: Protect and Preserve Spotted and Marbled Salamander Habitat in Henry Farm Park.

Importance: Henry Farm Park, located in the southern section of Jacksonville, provides a unique site which sustains large spotted and marbled salamander populations. In the park's spring-fed pond, near the walking bridge, over 1,100 spotted salamander egg masses have been identified. This is a significant population because elsewhere in Alabama a maximum of only approximately 200 egg masses exist in one place. Since the salamanders often return to their birthplace, along the same route each year, the pond and the surrounding area should be preserved in its natural state in order to protect these species. The spotted salamander is very sensitive to changes in their ecology and rising water acidity could substantially reduce populations. No clear-cutting of trees or disturbing the pond in any way should be allowed, including not spraying for mosquitos directly over the pond or placing insecticides in the pond. The park provides the opportunity for wildlife research and nature educational programs of the spotted and marbled salamander much like the *Salamander March* in Homewood, Alabama.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategy.

Goal #5: Promote and Enhance Planning and Zoning by Utilizing City Departments and Local Groups to Identify and Meet Land Use and Zoning Needs and Establish Policies and Plans to Benefit the Community

In order to promote and enhance planning and zoning, Jacksonville must utilize the appropriate city departments and local groups to identify existing residential, commercial, and industrial areas with substantial maintenance needs and make plans to provide the appropriate maintenance. The city must also utilize the appropriate departments and groups to determine growth policies, recognize associated opportunities, and direct new development on a course beneficial to the city as a whole.

Objective #1: Promote and Enhance Residential Land Use and Development

- **Strategy #01:** Designate land for residential development on the Future Land Use Plan Map in the Comprehensive Plan and plan city growth accordingly.

Additional Recommendations: Make provisions for brick and stone masonry in the Jacksonville Zoning Ordinance. One method for accomplishing this is to introduce new regulations stating that each housing unit in designated residential areas be constructed with a specified percentage of brick or stone masonry. The city could work with trade associations such as *Brick SouthEast*, a brick manufacturing trade association based in Atlanta, GA, to adopt and implement an optional stone and brick masonry directed zoning ordinance. Create and distribute educational material to developers interested in building quality affordable housing using brick and stone masonry. The city should also designate areas on the *Future Land Use Plan* (Map #12) in the comprehensive plan for quality affordable housing.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #2: Promote and Enhance Commercial Land Use and Development

- **Strategy:** Designate land for commercial development on the Future Land Use Plan Map in the Comprehensive Plan and plan city growth accordingly.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #3: Promote and Enhance Industrial Land Use and Development

- **Strategy:** Designate land for industrial use on the Future Land Use Plan Map in the Comprehensive Plan and plan city growth accordingly.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #4: Promote and Enhance Land Use for Parks and Recreation

- **Strategy #01:** Designate land for parks and recreation on the Future Land Use Map in the Comprehensive Plan and plan city growth accordingly.
- **Strategy #02:** Plan city growth in accordance with the goals, objectives, and strategies for bicycle and pedestrian routes in the Comprehensive Plan and updates to the City's Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.

Performance Indicator: Short term strategies.

Objective #5: Promote and Enhance Agricultural Land Use and Development

- **Strategy #01:** Designate land for agricultural use on the Future Land Use Map in the Comprehensive Plan and plan city growth accordingly.
- **Strategy #02:** Establish Agricultural District regulations in the City's Zoning Ordinance and designate Agricultural Zoning Districts in the City.

Importance: Jacksonville uses approximately 233 acres (4% of the total land use) within the city limits for agricultural purposes, however, there are no agricultural zoning regulations in the City's Zoning Ordinance or designated Agricultural Zoning Districts within the city. Should Jacksonville plan on maintaining and expanding agricultural land use within the city limits the city should consider updating

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the Zoning Ordinance with Agricultural Provisions and making Agricultural Districts available on the Zoning Map.

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CITY OF JACKSONVILLE PLANNING DOCUMENTS

- 1. Jacksonville Alabama Communities of Excellence (ACE)—Adopted 2012.**
- 2. Jacksonville State University 2011-2016 Strategic Plan—Adopted 2011**
- 3. Year 2010 Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Jacksonville, Alabama—Adopted 1993.**

Jacksonville Alabama Communities of Excellence (ACE) Established Strategies—Adopted 2012

Economic Development

- **Strategy #01:** Create and install more consistent business signage for the Downtown Square.
- **Strategy #02:** Continue to promote an attractive business environment in the Town Square.
- **Strategy #03:** Revitalize Merchant's Association.
- **Strategy #04:** Utilize local media to advertise plans for expansion of activities in association with economic development, as outlined in the strategic plan.
- **Strategy #05:** Review prepared industrial park sites and recruit business according to tenant specifications.
- **Strategy #06:** Assemble needed information for future retail recruitment plan/strategy.
- **Strategy #07:** City to partnership with JSU to coordinate educational programs and job training with local employment opportunities.
- **Strategy #08:** Promote and encourage job fairs and other community events to establish and enhance connections between local graduates and potential employers.
- **Strategy #09:** Develop a marketing plan that targets retiree needs.

- **Work Activity/Project #01:** Create a survey to determine why customers leave businesses. The survey could be conducted through various media such as the newspaper and online. Analyze survey data to determine citizen's needs and present conclusions to the city.
- **Work Activity/Project #02:** Build permanent awnings for Jacksonville Farmer's Market.

Community Facilities

City Administration

- **Strategy #01:** Develop an ongoing process to identify needs, define priorities, establish strategies, and identify associated costs and how costs will be addressed (budget process—capital campaign, grants, etc.).

Education

- **Strategy #01:** Utilize Eastwood and Mill Village neighborhoods as hosts of outdoor program series.

(Intermediate)

- **Strategy #02:** Develop plans for the reuse of Eastwood School, Profile Mill building, and Forney Hall.

Public Library

- **Strategy #01:** Maintain programs such as weekly preschooler story-time, monthly after-school programs, Halloween, Nutcracker, American Girl, and Manga.
 - **Strategy #02:** Continued Summer Reading Program for children, teens, and adults.
 - **Strategy #03:** Promote and encourage author programs and book signings.
 - **Strategy #04:** Continued book sale fundraisers to be held twice a year.
 - **Strategy #05:** Improve coordination with school librarians and teachers. (Intermediate)
 - **Strategy #06:** Continue landscaping improvements.
 - **Strategy #07:** Establish technology fair for patrons to be held every other year.
 - **Strategy #08:** Re-establish Friends of the Jacksonville Public Library.
 - **Strategy #09:** Establish library as a member of the county-wide library system. (Long-term)
 - **Strategy #10:** Double the library collection and make the collection appropriate for technology. (Long-term)
-
- **Work Activity/Project #01:** Paint murals in the annex foyer and inside north entrance in foyer to youth areas. (Intermediate)
 - **Work Activity/Project #02:** Install a self-serve copier and fax machine. (Intermediate)
 - **Work Activity/Project #03:** Build an Outdoor Reading Garden with seating.
 - **Work Activity/Project #04:** Re-surface disabled persons' ramp on the south side of the building.
 - **Work Activity/Project #05:** Install parking lot lights to match lights on the Square.
 - **Work Activity/Project #06:** Install an upward facing light for the flagpole and make repairs to the front door lanterns.
 - **Work Activity/Project #07:** Build landscaping as fencing or hedges along the curb on the southwest near Annex.
 - **Work Activity/Project #08:** Make library improvements and expansions such as: ADA compliance, bookstore for discards, board/conference room, climate-controlled history room, glassed-in study or small meeting rooms, large meeting and program rooms, story-time adjacent to children's area, improved floor visibility for better supervision and more efficient staffing, sufficient parking, visible and central location. (Long-term)
 - **Work Activity/Project #09:** Redesign library with a permanent computer lab and media display with security cabinets. (Intermediate)
 - **Work Activity/Project #10:** Install Wi-fi service downstairs. (Intermediate)

Parks and Recreation

- **Strategy #03:** Develop a tree planting plan for parks and Chief Ladiga Trail edges.
- **Strategy #04:** Establish Ladiga Trail Volunteer Committee.
- **Strategy #05:** Identify sites for low-maintenance pocket parks for pedestrian rest and shade (e.g. Eastwood School, Greenleaf Rd., throughout the city with half-mile pedestrian proximity).

- **Strategy #06:** Purchase property adjacent Chief Ladiga Trail Depot for use by volunteers.
- **Strategy #07:** Purchase property behind Eastwood School for parks expansion.
- **Strategy #08:** Establish Outdoor program series at City Park. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #09:** Purchase or allocate land for Youth Sports Complex for baseball, softball, and basketball. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #10:** Develop a "tree protection zone" marking system for construction projects on city property.
- **Strategy #11:** Evaluate and update the city's Tree Ordinance.
- **Strategy #12:** Promote volunteer tree planting and maintenance program.
- **Strategy #13:** Continue education to city tree workers, tree commission, and city council.
- **Strategy #14:** City tree workers to work toward arborist certification.
- **Strategy #15:** Coordinate tree plantings with plans for upgraded City Park and outdoor classroom by Greenway creek. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #16:** Offer tree workshops for homeowners and the general public. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #17:** Offer tree workshops for private commercial arborists and construction workers. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #18:** Establish priorities for volunteer tree planting projects, including private land such as high-density housing areas. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #19:** Improve coordination and long-range planning between tree commission, city workers, utility companies, planning commission, and city council, especially during renovation or new development. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #20:** Explore hiring a full-time city forester or sharing a forester with other nearby communities or JSU. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #21:** Re-evaluate the health of the community forest, including percent of canopy cover. (Long term)
- **Strategy #22:** Update the City of Jacksonville Urban Forestry Management Plan and establish priorities for future action. (Long term)

- **Work Activity/Project #01:** Build an elevator to serve walking track at Jacksonville Community Center.
- **Work Activity/Project #02:** Upgrade Depot grounds with beautification plantings on west side of Chief Ladiga Trail near picnic area.
- **Work Activity/Project #03:** Paint murals along Chief Ladiga Trail.
- **Work Activity/Project #04:** Build a disk golf course near the Chief Ladiga Trail or Eastwood School.
- **Work Activity/Project #05:** Build a dog park. Identify good locations preferably near the Chief Ladiga Trail or Creekside Trail.
- **Work Activity/Project #06:** Develop a historic or native tree trail along Creekside Trail/Greenway.
- **Work Activity/Project #07:** Install outdoor lighting for Chief Ladiga Trail from the Train Depot to the Community Center. Priority lighting for Ladiga Trail Garden and mural area.
- **Work Activity/Project #08:** Build and install playground equipment in children's playground area at Community Center, at City Park (at A Street), and at Eastwood Pocket Park.
- **Work Activity/Project #09:** Clean up invasive vegetation under tree canopy at corner of creek and A Street.

- **Work Activity/Project #10:** Plant a wildflower garden at junction of Ladiga Trail and creek near spur.
- **Work Activity/Project #11:** Build a Peace Garden at Creekside Trail near Alexandria Rd entrance to City Park.
- **Work Activity/Project #12:** Make improvements to park and pond area at Career Training Center.
- **Work Activity/Project #13:** Build a stage at the bottom of skate park hill. (Intermediate)
- **Work Activity/Project #14:** Build a Duck Pond near creek. (Intermediate)
- **Work Activity/Project #15:** Build additional meeting rooms in the Community Center for community events. (Intermediate)
- **Work Activity/Project #16:** Build a Splash pad water feature at the Community Center. (Long term)
- **Work Activity/Project #17:** Build a Teen Center / Recreation Annex at mill village with facilities for bowling, pool tables, and meeting rooms. (Long term)
- **Work Activity/Project #18:** Build a Youth Sports Complex for baseball, softball, and basketball. (Long term)
- **Work Activity/Project #19:** Plant Crape Myrtle trees near the Depot.

Historic Preservation

- **Strategy #01:** Install historic signage using Quick-Response (QR) Code technology and update the Jacksonville Historic Tour.
- **Strategy #02:** Establish Jacksonville Historical Commission.
- **Strategy #03:** Prioritize and preserve historic sites and neighborhoods in cooperation with civic groups, merchants, churches, and neighborhood associations as well as with the Alabama Historic Commission "Places of Peril" listing.
- **Strategy #04:** Establish an incentive program for façade restoration in the Town Square.
- **Strategy #05:** Establish an expert design review board for planning of public spaces in cooperation with Planning and Zoning entities.
- **Strategy #06:** Partner with ACE Education Committee on school restoration and renovation.
- **Strategy #07:** Continue work on long-term projects as priorities are identified. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #08:** Identify projects which build neighborhood pride and recognize owner achievements in preservation. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #09:** Establish cohesive signage for local points of interest in the community. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #10:** : Conduct maintenance projects: repair and preserve cemetery headstones, tree and landscaping work, restore rock walls at the Dr. Francis Museum and city cemetery, and also make room for sidewalks.
- **Strategy #11:** Rehabilitate historic houses and neighborhoods by consensus on priorities.
- **Strategy #12:** Develop a historic preservation plan for the city.
- **Work Activity/Project:** Revitalize the historic Eastwood School for an educational purpose serving the entire community.

Arts and Community Involvement

- **Strategy #01:** Continue to promote Concert/Arts Series in Public Spaces.

- **Strategy #02:** Continuation of projects of Jacksonville Garden Club and Master Gardeners.
- **Strategy #03:** Continued Educational Program and signage informing of unfiltered stormwater drainage into local waterways.
- **Strategy #04:** Continue to promote Clean Up Jacksonville Day—April of each year.
- **Strategy #05:** Continue seasonal decorations for the Square.
- **Strategy #06:** Create an active Spirit of Jacksonville merchant's promotion group, or incorporate activities within the Jacksonville Exchange Club.
- **Strategy #07:** Create more meeting space in Eastwood neighborhood for children's programs, health fairs, job training, and after-school tutoring. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #08:** Maintain successful arts, education, and community programs. (Intermediate)
- **Work Activity/Project #01:** Make renovations and energy efficiency upgrades for Eastwood School. (Intermediate)
- **Work Activity/Project #02:** After completion of new police station, convert old station into an Arts Center and Historic Museum. (Long term)
- **Work Activity/Project #03:** Build a Visitor's Center in the old civil service building downtown next to the police station. (Long term)
- **Work Activity/Project #04:** Establish a Headquarters for Arts Council and local historical society in the new police department/museum. (Long term)
- **Work Activity/Project #05:** Build a Performing Arts Center. (Long term)

Bicycle and Pedestrian Routes

- **Strategy #01:** As a part of its transportation plan Jacksonville proposes transportation projects for alternative modes, such as bicycling and pedestrian routes, throughout the city, enhancing travel and accessibility to the Chief Ladiga Trail, downtown, JSU, and other parts of the city. Bicycling and pedestrian route expansion and improvement projects have been proposed in accordance with the 2012 Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan under guidance from the Calhoun Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, and as determined goals from the Jacksonville Quality of Life Committee. For complete project listings and locations see Chapter VI, Transportation.
- **Strategy #02:** Establish Complete Streets Ordinance.
- **Strategy #03:** Establish 3-foot passing rule for traffic passing bicycles and install signage.
- **Strategy #04:** Establish bicycle-friendly policies as presented to City Council.
- **Strategy #05:** Implement "walking school bus" for Safe Routes to Schools.
- **Strategy #06:** Obtain Bicycle Friendly Community designation.
- **Strategy #07:** Open the Train Depot on weekends to be staffed by volunteers.
- **Strategy #08:** Build 1,000 ft. of sidewalk per year with city forces.
- **Strategy #09:** Continue establishing greenways and east/west connectors to the Chief Ladiga Trail. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #10:** Continue to improve sidewalks and walking trails as well as planting shade trees.
- **Strategy #11:** Promote spring dogwood trail incorporating historic sites, bicycle routes, and bird watching.
- **Strategy #12:** Build more sidewalks to public stops with bicycle racks where useful. (Intermediate)

- **Work Activity/Project #01:** Add Vann Street stop and Senior Center stop to Gamecock Express route.
- **Work Activity/Project #02:** Complete second story Depot Rehab.
- **Work Activity/Project #03:** Replace faded crosswalk signs on Square.
- **Work Activity/Project #04:** Build Finley Street connector with pedestrian/bicycle bridge behind Winn-Dixie. (Intermediate)
- **Work Activity/Project #05:** Establish neighborhood connection paths to Quail Run, Carson Lane, and Pointer Drive SW. (Intermediate)
- **Work Activity/Project #06:** Establish pedestrian loop from City Park along creek to Greenleaf Road, across AL Hwy. 21 and across Church Street at Gardner Drive and connect Gardner Drive to Vann Street sidewalk. (Intermediate)

Planning and Zoning

Residential Land Use and Development

- **Strategy #01:** Continue demolition project for unsafe structures in accordance to abatement law.
- **Strategy #02:** Review density requirements to allow townhouse developments and planned use developments.
- **Strategy #03:** Review parking requirements for the following uses: Assisted living provisions for Ladiga Manor, updated requirements for JHS and stadium, and the Square historic district.
- **Strategy #04:** Review inspection process for rental homes—in which the process is initiated by tenant complaint with safety concern or by active building permit.
- **Strategy #05:** Require sidewalks in new residential development plans.
- **Strategy #06:** Identify volunteer groups to assist with needed housing upgrades for low-resource families (e.g. Community Action Agency, JCOC, Adopt-A-House renovations by local civic and church groups).
- **Strategy #07:** Discourage auto-oriented north-south highway sprawl (track land use changes over time) and instead promote and encourage infill development and appropriate mixed use. Protect residential and historical enclaves from overgrowth of commercial use.
- **Strategy #08:** Protect residential enclaves, from commercial, now in B-2 zones on AL Hwy. 21 by rezoning to residential.
- **Strategy #09:** Encourage infill residential of site-constructed homes by offering flexibility in units/acre, floor area ratios, and lot lines.
- **Strategy #10:** Allow higher density infill development for residential zones such as smaller yards and more stories permitted.
- **Strategy #11:** Explore appropriate ways to discourage parking on residential lawns.
- **Strategy #12:** Continue removal and renovation of unsafe and blighted housing under applicable law.
- **Strategy #13:** Continue to improve process for regular inspection of rental homes.
- **Strategy #14:** Future residential developments along the Chief Ladiga Trail should design trail connections, including hard surface with bollard and proper drainage. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #15:** Review parking, signage, buffer zone, and landscaping requirements in residential areas every 3-5 years to assure current best practices. (Intermediate)

Commercial Land Use and Development

- **Strategy #01:** Require bicycle racks in the approved development plan for new commercial, retail, and public development. Offer an incentive of 2 parking spaces for one rack.
- **Strategy #02:** Require sidewalks in new commercial development plans.
- **Strategy #03:** Reduce minimum parking requirements by 20% in every retail, commercial, and business zone. At present only 40% is filled.
- **Strategy #04:** Offer incentives for infill development in commercial and business zones such as no parking space requirement and possible tax breaks.
- **Strategy #05:** Remove minimum commercial parking space requirements and allow new retail commercial establishments to determine amount of parking needed. (Intermediate)
- **Strategy #06:** Review parking, signage, buffer zone, and landscaping requirements in commercial areas every 3-5 years to assure current best practices. (Intermediate)

Parks and Recreation Land Use and Development

- **Strategy #01:** Plan city growth in accordance with parks and recreation goals, objectives, and strategies in the Comprehensive Plan.
- **Strategy #02:** Review city policies for best practices regarding trees such as zoning, sidewalk construction and repair, parking lot requirements, landscaping, buffering, and construction practices.

Jacksonville State University 2011-2016 Strategic Plan—Adopted 2011

- **Strategy #01:** Employ new methodologies and technologies in the classroom for JSU.
- **Strategy #02:** Expand quality online programs for JSU.
- **Strategy #03:** Improve JSU campus experience.
- **Strategy #04:** Increase collaboration at JSU to better serve undergraduate students.
- **Strategy #05:** Ensure student job readiness at JSU.
- **Strategy #06:** Recruit and retain qualified undergraduate students.
- **Strategy #07:** Recruit and retain graduate students and streamline the graduate admissions process.
- **Strategy #08:** Increase international engagement for the University community.

**Year 2010 Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Jacksonville, Alabama—
Adopted 1993**

Community Meeting Goals

1. Preserve the historic and architectural heritage of Jacksonville.
2. Improve the appearance of the City by boosting existing public improvements and infrastructure.
3. Continue to promote a diversified economic structure for the City, which blends retail, commercial, residential, and cultural development.
4. Create the capacity from which to encourage stable business development.
5. Harness the pool of local leaders to provide a support structure for retail, commercial, and industrial development.
6. Develop programs within our local school system which will prepare students to meet the challenges of the changing workplace.

7. Promote safe, adequate, and affordable housing for all socio-economic groups within the City.
8. Maintain, enhance, and protect existing neighborhoods for family-centered living, balancing the need for progress.
9. Improve recreation and cultural facilities within the City which enhance leisure opportunities for residents.
10. Ensure quality of land-use management throughout the City so that property owners and developers can obtain the maximum return on their investment.

Land Use Goals

1. Encourage a system of recreational and non-recreational green spaces throughout the City of Jacksonville which will meet the needs of the citizens.
2. Encourage continuity of developments which meet the needs for all housing classifications for all members of the population, regardless of their age, economic status, race, or sex.
3. Encourage the construction of several community complexes to meet the educational, recreational, and social needs of the community, with regard to balancing convenience to users, social equity, cost efficiency, and compatibility with surrounding areas.
4. Encourage the development of a system of retail areas which enhance the City's tax base while distributing goods and services in convenient locations to the residents of the City, with minimal disruption to historic sites and residential areas.
5. Encourage a diversification of the local industrial base by providing sites available for small, medium, and large size industries, which will allow the City to maintain stability through normal economic fluctuations.
6. Expansion of the infrastructure (gas, sewer, water, roads) to accommodate the continued needs of industrial, commercial, and residential customers within the City.

Community Facilities

1. Construct a Community Facility/Civic Center Complex.
2. Expand the Parks and Recreation Department Building to accommodate more offices.
3. Modify all City buildings to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act.
4. Expand Parks system in accordance with recommendations on Land Use Map.
5. Construct a new central library facility.
6. Construct a City Welcome Center (within a restored historic residence, adjacent to Pelham Road or the City Square).

Transportation

1. Construct a Western Industrial Corridor.
2. Widen Alabama 204 West from AL Hwy. 21 to Urban Area limit.
3. Connect Church Avenue NE to AL Hwy. 21 North.
4. Connect Gardner Drive to Pelham Road South.
5. Replace the Francis Street W bridge.
6. Widen AL Hwy. 21 North from end of four-lane to Piedmont.
7. Resurface Church Avenue, Alexandria Road and Weaver Road.
8. Reduce speed limit on Pelham Road South, near WalMart and Alabama Public Safety Station.

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9. Resurface Mountain Avenue, NW.
10. Resurface Weaver-Jacksonville Road, south of City Limits to Weaver City Limits.
11. Construct pedestrian bridge between East and West Campus of JSU, over AL Hwy. 21.

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CHAPTER XI: IMPLEMENTATION

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The most important and difficult aspect of any planning effort is plan implementation. Successful implementation of a plan is especially difficult where it requires the cooperative action of multiple entities, some of which may have varying degrees of commitment to and responsibility for the success of the planning effort. Other common obstacles to successful plan implementation include funding constraints, insufficient access to needed technical support and resources, and conflicting interpretations of problems and needs. All of these impediments, to some degree, are relevant to comprehensive planning implementation.

This comprehensive plan acknowledges that the City of Jacksonville has limited resources and competing planning priorities. However, city administration has sufficient technical expertise and capacity to react quickly to the complex issues affecting the city. This plan also recognizes that the city must depend upon the cooperation of other independent boards and agencies to implement those aspects of the plan that the city cannot directly control. Finally, Jacksonville must respond to a wide range of changing needs, all of which must be considered when determining priorities for local action. It is difficult to foresee the critical issues that will arise tomorrow, but the comprehensive plan is useful in guiding and directing policy toward a more sustainable community. The city must retain the ability to establish its own priorities in any given year to satisfy its own needs. As a result, full implementation of this plan will not happen quickly and may take longer to achieve than initially expected.

The purpose of this chapter is to identify some of the optional strategies and resources at the disposal of the local governments to implement the general recommendations of this plan. The proposed implementation schedule near the end of this chapter is intended to serve as a general organizational strategy for plan implementation. Although specific timeframes are identified for each recommended action, actual implementation may occur under different time frames and under varying methodologies, as may be dictated by financial constraints or competing needs and priorities.

City Administration

The City of Jacksonville has a Mayor and full-time support staff to handle the city's daily administrative needs. The administrative staff can use the comprehensive plan as a general guide for coordinating expansion of the city's public facilities and services to address future growth needs. However, it must be recognized that, due to the city's relatively small size and lack of large, stable sources of revenue, the administrative staff's capacity to fully monitor and implement the plan is somewhat constrained. Support and assistance from every level of city government will be needed to ensure that the policies and programs recommended by this plan are fully implemented. The city can also seek assistance from support agencies—such as the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission, and USDA Rural Development—for technical assistance in implementing the goals and objectives of the plan.

development and protect public safety. By adopting building codes, local governments can require developers and contractors to secure building permits before undertaking construction activities. Applicants for building permits also can be required to provide evidence that they have received County Health Department approval for on-site septic systems, thereby providing an effective mechanism to ensure compliance with local health regulations. Cities and counties in Alabama are authorized, under Title 41, Chapter 9, Section 166 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, to adopt minimum building standards that have been adopted by the Alabama Building Commission.

Financing

Financial constraints can be the greatest obstacle to plan implementation in smaller communities. Many communities must wait for funding to become available in its entirety before a plan or project can be implemented. Jacksonville must actively continue its efforts to secure outside financial support for plan implementation in order to meet its goals and objectives to prepare for growth and development and to promote its community vision for the future. A number of financial assistance sources exist to help small communities in terms of planning and development. The most significant sources are listed as follows:

1. Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) administered for the state by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) and federally funded through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which can be used to finance water and sewer improvements and housing rehabilitation in low-to-moderate income areas.
2. The Economic Development Administration (EDA), established under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, was formed to help communities generate jobs, retain existing jobs, and stimulate industrial and commercial growth in economically distressed areas of the United States. In continuing its mission, EDA operates on the principal that distressed communities must be empowered to develop and implement their own economic development strategies. The communities in the East Alabama Region are recognized by EDA as part of an Economic Development District, which enables them to receive EDA grant funding for infrastructure improvements, which support projects used to create new local jobs. Investment programs provided by EDA include the following: Public Works and Economic Development Program, Economic Adjustment Assistance Program, Research and National Technical Assistance, Local Technical Assistance, Planning Program, University Center Economic Development Program, Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms Program.
3. The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), which provides funding support for community improvement projects in economically distressed areas of the Appalachian Region.
4. The East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission (EARPDC), which offers revolving loan funds to provide gap financing for local businesses. The EARPDC also provides matching funds to communities that use the commission's services for

EPA include: The Brownfields Grant Program, Environmental Education Grants Program, Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program, Environmental Justice Grants Program, Environmental Justice through Pollution Prevention Program, National Center for Environmental Research, Pollution Prevention Incentives for States, Water Grants, and Watershed Funding.

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15. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides grants and technical assistance to small communities through a variety of emergency management, prevention, and education programs. Grant programs administered under FEMA include: The Buffer Zone Protection Program, Emergency Management Performance Grant, Homeland Security Grant Program, Intercity Bus Security Grant Program, Operation Stonegarden, Port Security Grant Program, Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program, Transit Security Grant Program, Trucking Security Grant Program, UASI Non-profit Security Grant Program.
16. Alabama League of Municipalities (ALM) assists municipalities in Alabama in funding local projects and purchases. This organization has established the AM Fund, administered by the Alabama Municipal Funding Corporation, to provide low-cost, tax-exempt financing to Alabama communities. Municipalities borrow from the AM Fund at a low tax-exempt interest rate to fund almost any municipal project and equipment purchase. Goals determined through the administration of AM Fund incorporate the following:
 - Share issuance costs that reduce individual borrower's costs
 - Participate in bond issues of sufficient size to enable the borrowers to achieve attractive interest rates
 - Minimize staff time by using straightforward loan documentation

Jacksonville should continue to explore project-financing opportunities with all of these entities when undertaking projects to implement this comprehensive plan. The city should also consider developing public-private partnerships. Of course, outside financing usually will not cover all of the costs associated with a project. The city must be prepared to provide local matching funds, where needed to leverage outside grants, to cost share with private partnerships, and to undertake projects that cannot be funded by outside sources.

Implementation Schedule

Once prioritized, these goals and objectives were then translated into specific work activities and projects to be implemented and/or continued indefinitely as an integral aspect of the comprehensive plan. One way to promote plan implementation is to create a plan implementation schedule. The implementation schedule lists work activities and projects to be undertaken as short term (1-5 years) intermediate (5-10 years) and long term (10 years or more) timeframe. The schedule formulates a specified timeframe within which each work activity or project should be undertaken, establish which local entity is responsible for carrying out the activity, and identify potential partners and funding resources in implementing the work activity/project. Tables I-1 to I-6 examine Jacksonville's implementation schedule for projects pertaining to business and public safety, public library, parks and recreation, arts and community involvement, street improvements,

Table I-3. Implementation Schedule: City of Jacksonville, Parks and Recreation, 2015-2025			
Timeframe	Work Activity/Project	Implementing Agency	Partners/ Funding Sources
2015-2020	Build an elevator to serve walking track at Community Center	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Upgrade depot grounds with beautification plantings on west side of Chief Ladiga Trail	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Paint murals along Chief Ladiga Trail	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Identify potential sites and build dog park	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Develop historic or native tree trail along Creekside trail	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Install outdoor lighting for Chief Ladiga Trail from Depot to Community Center	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Build and install playground equipment in children's playground area at Community Center, City Park, and Eastwood Pocket Park	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Cleanup invasive vegetation under tree canopy at corner of creek and A Street	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Plant wildflower garden at junction of Chief Ladiga Trail and creek near spur	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Build Peace Garden at Creekside Trail near Alexandria Rd entrance to City Park	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Make improvements to park and pond area at Career Training Center	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Plant Crape Myrtle trees near Depot	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2015-2020	Build a disk golf course near Chief Ladiga Trail or Eastwood School	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2020-2025	Build a stage at the bottom of skate park hill	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2020-2025	Build a duck pond near creek	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2020-2025	Build additional meeting rooms in Community Center	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2025 or later	Build a Splash pad water feature at Community Center	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2025 or later	Build a Teen Center/Recreation Annex at mill village	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI
2025 or later	Build Youth Sports Complex	City of Jacksonville	ALM / RAI

Source: Goals and Objectives Chapter of Jacksonville Comprehensive Plan, 2015.

Plan Adoption and Amendment

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According to Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 8 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, ~~the municipal~~ planning commission is authorized to prepare and adopt a local comprehensive plan. The comprehensive plan can be adopted by resolution in whole or in successive chapters or elements, as provided in Title 11, Chapter 52, section 10 of the Code of Alabama, 1975. However, prior to adoption or disapproval of the plan by the planning commission, the planning commission or the city council must publish notice of and conduct a public hearing to solicit comments on the proposed plan from concerned citizens. State law does not specify the format to be used for notification or conduct of the required public hearing. However, common sense dictates that the hearing should be notified and conducted in accordance with the standard procedures used by the planning commission or city council, as may be applicable.

Once the plan has been adopted in accordance with state law, the planning commission is empowered to assume additional administrative authorities. These authorities are specified in Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 11 of the Code of Alabama, 1975. According to this statute, no street, square, public building or structure, park or other public way, ground or open space, or public utility can be constructed or authorized in the community without approval by the planning commission. The planning commission must review the proposed community facility improvement for consistency with the adopted comprehensive plan. If the planning commission determines that the proposed improvement is not consistent with the plan, it may disapprove the improvement. Such a vote can be overturned by a two-thirds majority vote of all city council members.

As this provision of Alabama law illustrates, the comprehensive plan is an important document. It serves as a legal support for local zoning authority, and it governs the expansion of public facilities and infrastructure in the community. Therefore, it is important to remember that the adoption of a comprehensive plan document is not the end of the planning process. It is merely the beginning of an ongoing dedicated planning effort. The local government must be committed to a plan monitoring, review, and implementation effort if the plan is to achieve its stated objectives. In addition, the plan should be reviewed and revised periodically in response to growth and changing conditions in the community. While Alabama law does not prescribe a revision schedule for local government comprehensive plans, communities should update the plan at least once every ten years to incorporate more recent data from the latest U.S. Census. New census data is needed to determine growth and population trends used by the plan. More frequent updates should be conducted if the community experiences rapid growth or change, or if the community proposes to undertake a significant public investment to stimulate future growth or change.

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Jacksonville Comprehensive Plan Data Tables

Historic Population Trends

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Table P-1. Historic Population Trends: Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, US

Year	Jacksonville	% Change	Calhoun Co.	% Change	Alabama	% Change	US	% Change
1910	2,231	N/A	39,115	N/A	2,138,093	N/A	92,228,531	N/A
1920	2,395	7.4%	47,882	22.4%	2,348,174	9.8%	106,021,568	15.0%
1930	2,840	18.6%	55,611	16.1%	2,646,248	12.7%	123,202,660	16.2%
1940	2,995	5.5%	63,319	13.9%	2,832,961	7.1%	132,165,129	7.3%
1950	4,751	58.6%	79,539	25.6%	3,061,743	8.1%	151,325,798	14.5%
1960	5,678	19.5%	95,878	20.5%	3,266,740	6.7%	179,323,175	18.5%
1970	7,715	35.9%	103,092	7.5%	3,444,165	5.4%	203,302,031	13.4%
1980	9,735	26.2%	119,761	16.2%	3,893,888	13.1%	226,542,199	11.4%
1990	10,283	5.6%	93,436	-22.0%	4,040,587	3.8%	248,718,301	9.8%
2000	8,404	-18.3%	112,249	20.1%	4,447,100	10.1%	281,421,906	13.1%
2010	12,548	49.3%	118,572	5.6%	4,779,736	7.5%	308,745,538	9.7%

Source: Jacksonville Land Use and Housing Plan, 1978; US Census of Population, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Place of Birth

Table P-2. Place of Birth: Jacksonville, AL

Born in	2000	% of Total	2010	% of Total	#Change	%Change
State of Residence	5,158	60.3%	7,129	60.5%	1,971	38.2%
Another State	3,057	35.7%	4,046	34.3%	989	32.4%
A Northeastern State	363	11.9%	430	10.6%	67	18.5%
A Midwestern State	442	14.5%	687	17.0%	245	55.4%
A Southern State	1,839	60.2%	2,586	63.9%	747	40.6%
A Western State	413	13.5%	343	8.5%	-70	-16.9%
Born outside U.S.	167	2.0%	244	2.1%	77	46.1%
Puerto Rico	12	7.2%	42	17.2%	30	250.0%
U.S. Island Areas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Abroad of U.S. Parents	155	92.8%	202	82.8%	47	30.3%
Foreign-born	173	2.0%	372	3.2%	199	115.0%
Total	8,555	100.0%	11,791	100.0%	3,236	37.8%

Source: US Census of Population, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Place of Residence

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Table P-3. Place of Residence (1 yr. prior to 2010 residence) Jacksonville, AL 2010

Residence	Number	Percent
Same house 1 year ago	7,938	68.6%
Different house 1 year ago	3,518	30.4%
Same city/town:	1,341	38.1%
Same county	1,341	N/A
Different county (same state)	0	0.0%
Elsewhere:	2,177	61.9%
Same county	621	28.5%
Different county:	1,556	71.5%
Same state	644	41.4%
Different state:	912	58.6%
Northeastern state	18	2.0%
Midwestern state	252	27.6%
Southern state	642	70.4%
Western state	0	0.0%
Abroad 1 year ago	110	1.0%
Total	11,566	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Foreign Born Residence

Table P-4. Migration Trends: World Region of Foreign Born Population, Jacksonville, AL 2010

World Region	Jacksonville	Calhoun County	Alabama	US
Europe	99	555	18,794	4,844,769
% of Total	27.3%	20.6%	11.5%	12.3%
Asia	191	570	42,910	11,027,803
% of Total	52.8%	21.2%	26.3%	28.1%
Africa	0	24	6,618	1,520,614
% of Total	0.0%	0.9%	4.1%	3.9%
Oceania	0	0	787	220,854
% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Latin America	54	1,486	90,601	20,830,153
% of Total	14.9%	55.2%	55.5%	53.0%
North America	18	55	3,549	824,477
% of Total	5.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%
Total	362	2,690	163,259	39,268,670

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Age Distribution

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Table P-5. Age Distribution: Jacksonville, AL 2000

Age Status	Jacksonville	Calhoun Co.	Alabama	US
Under 5	381	6,926	295,992	19,175,798
% of Total	4.5%	6.2%	6.7%	6.8%
5 to 19	1,836	23,059	960,177	61,297,467
% of Total	21.8%	20.5%	21.6%	21.8%
20 to 24	1,822	8,129	306,865	18,964,001
% of Total	21.7%	7.2%	6.9%	6.7%
25 to 44	1,800	31,256	1,288,527	85,040,251
% of Total	21.4%	27.8%	29.0%	30.2%
45 to 64	1,555	27,007	1,015,741	61,952,636
% of Total	18.5%	24.1%	22.8%	22.0%
65 +	1,010	15,872	579,798	34,991,753
% of Total	12.0%	14.1%	13.0%	12.4%
Total	8,404	112,249	4,447,100	281,421,906
Median Age	26.2	37.2	37.9	37.2

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 1.

Table P-6. Age Distribution: Jacksonville, AL 2010

Age Status	Jacksonville	Calhoun Co.	Alabama	US
Under 5	524	7,204	304,957	20,201,362
% of Total	4.2%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%
5 to 19	2,870	23,847	971,355	63,066,194
% of Total	22.9%	20.1%	20.3%	20.4%
20 to 24	2,849	9,022	335,322	21,585,999
% of Total	22.7%	7.6%	7.0%	7.0%
25 to 44	2,551	29,414	1,228,423	82,134,554
% of Total	20.3%	24.8%	25.7%	26.6%
45 to 64	2,312	32,095	1,281,887	81,489,445
% of Total	18.4%	27.1%	26.8%	26.4%
65 +	1,442	16,990	657,792	40,267,984
% of Total	11.5%	14.3%	13.8%	13.0%
Total	12,548	118,572	4,779,736	308,745,538
Median Age	25.1	38.2	35.8	35.3

Source: US Census of Population 2010, SF 1.

Marital Status

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Table P-7. Marital Status (pop. 15 and older): , Jacksonville AL 2010

Marital Status	Jacksonville		Calhoun County		Alabama		US	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Never Married	4,813	48.9%	26,486	27.8%	1,053,761	27.9%	75,318,217	31.0%
Married (except separated)	3,452	35.1%	46,024	48.3%	1,901,893	50.3%	122,089,343	50.2%
Separated	82	0.8%	2,792	2.9%	98,594	2.6%	5,262,846	2.2%
Widowed	688	7.0%	7,837	8.2%	276,247	7.3%	14,902,524	6.1%
Divorced	803	8.2%	12,130	12.7%	451,909	11.9%	25,500,538	10.5%
Total	9,838	100.0%	95,269	100.0%	3,782,404	100.0%	243,073,468	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Racial Distribution

Table P-8. Racial Distribution: Jacksonville, AL 2000

Race	Jacksonville	Calhoun Co.	Alabama	US
White Alone	6,404	88,537	3,162,808	211,460,626
% of Total	76.2%	78.9%	71.1%	75.1%
Black or African-American	1,696	20,810	1,155,930	34,658,190
% of Total	20.2%	18.5%	26.0%	12.3%
Some other race	208	1,821	84,183	28,476,862
% of Total	2.5%	1.6%	1.9%	10.1%
Two or more races	96	1,081	44,179	6,826,228
% of Total	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	2.4%
Total	8,404	112,249	4,447,100	281,421,906

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 1.

Table P-9. Racial Distribution: Jacksonville, AL 2010

Race	Jacksonville	Calhoun Co.	Alabama	US
White Alone	8,618	88,840	3,275,394	223,553,265
% of Total	68.7%	74.9%	68.5%	72.4%
Black or African-American	3,362	24,382	1,251,311	38,929,319
% of Total	26.8%	20.6%	26.2%	12.6%
Some other race	329	3,375	181,780	37,253,881
% of Total	2.6%	2.8%	3.8%	12.1%
Two or more races	239	1,975	71,251	9,009,073
% of Total	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	2.9%
Total	12,548	118,572	4,779,736	308,745,538

Source: US Census of Population 2010, SF 1.

Gender Distribution

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Table P-10. Gender Distribution: Jacksonville, AL

Gender	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Male	3,961	5,858	47.9%	53,702	57,176	6.5%	2,144,463	2,320,188	8.2%	151,781,326
% of Total	47.1%	46.7%		47.8%	48.2%		48.2%	48.5%		49.2%
Female	4,443	6,690	50.6%	58,547	61,396	4.9%	2,302,637	2,459,548	6.8%	156,964,212
% of Total	52.9%	53.3%		52.2%	51.8%		51.8%	51.5%		50.8%
Total	8,404	12,548	49.3%	112,249	118,572	5.6%	4,447,100	4,779,736	7.5%	308,745,538

Source: US Census of Population 2000 and 2010, SF 1.

Population Density

Table P-11. Population Density: Jacksonville and Vicinity 2000 and 2010

Municipality	Population pop./sm	Total Population	Total Land Area
Jacksonville 2000	1,018.5	8,404	8.2
2010	1,274.8	12,548	9.8
% Change	25.2%	49.3%	20.0%
Anniston 2000	534.4	24,276	45.4
2010	506.3	23,106	45.6
% Change	-5.3%	-4.8%	0.4%
Oxford 2000	800.1	14,592	18.2
2010	696.1	21,348	30.6
% Change	-13.0%	46.3%	68.1%
Gadsden 2000	1,083.6	38,978	35.9
2010	991.8	36,856	37.1
% Change	-8.5%	-5.4%	3.3%

Source: US Census of Population 2000 and 2010, SF 1.

Educational Attainment

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Table E-1. Educational Attainment: Jacksonville, AL

Educational Level	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Less Than 9th Grade % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	378 8.8%	415 7.2%	9.8%	6,158 8.3%	5,896 7.5%	-4.3%	240,333 8.3%	191,759 6.1%	-20.2%	12,397,019 6.1%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	452 10.5%	683 11.8%	51.1%	13,160 17.8%	11,400 14.6%	-13.4%	473,748 16.4%	375,911 12.0%	-20.7%	17,121,916 8.5%
High School Graduate % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	777 18.1%	1,705 29.4%	119.4%	23,856 32.2%	26,319 33.7%	10.3%	877,216 30.4%	986,404 31.4%	12.4%	57,861,283 28.6%
Some College, No Degree % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	1,057 24.6%	1,073 18.5%	1.5%	15,811 21.4%	17,051 21.8%	7.8%	591,055 20.5%	674,560 21.5%	14.1%	42,350,233 21.0%
Associate Degree % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	286 6.6%	264 4.5%	-7.7%	3,765 5.1%	5,075 6.5%	34.8%	155,440 5.4%	220,005 7.0%	41.5%	15,344,048 7.6%
Bachelors Degree % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	649 15.1%	867 14.9%	33.6%	6,612 8.9%	7,597 9.7%	14.9%	351,772 12.2%	438,211 14.0%	24.6%	35,852,277 17.7%
Graduate or Professional % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	702 16.3%	797 13.7%	13.5%	4,653 6.3%	4,768 6.1%	2.5%	197,836 6.9%	251,228 8.0%	27.0%	21,121,347 10.5%
Persons 25 Years and Over	4,301	5,804	34.9%	74,015	78,106	5.5%	2,887,400	3,138,078	8.7%	202,048,123

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Household Income

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Income Level	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
Less than \$15 K	1,121	1,334	19.0%	10,773	9,280	-13.9%	391,406	310,549	-20.7%	14,424,478
% of Total	33.4%	29.5%		23.7%	20.2%		22.5%	17.0%		12.6%
\$15 - \$34,999 K	914	892	-2.4%	13,818	11,443	-17.2%	494,125	453,344	-8.3%	24,161,219
% of Total	27.2%	19.7%		30.4%	24.9%		28.4%	24.8%		21.1%
\$35 - \$74,999 K	844	1,445	71.2%	15,246	15,217	-0.2%	584,959	589,136	0.7%	36,932,169
% of Total	25.1%	31.9%		33.6%	33.1%		33.7%	32.2%		32.2%
\$75 - 149,999 K	392	673	71.7%	4,536	8,371	84.5%	220,122	377,966	71.7%	28,732,529
% of Total	11.7%	14.9%		10.0%	18.2%		12.7%	20.6%		25.0%
\$150,000 or more	85	181	112.9%	1,007	1,612	60.1%	46,773	100,274	114.4%	10,510,964
% of Total	2.5%	4.0%		2.2%	3.5%		2.7%	5.5%		9.2%
Total Households	3,356	4,525	34.8%	45,380	45,923	1.2%	1,737,385	1,831,269	5.4%	114,761,359
Median HH Income	\$23,726	\$35,589	50.0%	\$31,768	\$39,467	24.2%	\$34,135	\$42,934	25.8%	\$52,762

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Commuting Patterns

Geographic Area	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Worked in Place of Residence	1323	1,895	43.2%	10,055	10,111	0.6%	569,905	586,615	2.9%	43,887,318
% of Total	35.4%	39.5%		32.6%	30.1%		47.8%	44.8%		42.4%
Worked outside Place of Residence	2,417	2,897	19.9%	20,780	23,467	12.9%	621,853	724,007	16.4%	59,706,517
% of Total	64.6%	60.5%		67.4%	69.9%		52.2%	55.2%		57.6%
Total Place	3,740	4,792	28.1%	30,835	33,578	8.9%	1,191,758	1,310,622	10.0%	103,593,835
Worked in County of Residence	3,269	4,016	22.9%	39,856	38,688	-2.9%	1,421,356	1,459,852	2.7%	101,187,364
% of Total	90.0%	86.0%		86.7%	84.8%		78.0%	76.4%		75.4%
Worked outside County of Residence	364	654	79.7%	6,135	6,928	12.9%	400,437	451,479	12.7%	32,986,192
% of Total	10.0%	14.0%		13.3%	15.2%		22.0%	23.6%		24.6%
Total County	3,633	4,670	28.5%	45,991	45,616	-0.8%	1,821,793	1,911,331	4.9%	134,173,556

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Commuting Means

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Commuting Means	Jacksonville		Calhoun County		Alabama		US	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Vehicle (drove alone)	3,152	84.3%	40,171	85.1%	1,576,882	83.0%	97,102,050	75.7%
Vehicle (carpooled)	302	8.1%	5,011	10.6%	234,020	12.3%	15,634,051	12.2%
Public Transportation (including taxi)	26	0.7%	244	0.5%	9,496	0.5%	6,067,703	4.7%
Walked	145	3.9%	543	1.2%	25,360	1.3%	3,758,982	2.9%
Other means	60	1.6%	421	0.9%	15,028	0.8%	1,532,219	1.2%
Worked at Home	55	1.5%	791	1.7%	39,303	2.1%	4,184,223	3.3%
Total	3,740	100.0%	47,181	100.0%	1,900,089	100.0%	128,279,228	100.0%
Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)	22.7		23.4		24.8		25.5	

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3.

Commuting Means	Jacksonville		Calhoun County		Alabama		US	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Vehicle (drove alone)	4,141	86.4%	39,740	85.3%	1,673,170	83.8%	106,138,652	76.1%
Vehicle (carpooled)	316	6.6%	4,775	10.3%	216,991	10.9%	14,176,794	10.2%
Public Transportation (excluding taxi)	0	0.0%	142	0.3%	9,018	0.5%	6,915,130	5.0%
Walked	20	0.4%	407	0.9%	24,322	1.2%	3,948,202	2.8%
Other means	93	1.9%	739	1.6%	21,172	1.1%	2,419,660	1.7%
Worked at Home	222	4.6%	777	1.7%	51,161	2.6%	5,889,768	4.2%
Total	4,792	100.0%	46,580	100.0%	1,995,834	100.0%	139,488,206	100.0%
Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes)	20.7		22.2		24.0		25.4	

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

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Table E-6. Labor Force Participation: Jacksonville, AL

Labor Classification	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Total Persons 16+	7,322	9,774	33.5%	88,878	93,711	5.4%	3,450,542	3,748,844	8.6%	241,302,749
In Labor Force	4,399	5,658	28.6%	51,402	54,325	5.7%	2,061,169	2,259,707	9.6%	156,456,694
% in Labor Force	60.1%	57.9%	-3.6%	57.8%	58.0%	0.2%	59.7%	60.3%	1.0%	64.8%
Armed Forces	15	44	193.3%	172	219	27.3%	14,069	16,245	15.5%	1,136,179
% in Armed Forces	0.2%	0.5%	119.7%	0.2%	0.2%	20.8%	0.7%	0.4%	-38.1%	0.5%
Civilian Labor Force	4,384	5,614	28.1%	51,230	54,106	5.6%	2,047,100	2,243,462	9.6%	155,320,515
Employed	3,795	4,829	27.2%	47,856	47,597	-0.5%	1,920,189	2,027,919	5.6%	141,832,499
Unemployed	589	785	33.3%	3,374	6,509	92.9%	126,911	215,543	69.8%	13,488,016
% Unemployed	13.4%	14.0%	4.1%	6.6%	12.0%	82.7%	6.2%	9.6%	55.0%	8.7%
Not in Labor Force	2,923	4,116	40.8%	37,476	39,386	5.1%	1,389,373	1,489,137	7.2%	84,846,055

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Occupational Status

Table E-7. Occupational Status: Jacksonville, AL

Occupational Status	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
Management / Business	1,298	1,862		12,191	12,739		566,325	641,698		50,572,279
% of Total	34.2%	38.6%	43.5%	25.5%	26.8%	4.5%	29.5%	31.6%	13.3%	35.7%
Service	776	1,036		6,986	8,193		259,106	327,789		24,790,091
% of Total	20.4%	21.5%	33.5%	14.6%	17.2%	17.3%	13.5%	16.2%	26.5%	17.5%
Sales and Office	1,059	1,184		11,981	11,498		497,262	512,500		35,612,518
% of Total	27.9%	24.5%	11.8%	25.0%	24.2%	-4.0%	25.9%	25.3%	3.1%	25.1%
Nat. Resources / Construction	158	211		5,573	5,343		232,055	225,437		13,536,208
% of Total	4.2%	4.4%	33.5%	11.6%	11.2%	-4.1%	12.1%	11.1%	-2.9%	9.5%
Production / Transportation	504	536		11,125	9,824		365,441	320,495		17,321,403
% of Total	13.3%	11.1%	6.3%	23.2%	20.6%	-11.7%	19.0%	15.8%	-12.3%	12.2%
Total	3,795	4,829	27.2%	47,856	47,597	-0.5%	1,920,189	2,027,919	5.6%	141,832,499

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Industry

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Table E-8. Industrial Composition: Jacksonville, AL

Industry	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
Agriculture	0	39		416	438		37,310	37,846		2,669,572
% of Total	0.0%	0.8%	100.0%	0.9%	0.9%	5.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%
Manufacturing/ Construction	644	552		13,561	11,374		498,375	439,147		24,923,757
% of Total	17.0%	11.4%	-14.3%	28.3%	23.9%	-16.1%	26.0%	21.7%	-11.9%	17.6%
Retail/Wholesale Trade	559	731		7,855	6,707		303,797	302,592		20,495,604
% of Total	14.7%	15.1%	30.8%	16.4%	14.1%	-14.6%	15.8%	14.9%	-0.4%	14.5%
Transportation /Info.	240	348		3,412	3,109		144,342	142,652		10,427,749
% of Total	6.3%	7.2%	45.0%	7.1%	6.5%	-8.9%	7.5%	7.0%	-1.2%	7.4%
FIRE	87	164		1,500	1,549		110,743	115,499		9,738,275
% of Total	2.3%	3.4%	88.5%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%	5.8%	5.7%	4.3%	6.9%
Services/ Public Administration	2,265	2,995		21,112	24,420		825,622	990,183		73,577,542
% of Total	59.7%	62.0%	32.2%	44.1%	51.3%	15.7%	43.0%	48.8%	19.9%	51.9%
Total	3,795	4,829	27.2%	47,856	47,597	-0.5%	1,920,189	2,027,919	5.6%	141,832,499

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Poverty Status

Table E-9. Poverty Status (Percent of Total): Jacksonville, AL

Poverty Status	Jacksonville		Calhoun County		Alabama		US	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Individuals 18 years and older	25.8%	33.5%	14.0%	18.0%	14.3%	25.1%	10.9%	12.5%
Individuals 65 years and older	12.3%	18.7%	12.7%	11.5%	15.5%	11.2%	9.9%	9.4%
Related children under 18 years	19.9%	32.8%	22.6%	28.4%	21.2%	24.9%	16.1%	19.6%
Related children 5 to 17 years old	18.1%	31.4%	21.1%	26.8%	20.3%	23.2%	15.4%	18.3%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and older	30.8%	54.9%	30.8%	34.5%	30.3%	30.3%	22.7%	25.3%
Total Individuals below poverty level	24.9%	33.3%	16.1%	20.4%	16.1%	17.6%	12.4%	14.3%
Total families below poverty level	33.2%	21.1%	36.5%	15.4%	12.5%	13.4%	9.2%	10.5%

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Housing Unit Types

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Table H-1. Housing Unit Types: Jacksonville, AL 2010

Housing Types	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Single-family	2,168	2,881	32.9%	36,382	37,900	4.2%	1,338,832	1,486,000	11.0%	85,899,738
% of Total	59.3%	56.7%		70.9%	71.2%		68.2%	69.4%		67.3%
Multi-family	1,195	2,145	79.5%	5,913	7,347	24.3%	300,569	341,633	13.7%	33,057,700
% of Total	32.7%	42.2%		11.5%	13.8%		15.3%	16.0%		25.9%
Mobile home	290	58	-80.0%	8,978	7,903	-12.0%	319,212	310,721	-2.7%	8,639,239
% of Total	7.9%	1.1%		17.5%	14.9%		16.3%	14.5%		6.8%
Other	0	0	0.0%	49	58	18.4%	5,098	1,616	-68.3%	103,035
% of Total	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.1%		0.3%	0.1%		0.1%
Total Units	3,653	5,084	39.2%	51,322	53,208	3.7%	1,963,711	2,139,970	9.0%	127,699,712

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Tenure and Occupancy Status

Table H-2. Housing Occupancy and Tenure: Jacksonville, AL

Housing Units	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
Occupied	3,274	4,917	50.2%	45,307	47,331	4.5%	1,737,080	1,883,791	8.4%	116,716,292
% of Total	90.8%	91.4%		88.3%	88.8%		88.5%	86.7%		88.6%
Owner Occupied	1,654	2,220	34.2%	32,856	32,552	-0.9%	1,258,705	1,312,589	4.3%	75,986,074
% of Total	50.5%	45.1%		72.5%	68.8%		72.5%	69.7%		65.1%
Renter Occupied	1,620	2,697	66.5%	12,451	14,779	18.7%	478,375	571,202	19.4%	40,730,218
% of Total	49.5%	54.9%		27.5%	31.2%		27.5%	30.3%		34.9%
Vacant	331	465	40.5%	6,015	5,958	-0.9%	226,631	288,062	27.1%	14,988,438
% of Total	9.2%	8.6%		11.7%	11.2%		11.5%	13.3%		11.4%
Total	3,605	5,382	49.3%	51,322	53,289	3.8%	1,963,711	2,171,853	10.6%	131,704,730

Source: US Census of Population 2000 and 2010, SF 1.

Vacancy Status

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Vacancy Status	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
For Sale, only	50	78	56.0%	896	900	0.4%	31,121	35,903	15.4%	1,896,796
% of Total	15.1%	16.8%		14.9%	15.1%		13.7%	12.5%		12.7%
For Rent, only	194	13	-93.3%	2,081	1,779	-14.5%	64,037	79,265	23.8%	4,137,567
% of Total	58.6%	2.8%		34.6%	29.9%		28.3%	27.5%		27.6%
Rented or Sold, not occupied	26	223	757.7%	500	308	-38.4%	18,507	12,988	-29.8%	627,857
% of Total	7.9%	48.0%		8.3%	5.2%		8.2%	4.5%		4.2%
Miscellaneous	15	23	53.3%	275	411	49.5%	54,593	63,890	17.0%	4,649,298
% of Total	4.5%	4.9%		4.6%	6.9%		24.1%	22.2%		31.0%
Other Vacant	46	128	178.3%	2,263	2,560	13.1%	58,373	96,016	64.5%	3,676,920
% of Total	13.9%	27.5%		37.6%	43.0%		25.8%	33.3%		24.5%
Total Vacant Units	331	465	40.5%	6,015	5,958	-0.9%	226,631	288,062	27.1%	14,988,438

Source: US Census of Population 2000 and 2010, SF 1.

Household Size

Household Size	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
1 Persons	1,143	514	-55.0%	12,185	13,129	7.7%	272,028	516,696	89.9%	16,453,569
% of Total	34.9%	23.2%		26.9%	27.7%		21.6%	27.4%		21.7%
2 Persons	1,169	854	-26.9%	15,634	16,293	4.2%	453,549	632,291	39.4%	27,618,605
% of Total	35.7%	38.5%		34.5%	34.4%		36.0%	33.6%		36.3%
3 Persons	493	379	-23.1%	8,264	8,131	-1.6%	236,386	322,941	36.6%	12,517,563
% of Total	15.1%	17.1%		18.2%	17.2%		18.8%	17.1%		16.5%
4 Persons	313	316	1.0%	6,054	5,816	-3.9%	191,223	245,326	28.3%	10,998,793
% of Total	9.6%	14.2%		13.4%	12.3%		15.2%	13.0%		14.5%
5 Persons or more	156	157	0.6%	3,170	3,962	25.0%	105,519	166,537	57.8%	8,397,544
% of Total	4.8%	7.1%		7.0%	8.4%		8.4%	8.8%		11.1%
Total Persons	3,274	2,220	-32.2%	45,307	47,331	4.5%	1,258,705	1,883,791	49.7%	75,986,074

Source: US Census of Population 2000 and 2010, SF 1.

Housing Stock Age

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Housing Stock	Jacksonville		Calhoun County		Alabama		US	
	Number	%Change	Number	%Change	Number	%Change	Number	%Change
1939 or earlier	194	N/A	4,084	N/A	324,720	N/A	18,073,687	N/A
% of Total	3.8%		7.7%		15.0%		13.8%	
1940 to 1959	534	175.3%	10,027	145.5%	742,445	128.6%	36,735,130	103.3%
% of Total	10.5%		18.8%		34.4%		28.0%	
1960 to 1979	1,192	123.2%	16,378	63.3%	649,198	-12.6%	35,999,228	-2.0%
% of Total	23.4%		30.8%		30.0%		27.5%	
1980 to 1999	1,759	47.6%	16,187	-1.2%	310,542	-52.2%	22,045,575	-38.8%
% of Total	34.6%		30.4%		14.4%		16.8%	
2000 to 2005 or later	1405	-20.1%	6,532	-59.6%	134,342	-56.7%	18,181,326	-17.5%
% of Total	27.6%		12.3%		6.2%		13.9%	
Total Units	5,084		53,208		2,161,247		131,034,946	
Median Year Structure Built	1990		1976		1980		1975	

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Physical Housing Conditions

Housing Conditions	Single Family		Multi-Family		Manufactured		Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sound Condition	2,403	78.1%	317	77.7%	2	1.6%	2,722	75.4%
Deteriorating	660	21.4%	91	22.3%	121	96.0%	872	24.1%
Dilapidated	15	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	2.4%	18	0.5%
Total	3,078	100.0%	408	100.0%	126	100.0%	3,612	100.0%

Source: EARPDC housing inventory survey, 2013.

Selected Physical Housing Conditions

Conditions	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	0	59	100.0%	252	128	-49.2%	11,005	9,688	-12.0%	639,418
% of Total	0.0%	1.3%		0.6%	0.3%		0.6%	0.5%		
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	0	59	100.0%	246	267	8.5%	9,660	13,752	42.4%	1,000,070
% of Total	0.0%	1.3%		0.5%	0.6%		0.6%	0.8%		
Total Occupied Units	3,311	4,525	36.7%	45,307	45,923	1.4%	1,737,080	1,831,269	5.4%	114,761,359

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Housing Value

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Table H-8. Housing Value (Owner-occupied Units): Jacksonville, AL										
Housing Value	Jacksonville			Calhoun County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Less Than \$50,000	442	204	-53.8%	11,083	6,786	-38.8%	176,187	213,886	21.4%	6,286,270
% of Total	26.8%	9.1%		33.7%	21.1%		6.3%	16.5%		
\$50,000 to \$99,999	682	350	-48.7%	14,309	9,380	-34.4%	392,400	321,305	-18.1%	11,267,036
% of Total	41.4%	15.6%		43.6%	29.2%		42.7%	24.8%		
\$100,000 to \$199,999	443	993	124.2%	5,964	11,148	86.9%	264,879	443,905	67.6%	22,959,884
% of Total	26.9%	44.2%		18.2%	34.7%		28.8%	34.3%		
\$200,000 and above	80	699	773.8%	1,489	4,857	226.2%	85,104	315,461	270.7%	35,383,569
% of Total	4.9%	31.1%		4.5%	15.1%		9.3%	24.4%		
Total Units	1,647	2,246	36.4%	32,845	32,171	-2.1%	918,570	1,294,557	40.9%	75,896,759
Median Value	\$79,200	\$146,500	85.0%	\$65,700	\$99,600	51.6%	\$85,100	\$120,800	42.0%	\$186,200

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Housing Affordability: Cost of Rent

Table H-9. Rent Costs: Jacksonville, AL 2010				
Rent Type	Jacksonville	Calhoun Co.	Alabama	US
Median Contract Rent	\$363	\$314	\$452	\$699
Median Gross Rent	\$532	\$593	\$644	\$841

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Affordability of Owner-occupied Housing

Table H-10. Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income: Jacksonville, AL 2010								
Percent	Jacksonville		Calhoun County		Alabama		US	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Less Than 20%	580	40.6%	8,053	44.1%	334,912	42.8%	17,408,513	34.1%
20% to 24.9%	294	20.6%	3,180	17.4%	124,323	15.9%	8,186,820	16.0%
25% to 29.9%	226	15.8%	1,820	10.0%	85,747	11.0%	6,327,144	12.4%
30% to 34.9%	102	7.1%	1,316	7.2%	57,604	7.4%	4,563,135	8.9%
35% or more	227	15.9%	3,907	21.4%	179,038	22.9%	14,608,857	28.6%
Total	1,429	100.0%	18,276	100.0%	781,624	100.0%	51,094,469	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011.

Affordability of Renter-occupied Housing

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Table H-11. Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: Jacksonville, AL 2510

Percent	Jacksonville		Calhoun County		Alabama		US	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Less Than 20%	339	15.7%	3,497	29.0%	118,636	25.7%	8,673,436	24.1%
20% to 24.9%	172	8.0%	1,324	11.0%	56,051	12.1%	4,545,050	12.7%
25% to 29.9%	170	7.9%	1,123	9.3%	50,403	10.9%	4,178,006	11.6%
30% to 34.9%	95	4.4%	804	6.7%	39,616	8.6%	3,286,382	9.1%
35% or more	1,379	64.0%	5,301	44.0%	196,892	42.7%	15,245,657	42.4%
Total	2,155	100.0%	12,049	100.0%	461,598	100.0%	35,928,531	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2011.