The Georgia Coast

An Interdependence of People, Place, and Policy

Georgia Grantmakers Alliance

in partnership with the Southeastern Council of Foundations
Special Thanks to the Following Organizations

- Communities of Coastal Georgia Foundation
- SMUMC Foundation
- The Sapeło Foundation
Welcome

Paul White
Communities of Coastal Georgia Foundation

Roy Richards, Jr.
Southwire (retired chief executive)
Regional Shifts and Impacts

David Tanner
Carl Vinson Institute of Government, University of Georgia

J. Scott Pippin
Carl Vinson Institute of Government, University of Georgia
Georgia's Coast

Demographic
Economic
Environmental Context

Georgia Grant Makers Meeting

David Tanner and Scott Pippin
Carl Vinson Institute of Government
March 6, 2020
What is the current population of Georgia?

A. 9.8M
B. 10.5M
C. 11.6M
D. 12.2M
What is the current population of Georgia?

A. 9.8M

B. 10.5M

C. 11.6M

D. 12.2M
What percentage of the state’s population was born in Georgia?

- 55%
- 46%
- 71%
- 82%

Source: US Census Bureau
What percentage of the state’s population was born in Georgia?

- 55%
- 71%
- 46%
- 82%

Source: US Census Bureau
Most of the population growth over the past 8 years has been in metro Atlanta and along the coast.
Georgia Population Growth Slowing

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Estimates Program
Projected Population of Georgia

Source: US Census Bureau, OPB Population Projections
Metro Atlanta, North Georgia, and the coast are projected to grow.
Components of Change

☐ Births  ☐ Deaths  ☐ Migration
The number of births in Georgia (and the US) is falling.
... with implications on enrollment based programs like higher education

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, OASIS
Georgia’s 65+ population will grow rapidly over the next three decades

Percentage of Georgia Population 65+

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Carl Vinson Institute of Government, US Census Bureau, Social Explorer, Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget Projections (2017 Series)
MIGRATION

Metro Atlanta and the coast is benefiting from migration

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Georgia’s Race Distribution 1980–2030

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (Oct. 2019 Estimate Series)
In Summary – Georgia’s Demographics are changing

**Births** – The number of births in Georgia has been declining since 2007

**Aging population** – The number of people over the age of 65 will almost double in the next 20 years

**Migration** – Georgia remains a destination state for migration – both domestic and foreign; migration from Mexico is petering out; Asian migration is up.

**Increased racial diversity** – Georgia will be a minority majority state by 2025
Coastal Demographic Trends

Each county on the coast is unique
Diverse Age Structures

Counties with college age populations

Bulloch: 77,296

Chatham: 289,195
Suburban Counties — Generally younger populations with 20-24 year olds leaving to go to college
Military bases impact county populations

Diverse Age Structures

Long: 18,998

Camden: 53,677

Liberty: 61,497

Chatham: 289,195
Diverse Age Structures

Counties with older populations

Glynn: 85,219

McIntosh: 14,340

Screven: 13,938
Coastal Pk-12 Enrollment Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>103,595</td>
<td>111,223</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryan County</td>
<td>7,564</td>
<td>9,750</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulloch County</td>
<td>9,530</td>
<td>10,906</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden County</td>
<td>9,437</td>
<td>9,277</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham County</td>
<td>35,246</td>
<td>37,456</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effingham County</td>
<td>11,553</td>
<td>12,966</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glynn County</td>
<td>12,868</td>
<td>13,287</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty County</td>
<td>10,525</td>
<td>10,092</td>
<td>-4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long County</td>
<td>2,632</td>
<td>3,876</td>
<td>47.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntosh County</td>
<td>1,767</td>
<td>1,328</td>
<td>-24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screven County</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>-7.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Georgia Department of Education
Race/Ethnic: Non-Hispanic White

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryan</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>Glynn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulloch</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>Liberty*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham*</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>McIntosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effingham</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>Screven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Majority-minority counties

Source: Census Bureau Population Estimates, 2018
Race/Ethnic: Non-Hispanic Black

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryan</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Glynn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulloch</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>McIntosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effingham</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Screven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Bureau Population Estimates, 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
<th>% of Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryan</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Glynn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulloch</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>McIntosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effingham</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Screven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Bureau Population Estimates, 2018
State in-migration rate:
Liberty County has the highest proportion of people moving in from out-of-state.

Movers from other states per 1,000 pop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Movers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryan</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glynn</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulloch</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>101.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>75.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntosh</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effingham</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screven</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey, 2014-2018
Coastal Georgia

- Age structures vary – college students, military bases, retirees, suburbs

- Racial Composition
  - 38% to 78% non-Hispanic Whites
  - 14% to 42% non-Hispanic Black
  - 2% to 13% Hispanic
What are the implications of these demographics shifts on our:

- Community Leadership
- Economic Development
- Natural Resources
Education and Economic Trends
Educational Attainment of the Population 25 years and Over, 2014–2018

Less than High School Diploma
- 5.2% – 14.6%
- 14.8% – 22.0%
- 22.3% – 32.4%

Bachelor’s Degree or Higher
- 7.0% – 17.6%
- 18.0% – 32.6%
- 33.2% – 51.7%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau
The Georgia Department of Education does not compile data on Department of Defense Education Activity districts; it does not report on fewer than 10 students. Clay County students attend high school in Randolph County.
Progress from High School Graduation, Class of 2013

Coastal Georgia has 9% fewer high school graduates going on to college

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Coastal Georgia Region High Schools</th>
<th>All Georgia Public High Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>59% Earned postsecondary credential, 26% Enrolled in postsecondary, 14% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 14% Unknown</td>
<td>68% Earned postsecondary credential, 20% Enrolled in postsecondary, 12% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 12% Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>54% Earned postsecondary credential, 28% Enrolled in postsecondary, 14% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 14% Unknown</td>
<td>62% Earned postsecondary credential, 23% Enrolled in postsecondary, 13% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 13% Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>43% Earned postsecondary credential, 33% Enrolled in postsecondary, 17% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 17% Unknown</td>
<td>52% Earned postsecondary credential, 28% Enrolled in postsecondary, 15% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 15% Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>24% Earned postsecondary credential, 37% Enrolled in postsecondary, 23% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 23% Unknown</td>
<td>52% Earned postsecondary credential, 28% Enrolled in postsecondary, 15% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 15% Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>13% Earned postsecondary credential, 35% Enrolled in postsecondary, 26% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 26% Unknown</td>
<td>17% Earned postsecondary credential, 33% Enrolled in postsecondary, 21% Working without postsecondary credential or enrollment, 21% Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GOSA High School Outcomes Dashboard
75% or more of the 25-54 year olds are in the labor force, in most counties in coastal Georgia. This similar to metro Atlanta and other regional metropolitan areas.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau
8% to 25% of coastal populations are in poverty

Estimated poverty rate, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Estimated % of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryan</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glynn</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulloch</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntosh</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screven</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey of Small Area Income and Poverty, 2018
Over half of Georgia counties haven’t returned to pre-recession job levels

Source: EMSI, Inc. and US Bureau of Labor Statistics
Georgia has a diverse economy.

A variety of industries characterize counties in Georgia based on employment.

Source: USDA Economic Research Services, 2015
Coastal Region, Farm Gate Value - 2018

Farm Gate Value

- Row and Forage Crops: $108,194,338
- Forestry and Related Products: $101,564,715
- Livestock and Aquaculture: $56,561,638
- Poultry and Eggs: $34,047,181
- Other: $31,813,506
- Ornamental Horticulture: $25,834,791
- Fruits and Nuts: $18,324,669
- Agritourism: $13,761,860
- Vegetables: $5,623,299

Source: Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, The University of Georgia
# Coastal Region: Top 12 Industries Based on Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2019 Empl</th>
<th>Avg Annual Wages</th>
<th>LQ</th>
<th>10 year Empl Change</th>
<th>Ann %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and Food Services</td>
<td>40,833</td>
<td>$19,094</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>8,675</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
<td>38,375</td>
<td>$50,010</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>6,027</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>37,116</td>
<td>$28,534</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>5,864</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>27,668</td>
<td>$45,517</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>-39</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>27,378</td>
<td>$82,233</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>5,623</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration/Government</td>
<td>20,461</td>
<td>$56,117</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>20,300</td>
<td>$44,525</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>4,459</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</td>
<td>19,842</td>
<td>$32,750</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>4,386</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>14,587</td>
<td>$49,308</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>-1,003</td>
<td>-0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services (except Public Administration)</td>
<td>14,197</td>
<td>$28,265</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</td>
<td>10,706</td>
<td>$57,695</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>8,615</td>
<td>$66,450</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1,246</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: JobsEQ®; Data as of 2019Q3; 2 digit NAICS
Uniquely Coastal

- Pulp and Paper (2,550 jobs)
- Port: Marine Cargo Handling (4,665 jobs)
- National Security (4,458 jobs)
- Aircraft Manufacturing (9,993 jobs)
- Tourism (Restaurants, Hotels, Entertainment)

Source: JobsEQ; Data as of 2019Q3; 6 digit NAICS
Value of 1 mil to a county (2017)

A mil is equal to the total assessed taxable property value in a county for maintenance and operations (net of exemptions) divided by 1,000

Source: Georgia Department of Revenue, Tax Digest data
Conclusions

- Georgia’s population will continue to grow in the decades to come, but will not be evenly distributed across the state.
- Our population is rapidly aging—this will have implications across our economy and communities.
- The state’s population will continue to diversify.
- Georgia has a robust, diverse, and growing economy.
Natural Resource and Environmental Challenges on Georgia’s Coast

J. Scott Pippin, J.D., C.F.M
Georgia Grantmakers Alliance
March 6, 2020
Natural Resource and Environmental Challenges on Georgia’s Coast

Impacts of Coastal Development
Impacts of Increase Impervious Cover

INCREASE IN STORMWATER RUNOFF WITH URBANIZATION

- Natural Ground Cover: 0% Impervious Surface, 0%-20% runoff, 80%-100% infiltration
- Low Density Residential: 10%-20% Impervious Surface, 70%-90% infiltration
- Urban Residential: 35%-50% Impervious Surface, 40%-70% runoff, 30%-60%
- Commercial/Industrial: 75%-100% Impervious Surface, 80%-100% runoff, 0%-20%

Hydrograph of Stream Flooding Before and After Urbanization of a Watershed

- Stream in watershed with reduced forest; added buildings and roads
- Stream in forested watershed, before urbanization
Impervious Cover Model

Coastal Georgia 303(d) Listed Impaired Waters
Increasing Flood Hazards

“Climate change and population growth will further stress this already difficult situation.”

“…the 100-year floodplain in the contiguous states could expand by 45 percent by the end of the 21st century”

“If something is not done to reduce risk, we are passing on to succeeding generations a potentially insurmountable challenge.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Old FIRM Parcels</th>
<th>New FIRM Parcels</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryan</td>
<td>7,324</td>
<td>5,477</td>
<td>-25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>11,023</td>
<td>8,588</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>35,041</td>
<td>27,946</td>
<td>-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glynn</td>
<td>23,449</td>
<td>12,266</td>
<td>-48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>5,456</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntosh</td>
<td>4,944</td>
<td>4,012</td>
<td>-18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enhancing Coastal Resilience with Green Infrastructure (due out Spring 2020)

Green Infrastructure Planning

Coastal Stormwater Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual

First Edition
April 2009

GREEN GROWTH GUIDELINES Edition II 2014

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE SITE PLANNING & DESIGN
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STREAMBANK & SHORELINE STABILIZATION RECREATIONAL DEVELPOMENT & MANAGEMENT
Natural Resource and Environmental Challenges on Georgia’s Coast

Impacts of Climate Change
In the year 2100 —

- Low Scenario: 0.3 m (1 foot)
- Intermediate Low Scenario: 0.5 m (1.5 feet)
- Intermediate Scenario: 1 m (3 feet)

Intermediate High Scenario:
< 1% chance of exceeding 1.5 m (4.5 feet)

High Scenario: 2 m (6.5 feet)

Extreme Scenario: 2.5 m (8 feet)
Sea Level Rise

NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer:
https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr.html
General Timeline of Sea Level Rise Impacts on the Built Environment

1. Stormwater drainage issues
2. Saltwater flooding of yards and roads
3. Saltwater infiltration into underground wastewater systems
4. Flooding of ancillary structures (pavilions, sheds, etc.)
5. Ground floor flooding of houses and commercial buildings
6. Flooding of high value critical infrastructure such as wastewater facilities and electrical substations
SLR Impacts Happening Now

Nuisance Flooding

“Sunny Day” Flooding

High Tide Flooding

Monroe County, FL

Credit: Erin Deady
US Hwy 80 to Tybee Island
Frequency of Tidal Flooding

NOAA Global and Regional Sea Level Rise Scenarios for the United States:
SLR Impacts Happening Now

Beaufort, SC
Figure 1: Stages of Stormwater Infrastructure Failure due to Sea Level Rise

- Fully Operating System
- Stage 1: Salt Water Plug
- Stage 2: Fresh Water Flooding After Precipitation
- Stage 3: Salt Water Flooding

Legend
- Ground
- Sky
- Fresh Water
- Salt Water
- Stormwater Drainage Infrastructure
SEA LEVEL RISE CAUSES A RISE IN GROUNDWATER LEVELS

Higher sea levels will result in higher groundwater tables.
UGA helps communities avert public health crisis

2 days ago • by Emily Kanswhty

Failing septic tanks along Georgia coast can contaminate groundwater

Ashley Cooper-Heath and her husband had lived in a house on the banks of the St. Mary's River in Camden County for about a decade when they noticed that their septic tank was leaking, spilling sewage into the river.
Natural Resource and Environmental Challenges on Georgia’s Coast

Community Responses
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Figure 1: National Flood Insurance Program Annual Year-End Outstanding Debt to Treasury, Fiscal Years 1995–2017

Dollars in billions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma ($16.6B)
Superstorm Sandy ($62.2B)
Louisiana floods/Hurricane Matthew ($1.6B)

Major storms (amount borrowed to cover related claims)

Source: GAO analysis of National Flood Insurance Program data. | GAO-17-425
### NFIP Policy Data for Coastal Georgia as of June 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Policies in Force</th>
<th>Total Coverage</th>
<th>Premiums Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bryan</td>
<td>4,588</td>
<td>$1,404,800,500</td>
<td>$2,259,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>3,648</td>
<td>$1,049,087,900</td>
<td>$1,772,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatham</td>
<td>28,483</td>
<td>$8,180,414,300</td>
<td>$16,896,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glynn</td>
<td>13,717</td>
<td>$3,895,070,600</td>
<td>$9,133,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>$521,429,800</td>
<td>$1,189,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntosh</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>$207,396,800</td>
<td>$454,039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FEMA Policy & Claim Statistics for Flood Insurance:  
https://www.fema.gov/policy-claim-statistics-flood-insurance
Community Rating System

CRS CREDITS AND FLOOD INSURANCE DISCOUNTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRS CLASS</th>
<th>CRS CREDITS</th>
<th>RATE REDUCTION SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA</th>
<th>RATE REDUCTION OUTSIDE OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0-499</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>500-999</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,000-1,499</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,500-1,999</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,000-</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,500-</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,000-</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,500-</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,000-</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,500+</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disaster Response and Recovery Planning (DRRP)
Planning for Resilience and Sustainability
Community Resilience
Consider Social Vulnerability

CDC's Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)
A tool to identify socially vulnerable communities

What is social vulnerability?
Every community must prepare for and respond to hazardous events, whether a natural disaster like a tornado or disease outbreak or a terror attack event such as a harmful chemical spill. Various factors, including poverty, lack of access to health care, and crowded housing may weaken a community’s ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss due to these disasters. These factors are known as social vulnerability.

What is CDC's Social Vulnerability Index?
ATSDR's Geostatistical Research, Analysis & Services Program (GRASP) created databases to help emergency response planners identify geographic areas that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event.

CDC's SVI is based on U.S. Census data to determine the social vulnerability of every census tract. Census tracts are subdivisions of counties for which the Census collects statistical data. The SVI ranks multivariate social factors, including poverty, lack of vehicle access, and crowded housing, and groups these into four related themes. Each of the four themes change the figure below. Each tract receives a rating on a scale of 1-10, as shown in the figure below. Each tract receives a rating on the map of the county, as well as a general ranking.

How can CDC’s SVI help communities be better prepared?
The SI helps public health officials and local planners better prepare for and respond to emergency events like hurricanes, disease outbreaks, or exposure to dangerous chemicals.

CDC's SVI databases and maps can be used to:
- Identify areas in need of emergency planning.
- Plan the best way to evacuate people, accounting for those who may have special needs, such as people with disabilities, the elderly, or people who do not own modes of transportation.
- Identify communities that are vulnerable and need extra funding and support before, during, and after a disaster.

For more information, please contact CDC's SVI Coordinators at www.cdc.gov or visit this site: http://svi.cdc.gov

Carl Vinson Institute of Government
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
Improving Local Data

Enhance Floodplain Mapping

Stormwater Infrastructure Mapping
Nature-based and Green Infrastructure Systems

Hinesville Downtown Plan

Creating a Downtown Destination

Midway Streetscape

Existing, Left | Zum Rosenthof German Restaurant on Midway Street is Hinesville’s only spot for downtown dining and nightlife. The narrow sidewalks along Midway Street could be ordered to better serve activity at this important establishment.

Proposed, Above | Reconfiguring the layout of Midway Street could allow for extended sidewalks and more comfortable outdoor dining and entertainment. Dedicated parking along Midway Street enhances the pedestrian experience and creates a distinctive ambiance for the heart of downtown. Pictured with colorful marigold grass, black-eyed Susans, and handmade Laurel oak, the expanded landscaped hump-a-thru shown flanking Midway Street serve as a model for bioswale gardens. Retractable bollards shown above the crosswalk allow for Midway and surrounding streets to be closed off during downtown events. Additional street trees shown in new bump-outs and shade often the hard lines of surrounding buildings. The flexible stage and pavilion shown in Bradwell Park extends activity into the surrounding area.

Carl Vinson Institute of Government
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
Land Conservation & Economic Development

Natural Resource-based Tourism

2.4 million residents and visitors participate in wildlife viewing annually - $1.8 billion in revenue

1.08 million anglers in Georgia - $1.3 billion in revenue

640,000 hunters in Georgia - $977 million in revenue
Dept. of Defense Programs and Partners

Georgia Sentinel Landscape

Georgia Sentinel Landscape Program:
https://sentinellandscapes.org/landscapes/georgia
Promoting the Georgia Oyster
Think about the intersection of population change, economic development, and natural resources, and environmental changes.

• What are some implications (opportunities and challenges) for the coastal region related to the interplay of all these factors and forces?
CONNECT WITH US

facebook.com/VinsonInstitute

Carl Vinson
Institute of Government

@CVIOG_UGA

www.cviog.uga.edu
The Georgia Coast
An Interdependence of People, Place, and Policy

Georgia Coast Collaborative

Megan Desrosiers
One Hundred Miles

Laura Early
Satilla Riverkeeper

Susan Inman
Altamaha Riverkeeper

Charlie Phillips
Sapelo Sea Farms

Moderator:

Dr. Dionne Hoskins-Brown
Savannah State University
The Georgia Coast
An Interdependence of People, Place, and Policy

Agenda

11:10 am | Break
11:30 am | Lunch featuring the McIntosh County Shouters
1:00 pm | Depart for Brunswick, Guided Bus Tour
1:45 pm | Forward Brunswick Panel at Brunswick Library
3:15 pm | Closing Remarks
3:45 pm | Bus Returns to Morgan Center, Jekyll Island Club
3:45 – 6:30 pm | Optional Outing in Downtown Brunswick
6:30 pm | Final bus back to Morgan Center, Jekyll Island Club
The Georgia Coast
An Interdependence of People, Place, and Policy
Special Thanks to the Following Organizations
The Georgia Coast
An Interdependence of People, Place, and Policy

Lunch
Featuring a performance by the McIntosh County Shouters
The Georgia Coast
An Interdependence of People, Place, and Policy

Agenda

1:00 pm | Depart for Brunswick
1:45 pm | Forward Brunswick Panel at Brunswick Library
3:15 pm | Closing Remarks
3:45 pm | Bus Returns to Morgan Center, Jekyll Island Club
3:45 – 6:30 pm | Optional Outing in Downtown Brunswick
6:30 pm | Final bus back to Morgan Center, Jekyll Island Club
Special Thanks to the Following Organizations

Communities of Coastal Georgia Foundation

SMUMC Foundation
St. Marys United Methodist Church Foundation

THE SAPELO FOUNDATION
Steering Committee

Pat Lummus *(Chair)* | The Sartain Lanier Family Foundation
Mark Crosswell *(Treasurer)* | Community Foundation for Greater Atlanta
Sonia Vick *(Communications)* | Williams Family Foundation of Georgia
Shell Berry | Community Foundation for the Central Savannah River Area
Lydia Clements | Georgia Grantmakers Alliance
Robbo Hatcher | Georgia Pine Level Foundation
Janine Lee *(ex officio)* | Southeastern Council of Foundations
Atiba Mbiwan | The Zeist Foundation
Lisa Medellin | Healthcare Georgia Foundation
Lizzy Smith | Woodruff and Whitehead Foundations
Suzanna Stribling | Wilbur and Hilda Glenn Family Foundation
Tené Traylor | The Kendeda Fund
Yvonne Whitaker | NCR Foundation
Paul White | Communities of Coastal Georgia Foundation

Planning Committee

Paul White *(Chair)* | Communities of Coastal Georgia Foundation
Lydia Clements | Georgia Grantmakers Alliance
Pat Lummus | The Sartain Lanier Family Foundation
Christine Reeves Strigaro | The Sapelo Foundation
David Weitnauer | R. Howard Dobbs, Jr. Foundation
The Georgia Coast
An Interdependence of People, Place, and Policy