

# City of Lineville



## Comprehensive Plan

May 2017

*Prepared by*

The East Alabama Regional Planning  
and Development Commission

**CITY OF LINEVILLE  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

**This document was prepared under the direction of the**

**LINEVILLE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION**

**AND**

**LINEVILLE CITY COUNCIL**

**by the**

**EAST ALABAMA REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
COMMISSION**

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Abstract:

The intent of this Comprehensive Plan is to serve as a guide for the future growth and development of the City of Lineville, Alabama. This document is to be used as a basis for policy and zoning decisions in the community through the year 2024. This study presents recommendations on the general location and extent of residential, commercial, and public land uses needed to serve the projected population.

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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# **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

## **Purpose of the Comprehensive Plan**

The primary purpose of the comprehensive plan is to provide direction for local public policy and planning implementation necessary for increasing quality of life and livability for a community's citizens and visitors presently and in the future. The comprehensive plan, also called a master plan, is the most basic public policy guide for a community and its development. All other plans, studies, and land use codes and ordinances should be adopted in accordance with the comprehensive plan and toward the promotion and advancement of its goals and objectives. A comprehensive plan consists of the following components:

1. an inventory and assessment of population and economic trends and community resources (such as schools, roads, public buildings, undeveloped land, constrained land, and natural resources);
2. a summary of community needs and goals; and
3. a coordinated strategy for the management or improvement of community resources and the future growth and development of the city.

The comprehensive plan serves two major purposes: to help local officials better understand growth and development trends and community problems; and to develop strategies to use available resources effectively when addressing local problems and building capacity for future growth. If the growth and development of a city can be compared to the construction of a house, then the comprehensive plan is the blueprint. It contains a list of building tools and materials (the inventory and assessment component), instructions on how to put the pieces together and in what order (the statement of goals, objectives, and policy recommendations, and implementation schedule), and a picture or image of the desired product (the conceptual future land use map).

## **The Benefits of the Comprehensive Plan**

A plan can provide many benefits to a community. For example, a comprehensive plan can and does:

1. draw attention to important community problems or needs;
2. promote the city to outside development interests;
3. communicate public policies to residents of the community;
4. help prioritize and coordinate investments in public improvements;
5. help minimize wasteful spending of tax dollars;
6. identify sources of funds that can be used to address local needs; and
7. serve as a guide for local zoning ordinances and other development codes.

Although a plan can offer many benefits to a community, it is important to remember that the plan is only as good as the information it contains, and can only benefit the community if it is used by the city and updated regularly to reflect changing needs and conditions. It is recommended that a community adopt a new comprehensive plan once every 10 years in order to accommodate

changes in growth and development patterns and the most recent needs and desires for the community.

## **Legal Authority**

Alabama law requires that every municipal planning commission prepare and adopt a plan for the community (Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 8 of the Code of Alabama, 1975). Although the comprehensive plan is adopted by the planning commission, it should serve as the primary guide for the formulation of local public policy and for coordinating the future growth and development of the community. Therefore, the governing body of the community should be involved in the plan preparation process, or should be afforded an opportunity to review and comment on the draft plan before its adoption by the planning commission. In some communities, the city council also has adopted the plan after its adoption by the planning commission. However, Alabama law recognizes only the planning commission's action on the plan, so adoption of the plan by a city council cannot substitute for adoption by the planning commission.

According to Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 10 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, the planning commission may adopt a comprehensive plan in its entirety, or it may adopt individual sections or chapters of the plan as they are prepared. Before the plan or any section or portion of it may be adopted by the planning commission, a public hearing must be conducted. Alabama law does allow the planning commission to dispense with the public hearing, if the city council conducts a public hearing on the plan or plan section prior to its adoption by the planning commission. Once the comprehensive plan has been adopted by the planning commission, an attested copy of the plan must be certified to the city council and the Probate Judge.

The law also requires local zoning to be prepared in accordance with the comprehensive plan (Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 72 of the Code of Alabama, 1975). Some communities interpret this provision of law to mean that the zoning map and the future land use map in the comprehensive plan must be identical. However, this interpretation of the relationship between the zoning map and the comprehensive plan only constrains the plan's ability to guide future growth and development. The future land use map contained in the plan should be developed as a general depiction of desired local development patterns at the end of the planning period, which may be ten to twenty years into the future. Therefore, it should identify areas that will be more desirable for more intensive development after the supporting infrastructure improvements have been completed to allow such development. On the other hand, zoning should guide land uses and development to occur in areas that are suitable given existing conditions and limitations. This distinction between the future land use map contained in the comprehensive plan and the zoning map gives the zoning map legal authority to regulate current development, and allows the plan to serve as a guide for future zoning changes to provide for new growth and development.

The adoption of a comprehensive plan also gives the planning commission authority to review and approve the construction of public streets and squares, parks, public buildings, and public utilities (Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 11 of the Code of Alabama, 1975). If the planning commission determines that a proposal to construct such public facilities is not consistent with the comprehensive plan, it may disapprove the proposal and provide written notice of its findings to the city council or the applicable governing authority. The city council or applicable governing

authority can overturn the planning commission's disapproval by a two-thirds majority vote of its entire membership.

## **Planning Process**

In the fall of 2013 the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission (EARPDC) contracted with the City of Lineville to create a comprehensive plan for Lineville in order to guide and direct land use and development in a logical manner, consistent with the goals and objectives of the city.

To initiate the planning process, an initial public hearing was called and conducted on May 12, 2014 in the Lineville City Hall Annex Building. The meeting was used to inform the city council and the public on the nature, benefits, and processes involved in creating and using a comprehensive plan for future land use and development in the city. The meeting also was used to gather public input about community strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in what is referred to as a SWOT Analysis. This information was recorded by staff for future use.

After the initial public hearing, EARPDC staff conducted a series of working sessions with the Lineville Planning Commission (LPC) on a monthly or bi-monthly basis in order to keep LPC updated on the plans progress and for EARPDC staff to receive guidance and direction on the plan. Working sessions focused on analyzing and discussing information presented in the chapters of the plan and were also used to create goals, objectives, strategies and plans for land use and development within the City of Lineville. The EARPDC cartography staff provided mapping services for practical land use research and applications.

## **Location**

The City of Lineville is located in eastern Clay County, bordering the Appalachian foothills of northeastern Alabama. Nearby cities include Ashland about 5 miles to the west and Wedowee, in Randolph County, approximately 15 miles directly east. Lineville is also located near Talladega National Forest and Mount Cheaha, Alabama's largest mountain, at 2,405 feet high. The Anniston/Oxford metro area is located approximately 30 miles to the north. Two major state routes, AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49, intersect in downtown Lineville, which provides the city with a substantial opportunity for economic development and community growth. For more details on Lineville's location in relation to other Alabama communities see Map #1: *Location*.

## **General Information**

The City of Lineville (pop. 2,395 2010 US Census) is a rural small town, rich in history, natural amenities, and resources. The town was originally named Lundie's Cross Roads, named after the first settler family, then changed to County Line since the town's location was exactly on the Randolph/Talladega County Line. The name was later changed again when Clay County was established and the city was no longer on the county line, but the citizen's wished to keep some resemblance of the name and "Lineville" was the compromise. Lineville was officially incorporated in 1898 and in 1998 the city celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> birthday that year. The city enjoys

reference to their community as the “Scenic Cross Roads of East Alabama” on the premise that two major state highways, AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49, intersect in the downtown and both routes are scenic routes through the mountainous Clay County. Talladega National Forest is the major recreational attraction near Lineville, covering approximately 392, 567 acres at the southern edge of the Appalachian Mountains. Another major attraction in the Talladega National Forest is Cheaha State Park, in which resides the largest mountain in Alabama, Mt. Cheaha at 2,405 ft. with beautiful views of the forest and lakes of east Alabama. Cheaha State Park attracts an estimated 300,000 visitors each year.

One major claim to fame for Lineville is for being the hometown of NASA Astronaut Joe Edwards who commanded the Shuttle Endeavor. Although Edwards was born Richmond, VA he considers Lineville his home. He graduated from Lineville High School in 1976. Edwards has received numerous accomplishments in aviation and as a test pilot for the air force and NASA astronaut. Most likely Edwards most accomplishment was in earning the US Navy’s only peacetime Distinguished Flying Cross for landing an open-cockpit F-14 Tomcat on an aircraft carrier with a broken arm and a blinded right eye in an act of bravery described as “the most daring feat of flying seen in peace or war.” He also achieved the closest flying maneuvers ever attempted around an orbiting space station in the history of manned space flight and managed the operations and developments on the International Space Station from Russia.

Overall the City of Lineville strives to preserve its rich history, culture, and scenic beauty, capitalize on existing resources, and promote and encourage sustainable growth and development for future generations.

## **Historical Background**

The City of Lineville is rich in historical culture and heritage. The geographical area of Lineville, up until the late 1500s, was the home of a variety of local Indian tribes, primarily the Coushatta (Coosa), Alibamo (Alabama), Uchi, Tallassee, Arbeka, Choctaw, Cherokee, and Natchez. The white man probably made first contact with these tribes during Spanish explorer Hernando DeSoto’s 1540 expedition through the area. Some historians believe a few of DeSoto’s scouts came up the Talladega Creek into what is now Clay County. In the late 1500s the powerful and aggressive Muscogee Indian tribe emerged as the most dominant group and were soon referred to a “Creeks” due to their tendency to settle near streams or creeks. The Creeks quickly subjugated the smaller tribes, but gave them the option of remaining on their land if they complied with the laws of the Creek Confederacy. Larger tribes such as the Cherokee and Choctaw were pushed out into other lands. The first white settlers began moving into Creek territory in the early 1800s, which lead to inevitable violent conflict between the two cultures. Raids and retaliatory soon led to the Creek Indian or Red Stick War of 1813-1814. The Red Sticks were a faction of the Creek, and their most aggressive group. The term “red stick” was derived from the red colored war clubs and ceremonial red sticks used by their medicine men. As war escalated, United States General Andrew Jackson the state militia forces under his command were assembled to deal with the situation. Two major battles between Jackson and the Creeks, the battle at Enitachopko and Emuckfaw, fought in the area of what is now Clay County, 14 miles south of present day Lineville, resulted in Jackson’s defeat. However, Jackson returned to battle the Creek with more forces and eventually established complete victory at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, near present day

Alexander City, in March of 1814. From there the Creeks were forced out of 22.5 million acres of their native lands and into an elongated slice of 5.2 million acres, between the Coosa River and the Georgia Line, lands which would later become Clay County. Later, in 1828, when Jackson became President of the United States, he soon passed the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and the Treaty of Cussetta in 1832 which further displaced Indian tribes and opened up more land for white settlement in Alabama.

The Lundie (also spelled Lundy and Lundey) family were the first white settlers and founders of today's City of Lineville. Family patriarch Hezekiah Lundie was born in Virginia in 1778. After Hezekiah's two children, Henry and Thomas, were born the family migrated to Alabama via the classic Piedmont/Coastal Plan route used by thousands of early Southeastern settlers. This path lead through South Carolina, where the family bore two more sons William and Patrick, then through Georgia, and eventually Chambers County. While the family resided in Chambers County, Thomas Lundie took his younger brother William and headed westward to seek land vacated by the Indians. Thomas and William arrived in the area of what is today Lineville in 1833 or 1834 and in 1835 the brothers received grants for land. Thomas received a grant for the east side of the Randolph/Talladega County line and William a grant for the west side of the line. Several years later the rest of the family joined the brothers in the new settlement they founded. Since the region was heavily forested and crisscrossed with numerous streams, many settlers made their living on the sale of free-ranging livestock.

In 1838 the Lundie family established the first business in the area as a trading post, which marks the beginning of the establishment of Lineville. The trading post did a profitable business primarily due to its important location along the Old McIntosh Trail, which served as a major east-west Creek Indian trading trail, connecting the Indian Village of Talladega with others in west Georgia. The business was also founded at a good time since the 1830 east Alabama gold strike brought many miners into the area, traveling between the gold mines, and pioneers trekking further west to settle in new counties, established by the 1832 legislature, used the trail as well. In addition, the 1832 Treaty of Cussetta allowed white settlers to use this trail and others passing through Creek territory. Soon the first crude roads were built through this area, one traveling north and south from Montgomery to Oxford and another east-west from Talladega to the Georgia line. These two routes intersected at the Lundie and Burney/Haynes trading posts and the community picked the name "Lundie's Cross Roads" in honor of the first settler family. With further settlement, in 1856, post office was established at Lundie's Cross Roads and the village name was changed to County Line, Alabama since Clay County had not yet been created and the village location was situated on the north-south line separating Talladega and Randolph Counties. In the post-Civil War Reconstruction Era Clay County was established, named after Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky. The primary reason for the county's foundation was the difficulty in administering the remote sections of Talladega and Randolph Counties which lay between the Talladega Mountains and the Tallapoosa River.

On February 3, 1870 County Line was officially changed to Lineville. The name change was necessary because the establishment of Clay County removed Randolph/Talladega County line and the town was no longer on a county line. However, citizens insisted upon keeping the new name familiar and thus Linville was the negotiated compromise. The town of Lineville was incorporated on December 14, 1898.



In progressing as a community, the construction of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad through Lineville in 1907 paved the way for further economic growth. Lumber and mining industries expanded rapidly. Two new hotels and churches as well as 40 more business buildings were built shortly after railroad completion. The town's next economic boost came in 1916 with the addition of electrical power. In the 1920s mining became a major industry in the State. Alabama was producing approximately 58% of the nation's crystalline graphite, most of which was extracted from nearly 50 mines in Clay County. Although earlier mining for gold, iron ore, pyrite, soapstone, and other minerals brought some prosperity to the county, the graphite boom left the greatest impression. However, by 1929, with the onset of the Great Depression and demand for graphite decreasing many farming and mining operations closed down, increasing unemployment and forcing many families to find work in larger cities.

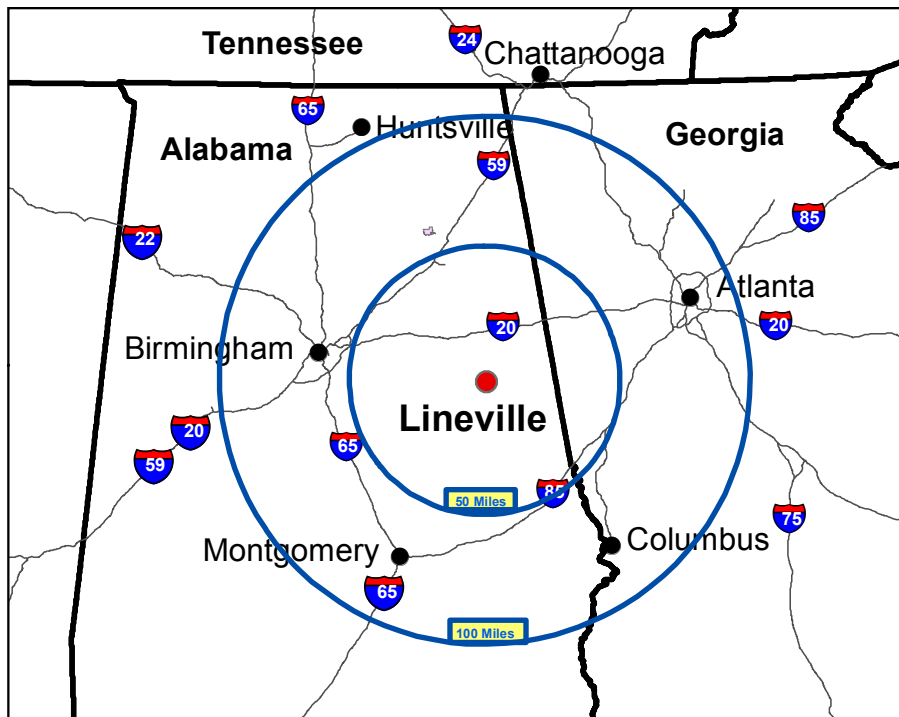
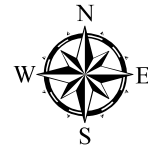
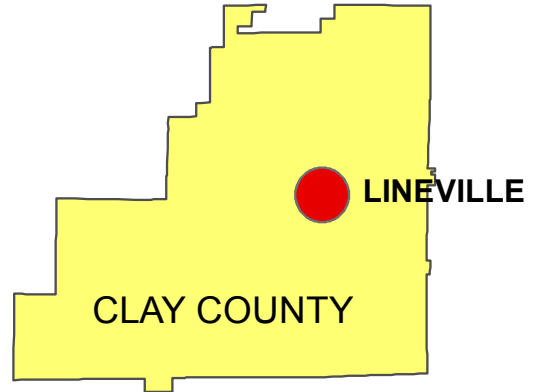
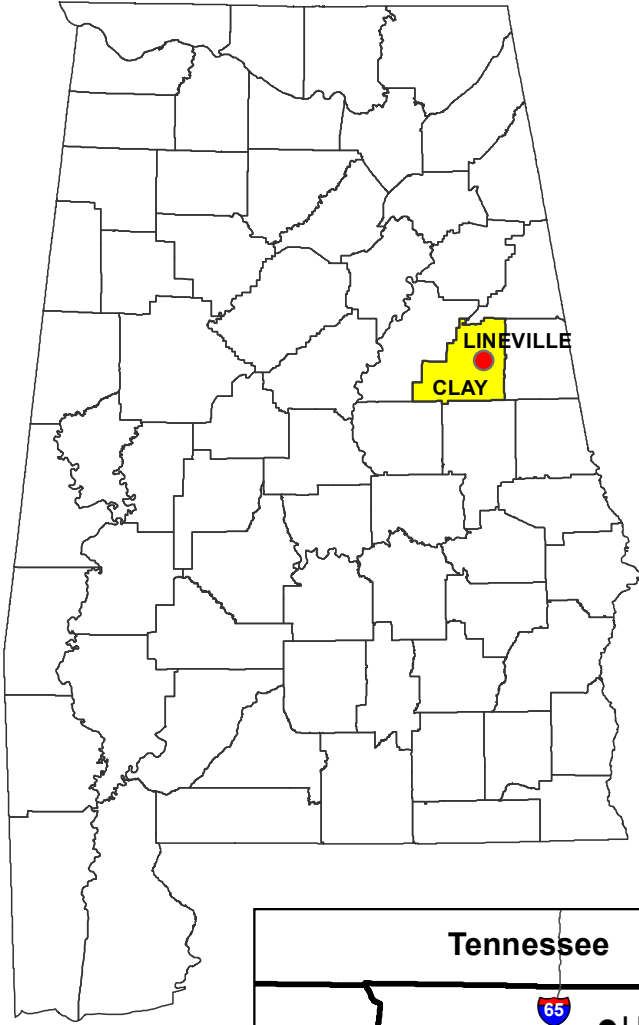
In more recent times, Lineville has shown considerable growth and decline. In 1940 the county's first hard surface road was paved, AL Hwy. 9, traversing from Montgomery to Heflin, passing through Lineville. The new road also marked the beginning of the end of local railroad passenger service. By the end of the 1940s decade the county paved three hard surface roads as a result of the "farm to market" program. The goal of the hard surface roads was to improve vehicle travel and increase traffic volume and trade between businesses in town and the surrounding farm communities, however, economic gains were soon nullified by these same roads as access to larger shopping centers in nearby cities increased and travel became easier and more convenient. This marked the first time Lineville businesses saw hard economic times and eventual closure. By 1960 some new businesses, locating in the neighboring community of Ashland, such as Wellborn Cabinets and Cal-Maine Foods brought employment opportunity to Lineville residents. In 1974 the Alabama Power Company began construction on R.L. Harris Dam, located just 8 miles southeast of Lineville. This major 9-year construction project provided Lineville residents with employment opportunity during this time as well. The 1990s brought about a new wave of economic progress with the establishment of small and medium-sized manufacturing plants such as John-Co Manufacturing, Lace Wood Incorporated, Higgins Embroidery, and Three Dimensional Woodcraft. In addition, the Clay County Livestock Auction Barn was built in Lineville to support the sudden growth of cattle farming in the county.

Each year in November Lineville celebrates its historic culture and heritage on Heritage Day, the city's biggest event. The full day features the best live, local talent in arts and crafts, music, and unique activities for everyone. Admission is free. Other events include Summer Sizzle—featuring a musical theme and showcases of local musical talent every Thursday night in July at Lineville Park, the Clay County Car Show, and the Lineville Christmas Parade.

Today Lineville stands as a reasonably prosperous and successful community with an abundance of natural amenities and resources to serve as opportunities for continued growth and development. As a rural Alabama community, the city strives to build upon small town charm and friendly neighborhoods to provide a high quality of life to current residents and visitors as well as those to come in the future.

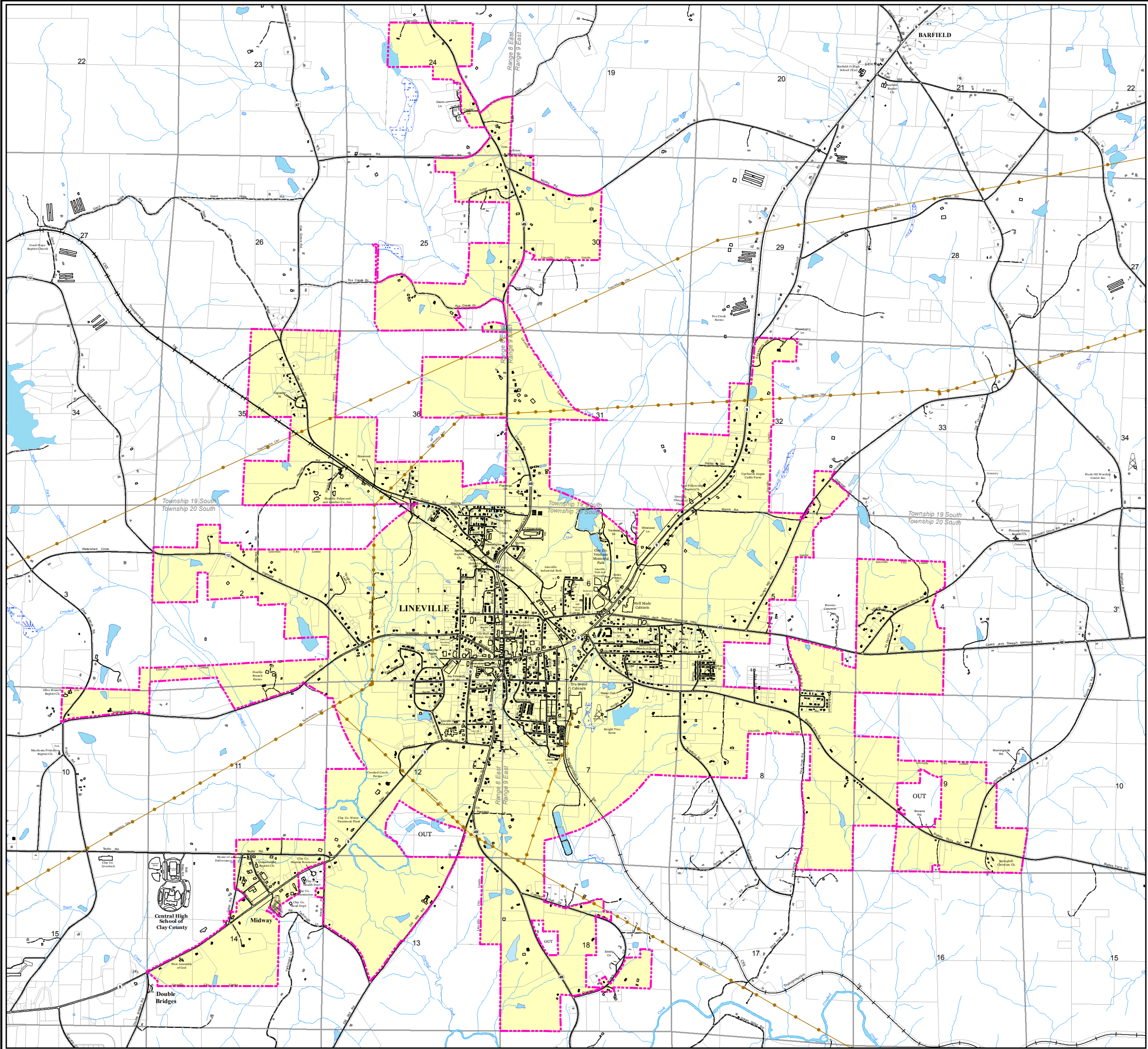
# MAP 1 LOCATION

## ALABAMA

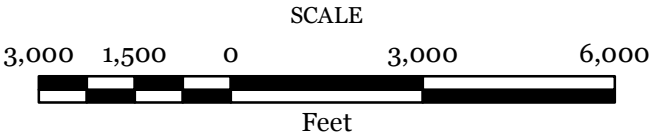


SOUTHEASTERN U.S.





# MAP 2 BASE MAP LINEVILLE ALABAMA



Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2014.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.



# CHAPTER II: POPULATION

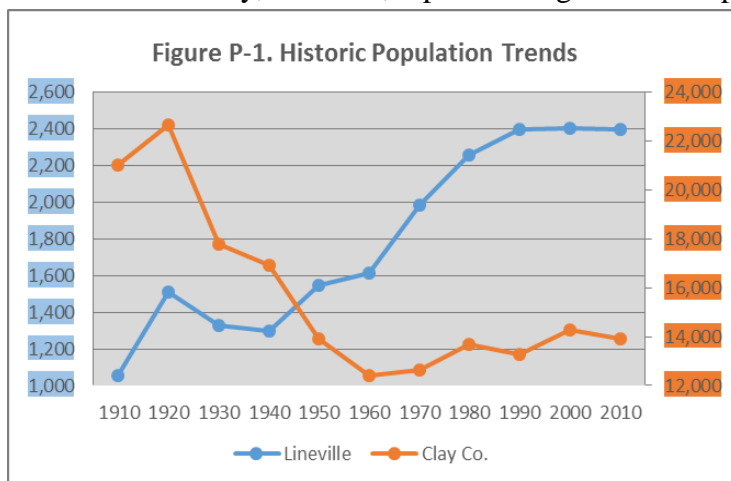
Population characteristics and trends play a pivotal role in the planning effort. Since people constitute a city, the general population creates a city’s identity, distinguishing it from other communities. Changes in population influence land use decisions, economic spending patterns and employment, 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 Lineville 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, and marital status. 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, Lineville has shown somewhat fairly consistent population growth, increasing from 1,053 persons in 1910 to 2,395 in 2010, a 127% increase. Both Lineville and Clay County increased significantly in population from 1910 to 1920 (43% and 7%, respectively) most likely due to the railroad established through the city in 1907 as well as new logging operations and the discovery of large graphite and mineral deposits, which brought in more jobs, people, and resources. The city, however, reported a significant drop in population from 1920 with 1,507 persons to 1,300 in 1940, a -13% decrease while the county showed a more significant decline of -25%.



During this time Alabama and the US increased in population by 20% and 24%, respectively. Furthermore, county population continued to decline from 1940 to 1960 (-26%) while the city increased by 24% during this time. Such decline for the city and county could be attributed largely to economic dependence on an agricultural corn and cotton cash system, which succumbed

to major hits during the great depression in the 1930s. Fabric mills in 1930s and defense plants during WWII in the 1940s also drew away much farming employment from the county, resulting in population loss. Lineville’s most substantial population increase occurred between 1960 with 1,612 persons to 1990 with 2,394, an increase of 48%. This could be attributed to the large paper companies, in the mid to late 1950s, introducing artificial reforestation to the area and establishing thousands of acres of new pine plantation. From the logging industry Lineville brought in new businesses such as wood-based cabinetry, furniture, and truss manufacturing and thus more population. Today logging is Clay County’s primary economic engine since approximately 90% of the county is forest land. Adding to this growth was the construction of R.L. Harris Reservoir, commonly known as Lake Wedowee, which began in 1974 and was completed in 1983. Although located in neighboring Randolph County, the Lake is located near the border to Clay County, only 5 miles directly east of Lineville, and provides for many outdoor recreational opportunities such as boating, fishing, swimming, and camping. Clay County’s population, from 1960 to 2010, for the most part, leveled off with slight increases and decreases between decades most likely due to reasonable stability in forest harvesting, while Lineville’s population leveled off from 1990 to 2010 most likely attributable to logging based manufacturing in the city. Figure P-1 shows historic population trends for Lineville and Clay County from 1910 to 2010. Notice the sharp population increase for both the city and county from 1910 to 1920 and then the drop in the city from 1920 to 1940 while the county declined from 1920 to 1960. Also notice the city’s substantial growth from 1960 to 1990 when population then leveled off until 2010. Table P-1 displays historic population trends for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US from 1910 to 2010.

Table P-1. Historic Population Trends: Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, US								
Year	Lineville	% Change	Clay Co.	% Change	Alabama	% Change	US	% Change
1910	1,053	N/A	21,006	N/A	2,138,093	NA	92,228,531	N/A
1920	1,507	43.1%	22,645	7.8%	2,348,174	9.8%	106,021,568	15.0%
1930	1,329	-11.8%	17,768	-21.5%	2,646,248	12.7%	123,202,660	16.2%
1940	1,300	-2.2%	16,907	-4.8%	2,832,961	7.1%	132,165,129	7.3%
1950	1,548	19.1%	13,929	-17.6%	3,061,743	8.1%	151,325,798	14.5%
1960	1,612	4.1%	12,400	-11.0%	3,266,740	6.7%	179,323,175	18.5%
1970	1,984	23.1%	12,636	1.9%	3,444,165	5.4%	203,302,031	13.4%
1980	2,257	13.8%	13,703	8.4%	3,893,888	13.1%	226,542,199	11.4%
1990	2,394	6.1%	13,252	-3.3%	4,040,587	3.8%	248,718,301	9.8%
2000	2,401	0.3%	14,254	7.6%	4,447,100	10.1%	281,421,906	13.1%
2010	2,395	-0.2%	13,932	-2.3%	4,779,736	7.5%	308,745,538	9.7%

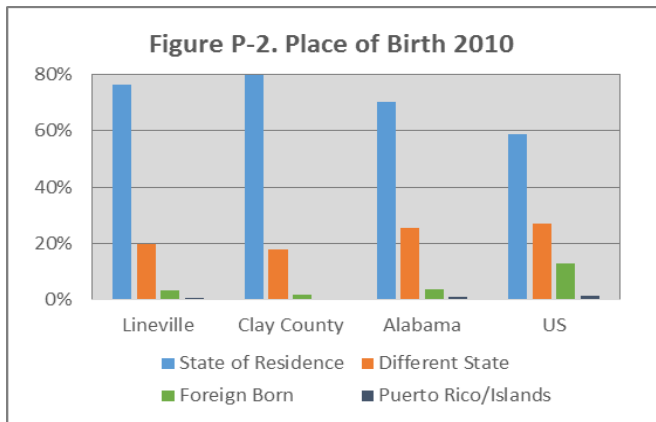
Source: Wikipedia, US Census of Population, 2000 and 2010.

## 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 Lineville had only a small portion of it’s population migrate inward from other states and a small portion born outside the US.



The majority of residents in Lineville (76%) in 2010 were born in the State of Alabama while 19% were born in a different state and 3% were foreign born. Clay County reported similar findings with approximately 79% of the population born in Alabama, 18% born in different state, and 1% foreign born. Alabama showed a slightly smaller portion (70%) of residents born in the state and a



slightly larger portion (25%) of residents born in their respective states at 58% and substantially more foreign born residents at 12%, indicating considerably more diversity than the city, county, and state. Figure P-2 illustrates percent place of birth for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice the somewhat substantially larger portion of residents born in the state in the city and county compared to the state and nation and the larger portion

of residents from other states in the state and nation. This information indicates less inward migration into the city and county than in the state and nation in 2010.

## Place of Residence

Place of residence is defined as: The area of residence 1 year prior to the reference date (2007 and 2011) 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 2011 to 2012 Lineville showed little migration of residents with approximately 87% of the city's resident population remaining in the same house, while approximately 2% moved into the city from somewhere else in Clay County, 5% moved in from some other county in Alabama, and 4% moved in from another state. Lineville reported no residents moving in from other countries at this time. Figure P-3 displays percent place of residence for Lineville for residents moving or staying in place from 2011 to 2012. Notice the substantial portion of residents remaining in place compared to those who moved in from other places in the county, state, and nation. This information indicates that Lineville showed little in-migration from other places. Most residents remained in place during this time. For more information consult Table P-3. *Place of Residence* in Appendix A.

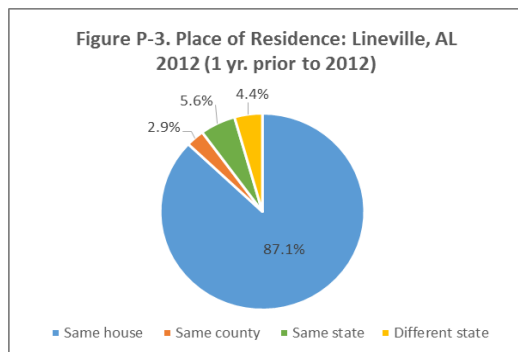


Figure P-3 displays percent place of residence for Lineville for residents moving or staying in place from 2011 to 2012. Notice the substantial portion of residents remaining in place compared to those who moved in from other places in the county, state, and nation. This information indicates that Lineville showed little in-migration from other places. Most residents remained in place during this time. For more information consult Table P-3. *Place of Residence* in Appendix A.

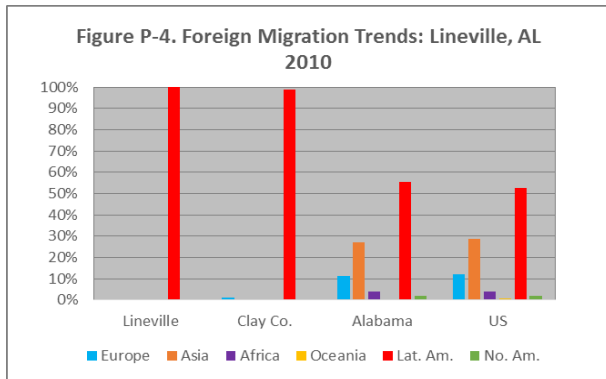
## Foreign Migration

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. Residents born at sea have been excluded. This information is useful to determine foreign representation and cultural significance in the community.

Lineville and Clay County showed little diversity of foreign born residents. According to ACS 2008-2012 there were an estimated 74 residents born in Latin America in the city in 2010 and no persons born in other foreign places. Clay County recorded approximately 257 residents born in Latin America, 3 in Europe, and no others from other foreign countries. Alabama showed



considerably more diversity than Lineville and Clay County, recording 55% of foreign born residents from Latin America, 27% from Asia, 11% from Europe, and 4% from Africa. The US also exhibited more diversity with 52% of foreign born residents from Latin America, 28% from Asia, 12% from Europe, and 4% from Africa. Figure P-4 illustrates percent foreign migration trends in Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice that the entire portion of foreign born residents in the city were born in

Latin America and almost the entire portion (98%) of foreign born in the county were also Latin American in origin. Both Alabama and the US reported significantly more diversity in foreign born residents.

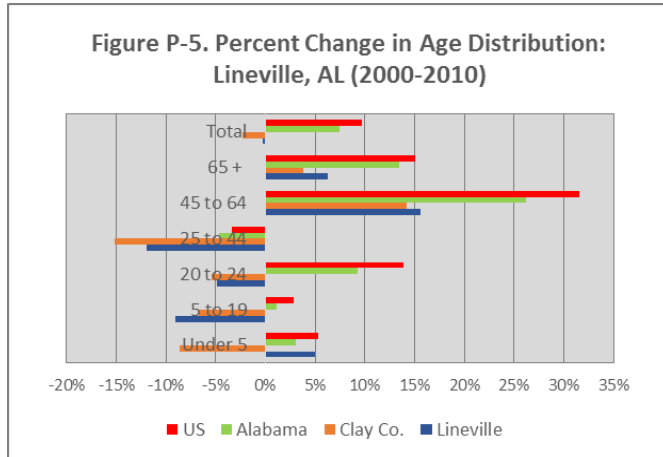
## Population Composition

### 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+).

Lineville's changes in age distribution followed similar patterns with Clay County, but substantially different patterns compared to Alabama and the US. From 2000 to 2010 the city reported a minor -0.2% drop in population as did the county at -2% while the state and nation increased by 7% and 9%, respectively. Both the city and county exhibited the most significant growth in middle age persons aged between 45 and 64 years with 15% and 14% growth, respectively. The state (at 26%) and nation (31%) also grew the most in the 45 and 64 age category, but to a substantially greater extent. Both Lineville at -11% and Clay County (-15%) declined considerably in age group 25 to 44, while both Alabama and the US also decreased in this age category, but to a substantially lesser extent at -4% and -3%, respectively. The city and county also declined considerably in youth population aged 5 to 19, dropping by -9% for the city and -6% for the county, while the state increased by 1% and the nation 2% in this age group. The city (-4%)

and county (-5%) both declined somewhat in young adults aged 20 to 24 while the state (9%) and nation at 13% increased somewhat considerably. This information indicates that the city and county have been losing youth and young adult population, while the state and nation have been gaining persons in these categories. The state and nation have also been growing in middle age and senior population to a significantly greater extent than the city and county during this time. Figure P-5 illustrates percent change in age distribution in Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US



from 2000 to 2010. Notice the significant decline in youth and young adult populations aged 5 to 19, 20 to 24, and 25 to 44 for the city and county and also the substantially greater growth of middle age and senior populations in the state and nation. Such decline in youth populations for the city and county could be attributed to a decline in population and job opportunities, as younger populations seek job training and placement in larger communities, while growth of older populations at the state and national level could be due to a common national trend of

the “baby boomer” generation, born in the 1940s and 1950s might seek establishment and retirement in a rural communities. As a planning consideration, Lineville should strive to make policies and plans to attract younger populations to the community while properly serving older populations. For more information consult Tables P-7 *Percent Change in Age Distribution* in Appendix A.

Age distribution in portion to the overall population was also examined. According to 2010 Census data, the single most populated age group in Lineville was middle-age 45 to 64 accounting for 25% of the population, which showed similar to Clay County at 28% and Alabama and the US, both at 26%. The city reported a slightly higher portion of seniors aged 65 and older at 19%, than the county (17%), and a somewhat considerably portion than the state and nation, both at 13%. In contrast, the city recorded a slightly lower portion of young adult aged 25 and 44 at 21% than the county (23%), state (25%), and nation at 26%. This information indicates that the city and county held a somewhat considerably larger portion of older residents than the state and nation and a somewhat smaller portion of young adults.

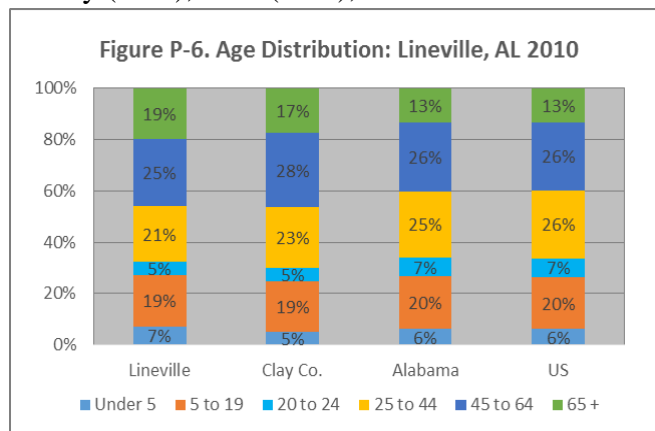


Figure P-6 displays age distribution for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice that the city held a slightly larger portion of seniors than the county and a somewhat substantially larger portion than the state and nation, while the state and nation reported a somewhat considerably larger portion of young adults. For more information consult Tables P-5 and P-6 in Appendix A.

## 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.

Lineville reported fairly similar marital status than Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. The city, however, did show slightly more divorced (15%) and widowed (10%) persons than the county, state, and nation and slightly less married at 42%. The city at 27% also recorded a slightly larger portion of persons never having been married (27%) than the county at 20% and slightly less than the state (28%) and nation (31%). This information indicates that the city held higher divorce rates and widowed persons than the county, state, and nation, which could be attributed to a higher portion of seniors, as previously mentioned in the age distribution study. Figure P-7 illustrates marital status for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and US in 2010. Notice the considerably smaller portion of married persons in the city compared to county, state, and nation during this time.

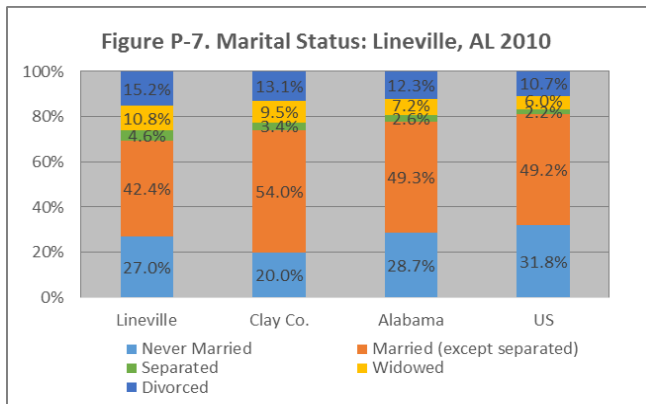


Figure P-7 illustrates marital status for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and US in 2010. Notice the considerably smaller portion of married persons in the city compared to county, state, and nation during this time.

## 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.

In 2010, Lineville showed considerably more diversity than Clay County, Alabama, and the US in the portion of whites and black populations, which accounted for approximately 58% white and 36% black. Clay County showed 81% white and 14% black while Alabama reported 68% white and 26% black. The US showed somewhat substantially more diversity in “other” races with 75% white, 12% black, and 10% “other” races in 2010. Figure P-8 illustrates percent racial distribution for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice the considerably larger portion of black population and lower white population in the city compared to the compared to the county, state, and nation during this time. For more information on racial distribution see Tables P-9 and P-10 *Race Distribution* in Appendix A.

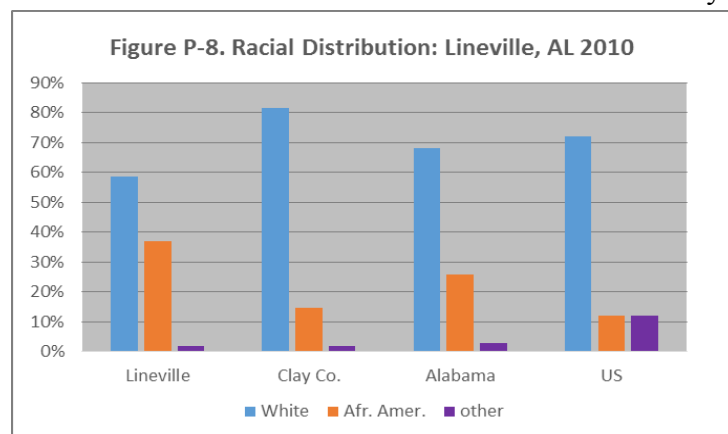


Figure P-8 illustrates percent racial distribution for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice the considerably larger portion of black population and lower white population in the city compared to the compared to the county, state, and nation during this time. For more information on racial distribution see Tables P-9 and P-10 *Race Distribution* 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. This trend is shown in Lineville to a somewhat larger degree, with approximately 53% female and 46% male, compared to the Clay County, Alabama, and US all of which ranged from 50-51% female and 48-49% male. This information indicates that in 2010 the city held a slightly larger female population than the county, state, and nation and a lower male population. For more information see Table P-11 *Gender Distribution* in Appendix A.

## Analytical Summary

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, Lineville has shown somewhat fairly consistent population growth, increasing from 1,053 persons in 1910 to 2,395 in 2010, a 127% increase. Both Lineville and Clay County increased significantly in population from 1910 to 1920 (43% and 7%, respectively) most likely due to the railroad established through the city in 1907 as well as new logging operations and the discovery of large graphite and mineral deposits, which brought in more jobs, people, and resources. Lineville's most substantial population increase occurred between 1960 with 1,612 persons to 1990 with 2,394, an increase of 48%. This could be attributed to the large paper companies, in the mid to late 1950s, introducing artificial reforestation to the area and establishing thousands of acres of new pine plantation. From the logging industry Lineville brought in new businesses such as wood-based cabinetry, furniture, and truss manufacturing and thus more population.

**Assessment:** Historic population trends show that Lineville has grown somewhat substantially, despite recent population loss, while Clay County has declined in population substantially. This could be attributed to a loss of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing jobs in the county, but the city has been better able to capitalize on these industries and grow.

### *Place of Birth*

The majority of residents in Lineville (76%) in 2010 were born in the State of Alabama while 19% were born in a different state and 3% were foreign born. Clay County reported similar findings with approximately 79% of the population born in Alabama, 18% born in different state, and 1% foreign born. Alabama showed a slightly smaller portion (70%) of residents born in the state and a slightly larger portion (25%) of foreign born while the US recorded considerably less residents born in their respective states at 58% and substantially more foreign born residents at 12%, indicating considerably more diversity than the city, county, and state.

**Assessment:** The considerable majority of Lineville residents (76%) were born in Alabama, similar to Clay County (79%) and Alabama at 70%. The US, however, reported considerable less residents born in their respective states at 58%, indicating more people transitioning from state to state and more foreign born population.

### *Place of Residence*

From 2011 to 2012 Lineville showed little migration of residents with approximately 87% of the city's resident population remaining in the same house, while approximately 2% moved into the city from somewhere else in Clay County, 5% moved in from some other county in Alabama, and 4% moved in from another state. Lineville reported no residents moving in from other countries at this time.

**Assessment:** The considerable majority of Lineville’s population, from 2011 to 2012 remained in the same house, indicating little migration from their place of residence in the city.

### ***Foreign Migration***

Lineville and Clay County showed little diversity of foreign born residents. According to ACS 2008-2012 there were an estimated 74 residents born in Latin America in the city in 2010 and no persons born in other foreign places. Clay County recorded approximately 257 residents born in Latin America, 3 in Europe, and no others from other foreign countries. Alabama showed considerably more diversity than Lineville and Clay County, recording 55% of foreign born residents from Latin America, 27% from Asia, 11% from Europe, and 4% from Africa. The US also exhibited more diversity with 52% of foreign born residents from Latin America, 28% from Asia, 12% from Europe, and 4% from Africa.

**Assessment:** In Lineville, between 2008 and 2012, the only foreign born residents were from Latin America. Clay County also reported little foreign migration while Alabama and the US showed considerably more migration, particularly from Asia and Europe.

### ***Age Distribution***

Lineville’s changes in age distribution followed similar patterns with Clay County, but substantially different patterns compared to Alabama and the US. From 2000 to 2010 the city reported a minor -0.2% drop in population as did the county at -2% while the state and nation increased by 7% and 9%, respectively. Both the city and county exhibited the most significant growth in middle age persons aged between 45 and 64 years with 15% and 14% growth, respectively. The state (at 26%) and nation (31%) also grew the most in the 45 and 64 age category, but to a substantially greater extent.

**Assessment:** Between 2000 and 2010 Lineville and Clay County reported the most growth in the middle age group of 45 to 64 as did Alabama and the US. The age group showing the most significant loss, during this time, was the young adult, age 25 to 44. In addition, approximately 19% of the city’s population in 2010 were seniors, which was considerably higher than the state and nation, both at 13%. This information indicates that the city needs to plan for senior services and persons of retirement age.

### ***Marital Status***

Lineville reported fairly similar marital status than Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. The city, however, did show slightly more divorced (15%) and widowed (10%) persons than the county, state, and nation and slightly less married at 42%. The city at 27% also recorded a slightly larger portion of persons never having been married (27%) than the county at 20% and slightly less than the state (28%) and nation (31%).

**Assessment:** The city reported slightly lower married status than the county, state, and nation and more divorced and widowed, which could be attributed to a larger portion of seniors, as previously discussed.

### ***Race Distribution***

In 2010, Lineville showed considerably more diversity than Clay County, Alabama, and the US in the portion of whites and black populations, which accounted for approximately 58% white and 36% black. Clay County showed 81% white and 14% black while Alabama reported 68% white and 26% black. The US showed somewhat substantially more diversity in “other” races with 75% white, 12% black, and 10% “other” races in 2010.

**Assessment:** Racial diversity, in 2010, was higher in Lineville than in Clay County, Alabama, and the US with a considerably larger black population than in other places.

### ***Gender Distribution***

In typical American communities females tend to slightly outnumber males, due primarily to higher male mortality rates and longer female life expectancy. This trend is shown in Lineville to a somewhat larger degree, with approximately 53% female and 46% male, compared to the Clay County, Alabama, and US all of which ranged from 50-51% female and 48-49% male.

**Assessment:** In 2010 the city held a slightly larger female population than the county, state, and nation and a lower male population.

## **CHAPTER III: ECONOMY**

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. Located in the central part of Clay County at the junction of AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49 Lineville serves as a center-point crossroads for commerce and economic development and may prepare for substantial highway commercial development, particularly in the downtown and surrounding areas. In addition, the city holds opportunity for industrial development in the Lineville Industrial Park, situated on AL Hwy. 49 in the northern part of the city. Furthermore, the city serves as a gateway community to Talladega National Forest and Mount Cheaha, Alabama's highest peak. Visitors to this nationally recognized forest traveling from the south in nearby Tallapoosa County or from the east in neighboring Randolph County pass through Lineville in-route to the forest and this popular mountain. This natural amenity, provides additional opportunity for economic development in the form of recreation and tourism.

This chapter of the comprehensive plan examines the following economy related elements: educational attainment, income, commuting patterns, labor force participation and unemployment, 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 2008-2012. 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 2008 and 2012. This methodology was established in order to provide more recent data updates in 5 year increments as opposed to 10 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 2008-2012 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 percentages, means, medians, and rates have been examined, not standard numbers, as recommended by the Census Bureau.

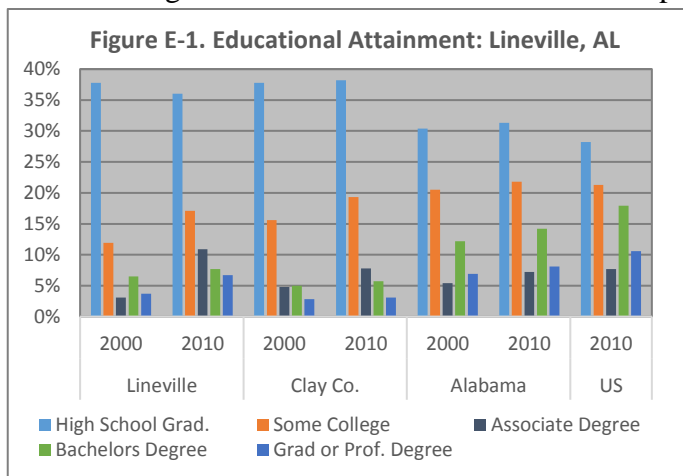
### **Educational Attainment**

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 2006-2010 ACS may be safely compared.

Lineville ranked high in terms of educational attainment compared to Clay County, but still ranked significantly lower than Alabama and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city increased in the portion of residents having received a bachelor’s degree or higher from 10% to 14%, while the county increased slightly from 7% to 8% and the state grew from 19% to 22%. The US reported 28% in 2010 in this category. Also during this time the city increased somewhat significantly in the portion of residents having receive an associate’s degree, growing from 3% to 10%. Meanwhile the county increased from 4% to 7% and the state from 5% to 7%. This increase could be attributed to growth in vocational education and a specialized labor force in the city. Educational attainment also shows that the city grew significantly in the portion of residents having achieved some education, climbing from 11% in 2000 to 17% in 2010 while the county and state showed proportionately less growth, increasing from 15% to 19% and 20% to 21%, respectively. This information indicates that more city residents strove to attain a higher degree of education, but did not reach a higher attainment than high school. Figure E-1 illustrates percent educational attainment for Lineville, Clay County, and



Alabama from 2000 to 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the city’s substantial increase in the portion of recipients having received an associate degree and also the significant growth in the portion of residents having completed some college, but not attaining a college degree. This information indicates that the city relies on a specialized labor force, with associate degrees, to a greater extent than the county, state, and nation. For more information consult Table E-1. *Educational Attainment* in Appendix B.

Figure E-1 illustrates percent educational attainment for Lineville, Clay County, and

## Income

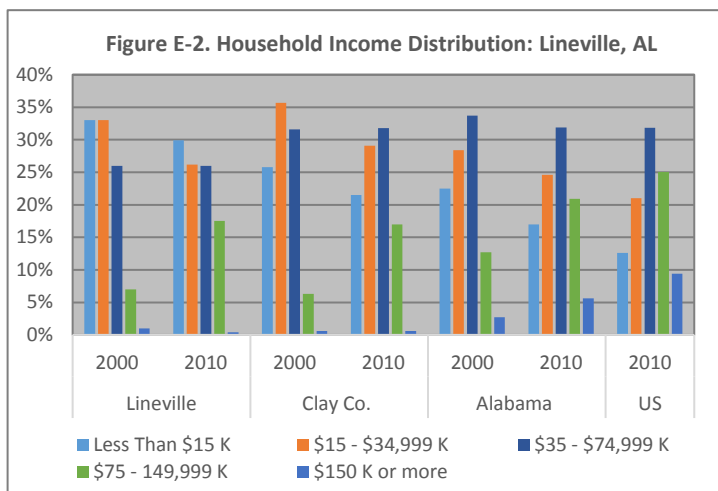
Monetary income is a primary factor in determining a community’s wealth and prosperity. Higher incomes promote a higher standard of living and more return investment into the community, while lower incomes suggest lower standards and less investment. Therefore, a comprehensive economic study requires a though 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 HHI is the accumulation of all income generated within a specified household. Median household income (MHI), which is characterized as the exact middle 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) 2008-2012. The Census Bureau maintains that income information 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 2008 to 2012 must also be considered when comparing changes in income during this time.

Lineville ranked slightly lower than Clay County in terms of household income and considerably lower in comparison to Alabama and the US. From 2000 to 2010 the city increased slightly in households earning less than 15 K by a slight 5%, while the county decreased by -17% and the state by -20% in this earning bracket. During this time the city increased in households earning between \$35 K and \$74,999 by a somewhat substantial 18%, while the county and state reported less than a 1% grow in this category, suggesting a significant climb in household income. The city also showed a considerable increase in the portion of households earning between \$75 K and 149,999 K, growing from 7% to 17%. The county and state also reported somewhat similar



increase in this category. However, the slight majority of Lineville households (56%) in 2010 earned less than \$35 K, while Clay County reported 50%, Alabama 41%, and the US 33% indicating considerably lower household earnings for the city in comparison. City households, in 2010, earning \$75 K or higher accounted for 17% while the county also recorded 17%, and the state and nation showed 26%, and 34%, respectively. Figure E-2 shows household income distribution for Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama

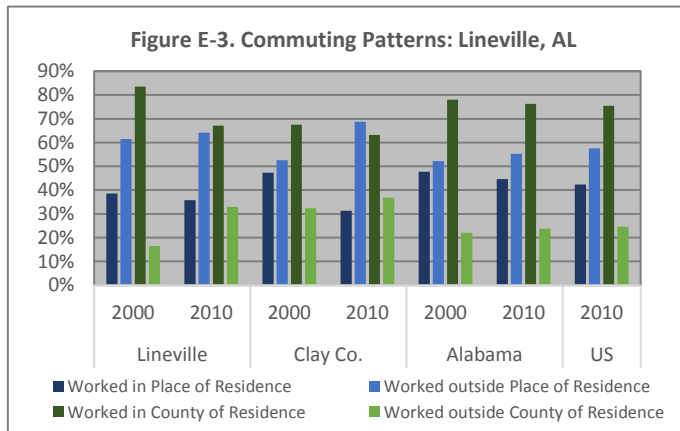
from 2000 to 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the substantial increase in the portion of city households earning between \$75 K and \$149,999 in the city, county, and state. Also notice that the city held considerably more households earning less than 15 K than the county, state, and nation. This information indicates that Lineville should consider planning and policy to provide more high skilled labor and higher paying jobs for the community in order to better compete in economic markets. For more information consult Table E-2. *Household Income Distribution* in Appendix B.

In addition to household income distribution, median household income was also examined to further verify distribution levels. Median household income (MHI) for Lineville grew from \$23,468 in 2000 to \$25,739 in 2010, a 9% increase while Clay County MHI increased from \$27,885 to \$34,556 a 23% increase. Alabama increased from \$34,135 to \$43,160 a growth of 26% while the US reported \$53,046 in 2010.

## 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 Lineville and provide suggestions for improving travel to and from work. According to the Census Bureau commuting data may be safely compared to the 2000 Census and 2008-2012 ACS.

A national trend between has been increasing commutes to work in both time and distance. Lineville ranked fairly low in providing jobs in the community, showing slightly more commuters working in place of residence, but lagging somewhat behind Alabama and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city decreased in commuters (aged 16 and over) traveling to work in their place (city) of residence by -1%, while the county showed a -7% decrease and the state a 2% increase. During this time city commuters working in the county declined by -15% and county commuters dropped by -19% while the state increased by 2% indicating that substantially more commuters living in Lineville and in the surrounding county areas commuted to work someplace outside the county,



most likely to neighboring Randolph or Calhoun Counties. In 2010 the significant majority of Lineville commuters (64%) worked outside their place of residence while Clay County commuters reported 68%, Alabama 55%, and the US 57%. Also in 2010 both the city at 32% and county at 36% recorded more commuters working outside their county of residence than the state (23%) and nation (24%). This information indicated that, to a considerably greater extent than the state

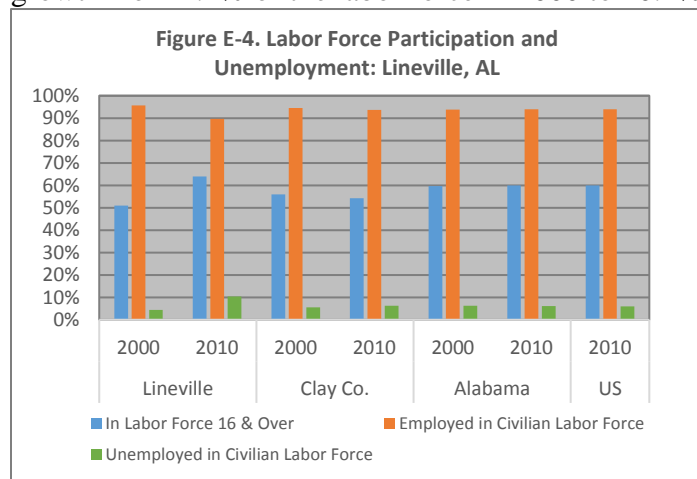
and nation, workers in the city and county needed to find work further away from home. Figure E-3 shows percent commuting patterns for Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice, from 2000 to 2010, the considerable decrease of city workers commuting to another place in the county and the similar substantial increase in city workers commuting outside the county of residence. This trend could be attributed to insufficient growth and development of job opportunities in the county, and an increase in opportunity in nearby counties such as Calhoun County to the north and Randolph County to the east. Commuters might also find employment in Tallapoosa County in the south and Talladega County to the west. As a planning consideration, Lineville should seek to develop and implement plans and policies to strengthen existing business and promote and encourage business recruitment for the future in order to meet labor needs and compete as an economically strong community. For more information consult Table E-3. *Commuting Patterns* in Appendix B.

In addition to means of transportation, travel time to work was also examined. According to Census 2000 and ACS 2008-2012 data, Lineville worker commute times increased substantially from an average of 19.2 minutes to 30.2 minutes while Clay County commute time, climbed from 26.6 to 30.7. Alabama showed a minor decrease in commute times from 24.8 minutes to 23.9 while the US reported 25.5 and 25.2, respectively. This information further verifies substantially longer commutes for Lineville and Clay County commuters than those in other places in Alabama and the US.

## 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 seek communities with a strong labor force from which to draw qualified employment. To do this they must estimate approximately how many candidates are available to fill positions required to perform necessary operations. Therefore, a proper understanding of a community's labor force is critical to a comprehensive planning effort.

Labor force participation in Lineville ranked somewhat substantially higher compared to Clay County and slightly higher compared to Alabama and the US. Between 2000 and 2010, the city's labor force increased by a significant 25% while the county labor force decreased by -4% and the state grew by 9%. In 2010, approximately 63% of the city's population age 16 and over participated in the labor force, while the county recorded 54%, and the state and nation 59%, indicating that the city showed somewhat substantially more labor force participation than the county and slightly more than the state and nation during this time. Unemployment, however, within the city's civilian labor force ranked somewhat higher than the state and nation, reporting a growth from 4.4% of the labor force in 2000 to 10.4% in 2010. Meanwhile the county increased in



unemployment from 5.5% to 6.3% and the state declined minimally from 6.2% to 6.1%. The nation, in 2010 reported 6.0% unemployment. This information indicates that considerably more jobs and job opportunities were lost in Lineville compared to the county, state, and nation, despite an increase in city labor force participation. Figure E-4 displays percent labor force participation and unemployment for Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes.

Notice the city's slight decline in the portion of workers employed in the civilian labor force and the slight increase of unemployment between 2000 and 2010. This information shows that even though there was an increase of able workers in the city's labor force, unemployment rose to a similar degree to counteract the gains in work force development. This could be attributed to longer commutes, previously mentioned, as more workers might be unable to travel longer distances to find and maintain employment in other communities. For more information consult Table E-4. *Labor Force Participation* in Appendix B.

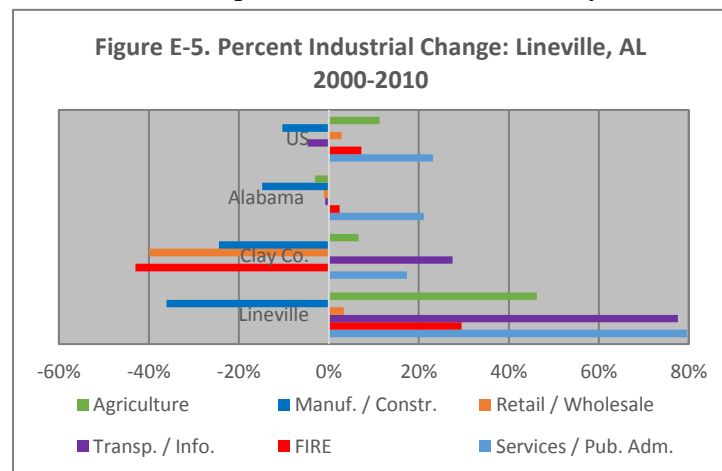
## Industrial Composition

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 through employment by industry data for the civilian population age 16 and older. This information is useful in determining economic diversity and where economic development and opportunity is expected to grow and/or decline. For categorization purposes, industries have been organized into 9 distinct industrial sectors, which included: 1) Agriculture—which includes forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining, 2) Construction, 3) Manufacturing, 4) Wholesale Trade, 5) Retail Trade, 6) Transportation—which includes warehousing and utilities, 7) Information, 8) FIRE—which entails finance, insurance, and real estate, 9) Services—which entails professional, administrative, arts, education, healthcare, food accommodation, and other services except public administration, and 10) Public Administration. For the purposes of this study, particular similar sectors have been combined such as Manufacturing and Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transportation and Information, and Services and Public Administration. Information for this study based on individual sectors was collected from the 2000 Census and the 2008-2012 American Community Survey. According to the Census Bureau, industrial data between the 2000 Census and ACS 2008-2012 may be compared, but with caution due to tabulation differences.

### Change in Industrial Composition

Between 2000 and 2010 Lineville exhibited fairly different trends in industrial change compared to Clay County, Alabama, and the US. In overall industrial growth the city increased in jobs by 14%, while the county declined by -10%, the state grew by 5% and the nation 9%. The most substantial industrial growth for the city occurred in services and public administration reporting a 79% increase, while the county showed a 17% climb, the state 21%, and the nation 23%. Lineville also increased in transportation and information by 77% while Clay County recorded 27% growth,



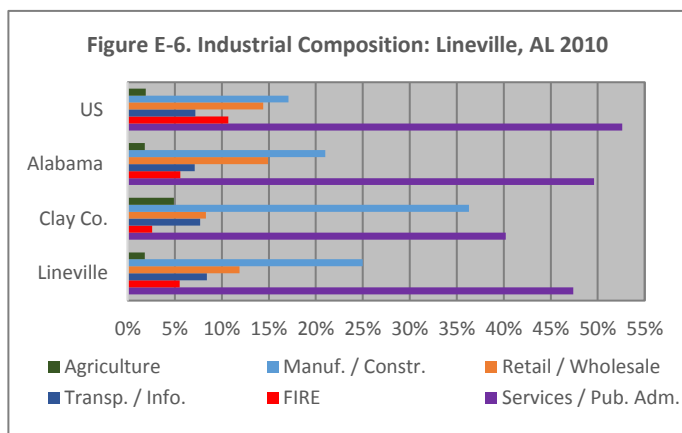
Alabama a -0.8 decline and the nation -4% drop. However, with such a small number of jobs in this sector, any minor increases show as a substantial percent change. This holds for the large percent changes in FIRE and agriculture for the city as well. The city reported a considerable decrease in manufacturing and construction jobs at -36%, as did the county (-24%) and state (-14%), and nation at -10%. This information indicates that while manufacturing jobs decreased at all levels significantly,

services jobs grew substantially in its place. Figure E-5 illustrates percent industrial change for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US from 2000 to 2010. Notice that Lineville increased in every industrial sector except manufacturing.

## Employment by Industrial Sector

A study of employment in the city, county, and state is useful in determining the probable direction of job growth and opportunity. Employment by industrial sector examines the portion of persons employed in each industrial sector in Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010, and in the US in 2010 to show comparisons.

Between 2000 and 2010 Lineville employment in Services/Public Administration showed the most significant growth in Services/Public Administration, increasing by 79%, while Clay County at 17% and Alabama at 21% reported less growth in this sector. In 2010 Lineville reported Services and Public Administration as the most significant industrial sector, comprising approximately 47% of all city employment. Services and Public Administration was also the most significant sector for Clay County at 40%, Alabama (49%) and the US at 52%. Manufacturing and Construction ranked a distant second, but also constituted a substantially large part of the economy, employing approximately 25% of city workers, 36% for the county, 21% state, and 17% for the nation. Services and Public Administration and Manufacturing/Construction accounted for 72% of all jobs in the city, 76% in the county, 70% in the state, and 69% for the nation, comprising the two most substantially dominant sectors for employment. Retail trade and Wholesale trade reported holding



approximately 11% of city jobs, 8% county, and 14% state and nation. This information indicates that Lineville showed significantly more job diversity than Clay County, but somewhat less than Alabama and the US. Figure E-6 illustrates industrial composition for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice that Services/Public Administration comprises the single most dominant sector and together with Manufacturing /Construction constitutes the substantial majority of jobs

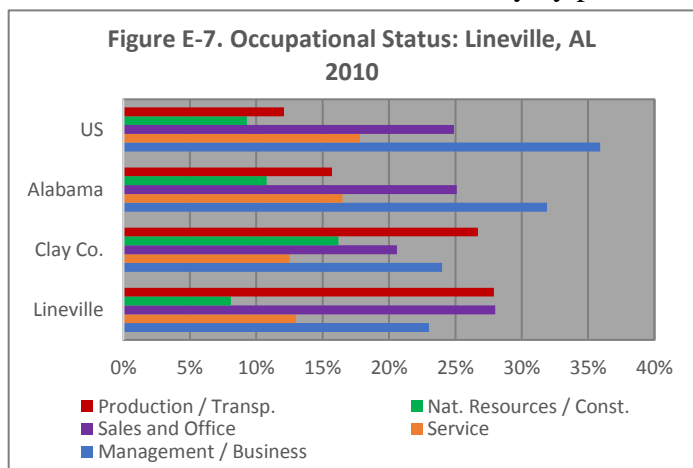
in the city, county, state, and nation. Also notice that the county held significantly more manufacturing jobs than the city, state, and nation, contributing to less economic diversity while the city showed slightly less diversity than the state and nation. As a planning consideration, Lineville could strive to attain more retail and wholesale jobs in order to further diversify job opportunities and create more balanced, economic stability for the future. For more information consult Table E-5. *Industrial Composition* in Appendix B.

## Occupational Status

Every economically viable community has a variety of job 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 is useful for determining where job opportunities exist and



where job growth is most or least likely to occur. For categorization purposes, occupational status has been divided into 6 categories, which included: 1) Management—which constitutes business, sciences, and arts occupations 2) Services—which includes healthcare support, firefighting and law enforcement, ground and building maintenance, food accommodation, and personal care services, 3) Sales / Office—sales and related, and administrative, 4) Natural Resources—which entails fishing, farming, mining, as well as 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 2006-2010 information has been accepted by the Census Bureau, however, caution must be noted due to changes in tabulation. Lineville reported somewhat different occupation status compared to Clay County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the most significant growth in city occupation was in sales and office, which increased by 50%, while county sales and office occupations declined by -11% and the state increased by a slight 2%. Management and business occupations also increased in the city by 23%, which was a higher rate than shown in the county at 10% and state at 13%. Overall occupations in Lineville grew by 14% while Clay County recorded a -10% decline and Alabama 5% growth. In 2010 the largest occupation in Lineville was sales and office at 28%, followed closely by production and transportation. The county showed



slightly higher representation in management and business occupations at 24% than the city at 23%, but a considerably lower portion than the state (31%) and nation (35%). The city and county, however, reported a substantially higher portion of production and transportation related occupations (27% and 26%, respectively) than the state (15%) and nation (12%). This could be attributed to the city and county's economic dependence on logging operations and associated wood-working

manufacturing. Similar findings are shown in industrial composition, as previously discussed, where the city and county hold a substantially larger portion of manufacturing jobs than the state and nation, again most likely due to logging related industry. Growth in sales and office occupations for the city could be attributed to the increase and successful sale and distribution of wood-made products in town. Figure E-7 displays percent occupational status for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice the substantially larger portion of production and transportation occupations in the city and county compared to the state and nation. Also notice that the state and nation held a considerably larger portion of management and business occupations than the city and county at this time. For more information consult Table E-6. *Occupational Status* in Appendix B.

## 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.

Poverty in Lineville rated high compared to Clay County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 individuals below poverty level in the city dropped from 26% to 23%, while the county increased from 17% to 19%, the state climbed from 16% to 18% and the nation grew from 12% to 14%. Despite the growth in poverty at the county, state, and national level, individual city poverty rated higher in 2010. Family poverty also rated higher in Lineville, which increased somewhat substantially from 18% in 2000 to 23% in 2010. Clay County also increased somewhat significantly in family poverty from 12% to 17%, while Alabama grew slightly from 12% to 13%, as did the US, increasing from 9% to 10%.

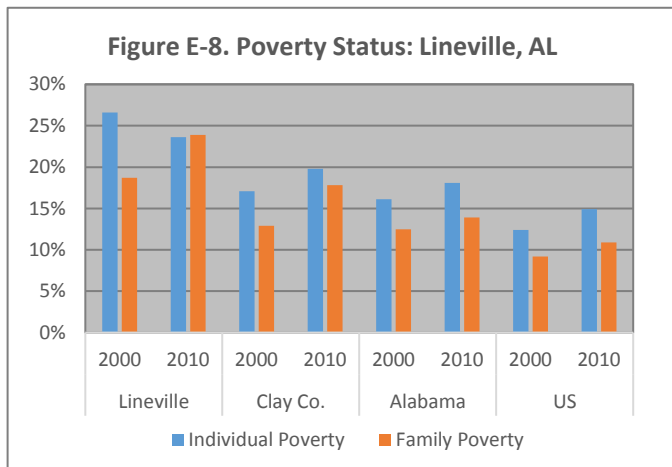


Figure E-8 shows percent individual and family poverty status for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. Notice that both individual and family poverty status for the city consistently ranked higher than the county, state, and nation. This could be attributed to the considerably higher portion of residents earning less than \$15 K compared to the county, state, and nation, as previous discussed

in the income section. Many of these income earners could be employed through manufacturing and production positions, which tend to pay less in wages than those persons employed in business and management. As a planning consideration, Lineville should strive to adopt and implement policies and plans to alleviate poverty and increase income earnings in the city. For more information consult Table E-7. *Poverty Status* in Appendix B.



## Analytical Summary

The analytical summary provides a general review of the topics discussed in each chapter and an assessment of the data findings for each topic.

### *Educational Attainment*

**Bachelor's Degree or Higher:** Lineville ranked high in terms of educational attainment compared to Clay County, but still ranked significantly lower than Alabama and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city increased in the portion of residents having received a bachelor's degree or higher from 10% to 14%, while the county increased slightly from 7% to 8% and the state grew from 19% to 22%. The US reported 28% in 2010 in this category.

**Assessment:** Lineville ranked higher in educational attainment than Clay County, but significantly lower than Alabama and the US.

### *Income*

**Households Earning less than \$35 K:** the slight majority of Lineville households (56%) in 2010 earned less than \$35 K, while Clay County reported 50%, Alabama 41%, and the US 33% indicating considerably lower household earnings for the city in comparison.

**Median Household Income:** Median household income (MHI) for Lineville grew from \$23,468 in 2000 to \$25,739 in 2010, a 9% increase while Clay County MHI increased from \$27,885 to \$34,556 a 23% increase. Alabama increased from \$34,135 to \$43,160 a growth of 26% while the US reported \$53,046 in 2010.

**Assessment:** Despite some growth in MHI Lineville did not match par with Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. This could be attributed to success and growth in the logging and lumber industry in the county.

### *Commuting Patterns*

**Work in Place of Residence:** Between 2000 and 2010 the city decreased in commuters (aged 16 and over) traveling to work in their place (city) of residence by -1%, while the county showed a -7% decrease and the state a 2% increase. During this time city commuters working in the county declined by -15% and county commuters dropped by -19% while the state increased by 2% indicating that substantially more commuters living in Lineville and in the surrounding county areas commuted to work someplace outside the county, most likely to neighboring Randolph or Calhoun Counties. In 2010 the significant majority of Lineville commuters (64%) worked outside their place of residence while Clay County commuters reported 68%, Alabama 55%, and the US 57%. Also in 2010 both the city at 32% and county at 36% recorded more commuters working outside their county of residence than the state (23%) and nation (24%).

**Travel Time to Work:** Lineville worker commute times increased substantially from an average of 19.2 minutes to 30.2 minutes while Clay County commute time, climbed from 26.6 to 30.7. Alabama showed a minor decrease in commute times from 24.8 minutes to 23.9 while the US reported 25.5 and 25.2, respectively. This information further verifies substantially longer commutes for Lineville and Clay County commuters than those in other places in Alabama and the US.

**Assessment:** The substantial majority of Lineville commuters commute to work outside their place of residence, similar to commuters in Clay County, but to a somewhat lesser extent than those in Alabama and the US. Commute times also tended to last longer for Lineville and Clay County commuters than those in Alabama and the US. This could be attributed to good roadway network connections between cities in Clay County and surrounding counties, which provide efficient transport to other surrounding communities such as Ashland, Wedowee, and Oxford to the north.

### ***Labor Force Participation and Unemployment***

**Labor Force Participation:** Labor force participation in Lineville ranked somewhat substantially higher compared to Clay County and slightly higher compared to Alabama and the US. Between 2000 and 2010, the city's labor force increased by a significant 25% while the county labor force decreased by -4% and the state grew by 9%. In 2010, approximately 63% of the city's population age 16 and over participated in the labor force, while the county recorded 54%, and the state and nation 59%.

**Unemployment:** Unemployment, however, within the city's civilian labor force ranked somewhat higher than the state and nation, reporting a growth from 4.4% of the labor force in 2000 to 10.4% in 2010.

**Assessment:** Labor force participation in Lineville ranked comparable to the Clay County, Alabama, and the US, however, unemployment ranked somewhat higher in the city than in the county, state, and nation in 2010.

### ***Industrial Composition***

**Services/Public Administration:** In 2010 Lineville reported Services and Public Administration as the most significant industrial sector, comprising approximately 47% of all city employment. Services and Public Administration was also the most significant sector for Clay County at 40%, Alabama (49%) and the US at 52%.

**Manufacturing/Construction:** Manufacturing and Construction ranked a distant second, but also constituted a substantially large part of the economy, employing approximately 25% of city workers, 36% for the county, 21% state, and 17% for the nation.

**Assessment:** Lineville showed similar representation in Services and Public Administration compared to Clay County, Alabama, and the US, but a somewhat higher portion of Manufacturing

than the state and nation, and lower representation in the county, indicating more blue collar employment and less white collar services for the city and county.

### ***Occupational Status***

**Sales and Office:** In 2010 the largest occupation in Lineville was sales and office at 28%, followed closely by production and transportation. The county showed slightly higher representation in management and business occupations at 24% than the city at 23%, but a considerably lower portion than the state (31%) and nation (35%).

**Production/Transportation:** The city and county reported a substantially higher portion of production and transportation related occupations (27% and 26%, respectively) than the state (15%) and nation (12%).

**Assessment:** Growth in sales and office occupations for the city could be attributed to the increase and successful sale and distribution of wood-made products in town while a high portion of production and transportation related occupations could be attributed to the city and county's economic dependence on logging transportation operations and associated wood-working manufacturing.

### ***Poverty Status***

**Individual Poverty:** Between 2000 and 2010 individuals below poverty level in the city dropped from 26% to 23%, while the county increased from 17% to 19%, the state climbed from 16% to 18% and the nation grew from 12% to 14%. Despite the growth in poverty at the county, state, and national level, individual city poverty rated higher in 2010.

**Family Poverty:** Family poverty also rated higher in Lineville, which increased somewhat substantially from 18% in 2000 to 23% in 2010. Clay County also increased somewhat significantly in family poverty from 12% to 17%, while Alabama grew slightly from 12% to 13%, as did the US, increasing from 9% to 10%.

**Assessment:** Despite gains and losses in poverty, Lineville, overall remained at considerably higher poverty at the individual and family levels than Clay County, Alabama, and US. This could be attributed to loss of jobs and higher unemployment.

## **CHAPTER IV: HOUSING**

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 Lineville 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 conditions, selected physical conditions, value, and affordability.

Housing information was collected from the US 2000 Census and US 2010 Census and the 2008-2012 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 2008-2012 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 2014.

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 2008-2012 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. Lineville housing consists of the 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. According to the Census Bureau, housing units by type in Census 2000 and the ACS may be safely compared.

Single-family housing for Lineville was the substantially dominant housing unit increasing from 694 units (67% of the housing stock) in 2000 to 773 units in 2010 (59% of the housing stock), a substantial 18% increase, despite a slight drop in the portion of single-family homes compared to other types. Lineville, in 2010, reported a slightly smaller portion of single-family homes (59%) than Clay County (63%) and a significantly smaller portion than Alabama (70%) and the US at 67%. Multi-family housing increased somewhat in Lineville, growing from 182 units (17% of the housing stock) to 312 units (23%) and a 71% increase. In 2010 the city reported a somewhat substantially larger portion of multi-family units (23% of the housing stock) compared to the county (9%) and state (15%) and similar portion to the US at 25%. Clay County recorded significantly more mobile home development at 27% of the housing stock while Lineville at 16%, Alabama (14%) and the US at 6% showed significantly less during this time. Figure H-1 illustrates percent housing unit types for Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama in 2000 and 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the substantially dominant portion of single-family homes in the city, county, state, and nation. Also notice that Lineville held a somewhat considerably larger portion of multi-family homes in 2010 compared to the Clay County and Alabama and similar representation in the US while Clay County reported a considerably larger portion of mobile homes than Lineville, Alabama, and the US. The larger representation of mobile home development in Clay County could be attributed to housing built in and around Talladega National Forest, which encapsulates the entire western portion of the county. Mobile homes are easier and more cost effective to establish in mountainous areas as compared to single-family housing. Increases in multi-family for the city could be due to a somewhat considerable growth of the senior population (as discussed in the population chapter), which may choose smaller and more manageable multi-family living conditions as compared to larger single-family homes. For more information consult Table H-1. *Housing Unit Types* in Appendix C.

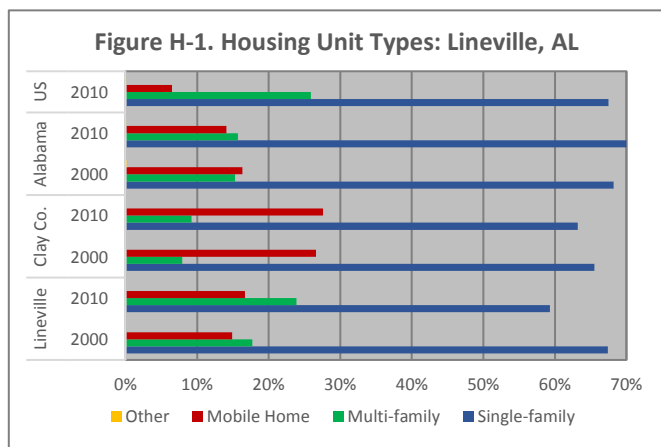
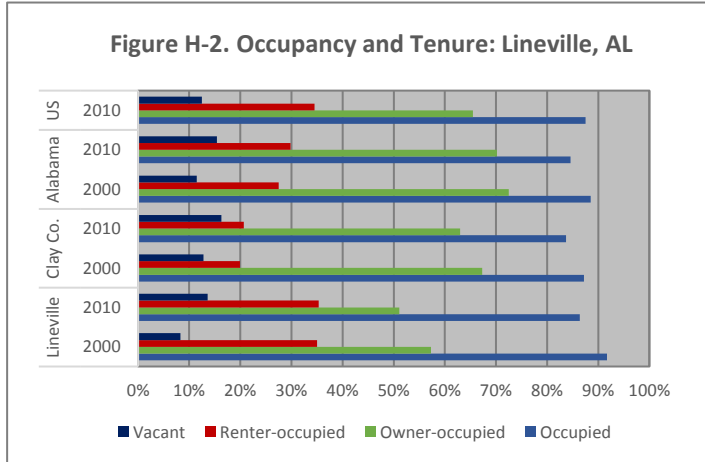


Figure H-1 illustrates percent housing unit types for Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama in 2000 and 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the substantially dominant portion of single-family homes in the city, county, state, and nation. Also notice that Lineville held a somewhat considerably larger portion of multi-family homes in 2010 compared to the Clay County and Alabama and similar representation in the US while Clay County reported a considerably larger portion of mobile homes than Lineville, Alabama, and the US. The larger representation of mobile home development in Clay County could be attributed to housing built in and around Talladega National Forest, which encapsulates the entire western portion of the county. Mobile homes are easier and more cost effective to establish in mountainous areas as compared to single-family housing. Increases in multi-family for the city could be due to a somewhat considerable growth of the senior population (as discussed in the population chapter), which may choose smaller and more manageable multi-family living conditions as compared to larger single-family homes. 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.

Between 2000 and 2010 home occupancy decreased in Lineville by a slight -3% and also in Clay County by -1% while Alabama increased occupancy by 5%. The city and county declined most significantly in owner-occupied housing, dropping by -7% and -4%, respectively while the state increased by 2%. Meanwhile rental home occupancy increased in the city by a slight 3%, county 6%, and state 14%, indicating that rental housing became increasingly popular while owner-occupied declined in the housing of choice, particularly in Lineville and Clay County. Despite the decline in owner-occupied homes, these housing units remained the substantially dominant housing preference, accounting for 51% of occupied units in the city, county (63%), state (70%), and nation (65%) in 2010. Also in 2010, renter-occupied housing showed a substantially higher portion of occupied homes in the city at 35%, than in the county (20%), and state (29%), but similar representation in the nation at 34%. This could be attributed to a higher portion of multi-family units in the city than in the county and state, as previously discussed. Figure H-2 displays percent housing occupancy and tenure for Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the considerably larger portion of owner-occupied housing in the city, county, state, and nation compared to renter-occupied. Also notice that Lineville reported significantly more renter-occupied housing than Clay County and Alabama, but similar portion to the US. As a planning consideration, Lineville should seek community input in order to verify if more multi-family housing is needed and make plans and policies to promote and encourage these housing units in the most effective manner and in the most beneficial places. For more information consult Table H-2. *Occupancy and Tenure* in Appendix C.



and nation (65%) in 2010. Also in 2010, renter-occupied housing showed a substantially higher portion of occupied homes in the city at 35%, than in the county (20%), and state (29%), but similar representation in the nation at 34%. This could be attributed to a higher portion of multi-family units in the city than in the county and state, as previously discussed. Figure H-2 displays percent housing occupancy and tenure for Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes.

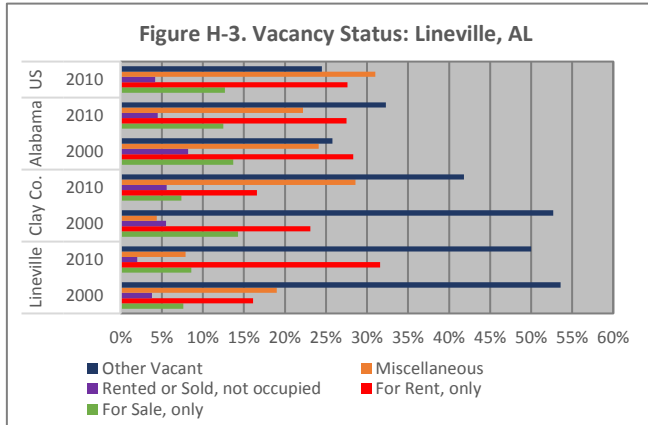
Notice the considerably larger portion of owner-occupied housing in the city, county, state, and nation compared to renter-occupied. Also notice that Lineville reported significantly more renter-occupied housing than Clay County and Alabama, but similar portion to the US. As a planning consideration, Lineville should seek community input in order to verify if more multi-family housing is needed and make plans and policies to promote and encourage these housing units in the most effective manner and in the most beneficial places. For more information consult Table H-2. *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.

Lineville showed somewhat different patterns in vacancy status compared to Clay County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city declined in total vacant housing units, dropping from 847 to 152, a -82% decrease, while the county increased from 91 to 1,106, a 115% increase, and the state grew by 27%. Lineville decreased in every type of vacancy to a greater or lesser degree, while both Clay County and Alabama increased in every type, with the exception of units rented or sold, but not occupied, which dropped by -29%. This information indicates that either more units in the city were being occupied, or torn down, while vacant units of various types

were made more available in the county and state during this time. In 2010 approximately half (50%) of all vacant units in Lineville were characterized as “other vacant” while Clay County recorded 41%, Alabama 32%, and the US 24%. The city also showed considerably more units for rent only at 31% than the county (16%) but only slightly more than the state and nation, both at 27%. The city reported substantially less miscellaneous vacant units at 7% than the county (28%),



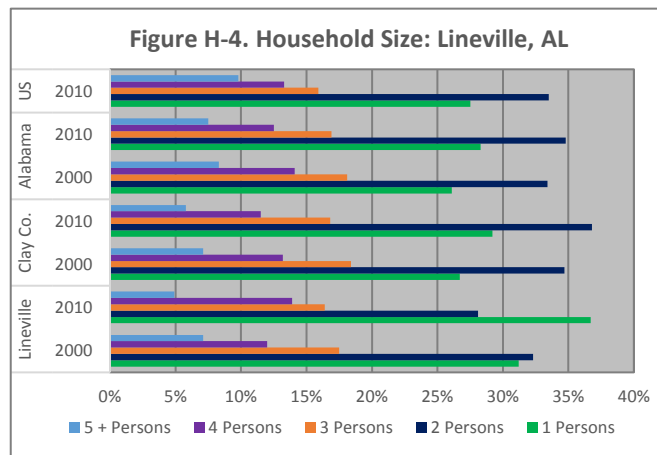
state (22%), and nation at 31%. The larger portion of miscellaneous vacancies in the county could be attributed to vacant units in and around Talladega National Forest, used for seasonal and recreational purposes as could units in the state and nation. Figure H-3 illustrates housing vacancy for Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama between 2000 and 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice the substantially larger portion of “other vacant” units in the city compared to the county, state, and nation. Also the

somewhat larger representation of units for rent only in the city while the county, state, and nation reported a higher portion of miscellaneous units. As a planning consideration, Lineville could strive to identify non-specified vacant housing uses in order to make plans and policies to increase occupancies. For more information consult Table H-3. *Vacancy Status* in Appendix C.

## 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.

Lineville reported slightly smaller households than Clay County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city increased in 1 person households by a considerable 43%, while the county showed an 8% climb, and the state grew by 14%. In 2010 approximately 36% of city households were 1 person homes and 28% were 2 person homes, accounting for 64% of total city households.



The county recorded 66% of homes being either 1 person or 2 person, while the state showed 63% and the nation 61%. The county at 36%, state (34%) and nation at 33% reported a somewhat significantly larger portion of 2 person households than the city at 28%. This information indicates that the city and county reported slightly smaller household size than the state and substantially smaller size than the nation in 2010. Figure H-4 shows household size for Lineville, Clay County, and Alabama from 2000 to 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes.

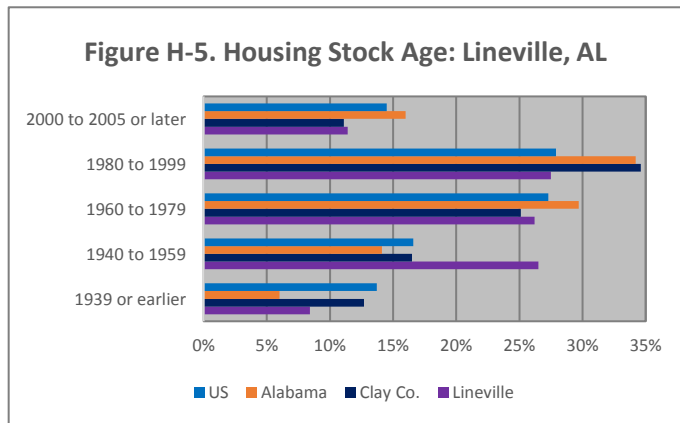
Notice the significantly larger portion of 1 person households in the city compared to the county, state, and nation in 2010 and also the considerably larger portion of 2 person households in the county, state, and nation in comparison to the city. As a planning consideration the city could make plans and policies to accommodate 1 person households, and possibly smaller housing units in order to meet community needs upon further examination. 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.

According to 2010 US Census data, Lineville reported a considerably old housing stock. Approximately 61% of the Lineville’s housing was built prior to 1980 while the Clay County showed 54%, Alabama 49%, and the US 42%. Furthermore, approximately 34% of the city’s housing was built prior to 1960, as the county showed 29%, the state 20%, and the nation 30%. Lineville reported a considerably larger portion of homes built between 1940 and 1959 at 26%,



compared to the Clay County (16%), Alabama (14%) and the US at 16%, which primarily accounts for the city’s older housing stock. New housing construction in the city (homes built from 2000 to 2005 or later) reported only 11% in the city and county and 16% and 14% in the state and nation, respectively. Figure H-5 illustrates percent housing stock age for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US from 1939 or earlier to 2005 or later. Notice the substantially larger portion of city homes

built between 1940 and 1959 compared to the county, state, and nation and also the considerably larger representation of county, state, and nation homes built post 1980 compared to the city. As a planning consideration Lineville may strive to identify deteriorating homes and make plans and policies to encourage the rebuilding and/or demolishing of older, and possibly dilapidated housing. For more information consult 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 2014, EARPDC cartography staff conducted a field check of the city to inventory housing improvement needs (See

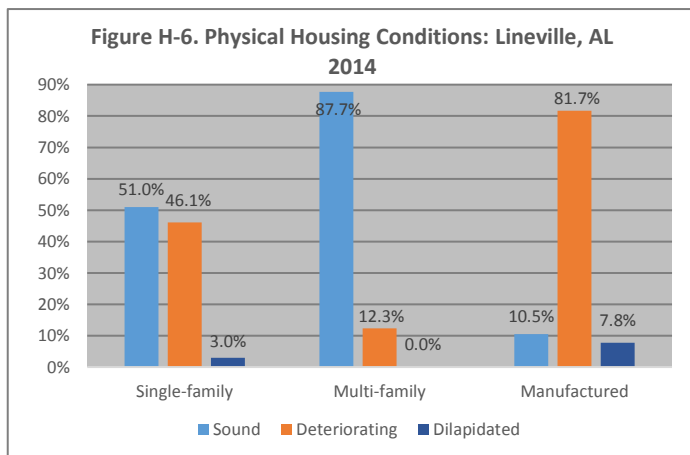


Map 3: *Housing Conditions*) based on three pre-determined criteria: 1) sound condition, 2) deteriorating, 3) dilapidated. These criteria are described as follows:

- 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.

Lineville reported somewhat considerable poor housing conditions. According to the EARPDC field check in 2014 there were 970 housing units in the city of which 736 (75% of the total) were identified as single family, 81 (8%) multi-family, and 153 (15%) manufactured homes.

Approximately 474 (48% of the total) homes were found to be in deteriorating condition and 34 (3%) dilapidated. In 2014 slightly more homes were reported in either deteriorating or dilapidated



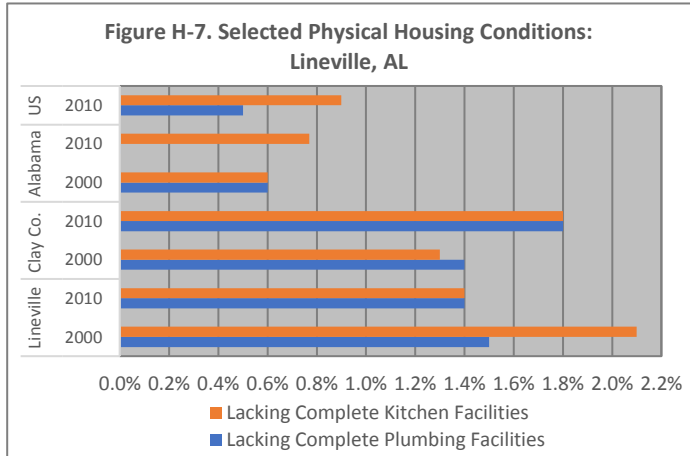
condition than sound condition, indicating a substantial need for housing improvements. Manufactured homes recorded the most need with 125 (81%) units in deteriorating status and 12 (7%) dilapidated. Multi-family reported the considerable majority of homes in sound conditions, while almost half (46%) of the single family homes showed deteriorating condition and 3% dilapidated. Figure H-6 illustrates physical housing conditions in Lineville for single family, multi-family, and manufactured homes in 2014. Notice

the significant portion of manufactured homes in deteriorating condition. Also notice that approximately half of single family homes in the city were either deteriorating or dilapidated. As a planning consideration Lineville should seek plans and policies to improve housing conditions in order to meet residential needs and accommodate quality neighborhood growth for the future.

## Selected Physical Housing 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.

Lineville showed similar selected physical housing conditions compared to Clay County, but fairly different conditions compared to Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city increased by 13% in units lacking complete plumbing facilities while the county grew by 31% and the state decreased by -58%. However, Lineville decreased by -22% in homes lacking kitchen facilities while Clay County increased by 43% as did Alabama at 46%. In 2010 approximately 1.4% of the



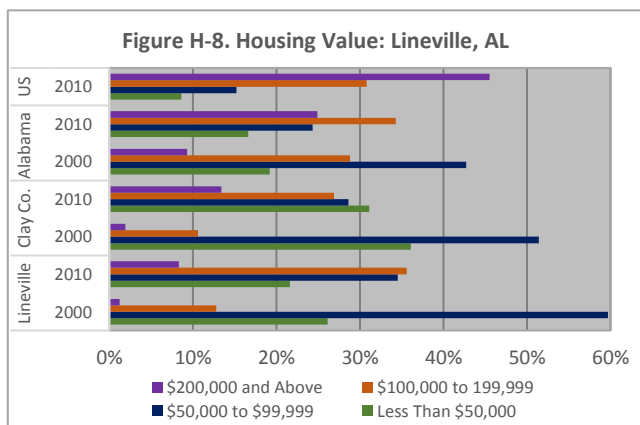
city's homes lacked complete plumbing facilities, while the county reported 1.8%, the state 0.0%, and the nation 0.5%, indicating that the city and county held proportionately more homes in need of complete plumbing than the state and nation. In a similar manner, the city and county reported more homes in need of complete kitchen facilities at 1.4% and 1.8%, respectively, while the state showed 0.8% and the nation 0.9%. Figure H-7 illustrates percent selected physical housing conditions for Lineville, Clay

County, and Alabama in 2000 and 2010 and the US in 2010 for comparative purposes. Notice that the city and county held a somewhat more substantial portion of homes lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities compared to the state and nation. For more information see Table H-7 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. Lineville recognizes the need to promote and encourage quality housing development and has been active in preparing for such growth.

Lineville recorded slightly higher housing value than Clay County, but considerably lower value than Alabama and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 median housing value (MHV) for Lineville increased from \$67,200 to \$85,700 while Clay County MHV grew from \$62,200 to \$80,600.



Alabama MHV climbed from 85,100 to \$122,300 and the US MHV in 2010 was \$181,400 indicating overall that city housing values ranked slightly higher than the county but substantially lower than state and national median. From 2000 to 2010 the city increased in homes valued between \$100 K and \$200 K by 313% while the county reported a 457% growth and the state at 66% incline. Both the city and the state declined in homes valued between \$50 K and \$100 K at -13% and -20%, respectively, while the county increased in this

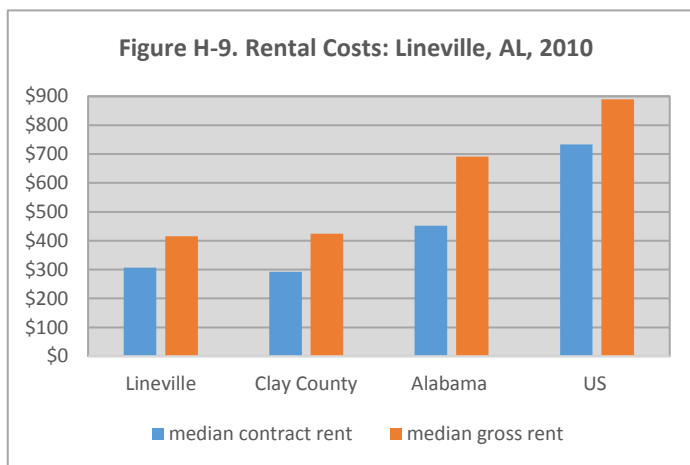
category by 22%. In 2010 the slight majority (56%) of homes in Lineville were valued less than \$100 K while Clay County reported 59%, Alabama 40%, and the US 23%, indicating slightly lower housing value in the city compared to the county and considerably lower housing value in contrast to the state and nation. As a planning consideration, the city should seek to promote and encourage the types of housing developments which would add value to the housing stock, yet maintain quality affordable housing for families and individuals in substantial need. Figure H-8 illustrates housing value for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2000 and 2010. The Figure shows that in 2000 nearly 60% of the city’s housing was valued between \$50 K and \$100 K but then in 2010 housing values increased and the portion of homes valued between \$100 K and 200 K increased from 12% to 35% in the city. For more information see Table H-8 in Appendix C.

## Housing Costs and Affordability

Lineville 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. Lineville housing 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.) if these are paid for by the renter”. According to the Census Bureau, contract rent, gross rent, and affordability data from Census 2000 and ACS may not be compared, thus only 2010 data has been examined in this section.

The cost of living by rent, in 2010, for Lineville and Clay County was considerably low compared to Alabama and the US. In 2010 median contract rent (MCR) in the city was \$307 and median gross rent (MGR) \$415 while the county reported slightly lower MCR at \$292 and slightly higher MGR at \$424. Alabama reported considerably higher MCR at \$452 and MGR at \$691 while the

US showed even higher rates at \$733 and \$889, respectively. Figure H-9 displays rental costs for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. The information in the Figure exhibits that Lineville and Clay County rental costs are similar but rental costs in Alabama are considerably higher and costs in the US generally much higher than the state. As a planning consideration, the city should strive to guide and encourage affordable housing rent yet plan for increases in rates in rental homes and units increase in value.

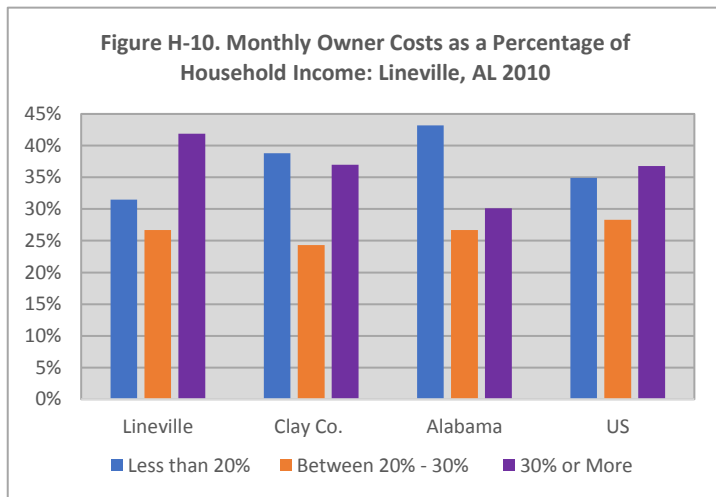


The next section of this chapter examines housing affordability. For more information on rental costs see Table H-9 in Appendix C.

## 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.

For owner occupied housing affordability Lineville showed lower affordability than Clay County, Alabama, and the US. In 2010 approximately 58% of owner occupied households in the city spent less than 30% of their household income on housing costs while the county showed 63%, the state 69%, and US 63%, indicating less affordability in the city. Approximately 31% of owner occupied households in the city spent less than 20% of their household income on housing costs compared



to 38% in the county, 43% in the state, and 34% in the nation, further indicating less affordability for the city. Figure H-10 illustrates owner occupied housing affordability through monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. The Figure shows that a somewhat significantly larger portion of owner occupied households in the city spent more than 30% of their household income on housing costs compared to the county, state, and nation. As a planning

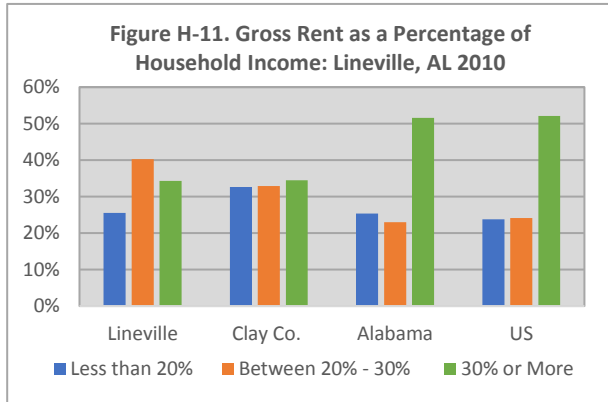
consideration, the city should strive to promote and encourage quality affordable housing throughout the community. For more information see Table H-10 in Appendix C.

## 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 and thus is essential to remain affordable to the general population.

According to Census data, renting in Lineville is relatively affordable compared to Alabama, and the US, but somewhat less affordable compared to Clay County. In 2010 approximately 65% of both Lineville and Clay County renter households spent less than 30% of their household income on rental costs, while Alabama reported 48% and the US 47%, however, Clay County showed approximately 32% of renter households spending less than 20% of their household income on rental costs while Lineville reported 25%, indicating more affordability in the county than in the city. Both Lineville and Clay County recorded 34% of renter occupied households spending more than 30% of their household income on housing costs while Alabama and the US reported 51%

and 52%, respectively. Figure H-11 illustrates renter occupied housing affordability with gross rent as a percentage of household income for Lineville, Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010.



Notice, in the Figure, the substantially larger portion of renter occupied households spending more than 30% of their household income on housing costs in the state and nation compared to the city and county. Also notice that the county showed a somewhat larger portion of renter households spending less than 20% of their household income on housing costs than the city indicating more affordability in the county than in the city. For more information see Table H-11 in Appendix C.

## Analytical Summary

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 for Lineville was the substantially dominant housing unit increasing from 694 units (67% of the housing stock) in 2000 to 773 units in 2010 (59% of the housing stock), a substantial 18% increase, despite a slight drop in the portion of single-family homes compared to other types. Lineville, in 2010, reported a slightly smaller portion of single-family homes (59%) than Clay County (63%) and a significantly smaller portion than Alabama (70%) and the US at 67%.

**Multi-family:** Multi-family housing increased somewhat in Lineville, growing from 182 units (17% of the housing stock) to 312 units (23%) and a 71% increase. In 2010 the city reported a somewhat substantially larger portion of multi-family units (23% of the housing stock) compared to the county (9%) and state (15%) and similar portion to the US at 25%.

**Manufactured Housing:** Clay County recorded significantly more mobile home development at 27% of the housing stock while Lineville at 16%, Alabama (14%) and the US at 6% showed significantly less during this time.

**Assessment:** Lineville reported a somewhat substantially larger portion of multi-family housing than Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010 and a smaller portion of single-family units compared to the county, state, and nation, indicating slightly more housing diversity.

### *Tenure and Occupancy*

**Occupancy:** Between 2000 and 2010 home occupancy decreased in Lineville by a slight -3% and also in Clay County by -1% while Alabama increased occupancy by 5%. The city and county declined most significantly in owner-occupied housing, dropping by -7% and -4%, respectively while the state increased by 2%.

**Tenure:** Despite the decline in owner-occupied homes, these housing units remained the substantially dominant housing preference, accounting for 51% of occupied units in the city, county (63%), state (70%), and nation (65%) in 2010. Also in 2010, renter-occupied housing showed a substantially higher portion of occupied homes in the city at 35%, than in the county (20%), and state (29%), but similar representation in the nation at 34%.

**Assessment:** Although owner-occupied housing was the substantially dominant tenure in the city, county, state, and nation in 2010, Lineville reported a substantially higher portion of renter occupied units than the county and state and similar representation to the nation. This could be attributed to a higher portion of multi-family units in the city than in the county and state, as previously discussed.

## *Vacancy Status*

Lineville showed somewhat different patterns in vacancy status compared to Clay County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city declined in total vacant housing units, dropping from 847 to 152, a -82% decrease, while the county increased from 91 to 1,106, a 115% increase, and the state grew by 27%. Lineville decreased in every type of vacancy to a greater or lesser degree, while both Clay County and Alabama increased in every type, with the exception of units rented or sold, but not occupied, which dropped by -29%. In 2010 approximately half (50%) of all vacant units in Lineville were characterized as “other vacant” while Clay County recorded 41%, Alabama 32%, and the US 24%. The city also showed considerably more units for rent only at 31% than the county (16%) but only slightly more than the state and nation, both at 27%. The city reported substantially less miscellaneous vacant units at 7% than the county (28%), state (22%), and nation at 31%. The larger portion of miscellaneous vacancies in the county could be attributed to vacant units in and around Talladega National Forest, used for seasonal and recreational purposes as could units in the state and nation.

**Assessment:** Lineville reported approximately 50% of vacant uses as “other vacant” meaning non-specified uses. This figure was substantially higher for the city than the county, state, and nation, which could imply that owners could be using these vacant properties for a variety of purposes.

## *Household Size*

Lineville reported slightly smaller households than Clay County, Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city increased in 1 person households by a considerable 43%, while the county showed an 8% climb, and the state grew by 14%. In 2010 approximately 36% of city households were 1 person homes and 28% were 2 person homes, accounting for 64% of total city households. The county recorded 66% of homes being either 1 person or 2 person, while the state showed 63% and the nation 55%. The county and nation, both at 36%, and the state (34%) reported a somewhat significantly larger portion of 2 person households than the city at 28%.

**Assessment:** Lineville and Clay County reported somewhat smaller household size than Alabama and the US, indicating the possibility of building smaller homes in new subdivisions to meet housing needs.

## *Housing Stock Age*

According to 2010 US Census data, Lineville reported a considerably old housing stock. Approximately 61% of the Lineville’s housing was built prior to 1980 while the Clay County showed 54%, Alabama 49%, and the US 42%. Furthermore, approximately 34% of the city’s housing was built prior to 1960, as the county showed 29%, the state 20%, and the nation 30%. Lineville reported a considerably larger portion of homes built between 1940 and 1959 at 26%, compared to the Clay County (16%), Alabama (14%) and the US at 16%, which primarily accounts for the city’s older housing stock.

**Assessment:** Lineville holds a considerably older housing stock than Clay County, Alabama, and the US. This could be attributed to the city being considerably older than other communities and a lack of reasonably new housing development.

### ***Physical Conditions***

Lineville reported somewhat considerable poor housing conditions. According to the EARPDC field check in 2014 there were 970 housing units in the city of which 736 (75% of the total) were identified as single family, 81 (8%) multi-family, and 153 (15%) manufactured homes.

Approximately 474 (48% of the total) homes were found to be in deteriorating condition and 34 (3%) dilapidated. In 2014 slightly more homes were reported in either deteriorating or dilapidated condition than sound condition, indicating a substantial need for housing improvements.

**Assessment:** According to a 2014 housing conditions inventory, the city's housing stock overall shows considerably poor housing conditions. This could be attributed to an older housing stock, lower incomes, and higher poverty rates as previously discussed.

### ***Selected Physical Conditions***

Lineville showed similar selected physical housing conditions compared to Clay County, but fairly different conditions compared to Alabama, and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 the city increased by 13% in units lacking complete plumbing facilities while the county grew by 31% and the state decreased by -58%. However, Lineville decreased by -22% in homes lacking kitchen facilities while Clay County increased by 43% as did Alabama at 46%. In 2010 approximately 1.4% of the city's homes lacked complete plumbing facilities, while the county reported 1.8%, the state 0.0%, and the nation 0.5%, indicating that the city and county held proportionately more homes in need of complete plumbing than the state and nation. In a similar manner, the city and county reported more homes in need of complete kitchen facilities at 1.4% and 1.8%, respectively, while the state showed 0.8% and the nation 0.9%.

**Assessment:** Lineville reported considerably less homes lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities than Clay County, but substantially more lacking these facilities than the state and nation.

### ***Housing Value***

Lineville recorded slightly higher housing value than Clay County, but considerably lower value than Alabama and the US. Between 2000 and 2010 median housing value (MHV) for Lineville increased from \$67,200 to \$85,700 while Clay County MHV grew from \$62,200 to \$80,600. Alabama MHV climbed from 85,100 to \$122,300 and the US MHV in 2010 was \$181,400 indicating overall that city housing values ranked slightly higher than the county but substantially lower than state and national median.

**Assessment:** The city showed slightly higher housing value than the county, but considerably lower housing value than the state and nation. This could be attributed to lower incomes and higher poverty status.



## *Housing Cost*

The cost of living by rent, in 2010, for Lineville and Clay County was considerably low compared to Alabama and the US. In 2010 median contract rent (MCR) in the city was \$307 and median gross rent (MGR) \$415 while the county reported slightly lower MCR at \$292 and slightly higher MGR at \$424. Alabama reported considerably higher MCR at \$452 and MGR at \$691 while the US showed even higher rates at \$733 and \$889, respectively.

**Assessment:** cost of living in median contract rent and median gross rent for the city was comparable to the county and considerably lower than the state and nation.

## *Affordability of Owner-occupied Housing*

For owner occupied housing affordability Lineville showed lower affordability than Clay County, Alabama, and the US. In 2010 approximately 58% of owner occupied households in the city spent less than 30% of their household income on housing costs while the county showed 63%, the state 69%, and US 63%, indicating less affordability in the city. Approximately 31% of owner occupied households in the city spent less than 20% of their household income on housing costs compared to 38% in the county, 43% in the state, and 34% in the nation, further indicating less affordability for the city.

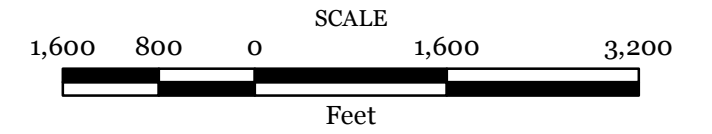
**Assessment:** Lineville showed lower affordability of owner-occupied housing than Clay County, Alabama, and the US.

## *Affordability of Renter-occupied Housing*

According to Census data, renting in Lineville is relatively affordable compared to Alabama, and the US, but somewhat less affordable compared to Clay County. In 2010 approximately 65% of both Lineville and Clay County renter households spent less than 30% of their household income on rental costs, while Alabama reported 48% and the US 47%, however, Clay County showed approximately 32% of renter households spending less than 20% of their household income on rental costs while Lineville reported 25%, indicating more affordability in the county than in the city.

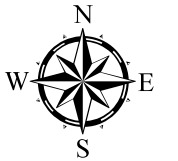
**Assessment:** Affordability of renter-occupied housing in the city was comparable to the state and nation, and less affordable compared to the county.

# MAP 3 HOUSING CONDITIONS LINEVILLE ALABAMA

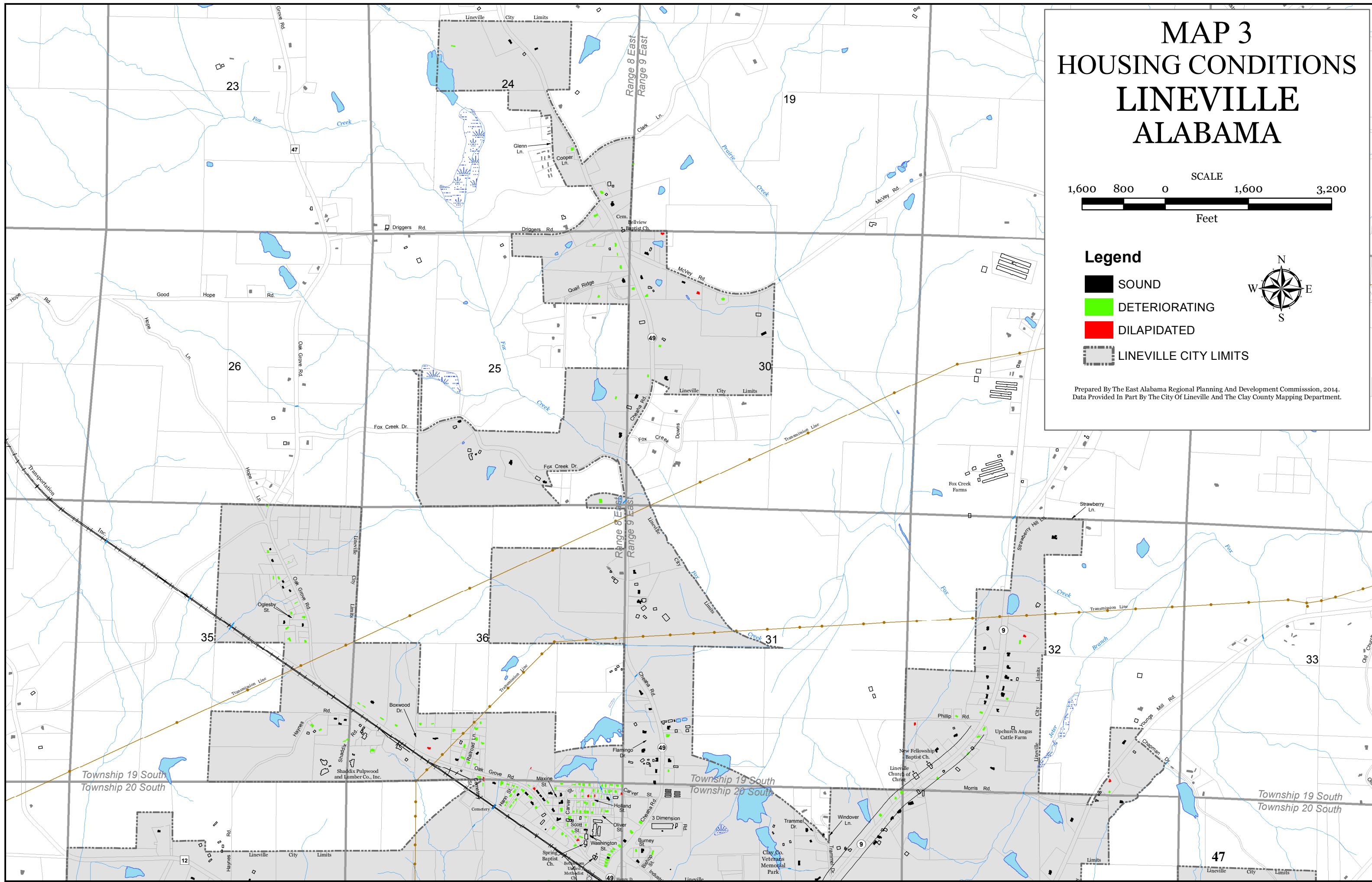


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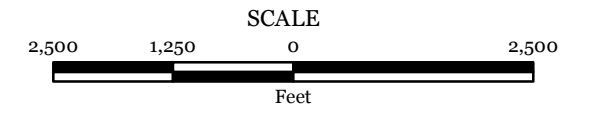


Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2014.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.



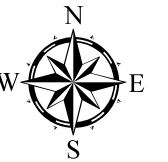


# MAP 4 HOUSING CONDITIONS LINEVILLE ALABAMA

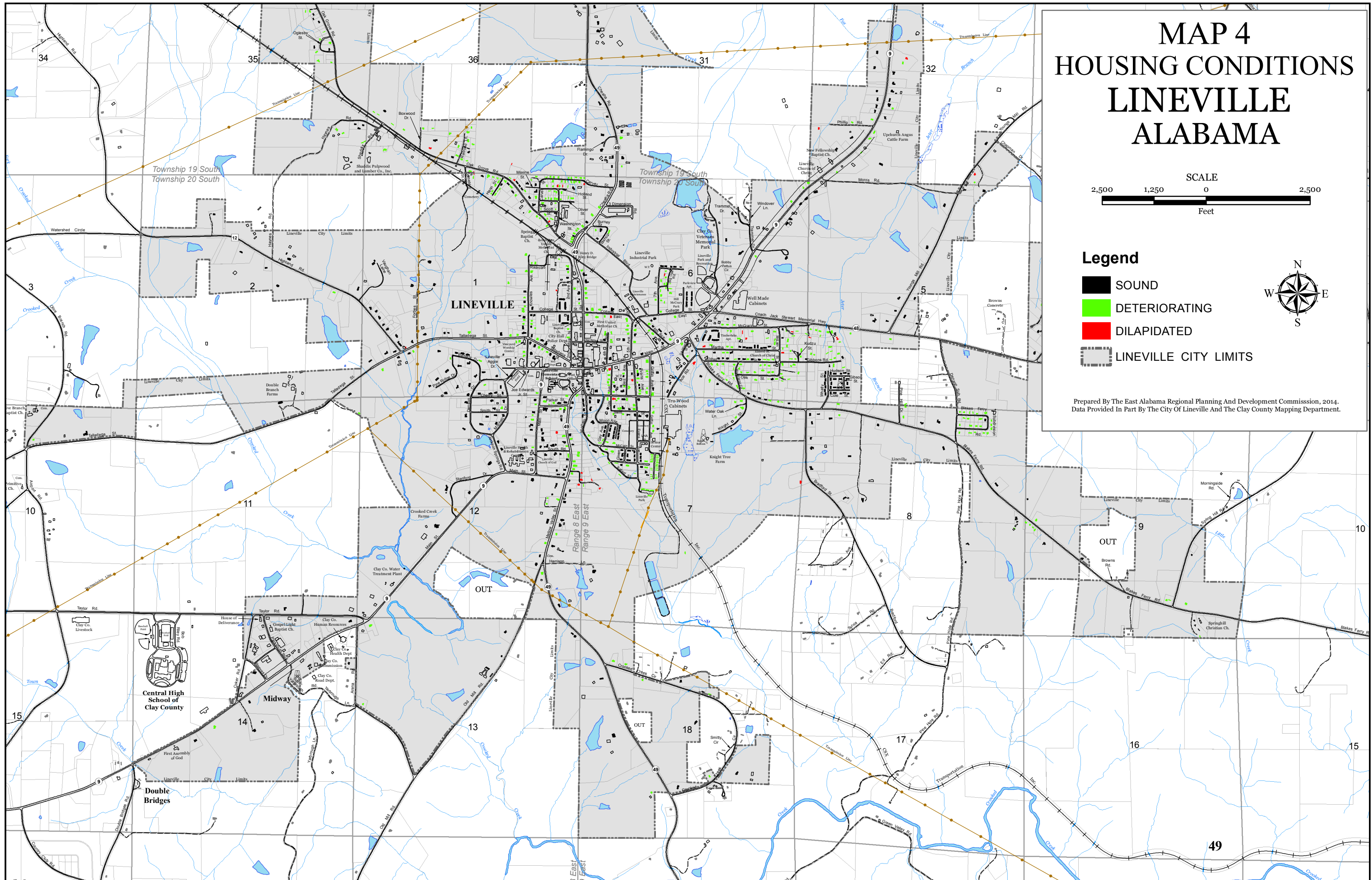


## Legend

- SOUND
- DETERIORATING
- DILAPIDATED
- LINEVILLE CITY LIMITS



Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2014.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.







## CHAPTER V: COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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 ten community facilities have been identified and discussed in this chapter. These include: city administration, law enforcement, fire and rescue, education, city library, housing authority, parks and recreation, senior center, city maintenance and utilities such as water and sewer.

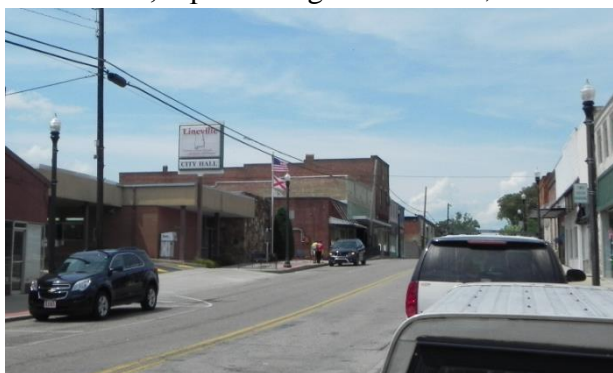
The purpose of this chapter is to inventory existing community facilities and services, assess their capacity to serve existing and future needs, and suggest improvements and expansions for meeting these needs. In order to determine current community facility goals and needs, surveys were distributed to facility and department leaders and collected by the City Administrator. 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 Lineville oversees the daily tasks and functions needed to operate and maintain city owned public facilities and services throughout the community. Offices located in Lineville's City Hall include the Mayor's Office, City Clerk's Office, City Supervisor, Court Office, and Water Department. City Hall is also used for City Administration and Municipal Court. City administration oversees and maintains City Council and the Planning Commission. All other boards or authorities subsequently listed are owned and operated by their respective entities.

### City Council

Lineville's city government consists of five council members, representing districts 1-5, 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



Lineville City Hall and Downtown

records of meetings, and sit in on budget meetings. Council meetings are conducted in City Hall Council Chambers on the first and third Monday of each month at 5:00pm.

## **Planning Commission**

Lineville'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 a quarterly basis.

## **Industrial Development Board**

The primary directive of the Lineville Industrial Development Board is to recruit new industries to the city and assist industries with expansion plans. Board members must be qualified electors and taxpayers of the municipality. A total of seven members are appointed by the Mayor 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. The Board meets on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 pm in the City Annex Building.

## **Water and Sewer Board**

The Water and Sewer Board holds the authority to operate municipal water and sewer systems for the city as well as maintain and upgrade lines as needed. Board membership consists of three (3) members, appointed by the Mayor, each serving four-year terms. Meetings are conducted on the second Tuesday of each month at 4:00 in City Hall.

## **Library Board**

The purpose of the Library Board of the City of Lineville is to maintain and operate the public library for community use. A total of six (6) members are appointed by the Mayor to serve five-year staggered terms. The Lineville Public Library is part of the Cheaha Regional Library system which oversees city library management and operation along with 6 other libraries in the east Alabama region.

## **Lineville Housing Authority Board**

The mission of the Lineville Housing Authority is to provide safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing for low income families. The Housing Authority Board comprises five (5) members each serving five- year staggered terms. Meetings are conducted on the second Friday, every other month, at 6:00 pm.

## **Public Building Authority Board**

The purpose of the Public Building Authority Board is to offer guidelines to multi-family apartment developers in the construction of public buildings within the City of Lineville. The board maintains 3 members, each serving 5 year terms. Meetings on held on an as needed basis.

## **Parks and Recreation Board**

The Parks and Recreation Board oversees and maintains city parks and recreational facilities throughout the city. The Board constitutes six (6) members each serving five year terms. Meetings are held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of each month at 5:30 pm in the City Annex Building.

## **Downtown Redevelopment Board**

The City of Lineville's Downtown Redevelopment Board seeks to assist downtown business owners with redevelopment plans and bring additional retail into the city. The board consists of 6 members, each serving 6 year terms. Meeting are called as needed.

## **Nuisance and Abatement Board**

The Nuisance and Abatement Board investigates cases involving zoning enforcement and code violation complaints to determine legitimacy, report findings to the city, and offer guidance and recommendation to city council with decision making in this area. Membership consists of 5 members, appointed as needed.

## **Nutrition Advisory Board**

The Nutrition Advisory Board is operated through the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission Area Agency on Aging Program. Membership consists of 5 members, appointed as needed.

## **Museum Board**

Lineville's Museum Board was established with the purpose of maintaining and overseeing operations of a city historical museum. The city is currently planning for the reuse of the Kimberly Clark building, located near Veteran's Memorial Park, for the museum, opening in 2016-2017. The



museum building shall showcase the history of Lineville through various documentation, articles, and photographs of the city. Membership comprises 5 members serving 5 year staggered terms.

The Lineville City Administration identified three items needed to provide better services to the community, which include the following:

1. Updated zoning maps and books.
2. Brochures/packets of information on the city.
3. Industrial development.

## **Public Safety**

### **Law Enforcement**

Lineville's Police Department mission to protect and serve the citizens of Lineville and the State of Alabama. Department staff currently consists of 8 full-time officers, one part-time officer, 6 dispatchers, 2 supervisors, and an administrator. The current ratio of residents to officers is approximately 2,395 to 8. According to professional opinion this ratio is adequate to properly serve and protect the community, although one more full-time officer would be useful to cover shifts when other officers are off and at high activity times when an additional officer may be needed.

Emergency calls are handled through Clay County E-911 which handles 911 calls and relays such calls to officer dispatch. The city's police jurisdiction extends 1 ½ miles outside the city limits. At present there are no plans to expand the police jurisdiction. The most frequent crimes in the city comprise domestic violence and drug/alcohol abuse. According to professional opinion, efforts to mitigate and control these crimes have been successful. The number of calls for service and arrests have declined and continue to drop. Community support and confidence in the police department is firm.

The Lineville Police Department currently owns and maintains the following vehicles: 2-2005 Ford Crown Victorias and one 2005 Ford Crown Victoria for an investigator, 2-2007 Dodge Chargers, 1-2008 Dodge Charger, 1-2010 Dodge Charger, 2-2012 Dodge Chargers, 1-2014 Dodge Charger, 1-2012 Chevy Tahoe for the Police Chief. The department generally adds 1 to 2 cars yearly as needed and upgrades other equipment when replacement is necessary. Currently the department does not issue duty handguns. Selection of duty handguns is the responsibility of the police officer with approval by the police chief. However, the department would like to purchase and issue their own duty handguns to officers.

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

- Click it or Ticket—The Lineville Police Department has been a participant in the Click it or Ticket campaign since 1998. The campaign, administered by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, was established to increase the use of seat belts among young drivers in the US and relies heavily on targeted advertising toward teens and young adults.
- Drug Take Back Program—The program, administered through the US Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration's Office of Diversion Control, established partnership with

the Lineville Police Department in 2014, to provide users of prescription drugs with a safe, convenient, and responsible means of medication disposal and also to educate the general public on the potential risks and dangers of drug abuse. Currently the police department received a grant from CVS (Customer Value Services) to install a drop box for old, unused medications. The department also plans to acquire and use a local incinerator to dispose of drugs instead of relying on DEA transport to Birmingham, with DEA approval.

- **Yellow Dot**—The “Yellow Dot” program, the first of its kind in the state of Alabama, is operated and funded through the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) and is designed to assist Alabama citizens and first responders in the event of an automobile crash or other medical emergencies involving the participant’s motor vehicle. The program provides participants with a yellow dot sticker/decal to be placed in the driver’s side rear window which notifies first responders of corresponding medical information in the driver’s passenger glove box. Provision of this information helps responders positively identify the person, contact family and/or emergency contacts, and ensures the participant’s current medications and pre-existing medical conditions are considered when administering treatment for injuries. The “Yellow Dot” program is a free service, provided to individuals of all ages, but especially encouraged for senior citizens. Lineville Police Department has been a participant in the program since 2010.
- **Toys for Tots**—Established through the US Marine Corps Reserve, the Toys for Tots mission is to collect new, unwrapped toys during the months of October, November, and December and distribute the toys to less fortunate children for Christmas in communities where the campaign is held. Campaign coordinators increase interest and awareness of the program by conducting a variety of activities throughout the year which include golf tournaments, foot races, and bicycle races, and other voluntary events. Businesses in the city collect toys, clothing, and shoes for distribution. For drop locations contact your local government authority. Lineville police department has partnered with the local elementary school and high school to submit children to a list and compare with the DHR list in order to avoid duplication. The parents or legal guardians of the children listed are contacted for information such as clothing and shoe sizes so such items may be distributed accordingly, along with a toy. The Toys for Tots partnership in Lineville began in 1998.
- **Ride Along Program**—Maintained through local law enforcement and emergency services, the Ride Along Program is an arrangement for a civilian to spend a shift in the passenger seat of an emergency vehicle, observing the regular work day of a police officer, firefighter, or paramedic. People may have a variety of reasons to participate in a ride along such as interest in a future career in law enforcement, journalists, and those interested in community relations. In such cases the safety and welfare of the participant must be especially considered. Officers may drop the participant in a safe place, to be picked up by another officer, if an unsafe emergency situation arises. The Lineville police department requires applicants to sign a liability waiver prior to participation. Background checks and permission from the board is required prior to approval or dismissal. Lineville partnership formed in 2014.
- **Reserves Program**—The Reserves Program is comprised of civilians who volunteer their time to a police department and do not receive financial compensation. Lineville reserves require

special training at least once a month and are cleared through the police department. Presently the department maintains 8 reserves, with a cap of 10. Partnership formed in 2000.

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

1. Maintain a good governing body
2. Good, morally sound, caring officers and dispatchers
3. Good equipment to perform the job

Note: According to professional opinion these needs are being met.

## **Fire and Rescue**

The Lineville Fire Department was established in 1926 with the commitment to provide excellence in fire prevention and protection to the community and offer the best volunteer fire department in the state. The department will achieve this goal through continued dedication, training, and utilization of modern technology. Department staff presently comprises 20 volunteer firefighters. According to professional opinion firefighting staff is sufficient to adequately serve the community. Emergency calls are handled through Clay County E-911 and 911 dispatches by pager. The fire department jurisdiction extends to the Lineville City Limits. The Lineville Fire Department is firefighter based only. Clay County Rescue Squad responds to rescue calls.

Current vehicles used by the Lineville Fire Department include 1-1987 Pierce Pumper, 1-2003 Pierce Pumper, and 1-2012 Ford 550 Brush Truck. Current equipment used comprise 14 SCUBAs (air packs) and 25 turnout gear. In addition, the department is planning the following vehicle and equipment upgrades:

- 1 Ladder Truck—timeframe of 5 to 10 years
- 1 Pumper Truck—5 to 10 years
- New Air packs—3 years
- New Turnout gear—1 year



Lineville Fire Department

In terms of funding for upgrades, the department is considering a number of different fundraisers, assistance from the city, and grants.

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:

- Emergency Communications—emergency reporting system, communications center (including the number of telecommunicators), computer-aided dispatch (CAD) facilities, dispatch circuits (how the center notifies firefighters about the location of the emergency), and emergency listings in phone book.
- 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.
- Community Risk Reduction—fire prevention, fire safety education, and fire investigation.

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.

Lineville’s Fire Department ISO rating was Class 5/5x with Class 5 rating for all homes within 5 road miles of the station and 1,000 ft. from a fire hydrant and Class 5 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 as well as adequate service for homes more than 1,000 ft. from a hydrant. Factors involved in this rating constitute mostly low water pressure for fire suppression. However, the department could improve its ISO rating by purchasing new equipment and vehicles, namely a new ladder truck and providing more firefighter training.

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

1. Improved water lines—upgrade existing water lines and add new lines and hydrants (this item could be funded through city assistance and grants).
2. New trucks—pumper and ladder trucks (this item could be obtained through FEMA grants).
3. New turnouts and SCBAs (this item could be obtained through community fundraisers).

## **Educational Facilities**

Educational facilities play a major role in community development by preparing and training individuals and youth for the competitive workforce and life-long learning. Lineville provides two schools—Lineville Elementary School, and Central High School of Clay County for student education to the community. The Central High School of Clay County is owned and operated by Clay County, but the Elementary School is managed by the Lineville City School System. Table CF-1 displays the educational facilities and resources for these schools as of 2015.

School	Teachers Available		# Students	# Classrooms	Programs			
	Full	Part			Band room	Gym	Library	Computer Lab
Lineville Elementary School	38	1	487	25	0	1	1	0
Central HS of Clay County	40	0	770	40	1	0	1	2

Source: Lineville Community Facilities Survey, 2015.

## Lineville Elementary School

Lineville Elementary School was established in the early 1900s. The school’s mission statement is as follows: *“to put forth our best effort to educate every child every day. We will provide every student with a secure, clean, and healthy environment that is inviting, motivational, and academically appropriate. We will provide a curriculum and utilize teaching strategies that will give every student, regardless of their ability, the opportunity to master academic competencies enabling them to perform competitively with students at any other school and perform at or above their ability level on standardized tests. We will seek to install character and self-discipline in every child and promote a positive attitude toward learning at all times. We strongly believe that it is the shared responsibility of the student and family unit in addition to the school to work together in cooperation to achieve these goals.”* Lineville Elementary is accredited by AdvancEd, formerly known as the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

School staff consists of 38 full-time teachers currently serving 487 students. The student teacher ratio for the school is 20 to 1, which is deemed adequate in meeting educational needs. School’s facilities constitute 25 classrooms, 1 gymnasium, 1 library, a kindergarten building, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grade building, and a lunchroom.



Lineville Elementary School

In 2009 Lineville Elementary School received a grant from the National Center for Safe Routes to School Program in the amount of \$66,713 to install sidewalks and purchase educational and promotional materials for safe routes to school. The grant was completed and new sidewalks were installed and/or repaired along both sides of AL Hwy. 9 in order for parents drop and pick-up their children at school and provide a safe means for them to walk to and from the school building. At present there are no plans for school replacements, renovations, or expansions and additions to the school building or accompanying infrastructure.

Lineville Elementary School

Lineville Elementary School identified three items needed to provide better services to the community. These include the following:

1. More teacher units
2. I-pads for students
3. More playground equipment

## Central High School of Clay County

Central High School of Clay County was founded in 2012 with the mission statement “*To provide a safe environment for the invigoration of the student learning experience so that students’ achievements can grow in a manner that promotes success for their futures and our own.*” The mission statement of the Clay County School System is as follows, “*To provide an educational program that meets the needs of all students.*” This can be accomplished through the recognition of individual differences, socioeconomic conditions, expectations of parents, and an understanding of the school system’s financial ability. The school is accredited with the Alabama Department of Education.

School staff comprises 40 full-time teachers, currently serving 770 students. The present student teacher ratio is 25 to 1, which is deemed inadequate to meet quality educational needs. A ratio of 15 to 1 would better meet educational needs.

School facilities include 40 classrooms, a band room, physical education room, 2 computer labs, Ag shop, and kitchen for Home Economics classes. The school is in need of an auditorium. There are no planned expansions and additions to the school.

Central High School of Clay County identified four items needed to provide better services to the community. These include the following:

1. More teachers—the school needs more teachers in order to lower the student teacher ratio as well as offer a wider range of classes to students.
2. Trade School—the high school student body would be considerably more prepared to enter the skilled workforce with a trade school offering courses in construction, welding, mechanics, cosmetology, nursing, and other technical skills. The high school, however, has formed working partnerships with the county hospital and nearby colleges to provide technical training to students interested in such professions such as nursing, and EMT.
3. New textbooks—currently, in most classes, the school uses textbooks which are old and worn out.
4. The School Board needs more money.



Central High School of Clay County



## City Library

The Lineville City Library was established with the purpose to serve the public with updated material for their use. In 1976 the old Farmer & Merchants Bank building was used to house the city library. The library is now well utilized by the residents of Lineville with approximately 300 adult and 200 juvenile library cards issued. Staff comprises of 1 librarian. Library material provided for public use, in addition to books, includes 1 newspaper and 337 video DVDs and CDs. Average monthly circulation is 391. The library also hosts a Summer Reading Program. The library is funded through dues, fees, and donations.



Lineville City Library

The library is a part of the Cheaha Regional Library system, a multi-library system established to expand and enhance local library services in the east Alabama region. Being part of the regional library system ensures free access to services to all residents living in the area of the system. The major service provided by the system is the Bookmobile, which offers book delivery to various places throughout the counties of Clay, Cherokee, Cleburne, Randolph, and Talladega. Cheaha Regional Library is based in Heflin, AL in neighboring Cleburne County.

The major need of the Lineville City Library is to provide current and updated information for present and future users.

## Housing Authority

The Lineville 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, 32 people are on the waiting list for public housing with approximately 45 percent of applicants being single mothers with children. Currently there are no units in need of renovation and modernization as such projects are conducted on a year-to-year basis. Table CF-2 examines housing projects and modernization updates for Lineville in 2015.

Housing Projects	Year Constructed	# of Units	Year of Modernization
Lineville Housing Authority	1958 to 1981	146	Year to Year
Lineville Housing Authority (Wadley, AL)	1963 to 1983	45	Year to Year

Source: Lineville Housing Authority Community Facility Survey, 2015.

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

1. Keep units to a high standard.
2. Modernization on a yearly basis.
3. Keep units to a high performance status through Capital Fund Grants.

## Parks and Recreation

The City of Lineville offers numerous opportunities for parks and recreation. The city provides 2 city parks with a variety of recreational facilities. Lineville Park, the largest park facility, comprise of 82 acres, complete with 4 baseball fields, 2 concession stands, 3 pavilions, 2 sets of swing sets, 5 play sets, 1 stage, 2 gravel walking trails (each 6 miles in length) and a Veterans Memorial Park. Nearby McCrary Park offers 9 acres with another baseball field and concession stands. Baseball and softball games are held at the facilities along with birthday parties and other relevant celebrations and uses. The community organizes programs such as Youth League baseball and softball, football, and Church League softball. Parks and recreation staff comprise on one part-time person to oversee the recreation youth baseball and softball league.

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

1. Build a new tennis court complex.
2. Establish a soccer league.



Clay County Veterans Memorial Park



Lineville Recreation Park





## Senior Center

The main goal of the Lineville Senior Center is to provide seniors (age 65 and older) in the community with meals and a variety of services to improve their quality of life. The senior center was established in the 1980s and originally operated out of city hall, however, a grant received in 2009 allowed the community to build a separate facility to serve resident seniors. The center currently provides meals for 30 seniors at cost of \$1.50 each and also delivers to homebound residents (presently 18 persons) for the same amount. Placement on the waiting list to receive meals takes approximately 2 months. In addition to meals, the center offers various daily programs such as in exercise, games, crafts, and guest speakers on a monthly basis.



Lineville Senior Center

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

1. Cable services for the new TV.
2. More allotted slots for meals to serve the elderly.
3. More volunteers.

## Maintenance Department

The Lineville Maintenance Department was established in 1966 with the goal to maintain all city property (roads, buildings, recreational facilities, cemeteries, etc.) to ensure safety, sanitation, and visual appeal in public use and enjoyment. The following is a list of services provided:

- Limb and debris pickup
- City street upkeep
- City building upkeep
- Recreational facilities upkeep
- Cemetery upkeep
- City vehicle maintenance
- Grass cutting and landscape work

Solid waste collection is conducted by AGL Solid Waste Disposal Authority, which provides residential and commercial waste disposal services for customers in the communities of Ashland, Goodwater, Lineville, and Wadley, as well as customers in



Lineville City Maintenance Building

rural Clay County. Waste is disposed of at a site in Tallassee, AL to the south in Elmore County.

The Lineville Maintenance Department identified two items needed to provide better maintenance services to the community, which include:

1. More manpower
2. Equipment—New updated as well as more equipment

## Utilities

The Lineville Water and Sewer Board was established in 1952 with the goal to provide quality water and sewer to Lineville customers at a reasonable rate. The board serves approximately 1,084 customers with water services and 608 with sewer, within the city limits and outside the city limits. There are currently no plans to expand water and sewer lines in the Lineville area. The maps at the end of this chapter show sizes and locations of the water, sewer, and gas lines in the city.

### Water Utilities

Lineville maintains approximately 228,059 linear feet of water lines, located within the city limits. There are some other lines which extend outside the city limits to serve other customers. Water lines sizes in the city range from less than 4 inches diameter to 12 inches diameter. 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 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 83% of Lineville’s water system consists of 6 inch pipe or larger, which adequately serves residential use. Most of the city’s 6 inch lines serve single-family residential areas throughout the city, while larger 10 inch lines service commercial and industrial areas in the northwest and southwest parts of the city. As a planning consideration, the city should upgrade water lines serving the industrial parks from 10 inches to 12 inches in order to prepare for industrial growth and development in these areas. Table CF-3 displays water line size and distribution for the City of Lineville in 2016.



Lineville Water Tower

<b>Table CF-3. Water Line Size and Distribution: Lineville, AL 2016</b>		
Water Line Size (Inches Diameter)	Linear Distance (Feet)	Percent Distribution
Less than 4"	31,665	13.9%
4"	6,353	2.8%
6"	147,849	64.8%
8"	20,468	9.0%
10"	18,584	8.1%
12"	3,140	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,059</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: EARPDC water line inventory, 2016

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

1. Continued upgrades to water lines.
2. Changing cast iron lines to PVC mains when applicable.
3. Continue the search for means of turning off smaller lines and utilizing main pressure for better flow into residences.

Note: In order to meet the needs of the community the Board shall continue to search for grants and assistance in financial needs for upgrades.

## Sewer Utilities

Lineville maintains approximately 109,621 linear feet of sewer lines, ranging in size from 4 inches diameter to 8 inch. Gravity mains comprise 4 inch to 8 inch lines while pressurized mains compose 4 inch lines only. The considerable majority (80%) of sewer mains consist of 8 inch piping. 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. Given the information, the substantial majority of Lineville’s sewer system, with 8 inch mains, may properly support residential and commercial development, but not significant industrial uses. Table CF-4 shows sewer line size and distribution throughout the city limits in 2016.

<b>Table CF-4.Sewer Line Size and Distribution: Lineville, AL 2016</b>		
<b>Sewer Line Size (Inches Diameter)</b>	<b>Linear Distance (Feet)</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>
Gravity Mains - 4"	429	0.4%
Gravity Mains - 6"	410	0.4%
Gravity Mains - 8"	86,222	80.3%
Pressurized Mains - 4"	13,936	13.0%
Pressurized Mains - 8"	6,371	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,368</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: EARPDC sewer line inventory, 2016

Lineville’s Water and Sewer Board identified three improvements needed to provide better sewer services to the community. These include the following:

1. Build another lift station and new mains which would accommodate low-income neighborhoods.
2. Search for cracked and deteriorated mains for rehabilitation.
3. Continue to upgrade sewer lagoon to increase ability to treat sewage.

Note: In order to meet the needs of the community the Board shall continue to search for grants and assistance in financial needs for upgrades as well as an increase in the wetland capability at the lagoon to treat more sewage, in turn accommodating more customers.

## Gas Utilities

Lineville’s gas utilities are owned and maintained by the East Central Alabama Gas District, which provides natural gas services for customers in Lineville as well as neighboring cities in the region such as Ashland, Goodwater, New Site, and Kellyton. Therefore, neither the city nor the Water and Sewer Board is responsible for gas distribution in the city.

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. Lineville maintains approximately 176,897 linear feet of gas lines extending throughout the city, varying in size from less than 2 inches diameter to 4 inches. Given the information, the city may adequately support residential and commercial developments requiring gas infrastructure, but not heavy industry. Table CF-5 displays gas line size and distribution within the Lineville city limits in 2016.

<b>Table CF-5. Gas Line Size and Distribution: Lineville, AL 2016</b>		
<b>Gas Line Size (Inches Diameter)</b>	<b>Linear Distance (Feet)</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>
Steel - High Pressure (Less than 3")	650	0.4%
Steel - High Pressure (3")	20,417	11.5%
Steel - High Pressure (4")	9,213	5.2%
Steel - Low Pressure (Less than 2")	2,228	1.3%
Steel - Low Pressure (2")	30,356	17.2%
Steel - Low Pressure (3")	6,956	3.9%
Plastic - Low Pressure (Less than 2")	7,984	4.5%
Plastic - Low Pressure (2")	74,303	42.0%
Plastic - Low Pressure (3")	6,802	3.8%
Plastic - Low Pressure (4")	17,988	10.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,897</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: EARPDC sewer line inventory, 2016

## Utility Costs and Affordability

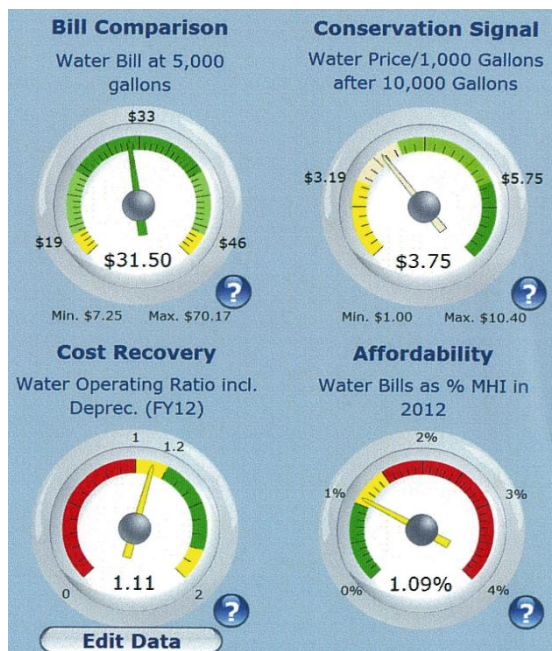
Utility companies, departments, and organizations across the nation maintain utility rates for the distribution of services within their respective service areas. Such rates are determined by the utility providers’ ability to provide adequate service to customers and the customers’ ability to pay for these services. For the most part, utility providers set rates based on current service generated. Should utilities need to expand to serve other areas rates are raised but then passed on to additional customers served, thus leveling the rates as a whole. Utility providers must continually work to maintain the proper balance of service and affordability in order to operate most effectively both presently and in the future, should maintenance situations and expansion demand additional costs. Since rates and services need to be closely monitored and adjusted accordingly, assistance for such

monitoring and similar data collection may be useful to the utility provider. One organization providing this type of assistance is the University of North Carolina (UNC) Environmental Finance Center (EFC) operated through the UNC School of Government. The EFC is an interdisciplinary group which works collaboratively with partners within and outside the University to assist communities and organizations with increasing capacity to address the financial aspects of environmental protection and service delivery. One of the environmental programs offered through EFC is Drinking Water and Wastewater which works to promote smart management and resilient business models for drinking water and wastewater utilities. The EFC, with cooperation with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), conducted a water and wastewater rates survey of nearly all local government and other categories of utilities (regional authorities, non-profits, for-profits, etc.) in Alabama in 2014 in which over 450 utilities across the state participated in the survey. This information has been provided on the EFC website in the Alabama Water and Wastewater Rates Dashboard. Information for this utility rate and affordability study of Clay County Water Authority has been obtained from the Dashboard. Figure C-1 displays rate comparison with bill comparison, conservation signal, cost recovery, and affordability for the Clay County Water Authority in 2014.

The following definitions apply in measuring water rates and affordability for Clay County:

**Bill Comparison**—shows what a residential customer is charged monthly for 5,000 gallons in

their water bills, relative to what is charged by other utilities in the same comparison group. Notice that Clay County, at \$31.50, charges fairly average price compared to other similar utility services in Alabama.



**Conservation Signal**—The charge for the next 1,000 gallons beyond 10,000 gallons per month is one of several pricing signals the utility sends to their customers to encourage conservation. It mostly affects residential customers with high discretionary consumption. Notice that Clay County charges somewhat reasonable low rates for consumption over 10,000 gallons per month at \$3.75, compared to other utilities in the same comparison group. The utility could charge more for consumption over 10,000 per month in order to further encourage conservation.

Figure CF-1. Rate Comparison: Clay County Water Authority, AL 2014.

**Affordability**—shows the percentage of Clay County’s Median Household Income (MHI), in accordance with the American Community Survey 2008-2012 estimates, spent annually on water bills for 5,000 gallons. There is no net measure for affordability, however, a rating of less than 1.0% of MHI is considered affordable, while 1.0% to 1.5% is somewhat affordable, and over 1.5% unaffordable. This information shows that water rates for the average county household (1.09%) are somewhat affordable.



**Cost Recovery**—This operating ratio is a measure of whether the utility’s rates are sufficient to cover the cost of operations and capital (in the form of depreciation). It measures operating revenues divided by operating expenses (including depreciation) in Fiscal Year 2012. A ratio of less than 1.0 could be a sign of financial concern. In general, this ratio should be higher than 1.0 in order to accommodate future capital investments. Notice that Clay County cost recovery at 1.11 rates slightly higher than 1.0, which is acceptable, however, since affordability ranks well, the county might consider charging higher rates for overconsumption in order to better assure sufficient operation and prepare for future expansion.

In addition to rate comparisons and affordability, the EFC also surveyed financial benchmarks which measure utility’s financial ability to cover operations and debt service. Financial benchmarks for measurement identified and surveyed in 2014 were: Operating revenue generated and expended, debt service coverage ratio, and measures of liquidity. Cost recovery is also a financial benchmark but was examined in rate comparisons.

The following definitions apply in measuring financial benchmarks for Clay County:

**Operating Revenue / Operating Expenditures**—Non-capital operating ratio which measures the ability to cover day-to-day expenditures, excluding depreciation, using operating revenues (mostly charges to customers). A ratio of less than 1.0 indicates that revenues were insufficient to cover the utility’s day-to-day expenditures, let alone debt service of future capital expenses. This indicator does not include considerations for depreciation or capital costs. In general, this ratio should be significantly higher than 1.0 to accommodate capital investments. Notice that Clay County, at 1.33, only slightly exceeds 1.0 in operating revenue and operating expenditures. This ratio should be raised in order to prepare for future growth and utility expansion.



1.33, only slightly exceeds 1.0 in operating revenue and operating expenditures. This ratio should be raised in order to prepare for future growth and utility expansion.

**Debt Service Coverage Ratio**—Measures the ability to pay for debt service and day-to-day expenditures using operating revenues (mostly charges to customers). A ratio of less than 1.0 indicates that revenues were insufficient to cover the utility’s day-to-day expenditures and payments on principal and interest on existing long-term debt, and the utility runs the risk of going into default. In general, this ratio should be higher than 1.0 in order to set money aside for future capital investments. EFC information at 2.25, shows relatively good debt service coverage for Clay County.

Figure C-2. Financial Benchmarks: Clay County Water Authority, AL 2014.

**Measures of Liquidity**—Also known as days cash on hand, measures the level of unrestricted cash (reserves) the utility maintains relative to day-to-day expenditures. This estimates the number of days the utility can pay its daily expenditures with no revenue coming in. Generally, a utility should aim to maintain several months worth of cash on hand, and at the very least exceed the

length of the billing period (usually 30-60 days). A typical AA-rated utility maintains over a year's worth of cash on hand. Clay County ranks substantially well with liquidity, at 601, and could continue operating with cash on hand for several months. Figure C-2 displays financial benchmarks with operating revenue and operating expenditures, debt service coverage, measure of liquidity, and cost recovery for Clay County in 2014.

For more information consult the University of North Carolina Environmental Finance Center online at [www.efc.sog.unc.edu](http://www.efc.sog.unc.edu)

**Disclaimer:** Water rates and affordability in this section pertain solely to Clay County and not water utilities for the City of Lineville. Water rates for the city are determined by the Lineville Utilities Board.

## **Analytical Summary**

This analytical summary outlines the top needs determined by each community facility department/organization in the City of Lineville in 2015. Results were based on the 2015 Community Facilities Survey distributed and collected by the City of Lineville.

### ***City Administration***

The Lineville City Administration identified three items needed to provide better services to the community, which include the following:

1. Updated zoning maps and books.
2. Brochures/packets of information on the city.
3. Industrial development.

### ***Law Enforcement***

1. Maintain a good governing body
2. Good, morally sound, caring officers and dispatchers
3. Good equipment to perform the job

### ***Fire and Rescue***

1. Improved water lines—upgrade existing water lines and add new lines and hydrants (could be funded through city assistance and grants).
2. New trucks—pumper and ladder trucks (could be obtained through grants).
3. New turnouts and SCBAs (could be obtained through fundraisers).

### ***Education***

#### ***Lineville Elementary School***

1. More teacher units
2. I-pads for students
3. More playground equipment

#### ***Central High School of Clay County***

1. More teachers—the school needs more teachers in order to lower the student teacher ratio as well as offer a wider range of classes to students.
2. Trade School—the high school student body would be considerably more prepared to enter the skilled workforce with a trade school offering courses in construction, welding, mechanics, cosmetology, nursing, and other technical skills.
3. New textbooks—currently, in most classes, the school uses textbooks which are old and worn out.
4. The School Board needs more money.

### ***City Library***

The major need of the Lineville City Library is to provide current and updated information for present and future users.



### ***Housing Authority***

1. Keep units to a high standard.
2. Modernization on a yearly basis.
3. Keep units to a high performance status through Capital Fund Grants.

### ***Parks and Recreation***

1. Build a new tennis court complex.
2. Establish a soccer league.

### ***Senior Center***

1. Cable services for the new TV.
2. More allotted slots for meals to serve the elderly.
3. More volunteers.

### ***City Maintenance***

1. More manpower
2. Equipment—New updated as well as more equipment

### ***Utilities***

#### ***Water Utilities***

1. Continued upgrades to water lines.
2. Changing cast iron lines to PVC mains when applicable.
3. Continue the search for means of turning off smaller lines and utilizing main pressure for better flow into residences.

#### ***Sewer Utilities***

1. Build another lift station and new mains which would accommodate low-income neighborhoods.
2. Search for cracked and deteriorated mains for rehabilitation.
3. Continue to upgrade sewer lagoon to increase ability to treat sewage.

### ***Water Utility Rates and Affordability***

According to a water rate survey conducted by the University of North Carolina Environmental Finance Center the Clay County Water Authority showed a fairly average price (rate) compared to other similar utility services in Alabama and good affordability. Water Authority cost recovery at 1.11 rates slightly higher than 1.0, which is acceptable, however, since affordability ranks well, the county might consider charging higher rates for overconsumption in order to better assure sufficient operation and prepare for future expansion.

# MAP 5 COMMUNITY FACILITIES LINEVILLE ALABAMA



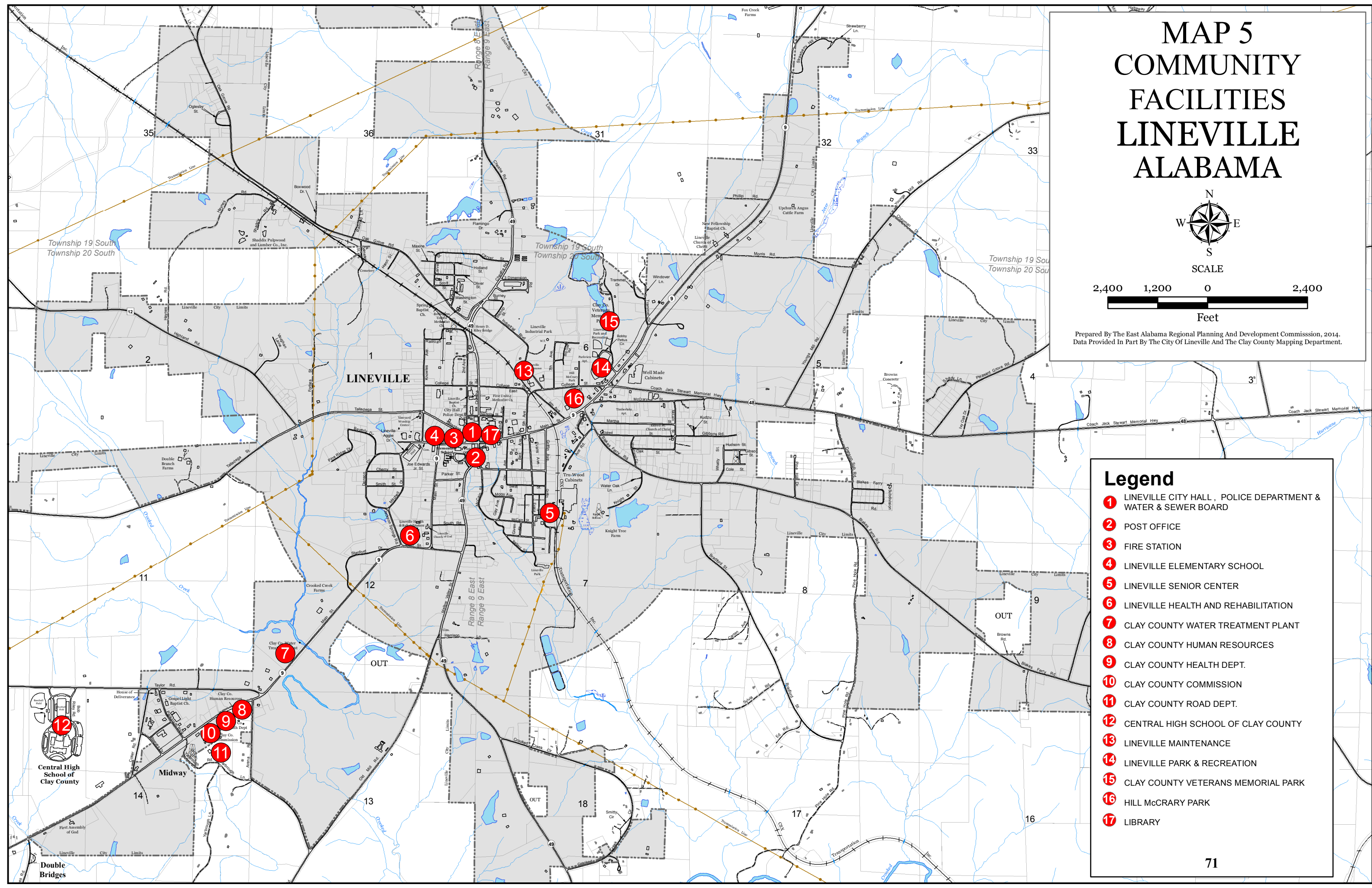
SCALE



Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2014.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.

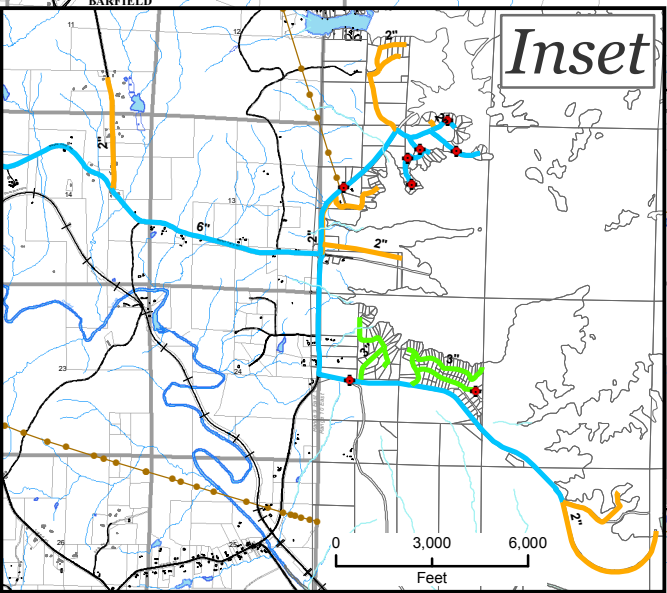
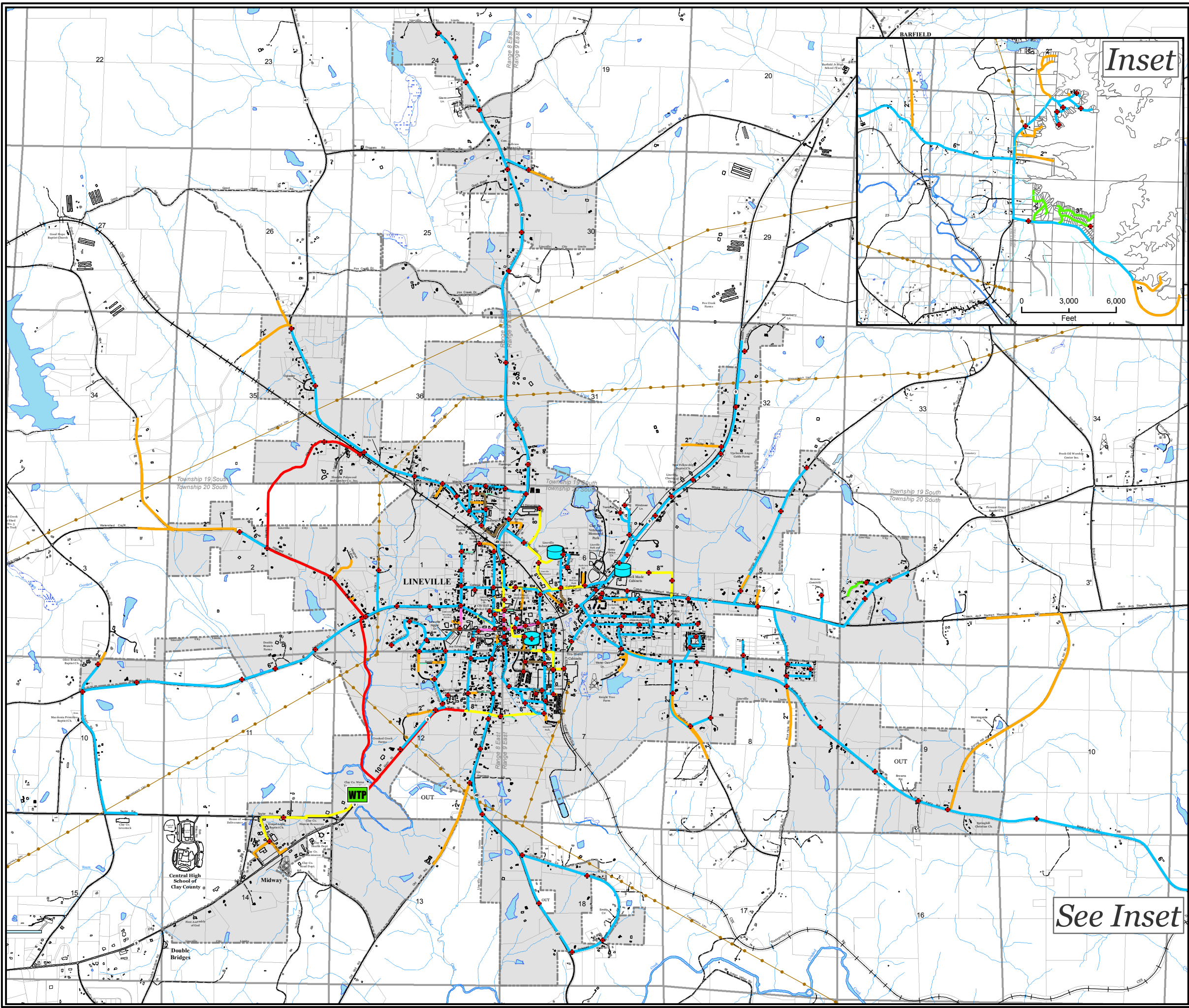
## Legend

- 1** LINEVILLE CITY HALL , POLICE DEPARTMENT & WATER & SEWER BOARD
- 2** POST OFFICE
- 3** FIRE STATION
- 4** LINEVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 5** LINEVILLE SENIOR CENTER
- 6** LINEVILLE HEALTH AND REHABILITATION
- 7** CLAY COUNTY WATER TREATMENT PLANT
- 8** CLAY COUNTY HUMAN RESOURCES
- 9** CLAY COUNTY HEALTH DEPT.
- 10** CLAY COUNTY COMMISSION
- 11** CLAY COUNTY ROAD DEPT.
- 12** CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL OF CLAY COUNTY
- 13** LINEVILLE MAINTENANCE
- 14** LINEVILLE PARK & RECREATION
- 15** CLAY COUNTY VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK
- 16** HILL MCCRARY PARK
- 17** LIBRARY



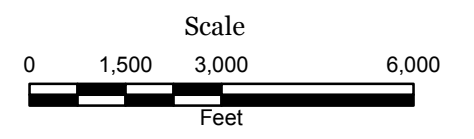






See Inset

# MAP 6 WATER UTILITIES LINEVILLE ALABAMA



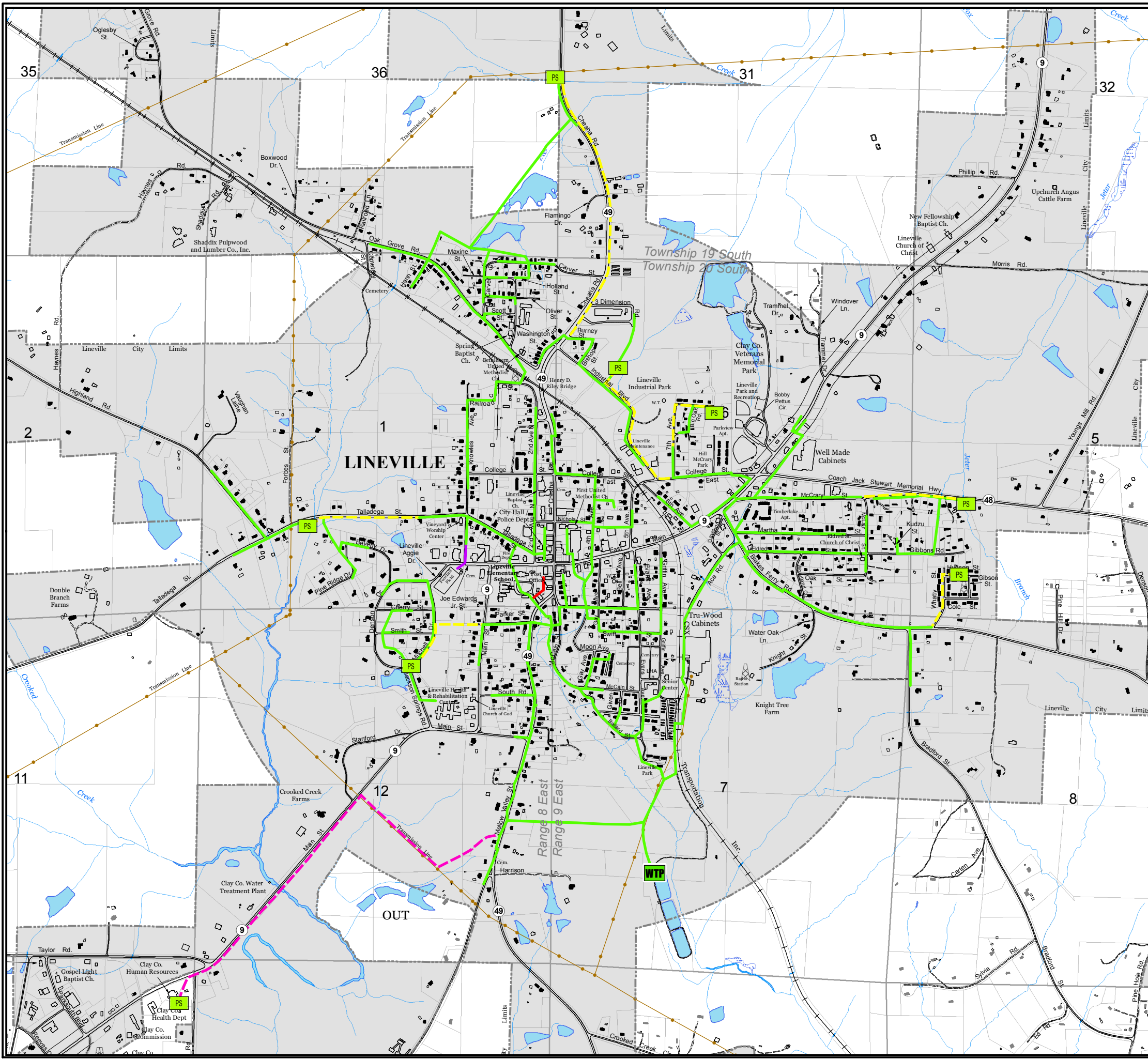
### Legend

- Hydrant
  - Water Tank
  - Water Treatment Plant
- Water Line (Diameter)**
- 12"
  - 10"
  - 8"
  - 6"
  - 4"
  - 3"
  - 2"
  - 1.5"
  - 1"

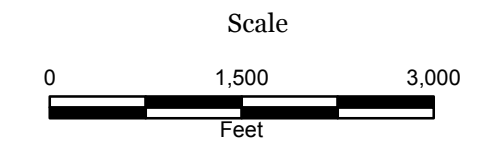
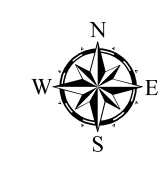
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Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.







# MAP 7 SEWER UTILITIES LINEVILLE ALABAMA



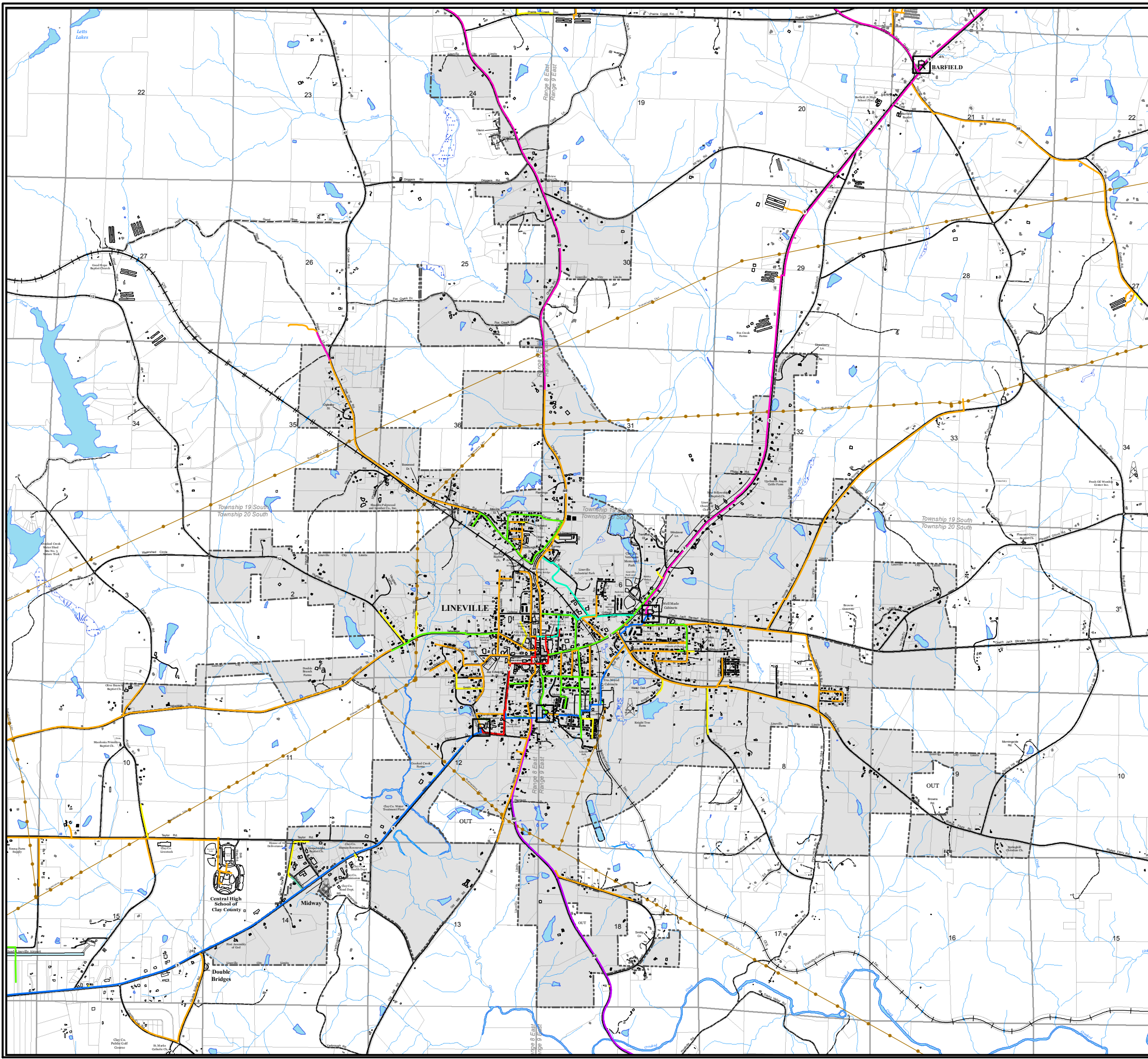
### LEGEND

- ssLine**  
**Diameter, LineType**
- 4", Gravity Main
  - 4", Pressurized Main
  - 6", Gravity Main
  - 8", Gravity Main
  - 8", Pressurized Main
  - PS Pump Station
  - WTP Wastewater Treatment Plant

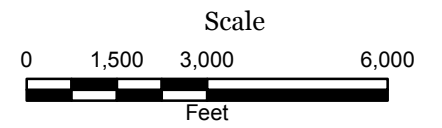
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# MAP 8 GAS UTILITIES LINEVILLE ALABAMA



## Legend

### GAS LINE (Diameter and Type)

- 4" HP GAS LINE
- 4" PE GAS LINE
- 3" HP GAS LINE
- 3" STEEL GAS LINE
- 3" PE GAS LINE
- 2" HP GAS LINE
- 2" STEEL GAS LINE
- 2" PE GAS LINE
- 1.5" GAS LINE AND SMALLER
- ⊙ Gas\_Valves
- Gas\_FarmTap
- R Gas\_RegulatorStation

Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2015.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.





## CHAPTER VI: TRANSPORTATION

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. Efficient 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 their 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 Lineville. Traffic volumes along three major routes through the city have been used to calculate maximum capacity and future growth projections.

### 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. Lineville is located approximately 18 miles south of the nearest interstate, Interstate 20 which extends from Kent, Texas in the west to Florence, SC in the east.

#### *Arterial Streets*

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. Arterials could also be urban or rural in character. Minor arterial roads in Lineville constitute AL Hwy. 9, extending the entire length of the city, AL Hwy. 49 extending from downtown through the southern portion of the city, and AL Hwy. 48 traversing the eastern part of the city.

### ***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. Collector streets in Lineville consist of Blakes Ferry Rd. running through the eastern part of the city, Talladega Street traversing the western section of the city and Highland Rd. also in the western part. Alabama Hwy. 49 is classified as a major collector extending through the northern part of the city to the downtown at the junction with AL Hwy. 9 where it transitions to a minor arterial southward.

### ***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 Roads***

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 roads in Lineville.

### ***Other Federal Roads***

These roads are owned and maintained by other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of the Interior. Examples of these roadways include national forest roads and national park service roads. There are no federal roads of this sort the city.

### ***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. State Highways in Lineville include AL Hwy. 49, AL Hwy. 9, and AL Hwy. 48.

### ***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 under written agreement with the county.

### ***Municipal Streets***

Municipal streets consist of all other public roads inside city boundaries (excludes private roads). All roads in the city 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. 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. AADT is calculated by totaling all traffic counts for a given year, at a particular station, and dividing that number by 365.

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.

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 subtract the  $V/C$  of 0.76 from 100. Then  $100 - 0.76 = 0.24\%$  which is the 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.

According to Level of Service information, Lineville showed Level of Service A throughout all traffic count stations in the vicinity, indicating free flow traffic along all major roadways. Given this information, along with traffic projections, the city should not need to consider road widening projects in the near future. Locations for traffic stations and accompanying traffic counts and LOS in the town can be seen on Map#9: *Transportation Plan*. Stations are marked in parentheses with 2013 traffic counts and LOS identified below.

## AL Hwy. 9

Alabama Highway 9 is a major state route in Lineville, connecting the community to the City of Heflin and Interstate 20 in the northeast and the Cities of Ashland and Goodwater in the southwest, and US Hwy. 280. This route may be used by drivers routing from US Hwy. 280 and Sylacauga area to and from the Anniston/Oxford metro area. The road is classified as a 2-lane undivided rural minor arterial on the outskirts of the city, then transitions to a 2-lane undivided urban minor arterial in the downtown area. Table T-1 shows traffic volumes and level of service along US Hwy. 9 in the City of Lineville from 2005 to 2013.

Location of Traffic Count	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	# Change	% Change	LOS
AL Hwy. 9 North of McVey Road (802)	3,300	3,140	3,020	3,080	3,070	-230	-7.0%	A
AL Hwy. 9 @ Lineville City Limits (503)	3,760	3,620	3,730	3,610	3,610	-150	-4.0%	A
AL Hwy. 9 North of AL Hwy. 48 (504)	4,110	3,970	4,080	3,526	3,710	-400	-9.7%	A
AL Hwy. South of AL Hwy. 48 (633)	0	0	0	0	6,900	6,900	100.0%	A
AL Hwy. 9 South of Griffin Ave. (632)	0	0	0	0	7,820	7,820	100.0%	A
AL Hwy. 9 East of Jackson Springs Rd. (533)	6,210	5,930	6,100	2,196	6,120	-90	-1.4%	A

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

According to the Alabama Department of Transportation approved roadway capacities, maximum capacity for a 2-lane undivided urban minor arterial highway is set at 17,800 AADT, indicating that traffic volumes at 6,000 and 7,000 AADT could increase substantially, even double, before reaching maximum capacity. Level of service A, free flow, traffic was recorded at every traffic count station along the route, further indicating that no significant highway widening projects need be considered in the future at this time. In addition, traffic volumes along AL Hwy. 9, from 2005 to 2013, at each traffic count station (minus the stations only with 2013 counts), show a somewhat substantial decrease in traffic flow. The most significant decrease in volumes occurred north of AL

Hwy. 48 declining from 4,110 AADT to 3,710 a -9% drop. This information indicates that traffic on this route throughout the city has declined considerably and accommodations for more vehicles are not needed at this time.

## AL Hwy. 49

Alabama State Route 49 traverses through the middle of Lineville, connecting the city to Talladega National Forest, Cheaha State Park, the Anniston/Oxford metro area, and Interstate 20 in the north and US Hwy. 280 to the south. Drivers in Alexander City, to the south, may use this route to travel to and from Anniston and Oxford and connect to I-20 toward Atlanta, GA. Both routes, AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49 junction in the middle of Lineville, in the downtown center, making the city a major crossroads in the rural east Alabama region. Alabama Highway 49 is classified as a 2-lane undivided rural major collector highway on the city outskirts in the north part of the city, then transitions to a 3-lane undivided rural major collector in the city center. At the intersection with AL Hwy. 9, in the downtown, AL Hwy. 49 changes to a 2-lane undivided urban minor arterial highway and then to an undivided rural minor arterial about half-way to the city limits. Table T-2 examines traffic volumes and level of service along AL Hwy. 49 in the City of Lineville from 2005 to 2013.

Location of Traffic Count	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	# Change	% Change	LOS
AL 49 btw Prarie Creek Rd. & Clark Lane (641)	0	0	0	0	1,130	1,130	100.0%	A
AL 49 North of McVey Rd. (512)	1,070	1,020	1,020	1,132	960	-110	-10.3%	A
AL 49 South of McVey Rd. (511)	1,190	1,150	1,150	990	1,100	-90	-7.6%	A
AL 49 North of Carver Street (510)	0	0	0	0	1,350	1,350	100.0%	A
AL 49 North of College Street (509)	2,260	2,180	2,180	1,880	1,630	-630	-27.9%	A
AL 49 North of Parker Street (517)	0	0	0	0	2,260	2,260	100.0%	A
AL 49 South of Old Mill Rd. (518)	1,870	1,520	1,510	1,536	1,450	-420	-22.5%	A

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

Alabama Department of Transportation approved maximum roadway capacity for a 2-lane undivided major collector is set at 16,600 while capacity level for an 2-lane undivided minor arterial is 17,800 indicating that traffic counts along AL Hwy. 49 at 1,000 and 2,000 could increase considerably, even double multiple times, before capacity is reached. Level of service A, free traffic flow, further indicates that no roadway expansions are needed in the near future. Additionally, AL Hwy. 49, from 2005 to 2013, reported substantial decrease in traffic volumes at each traffic count station along this route (minus the stations only with 2013 counts). The most significant decrease occurred north of College Street, declining from 2,260 to 1,630, a -27% drop. This information indicates that traffic on this highway throughout the city has declined considerably and accommodations for more vehicles are not needed at this time.

## AL Hwy. 48

State Highway 48 is a much shorter roadway than AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49 extending from the city center eastward, across Lake Wedowee (R.I. Harris Reservoir), to the City of Wedowee and then northeast to the Alabama/Georgia state line. The route is classified as a 2-lane undivided rural

minor arterial with a maximum capacity of 17,800 as previously mentioned. This indicates that traffic levels could also increase substantially before road widening improvements should be considered. Traffic volumes also decreased at every count station with 2005 to 2013 data with the most significant decrease occurring north of College Street, declining from 2,260 to 1,630, a -27% drop. The data indicates that traffic on this highway has declined considerably and roadway widening is not needed at this time. Table T-3 examines traffic volumes and level of service along AL Hwy. 48 in the City of Lineville from 2005 to 2013.

Location of Traffic Count	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	# Change	% Change	LOS
AL Hwy. 48 .2 mile east of AL Hwy.9 (505)	0	0	0	2,110	1,940	1,940	100.0%	A
AL Hwy. 48 .2 mile west of Youngs Mill Rd. (506)	2,180	2,020	1,990	2,070	1,590	-590	-27.1%	A
AL Hwy. 48 1.0 mile E. of Pleasant Grove Rd. (507)	1,530	1,370	1,350	1,350	1,330	-200	-13.1%	A

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

## 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 a 10-year period is shown below:

1. Calculate the difference between the traffic volumes in the past 10 years.  
2005 AADT is 10,230 - 1995 AADT is 10,010.  $10,230 - 10,010 = 220$ .
2. Second, the difference is divided by the earliest AADT examined, which is 1995 data.  
Difference is 220/ AADT 1995 is 10,010.  $220 / 10,010 = .0219$  or 2.2%, which is the growth rate for the 10-year period.
3. Third, the growth rate is multiplied by the traffic volume of the most recent year.  
Growth rate is 2.2 x 10,230 AADT 2005.  $.0219 \times 10,230 = 224.84$ . This calculation produces the estimated increase over the next 10-year period, which is 224.84.
4. Lastly, the estimated increase and the most recent AADT are summed.  
Estimated increase 224.84 + 10,230 AADT 2005.  $224.84 + 10,230 = 10,455$ . This calculation gives us the projected traffic count on this section of road for 2015, which is 10,455.

Traffic projections have been calculated for the year 2021 as well as probable Level of Service at these count stations in the city at this time. Traffic volumes for 2005 and 2013 have been used for point of reference data. Table T-4 displays AADT for Lineville in 2005 and 2013 as well as 2021 traffic projections and accompanying LOS for the city's major roadways.

Table T-4. Annual Average Daily Traffic Projections, 2005-2021					
Roadway	Location of Traffic Count	2005	2013	2021	LOS
AL Hwy. 9	AL 9 North of McVey Road (802)	3,300	3,070	2,840	A
	AL 9 @ Lineville City Limits (503)	3,760	3,610	3,460	A
	AL 9 North of AL 48 (504)	4,110	3,710	3,310	A
	AL South of AL 48 (633)	0	6,900	N/A	A
	AL 9 South of Griffin Ave. (632)	0	7,820	N/A	A
	AL 9 East of Jackson Springs Rd. (533)	6,210	6,120	6,030	A
AL Hwy. 49	AL 49 btw Prarie Creek Rd. & Clark Lane (641)	0	1,130	N/A	A
	AL 49 North of McVey Rd. (512)	1,070	960	850	A
	AL 49 South of McVey Rd. (511)	1,190	1,100	1,010	A
	AL 49 North of Carver Street (510)	0	1,350	N/A	A
	AL 49 North of College Street (509)	2,260	1,630	1,000	A
	AL 49 North of Parker Street (517)	0	2,260	N/A	A
	AL 49 South of Old Mill Rd. (518)	1,870	1,450	1,030	A
AL Hwy. 48	AL Hwy. 48 .2 mile east of AL Hwy.9 (505)	0	1,940	N/A	A
	AL Hwy. 48 .2 mile west of Youngs Mill Rd. (506)	2,180	1,590	1,000	A
	AL Hwy. 48 1.0 mile E. of Pleasant Grove Rd. (507)	1,530	1,330	1,130	A

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

Traffic projections indicate that Lineville should maintain free traffic flow into 2021. However, due to substantial declines in traffic volumes at most stations, as shown in and around the city and in projections, Lineville should consider policies and plans to draw in more traffic to the community. One means of accomplishing this is to bring in more jobs and employment opportunities.

## Highway Access Management

Highway access management plays an important role in transportation efficiency, management, and safety. Many communities and other developed areas throughout the country have neglected proper access management standards, resulting in mismanaged traffic coordination and unnecessary congestion and gridlock at major intersections. As the community promotes development along the major highway corridors Childersburg would benefit substantially from logical and practical highway access management guidelines, serving to ease access and enhance traffic flow at important intersections and other access points. Once established, these guidelines could be used to create a practical set of access management regulations to be included in the city's zoning ordinance and implemented through lawful enforcement of zoning codes.

The basic purpose of highway access management is to improve traffic flow along the highway while maintaining efficient, adequate, and safe vehicular accessibility. Highway access management guidelines included herein comprehensive plan format must not be enforced as law, but are useful in providing basic direction and guidance in establishing practical and effective highway access throughout the city street system. The comprehensive plan is not intended to serve as an exhaustive and complete guidebook or manual for access management, rather it offers a set of basic planning principals drawn in as a basis for more in depth study. These guidelines and subsequent figures selected from the *Highway Access Management Manual*, produced by the Transportation Research Board of the National Academies, are listed as follows:



## Placement of Commercial Activity Centers

As a common pattern in commercial development, commercial activity centers tend to locate around major street corners and intersections. These commercial activity centers, also known as commercial nodes, begin with a location at the corners of intersections and can significantly inhibit traffic flow and access if all four corners are developed with entrance and exit points.

In planning for proper access management, concentration of development on all four corners of the focal intersection should be avoided. Commercial property should be promoted and encouraged to develop as commercial activity centers at only one corner of the intersection, undivided by the major roadway, instead of on all four corners and spread out along the highway. This type of access management permits more highway frontage due to proper separation and distance from the major intersection, better traffic circulation throughout the commercial area, flexibility in site design, and fewer access problems at the intersection. Figure T-1 shows improper placement of commercial activity centers at all four corners of the intersection. This causes a major hindrance to traffic flow through limited frontage, inadequate circulation depth, limited site design, and numerous access drives in too close a proximity. Figure T-2 illustrates proper commercial node placement at just one corner in the form of a commercial activity center. This development allows more highway frontage for businesses, depth of circulation, flexibility in site design, and fewer access problems at the major intersection.

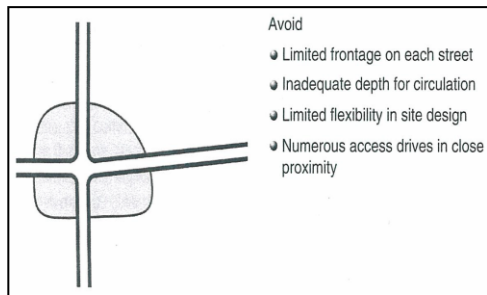


Figure T-1. Improper Commercial Node.

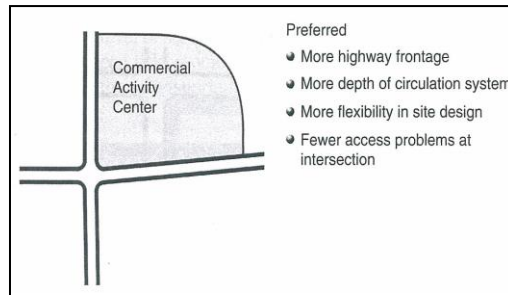


Figure T-2. Proper Commercial Node

## Corner Parcel Access

Corner parcel lots, also known as outparcels, enlist high priority and value to businesses due to efficient access and convenient visibility along two major roads instead of a single road. In order to avoid access management problems and congestion at the intersection these parcels need to be tightly regulated with limited access. As a sustainable traffic management practice the preferred strategy is to permit a maximum of two access points, one located on each intersecting highway, into a collectively shared parking area, as opposed to allowing several access points, each with single access into individual parcels with separate parking. This preferred strategy enhances traffic flow and access by utilizing shared parking and keeping access to a minimum along the major roadway, while the non-preferred strategy produces numerous traffic access conflicts and unnecessary congestion. Figure T-3 shows improper corner parcel access with multiple single access points for each parcel and non-shared parking, while Figure T-4 illustrates proper access management with two major access points and shared parking.

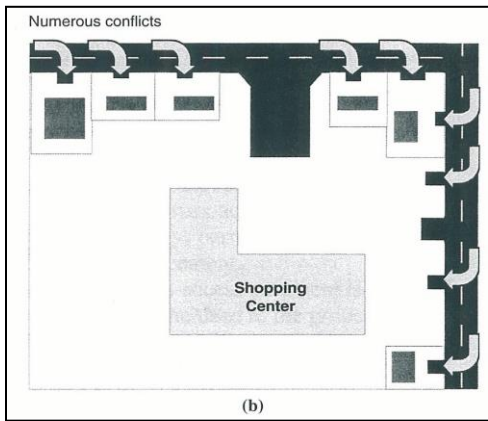


Figure T-3. Improper Corner Parcel Access

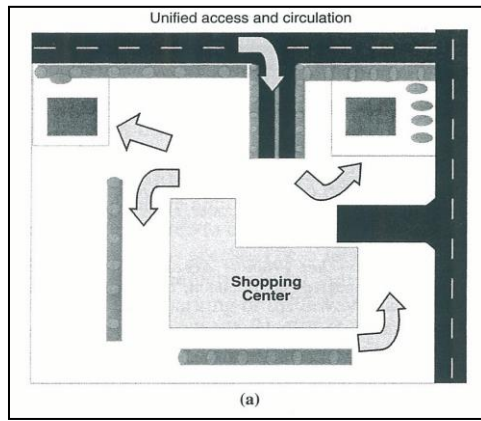


Figure T-4. Proper Corner Parcel Access

## Throat Length

Throat length is characterized as the length of roadway or driveway used to connect the highway intersection to the on-site traffic circulation intersection, namely a parking lot parcel or another parallel roadway. Proper throat length is necessary to provide safe vehicular clearance at both intersections and mitigate bunching of vehicles at these access points. Adequate throat length should allow left-turning vehicles sufficient clearance of traffic, in the opposing right hand lane, before meeting on-site circulation. As a general rule, a minimum of two vehicles should be able to remain safely stationary within the throat at any given moment. In practice, a minimum throat length of 50 feet should be given to allow for sufficient vehicle clearance between the parking lot and roadway. This practice should substantially reduce congestion and crash rates on the abutting roadway and circulation site. Figure T-5 demonstrates proper throat length between the abutting roadway and on-site circulation.

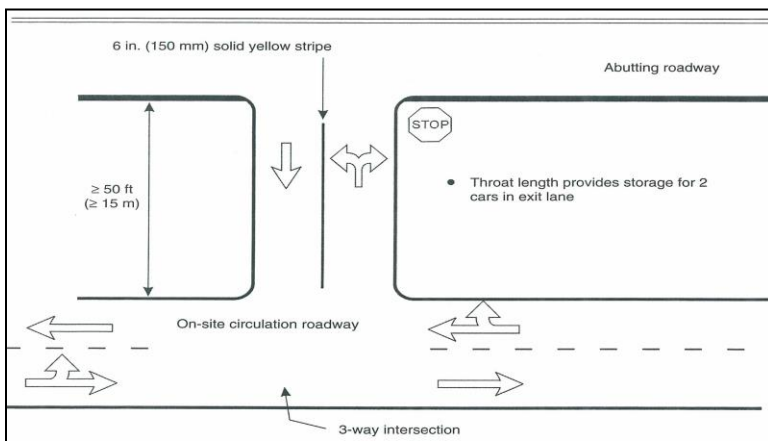


Figure T-5. Proper Throat Length

## Grid-pattern Connectivity

The most critical component of highway access management is a unified and well integrated roadway network system. Without such as system, street connectivity fails and the result is

increased traffic congestion and reduced safety. The common grid-pattern system is the most basic, yet efficient, safe, and overall useful road network strategy available. This pattern should be the basis for street networking and accompanying city development. Grid pattern connectivity is designed to promote and encourage access to major thoroughfares through connector routes and the local road system instead of giving direct access to individual parcels. In order to free traffic flow and reduce congestion individual parcels should be accessed directly only through connector and local roads, not arterial roads. Figure T-6 illustrates two street systems—one without access management and numerous direct access points to individual parcels, and the other with access management showing a supporting street system with direct access only at connector and local street intersections. Notice that the street network with proper access management also allows access to the back parts of lots, thus increasing parcel access.

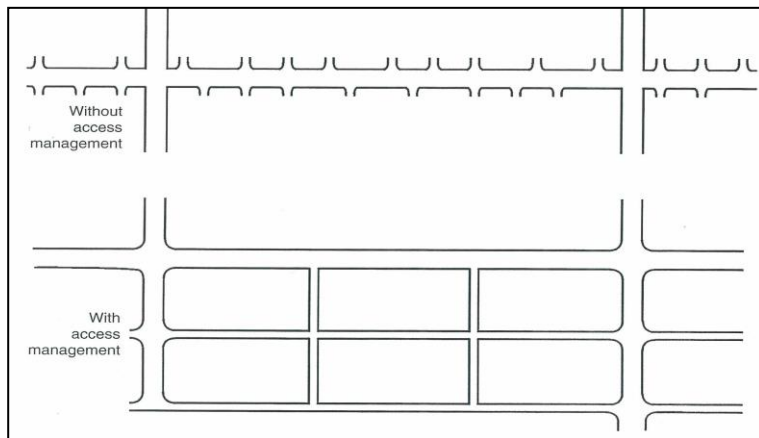


Figure T-6. Street Network With and Without Proper Access Management.

## Connectivity in Local Neighborhoods

Grid pattern connectivity should also be promoted and encouraged in local neighborhoods in order to create safe and efficient transportation throughout the community. Connectivity hindrances such as dead-ends, cul-de-sacs, and gated communities force drivers to use major roadways for even short trips, thus adding to congestion. A fragmented street system will also increase length of trip and time driving, as well as impede emergency access. As a basic connectivity strategy, cities should create transportation plans and policies to mitigate the use of connectivity hindrances and promote and encourage an integrated vehicular transportation network. Figure T-7 shows improper connectivity, heightening demand for arterial access, while Figure T-8 illustrates proper and efficient connectivity, creating less demand for arterial access.

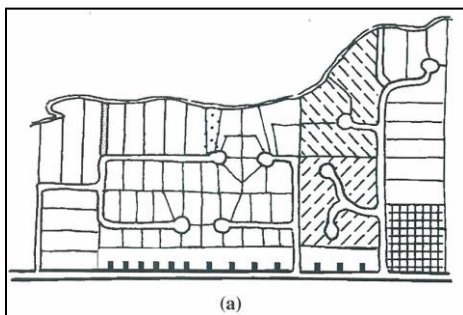


Figure T-7. Improper Connectivity

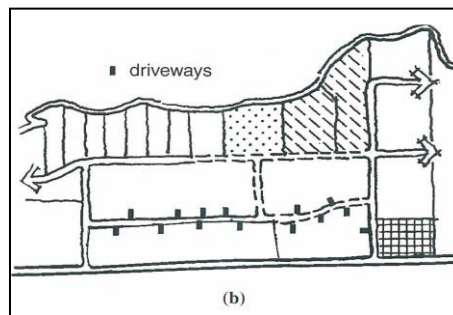


Figure T-8. Proper Connectivity

## Frontage Roads

Common alternatives to direct grid access roads consist of frontage roads and service roads. These roads run parallel to the major highway, providing access points only along connectors to the major road. The two main goals of this strategy is 1) to decrease direct access along the major route, thus creating and sustaining uninhibited traffic flow along the major route and 2) diverting and separating business oriented traffic from through routing traffic. The only barrier to using frontage roads is highly limited access from the main artery, which is itself the basis. Figure T-9 shows minimum separation between the frontage road and the major roadway.

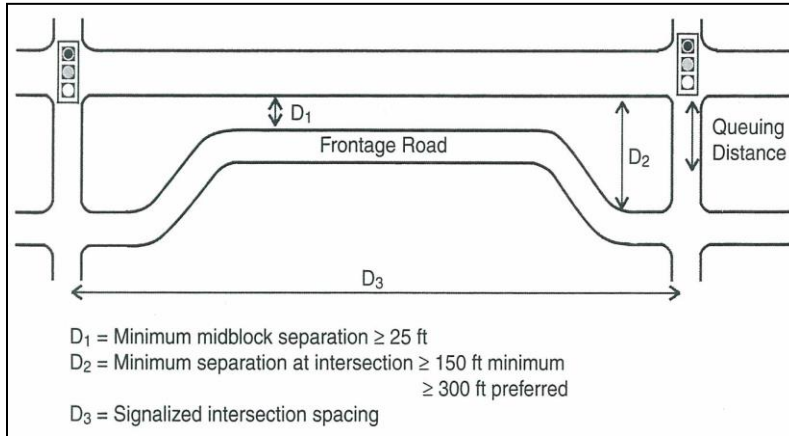


Figure T-9. Minimum Separation for Frontage Roads

## Transportation Plan

As a growing and thriving community, Lineville needs to plan for effective and efficient transportation. The primary form of transportation throughout the city is personal vehicular with most traffic generation along AL Hwy. 49 and AL Hwy. 9. Although the city reports level of service A, free flow traffic, throughout the community, the city should consider plans to maintain existing roadways through properly planned paving and re-paving projects. In order to properly maintain existing roadway infrastructure, the following paving projects in the city should be considered:

1. Rebuild Industrial Blvd. (Shown on Transportation Plan Map)
2. Resurface of College Street E. (Shown on Transportation Plan Map)

In addition to re-paving a city needs an efficient and effective traffic circulation on its roadway network. Although major improvements to the road system should not be needed in the immediate future, the city should consider better linking its roadways in order to increase road access thus opening more areas to development, and improve traffic flow. EARPDC recommends constructing new routes at various points in the city (See Map#9: *Transportation Plan*). These recommendations are listed as follows:

1. Build a new road from Old Elementary School to Mitchell Drive.(Shown on Transp. Plan Map)

## Analytical Summary

The analytical summary for transportation provides a general outline describing road classifications, maximum capacity, capacity assessment and additional recommendations for the following major routes in the city:

### AL Hwy. 9

**Classification:** The route is classified as a 2-lane undivided rural minor arterial throughout its length through Lineville.

**Maximum Capacity:** 17,800 AADT

**Capacity Assessment:** Capacity ranges from 3,000 AADT to 7,000 AADT.

**Recommendations:** No significant plans for roadway expansion need to be made at this time or in the near future.

### AL Hwy. 49

**Classification:** Alabama Highway 49 is classified as a 2-lane undivided rural major collector highway on the city outskirts in the north part of the city, then transitions to a 3-lane undivided rural major collector in the city center. At the intersection with AL Hwy. 9, in the downtown, AL Hwy. 49 changes to a 2-lane undivided urban minor arterial highway and then to an undivided rural minor arterial about half-way to the city limits.

**Maximum Capacity:** 16,600 for a 2-lane undivided rural and urban major collector highways and 17,800 AADT for 2-lane undivided urban minor arterial highway.

**Capacity Assessment:** With traffic counts ranging from 1,000 and 2,000 AADT, volumes could increase considerably, even double multiple times, before capacity is reached.

**Recommendations:** No significant improvements needed.

### AL Hwy. 48

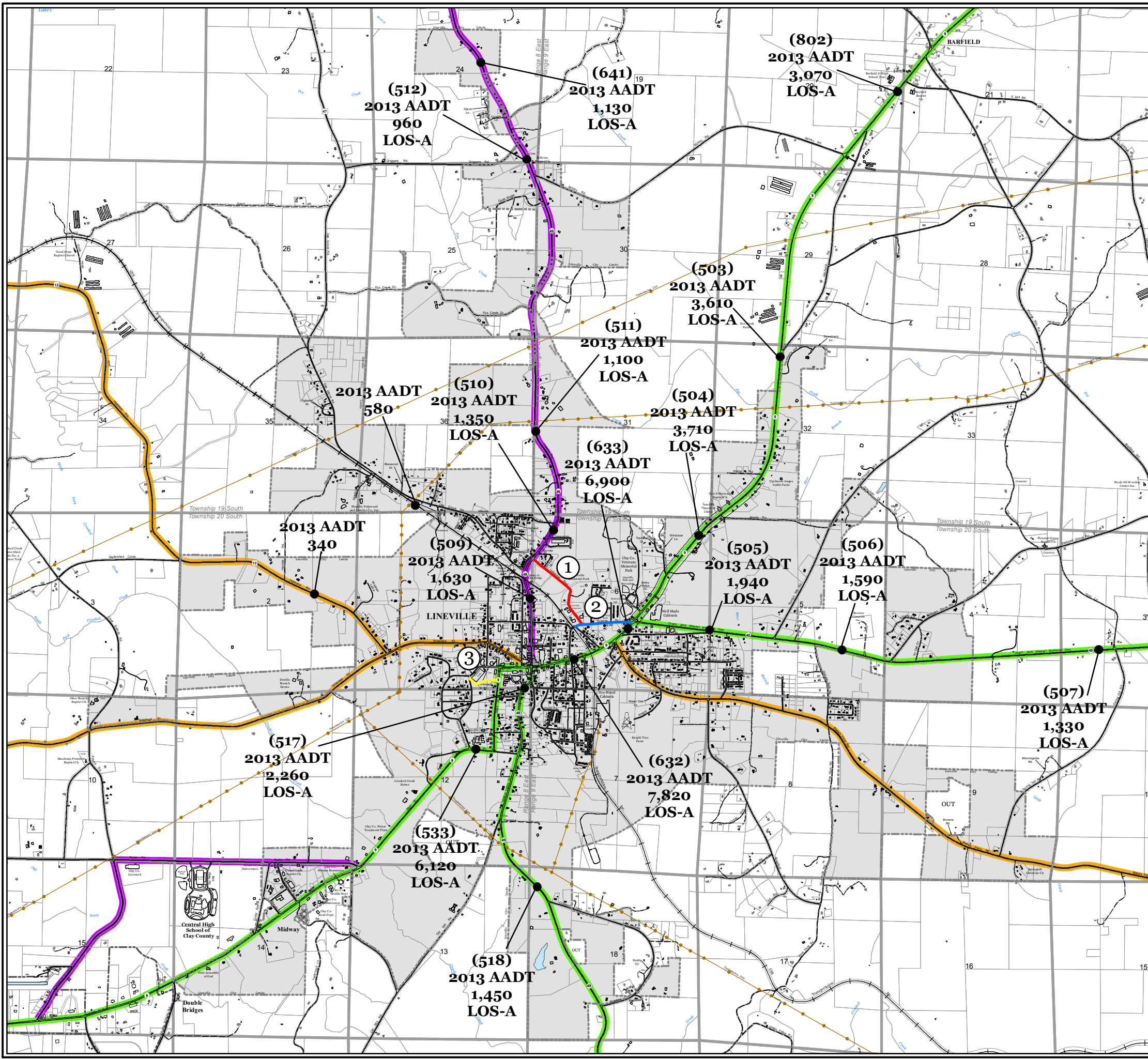
**Classification:** The route is classified as a 2-lane undivided rural minor arterial

**Maximum Capacity:** 17,800 AADT

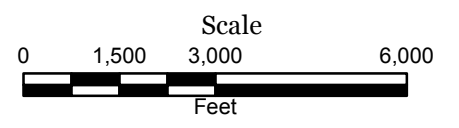
**Capacity Assessment:** With traffic volumes ranging from 1,330 to 1,940 AADT, volumes could increase substantially, even double multiple times, before capacity is reached.

**Recommendations:** No significant improvements needed.





# MAP 9 TRANSPORTATION PLAN LINEVILLE ALABAMA



### Legend

#### Functional Street Classifications

- Minor Arterial
- Urban Minor Arterial
- Rural Minor Arterial
- Major Collector
- Rural Major Collector
- Minor Collector
- Rural Minor Collector

#### Level of Service

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

#### Repaved & Rebuild Roads

- ① — Industrial Blvd.
- ② — College Street East
- ③ — Old Elementary School to Mitchell Drive

Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2015.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.  
Note: Functional Street Classifications Obtained From The Alabama Department of Transportation  
Highway Functional Classification Map Clay County, February 2008.



## **CHAPTER VII: ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES**

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 eco-tourism. 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 Lineville'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 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 Lineville is located in the east-central portion of Clay County near the eastern border of Talladega National Forest and approximately 10 miles south of Cheaha Mountain, Alabama's highest peak. Approximately 8 miles to the east, sits the R.I. Harris Reservoir (Lake Wedowee). These natural amenities, located near Lineville, provide numerous opportunities for the city in forms of outdoor recreation and tourism. Approximately 25 miles to the south sits Lake Martin, which is considered by many to be the most beautiful lake in the south.

According to soil inventory data in 2016, Lineville showed very few environmental constraints throughout the city. The most prevalent constraint was flood prone, with 403 acres, accounting for 6% of the 6,283 total acres in the city limits. Flood hazard (100-yr.) areas comprised 271 acres, which accounted for 4% of the total city limits area, while wetlands and steep slopes reported 1% and 0.3% respectively. Water area within the city limits constituted 0.9% of the total. Most flood prone and flood hazard areas extend together, along small streams, through the north and south parts of the city. 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 for Lineville in 2016. For more information on locations of constraints consult Map 10: *Environmental Constraints* at the end of the chapter.



Table EF-1. Environmental Features: Lineville, 2016		
Environmental Feature/Constraint	Acreage	Percent Distribution
Steep Slopes	21.6	0.3%
Septic Restrictive	0.0	0.0%
Depth to Saturated Zone	0.0	0.0%
Pits/Quarries	0.0	0.0%
Flood Prone	403.6	6.4%
Flood Hazards	271.1	4.3%
Wetlands	69.6	1.1%
Water	57.4	0.9%
Total City Acreage (minus water)	6,226.1	99.0%
Total City Acreage	6,283.5	100.0%

Source: EARPDC database, 2014.

## 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.

Lineville has very little steep slope coverage with a minimal 21.6 acres, accounting for 0.3% of the total land area, located in the southeastern corner of the city. The city should not be concerned with steep slopes as a setback to development, unless plans are made to annex large sections of the southeast corner where more steep slopes are situated.

## **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.

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.

Lineville’s most substantial environmental constraints are flood prone areas and floodplains, however, these areas account for only 6% of the total land area, extending from the southern part of the city into the central. Floodplains and flood prone areas should be preserved in their natural state as much as feasibly possible. The city could protect these areas as open space, parks and recreation, and farmland with some reasonable low housing development.

## **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. The City of Lineville receives water from the Clay County Water Authority which takes water from the watershed reservoir at the Earl C. Knowlton Water Treatment facility in the City of Oxford, AL. Nearby Lake Wedowee is also a substantial water resource for outdoor recreation and tourism.

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.

Lineville determined wetland areas cover approximately 69 acres (1% of the total land), located in the southeastern and northern parts of the city. For more detail see Map#10: *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.

Opportunity exists for wildlife habitat preservation in Lineville. As a planning consideration, Lineville should promote and encourage land and wildlife preservation in order to enhance the city's draw as an outdoor recreational community. Habitat preservation could be promoted and encouraged along identified floodplain and flood prone areas, extending through the eastern and western parts of the city, as well as in designated wetlands.

## **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 Clay County, conducted in April 2011 have been listed as follows:

### ***Birds***

The Red-cockaded Woodpecker *Picoides borealis* was listed as endangered in Clay 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 threatened in Clay County constituted the Little amphianthus *Amphianthus pusillus*, Kral’s water-plantain *Sagittaria secundifolia*, and White Fringless orchid *Platanthera integrilabia*.

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

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

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



As a part of policy to preserve the natural environment and inherent species diversity, the city 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**

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

### ***Steep Slopes***

Lineville has very little steep slope coverage with a minimal 21.6 acres, accounting for 0.3% of the total land area, located in the southeastern corner of the city. The city should not be concerned with steep slopes as a setback to development, unless plans are made to annex large sections of the southeast corner.

### ***Floodplains and Flood prone Areas***

Lineville's most substantial environmental constraints is flood prone areas and floodplains, however, these areas account for only 6% and 4% of the total land area, respectively, extending from the southern part of the city into the central. Floodplains and flood prone areas should be preserved in their natural state as much as feasibly possible. The city could protect these areas as open space, parks and recreation, and farmland with some reasonable low housing development.

### ***Water Resources***

The City of Lineville receives water from the Clay County Water Authority which takes water from the watershed reservoir at the Earl C. Knowlton Water Treatment facility in the City of Oxford, AL. Nearby Lake Wedowee is also a substantial water resource for outdoor recreation and tourism.

### ***Wetlands***

Lineville determined wetland areas cover approximately 69 acres (1% of the total land), located the southeastern and northern parts of the city. For more detail see Map#10: *Environmental Constraints*.

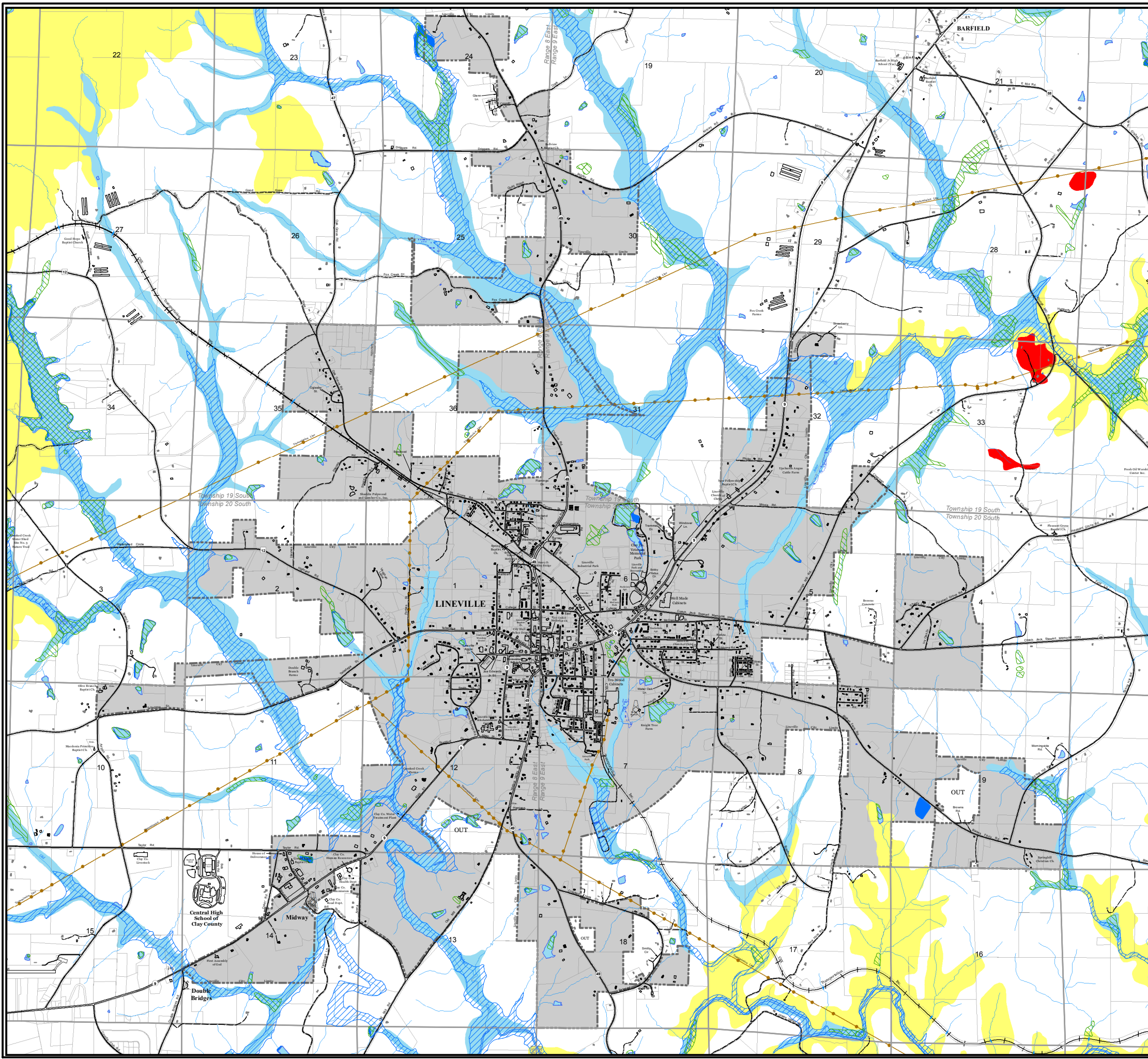
### ***Wildlife Habitats***

Opportunity exists for wildlife habitat preservation in Lineville. As a planning consideration, Lineville should promote and encourage land and wildlife preservation in order to enhance the city's draw as an outdoor recreational community. Habitat preservation could be promoted and encouraged along identified floodplain and flood prone areas, extending through the eastern and western parts of the city, as well as in designated wetlands.

### ***Threatened and Endangered Species***

As a planning consideration, in order to protect and maintain plant and animal species, Lineville 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.

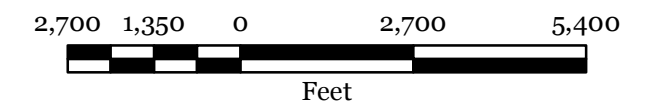




# MAP 10 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS LINEVILLE ALABAMA



SCALE



### Legend

- Depth to Saturated Zone
- Flood Prone Areas
- Pits
- Areas Requiring Sewer
- Steep-Slope Areas
- Water
- Wetlands
- Flood Hazard
- Lineville City Limits

**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, 2014.  
 Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.





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

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#14) 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 Maps 12 and 13, 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 Lineville Comprehensive Plan.

#### ***Single-Family Residential***

Areas intended for a detached residential dwelling unit, other than a mobile home, designed for and occupied by one family only.

#### ***Multi-Family Residential***

Areas intended for detached residential units containing two or more dwelling units such as duplexes, townhomes, condominiums, dormitories, and apartments.

#### ***Manufactured Home Park***

Areas intended for mobile homes, in which any plot of ground upon which one or more mobile homes occupied for dwelling purposes are located, regardless of whether or not a charge is made for such accommodations.

#### ***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 nature areas.

### ***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 the most current existing land use in the city limits. Lineville presently incorporates approximately 6,283 total acres within the city limits, which includes right-of-ways and bodies of water and 5,831 land use acres, which does not include right-of-ways and water. Approximately 2,993 acres (51% of all land use) in the city is undeveloped leaving room for substantial development as environmental constraints allow. Figure LU-1 illustrates existing land use for Lineville in 2016. Notice that undeveloped land accounts for the slight majority of land within the city limits, while agriculture, with 1,718 acres, accounts for slightly over a quarter. Single-family residential comprises approximately 12% of the total land use. For more detail on existing land use consult Map#11: *Existing Land Use*.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture constitutes a reasonably large portion of the total land within the city limits at 29% with 1,718 acres. Approximately 60% of the total developed land within the city limits has been held as agricultural, indicating that more than half the city's land development is agriculturally based. Agriculture land extends in all directions around the city, located mostly on the city perimeter on all sides. As the city makes plans to grow and develop, policies should be recognized and implemented to preserve agricultural land where most needed and capitalize on this commodity.

### **Commercial**

Approximately 94 acres (3% of the developed land and 1% of the total) in Lineville is dedicated to commercial development. The significant majority of this land is located in the downtown area at the junction of AL Hwy. 49 and AL Hwy. 9 along with other commercial areas along AL Hwy. 9.

There is also some commercial development to the southwest of the city near the county high school. A substantial goal for the city is to promote and enhance commercial development through small business establishments in the downtown and possibly more intensive commercial use along AL Hwy. 49 and AL Hwy. 9 near the city center.

## **Industrial**

Lineville uses about 83 acres for industrial development (3% developed land use and 1% of the total). Much of this land is accounts for industrial uses in the production of pulpwood and lumber, cabinets, and concrete. The city also offers land for industrial development in three industrial parks—North Park, East Park, and South Park. North Park is the largest park, providing 60 acres with full infrastructure and runs parallel to AL Hwy. 49 and the railroad. East Park, located on County Hwy. 48, comprises 55 acres with options for additional acreage. South Park is filled at this time but has space available from private individuals. A major goal for Lineville is to attract new industrial business to the city’s industrial parks.

## **Residential**

Residential land use in the form of single-family housing is spread fairly consistently throughout the city, with the largest concentrations in the central part of the city, near downtown. Single-family residential is the third largest land use in the city, encompassing approximately 724 acres (25% of developed land and 12% of the total land area). Multi-family land use in the city is located in somewhat small pockets close to the downtown and accounts for a minor 38 acres with 1% of developed land and less than 0.6% of total land in the city.

## **Public/Parks and Recreation**

Provision of public land use plays an important role in community services. Lineville’s public land use, accounting for 123 acres (4% developed and 2% total land use) is spread throughout the city with most of the land located in and around the downtown, serving schools, churches, and the Lineville Health and Rehabilitation Center. Land dedicated to parks and recreation account for 56 acres located primarily in the Lineville Parks and Recreation area and Clay County Veterans Memorial Park on AL Hwy. 9 near the city center.

## **Undeveloped**

The single most dominate land use in the city is undeveloped, consisting of 2,993 acres and 51% of total land use. The majority of this land is located in various large patches dispersed throughout the city. The Lineville North Industrial Park holds much undeveloped land ready for industrial use. Much of the undeveloped land throughout the city could be considered for parks and recreation expansion, agriculture and woodland, or residential. Table LU-1 shows existing land use acreage for the City of Lineville in 2016.

<b>Table LU-1. Existing Land Use Acreage: City of Lineville, 2016</b>				
Land Use Category	Acres in City	% Total Land Area	% Developed Land Area	% Total City Acreage
Agricultural	1,718.28	29.5%	60.5%	27.3%
Commercial	94.30	1.6%	3.3%	1.5%
Industrial	83.23	1.4%	2.9%	1.3%
Single-Family Residential	724.04	12.4%	25.5%	11.5%
Multi-Family Residential	38.05	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%
Park and Recreation	56.28	1.0%	2.0%	0.9%
Public-Semi Public	123.88	2.1%	4.4%	2.0%
Undeveloped	2,993.83	51.3%	N/A	47.6%
Total Land Use Area	5,831.89	100.00%	N/A	92.8%
Total Developed Land	2,838.06	48.66%	100.0%	45.2%
Total City Acreage	6,283.51	92.81%	N/A	100.0%

Source: EARPDC database, 2016.

## **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#12: *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.

The City of Lineville provides approximately 6,969 acres of zoning, which includes right-of-ways and bodies of water and 6,283 total acres, excluding rights-of-ways and bodies of water. The substantially dominant zoning district in Lineville is single-family residential with 4,257 acres, accounting for approximately 67% of the total zoning acreage, spread-out fairly evenly across the city, with the exception of the central city area which is zoned mostly commercial, industrial, and multi-family. The distant second largest zoning district is agricultural situated in the northern, eastern, and southern part of the city and accounting for 652 acres and 10% of the total zoning acreage. Table LU-2 examines zoning acreage and percent of total for Lineville in 2016.

In addition to single-family residential and agriculture, Lineville provides a significant amount of land for industrial development with light manufacturing comprising 430 acres and general manufacturing 195 acres. Together these districts constitute 625 acres and 9% of the city’s total zoned area. Business districts are consist of three main categories, B-1: Neighborhood Business, which is located in a small pocket in the center of the city, B-2: Central Business, which comprises 8 acres, also located in the center of the city, and B-3: General Business, accounting for 342 acres and located primarily along AL Hwy. 9 traversing through the city center and extending to the northeast and southwest sections. The city also offers a mobile home overlay district, permitting residents the option to place and utilize mobile homes in areas in which such use would otherwise not be allowed. Table LU-2 displays zoning acreage for the City of Lineville in 2016.

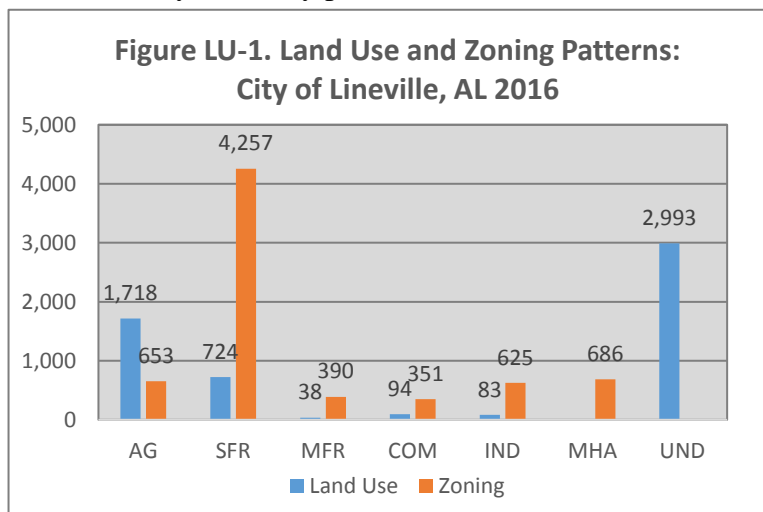
Table LU-2. Zoning Acreage: City of Lineville, 2016					
Zoning	District Classification	Acres Zoned	% of Total	Acres Zoned	% of Total
AG	Agricultural	652.98	10.39%	652.98	10.39%
R-1	Single-Family Residential	4,191.67	66.71%	4,653.75	74.06%
R-2	Single-Family Residential	64.93	1.03%		
R-3	Multi-Family Residential	390.54	6.22%		
MHP	Mobile Home Park	6.61	0.11%		
B-1	Neighborhood Business	0.00	0.00%	351.22	5.59%
B-2	Central Business	8.82	0.14%		
B-3	General Business	342.40	5.45%		
M-1	Light Manufacturing	430.35	6.85%	625.56	9.96%
M-2	General Manufacturing	195.21	3.11%		
Special Districts					
PUD	Planned Unit Development	0.00	0.0%	686.29	10.92%
MHA	Mobile Home Area (Overlay)	686.29	10.92%		
Total Zoned Area		6,283.51	100.00%	6,283.51	100.00%
Total Zoned Area (including overlay)		6,969.80	N/A	6,969.80	N/A

Source: EARPDC database, 2016

## 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.

Lineville presently reports enough land zoned to support expansion of every land use in the city, with the exception of agriculture, which utilizes 1,718 acres and is zoned for 653. This could be attributed to much agricultural use maintained in single-family zoned areas. Single-family land use sustains 724, yet the city provides over 4,000 acres zoned for such use, which is substantially the



most dominant zoning use. This indicates that the city could zone considerably more land for agricultural purposes in areas which have been zoned for single-family and are not planned for other types of development, particularly residential, in the near future. Undeveloped land (UND) also comprised a significant portion of the city's land use with 2,993 acres, indicating suitable land for expansion. Figure LU-1 compares existing land use with the amount of

acreage zoned for each respective use. The figure shows the substantially higher portion of land zoned for single-family residential (SFR) compared to the amount of land used for such purpose. Agriculture land use also comprised a somewhat considerably larger amount of land than that which is zoned. Other uses such as multi-family, commercial, and industrial show reasonably more land zoned for respective expansion than currently being used.

## 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 Lineville 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#14: *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:

- **Agriculture:** As a general rule, Areas on the outskirts of the city should be preserved for agricultural purposes in order to promote and sustain farming production and harvesting of natural resources on large tracts of land most suitable for such uses. Agricultural zoning also provides location options for more intensive agricultural businesses which may be of nuisance to residential areas. The city may consider rezoning single-family areas to agriculture in areas where single-family is sparse and the land would be better suited for agricultural purposes.
- **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 floodplain areas, in order to spur renewal and increase housing values. The city currently holds an abundance of single-family zoned land for proper expansion into the future.
- **Multi-family:** Multi-family should be promoted and encouraged to locate in the central portion of the city near existing multi-family facilities with some access and close proximity to major roadways in order to alleviate potential traffic congestion in the denser residential areas.
- **Commercial:** Compact commercial development should be promoted in the downtown area and central portions of the city, with more intensive commercial along AL Hwy. 49 and AL Hwy. 9 or within convenient access to these major roadways.
- **Industrial:** Light industrial could be established along minor roads in the central area of the city where less land is needed, with buffering for residential areas in order to reduce noise, sight, and other industrial impacts. However, ideally, industrial uses should be located along major roadways and in areas where potential industrial expansion may occur in a safe and convenient manner. Heavy industrial uses must be established along major roads on the city outskirts to mitigate impacts on residential areas and maintain access to additional land for future expansion. The city should encourage new industries to locate in

the industrial parks by providing the proper utilities and services that such businesses would require.

- **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.



## **Analytical Summary**

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

### ***Agriculture***

Agriculture constitutes a reasonably large portion of the total land within the city limits at 29% with 1,718 acres. Approximately 60% of the total developed land within the city limits has been held as agricultural, indicating that more than half the city's land development is agriculturally based. Agriculture land extends in all directions around the city, located mostly on the city perimeter on all sides. As the city makes plans to grow and develop, policies should be recognized and implemented to preserve agricultural land where most needed and capitalize on this commodity.

### ***Commercial***

Approximately 94 acres (3% of the developed land and 1% of the total) in Lineville is dedicated to commercial development. The significant majority of this land is located in the downtown area at the junction of AL Hwy. 49 and AL Hwy. 9 along with other commercial areas along AL Hwy. 9. There is also some commercial development to the southwest of the city near the county high school. A substantial goal for the city is to promote and enhance commercial development through small business establishments in the downtown and possibly more intensive commercial use along AL Hwy. 49 and AL Hwy. 9 near the city center.

### ***Industrial***

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### ***Residential***

Residential land use in the form of single-family housing is spread fairly consistently throughout the city, with the largest concentrations in the central part of the city, near downtown. Single-family residential is the third largest land use in the city, encompassing approximately 724 acres (25% of developed land and 12% of the total land area). Multi-family land use in the city is located in somewhat small pockets close to the downtown and accounts for a minor 38 acres with 1% of developed land and less than 0.6% of total land in the city.

### ***Public/Parks and Recreation***

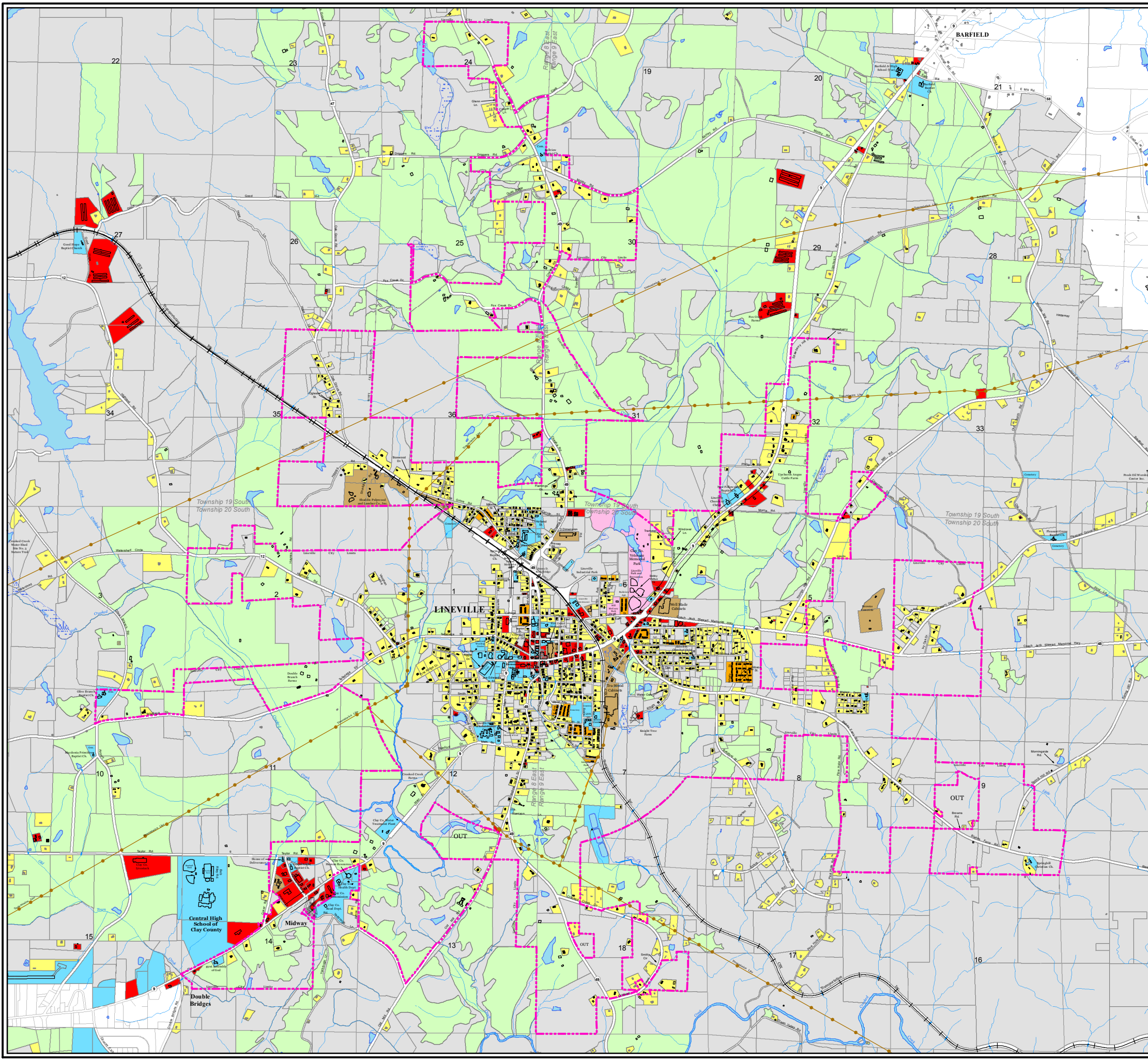
Provision of public land use plays an important role in community services. Lineville's public land use, accounting for 123 acres (4% developed and 2% total land use) is spread throughout the city with most of the land located in and around the downtown, serving schools, churches, and the Lineville Health and Rehabilitation Center. Land dedicated to parks and recreation account for 56

acres located primarily in the Lineville Parks and Recreation area and Clay County Veterans Memorial Park on AL Hwy. 9 near the city center.

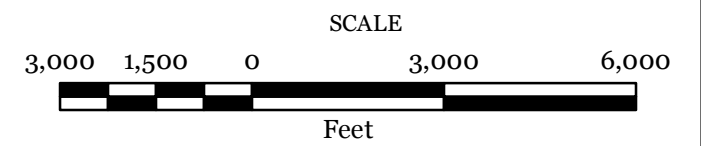
### ***Undeveloped***

The single most dominate land use in the city is undeveloped, consisting of 2,993 acres and 51% of total land use. The majority of this land is located in various large patches dispersed throughout the city. The Lineville North Industrial Park holds much undeveloped land ready for industrial use. Much of the undeveloped land throughout the city could be considered for parks and recreation expansion, agriculture and woodland, or residential.





# MAP 11 EXISTING LANDUSE LINEVILLE ALABAMA



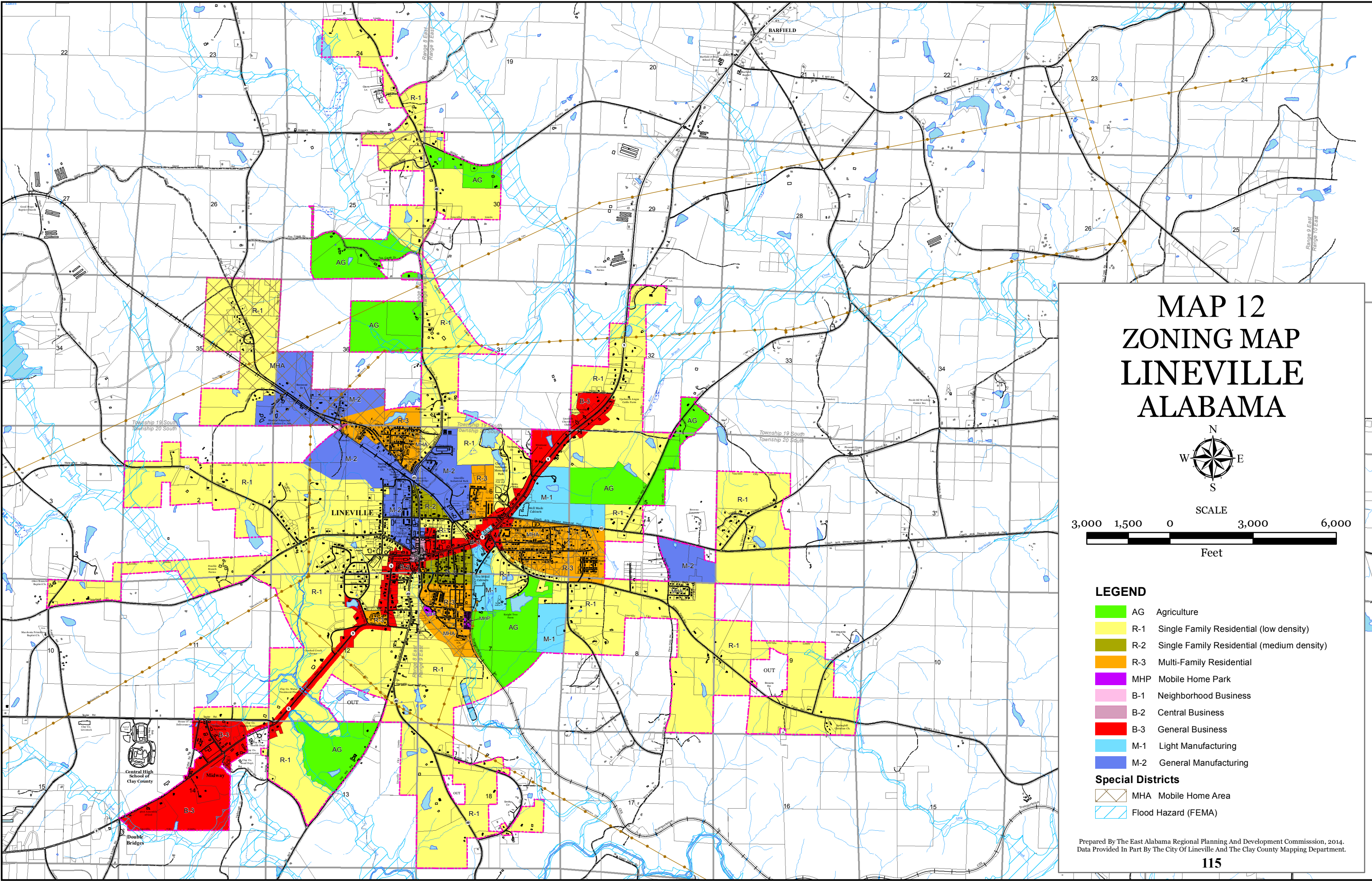
### Legend

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Multi-Family Residential
- Parks/Recreation
- Public
- Single Family Residential
- Undeveloped / Vacant / Wooded

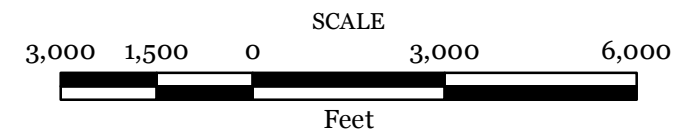
Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2014.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.







# MAP 12 ZONING MAP LINEVILLE ALABAMA



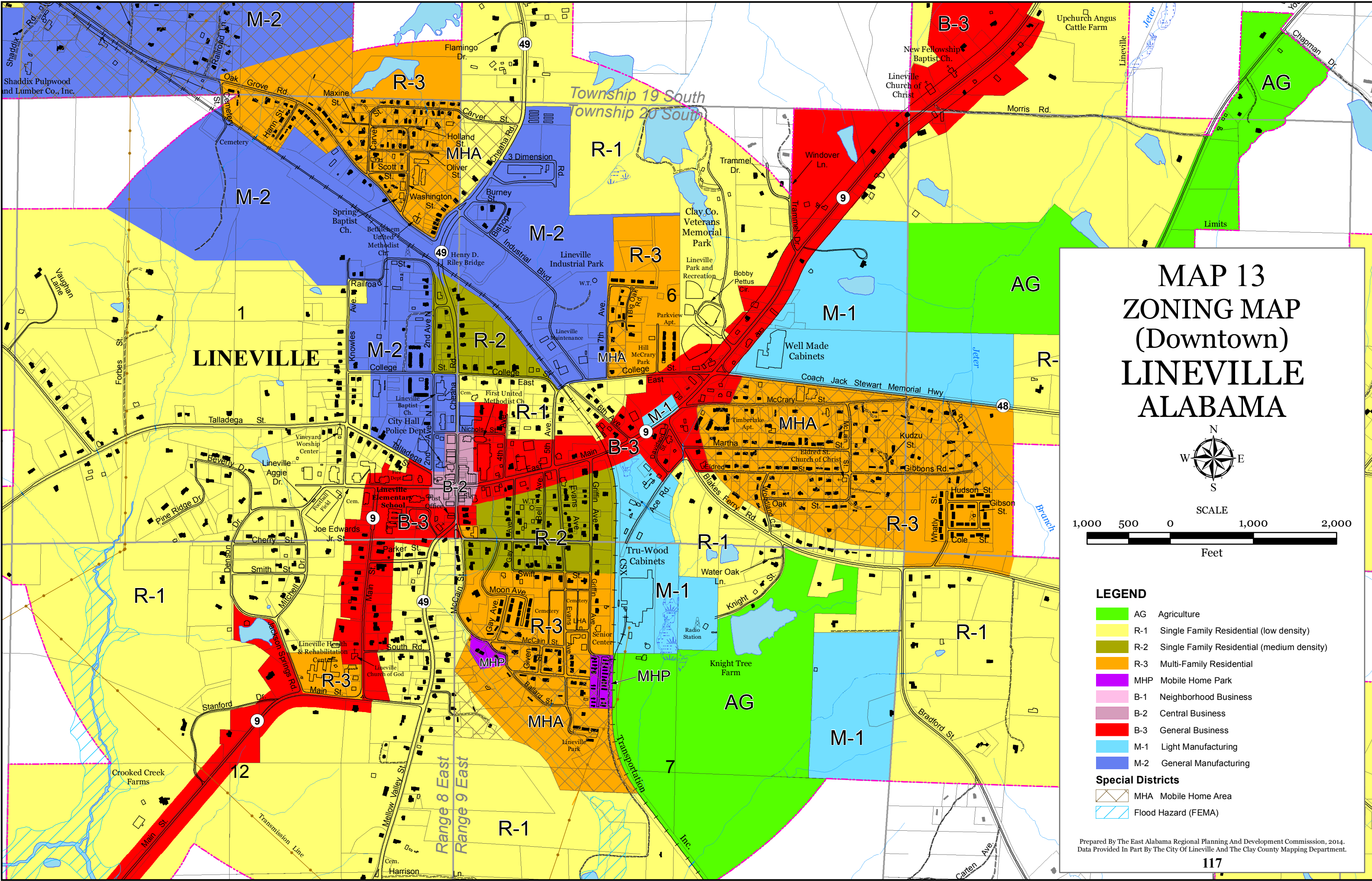
**LEGEND**

- AG Agriculture
  - R-1 Single Family Residential (low density)
  - R-2 Single Family Residential (medium density)
  - R-3 Multi-Family Residential
  - MHP Mobile Home Park
  - B-1 Neighborhood Business
  - B-2 Central Business
  - B-3 General Business
  - M-1 Light Manufacturing
  - M-2 General Manufacturing
- Special Districts**
- MHA Mobile Home Area
  - Flood Hazard (FEMA)

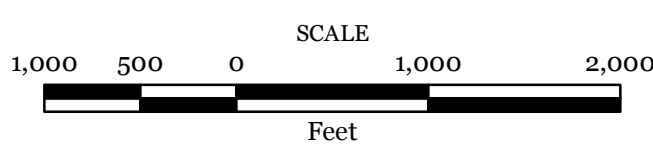
Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2014.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.







# MAP 13 ZONING MAP (Downtown) LINEVILLE ALABAMA

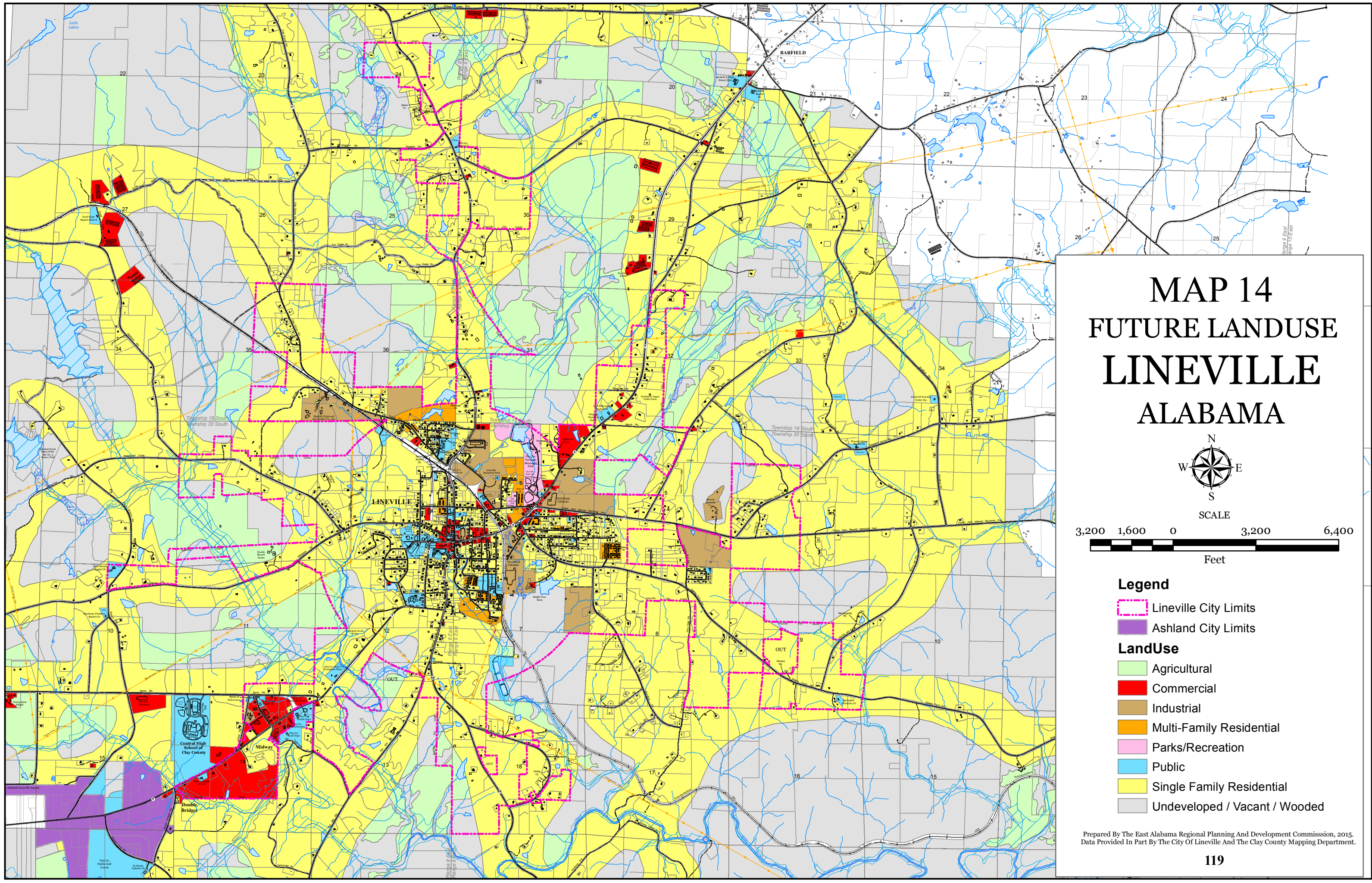


- LEGEND**
- AG Agriculture
  - R-1 Single Family Residential (low density)
  - R-2 Single Family Residential (medium density)
  - R-3 Multi-Family Residential
  - MHP Mobile Home Park
  - B-1 Neighborhood Business
  - B-2 Central Business
  - B-3 General Business
  - M-1 Light Manufacturing
  - M-2 General Manufacturing
- Special Districts**
- MHA Mobile Home Area
  - Flood Hazard (FEMA)

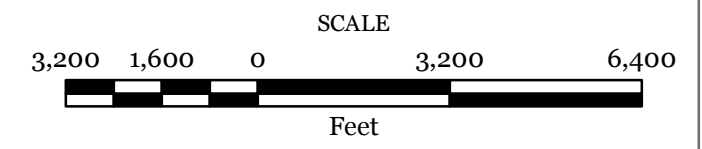
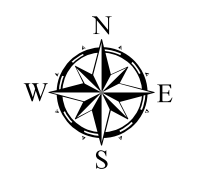
Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2014.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.







# MAP 14 FUTURE LANDUSE LINEVILLE ALABAMA



**Legend**

- Lineville City Limits
- Ashland City Limits

**LandUse**

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Multi-Family Residential
- Parks/Recreation
- Public
- Single Family Residential
- Undeveloped / Vacant / Wooded

Prepared By The East Alabama Regional Planning And Development Commission, 2015.  
Data Provided In Part By The City Of Lineville And The Clay County Mapping Department.



## CHAPTER IX: STRATEGIC PLANNING

Strategic planning has many broad definitions and applications and may be used at discretion in a wide variety of organization fields and practices to formulate the goals, objectives, strategies, and projects needed in achieving a desired end result or state. The term “strategic” according to Webster’s Dictionary is, “skill in managing or planning” and the related term “stratify” means “to form in layers or strata”. Together these definitions emphasize a skilled planning and management process conducted through a series of steps, or layers, which build upon each other. Here are a few more definitions of strategic planning:

Strategic Planning—*“an organization’s process of defining its strategy, or direction, and making decisions on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy.”* Wikipedia.

Strategic Planning—*“a systematic process of envisioning a desired future, and translating this vision into broadly defined goals or objectives and a sequence of steps to achieve them.”*  
BusinessDictionary.com

Strategic Planning—*“is an organizational management activity that is used to set priorities, focus energy and resources, strengthen operations, ensure that employees and other stakeholders are working toward common goals, establish agreement around intended outcomes/results, and assess and adjust the organization’s direction in response to a changing environment.”* Balanced Scorecard Institute.

One common thread in the definitions is that strategic planning is a process, sequence of steps, or activity used to meet a common goal or vision. The strategic planning strategy may be useful to an organization or agency in order to “connect the dots” for achieving an end result where the lines themselves are unclear, as Henry Mintzberg, an internationally renowned academic and author on business and management states about strategy formation. Mintzberg explains that strategic planning, “dot connecting” is an inherently creative activity, which cannot be systematized. In other words, strategic planning can assist in coordinating planning efforts and measure progress on strategic goals, but it must occur “around” the strategy formation process rather than within it, as systemization dictates. Systemization is a rigid and unyielding framework which must be based entirely in the system operated in. The strategic planning process must provide a framework in which to work, but it also must be flexible enough to adequately respond to and accommodate changes of ideas or functionality which may often occur. This “around” type of strategic planning shall be further described and exemplified later in this chapter.

### Strategic Planning Process—Stages

The purpose of this chapter is to provide guidance and direction through the strategic planning process. The Comprehensive Plan then uses this strategic planning to formulate the goals, objectives, strategies, and projects needed to achieve a community vision of the City’s desired future, which are described and discussed in the subsequent chapters. The strategic planning process is organized into a series of five steps which constitute the following:



1. Inventory and Analysis—gathering Census data and building a City Profile on population, economic, and housing information, conducting community surveys, mapping, and receiving public views and opinions on assets and issues affecting community growth and development.
2. Visioning Process—Establishment of a community approved “Vision Statement” and “Mission Statement”. The vision statement is conceptually an ideal future state for a community, while the mission statement describes what the community is doing to achieve the vision and why it is doing it.
3. Goals and Objectives—Establishment of goals, objectives, strategies, and projects which agree with, support, and advance the community vision and mission. Goals and objectives should be prioritized at this stage as well.
4. Implementation—Establishment of implementation tables which lists specific projects and strategies along with their respective timeframes for completion. The implementation portion also identifies implementing agencies, potential partners and funding sources, and discusses past efforts in working toward project and strategy completion. Project prioritization should also be conducted at this stage.



Figure SPP-1 Planning Process Stages

5. Evaluation—Establishment of evaluation tables listing projects and strategies along with their respective completion status. Evaluation should be conducted during the planning process and updated periodically after the plan is complete.

Figure SPP-1 illustrates the strategic planning process “*connecting dots*” through all the stages involved. The process begins with inventory and concludes with evaluation, however, final evaluation may also proceed, full circle, to the beginning inventory and analysis as evaluation may reveal a need for more recent and updated information about the community.

### **Strategic Planning Process—Inquiries**

Along with the stages involved, the strategic planning process acknowledges the need to inquire of necessary information to determine what is being searched for and to focus efforts. Therefore, specific questions have been posed at each stage, tailored to gather the information and ideas needed at every point and in the subsequent stages of the process, thus keeping with “skilled planning” and building upon or “stratifying” upon previous work. The following lists the stages of the strategic planning process and questions posed at each stage.

1. Inventory and Analysis—Where Are We Now?
2. Visioning Process—Where Do We Want to Be?
3. Goals and Objectives—How Will We Get There?
4. Implementation—How Will We Get There? (Same as Goals and Objectives)
5. Evaluation—How Will We Measure Progress?

Figure SPP-2 displays the strategic planning process stages along with inquiries at each stage and the tasks involved at each stage. Notice how these stages build upon each other in a “stratifying” fashion. This chapter on strategic planning shall provide a review of the information already collected and analyzed in the Inventory and Analysis (Chapters on Population, Economy, Housing, Community Facilities, Transportation, and Land Use) section of the plan, with a discussion of the most significant findings in the community, and then proceed with establishing Vision and Mission Statements for the community. This shall answer the questions: Where Are We Now? And Where Do We Want to Be? The remaining questions and stages shall be discussed in the following Chapters (Goals and Objectives, Implementation, and Evaluation).

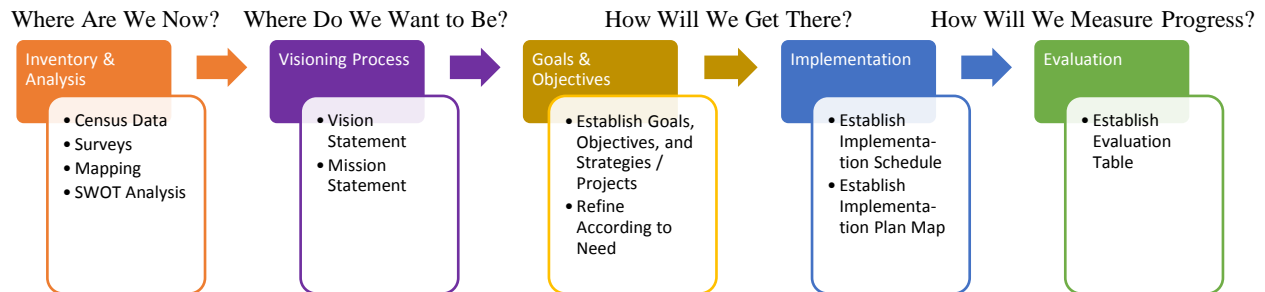


Figure SPP-2. Strategic Planning Process Stages along with Inquiries and Tasks involved.

Strategic planning may function reasonably well in the previously described method, however, Mintzberg explains that strategic planning cannot be systematized and that it must occur “around” the strategy formation process rather than within it. Thus, planning may occur at various different stages at once in order to provide more flexibility for ideas and functionality throughout. For example, a community may have established community projects and strategies for implementation before its goals and objectives and vision and mission statements are created. This may be allowed, however, the goals, objectives, strategies, and projects must be in agreement with and serve to advance the vision and mission statements established altogether at the end. Ideally, the strategic planning process should be conducted sequentially along the stages given, however, the final product of the strategic plan is what counts, not necessarily the process itself.

## Inventory and Analysis

The purpose of the inventory and analysis stage is to collect and analyze data and community input in order to establish a foundation upon which the plan shall make informed decisions for goals, objectives, strategies, and projects, and form benchmarks upon which community progress is measured. Products produced in this beginning phase include the following:

- Significant Findings from US Census and 2008-2012 ACS
- SWOT Analysis
- Lineville 2014 Community Survey

## Significant Findings

The significant findings highlight important community data (at the township, county, state, and national level) extracted from the 2010 Census and the 2008-2012 American Community Survey, for comparison and analysis. The community statistical profile examines important population,

economic, and housing information to be used to determine priorities and establish benchmarks from which the community can track progress when future statistics are collected and made available. Table SP 1 displays a city profile chart comparing Lineville data with that of Clay County, Alabama, and the US in 2010. The chart has been color-coded to reflect data comparisons between the city and the county, state, and nation, which may be interpreted as follows:

- Green—City data is at or above the given geography.
- Yellow—City data is somewhat below (Not more than 10%) the given geography.
- Red—City data is significantly below (More than 10%) the given geography.

	Lineville	Clay County	Alabama	US	Comments
Population Growth (2000-2010)	-0.2%	-2.3%	7.5%	9.7%	
Educational Attainment (Bachelors +)	14.4%	8.8%	22.3%	28.5%	
Median Household Income	\$25,739	\$34,556	\$43,160	\$53,046	
Labor Force Participation (Pop. 16+)	63.9%	54.3%	59.9%	59.9%	
Unemployment Rate (Pop. 16+)	*10.4%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	* Lower Unemployment is rated Green, Higher Yellow and Red
Overall Business Growth (2000-2012)	14.6%	-10.2%	5.1%	9.5%	
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	*30.2	30.7	23.9	25.2	* Lower Mean Travel Time to Work is rated Green, Higher Yellow and Red
Worked in Place of Residence	35.8%	31.3%	44.7%	42.4%	
Poverty Status (Individual)	*23.6%	19.8%	18.1%	14.9%	* Lower Poverty Status is rated Green, Higher Yellow and Red
Poverty Status (Family)	*23.9%	17.8%	13.9%	10.9%	* Lower Poverty Status is rated Green, Higher Yellow and Red
Occupied Housing Units	86.4%	83.7%	84.6%	87.5%	
Median Housing Value	\$85,700	\$80,600	\$122,300	\$181,400	
Owner-occupied HH Affordability (Less than 30%)	58.2%	63.1%	69.9%	63.2%	
Renter-occupied HH Affordability (-30%)	65.8%	65.5%	48.4%	47.9%	
Median Year Structure Built	1973	1977	1980	1975	

Source: US Census of Population 2010 STF and American Community Survey 2008-2012.

Upon examination of the comparison chart, the City of Lineville should prioritize to improve in a few areas, particularly median household income, family poverty status, and median housing value, all of which the city reported substantially lower levels than the state and nation. The city could prioritize to raise income levels by bringing more skilled labor professions and job training



opportunities, which may, in turn, reduce poverty and increase housing value throughout the community. The city could also promote and encourage housing improvements and new housing development in much of the undeveloped residential zoned areas of the community. The city could also rezone much of the agricultural zoned land to R-1 single-family residential in order to spur housing development in various areas and preserve housing values throughout the city. Although Lineville lost population slightly from 2000 to 2010 the city increased significantly in overall business growth. This could be attributed to business growth and new business establishments locating along AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49, which is the city’s commercial corridor, drawing in traffic along these major north/south and east/west routes.

## SWOT Analysis

The initial phase of the community visioning process for the City of Lineville 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 in Figure SPP-3 as shown below:

**Figure SPP-3: City of Lineville SWOT Analysis**



A SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) was conducted, at the initial public hearing, as a means of gathering public input and in the form of opinions and views, for the comprehensive plan. Overall, the city showed considerable strengths and opportunities compared to weaknesses and threats. One of the major strengths which was emphasized at the hearing was the city’s location as a crossroads with the two major state highways AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49 in the downtown area, which presents a substantial opportunity for downtown business growth and redevelopment. On the other hand, location could be viewed as a weakness since the city is a significant distance from major

federal and interstate routes, where most of the new development and growth in the state has been occurring. Continued job loss is a concern in Lineville, however, according to Census data between 2000 and 2012 the city grew substantially in overall business growth while the county declined. This could be attributed to common perception when long-established companies lay off workers, but numerous small-scale businesses, especially in services, bring in more employment than recognized.

Another considerable strength for the community is the Downtown Merchants Association, an organization established to provide special events in the downtown and throughout the community such as Heritage Day, Summer Sizzle, Clay County car show, and the Christmas Parade. These special events not only serve to promote the downtown, but also build community among residents and attract visitors. Abandoned building in the downtown are a concern for Lineville. The city should prioritize to redevelop and revitalize old and unused structures in order to eliminate potential health and safety hazards, improve downtown appearance, and attract business to the area. However, some work has been done to improve the downtown. In 2006 the city secured a street-scaping grant from the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) through their Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) which entailed the repaving of sidewalks in the downtown, as well as handicapped access areas. The project was administered and completed in three phases from 2006 to 2012. The city also obtained a Transportation Enhancement grant for this project. In addition, Lineville recently received a grant from the National Center for Safe Routes to School to build sidewalks, making safe connected places for parents to drop off and pick up their children at school. The city is also currently in the process of establishing a City History Museum in the Old Kimberly Clark building, which will provide a number of showcases for historic topics in sports, military, a coaching hall of fame, and a room for hometown hero astronaut Joe Edwards. Funding for the Museum was obtained in the amount of \$2,000 through a grant from the Alabama Historical Commission.

Census information does indicate little housing growth since the city reported a 2.5% increase in housing units between 2000 and 2010 and a slight -3.6% decrease in occupied housing. However, the city showed more choices in housing with 23% of housing units used for multi-family while the county reported 9% and the state 15% in 2010. This could be attributed to approximately half, 146 multi-family housing units out of 312, being affordable housing in the housing authority project area. The city could consider more quality multi-family housing to better balance housing choice in appropriately zoned areas.

Overall, the SWOT analysis shows Lineville as a good community to live in with charming, peaceful neighborhoods and good people, natural beauty of the mountains, good schools, great parks and recreational facilities, business opportunity, numerous special events to build community, and a rich and unique celebrated history.

***Disclaimer:** The SWOT Analysis was conducted and recorded as a survey based on community perception and opinion and is not intended, by itself, to be solidly grounded with factual information. The information presented therein was used only as a basis for determining community understanding and in establishing a platform for further research.*

## **Community Survey**

In order to provide further public input and direction for the Comprehensive Plan a community survey was distributed throughout the city and also posted through Survey Monkey. Survey Monkey is an on-line survey system used to collect, report, and analyze survey data for communities on a wide variety of topics. Through Survey Monkey residents could access and fill out the survey on-line, mark questions, and post their thoughts and opinions directly into the

system. A link to Survey Monkey was provided on the City of Lineville website and residents were notified of the posting on their water utility bill for the month of July. The on-line survey opened on March 3, 2015 and closed on June 8 of that year. A total of 88 surveys were collected through this method, representing approximately 3% of the city's total estimated 2014 population of 2,321 therefore this survey only uses community opinion as a general guide for planning and policy formation and not as a representative sample of community viewpoints.

On the survey a total of 10 questions were inquired of residents, which are listed as follows:

1. *Are you a resident of Lineville?*—Yes or No.
2. *What is your age?*—24 or under, 25 to 49, 50 or over
3. *Please let us know how you feel about the following*—School System, City Utility Services, Police Dept., Fire Dept., etc.
4. *Are you concerned about the following items?*—Business Loss and Unemployment, Lack of Sidewalks and Bike Lanes, Low Activity in Industrial Parks, etc.
5. *Please rank what you feel are the most important needs for the City of Lineville, with 1 being the most important or urgent need, and 10 being the least urgent or important need*—Job Opportunities, More Housing Choice Options, Historic Preservation, Public Safety, etc.
6. *What opportunities do you think the city should make a priority?*—Downtown Renovations and Reuse, Provide Incentives for New Business to Locate Downtown, Improve and Expand Recreational Opportunities, etc.
7. *How satisfied are you with the city's communication with residents?*—Very Satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied, Don't Know.
8. *Have you contacted the City of Lineville in the last year?*—Yes or No. If No skip to question 10.
9. *How would you rate the city's customer service?*—Exceptional, Good, Fair, Poor.
10. *If things were to continue the same as usual in the City of Lineville, how do you think the city would stand in 10 years?*—Very good, Good, Fair, Bad, Very Bad.

The following is an analysis of responses for each question asked on the survey in order ascertain public views and opinions:

### ***Are you a resident of Lineville?***

Results from the survey showed 61 respondents (69.3%) being Lineville residents and 27 (30.7%) being non-residents. Lineville residents were considered persons living within the city limits of Lineville at the time the survey was conducted.

### ***What is your age?***

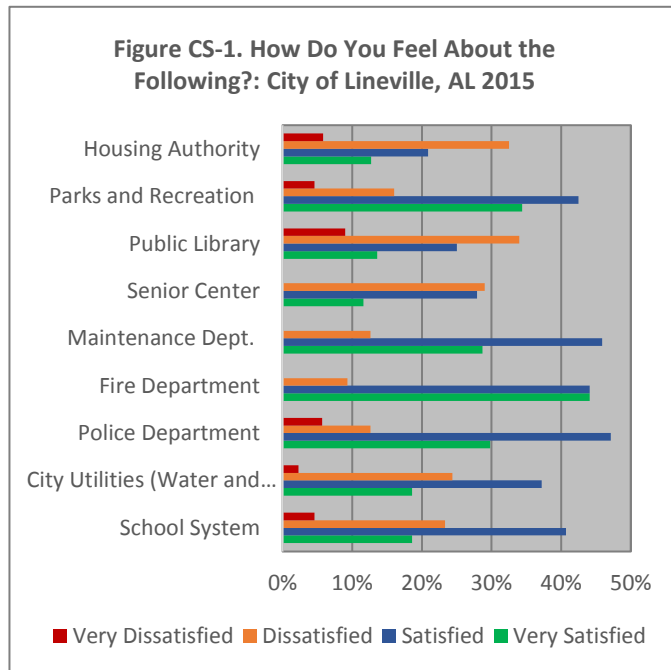
In terms of age, the majority of survey respondents at 54 persons (62.8%) were within the 25 to 49 years age range along with 23 (26.7%) aged 50 years or older and 9 (10.5%) at 24 or under. This information was needed in order to better understand demographics of respondents and how different age groups responded to the questions inquired.

### ***Please let us know how you feel about the following:***

Respondents were asked how they felt about the following facilities and services—School System, City Utilities (Water and Sewer), Police Department, Fire Department, Maintenance Department, Senior Center, Public Library, Parks and Recreation, and Housing Authority. Respondents chose

how they felt by marking their choice from various categories—Very Satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied, and Don't Know.

In general, the substantial majority of respondents to the survey were satisfied with city facilities and services, reporting either satisfied or very satisfied to all those examined. Services and facilities garnering 40% or more of satisfied responses from respondents included school system, police department, fire department, maintenance department, and parks and recreation. Also, some of these same entities gathered 25% or more responses of very satisfied from respondents such as police department, fire department, maintenance department, and parks and recreation. These



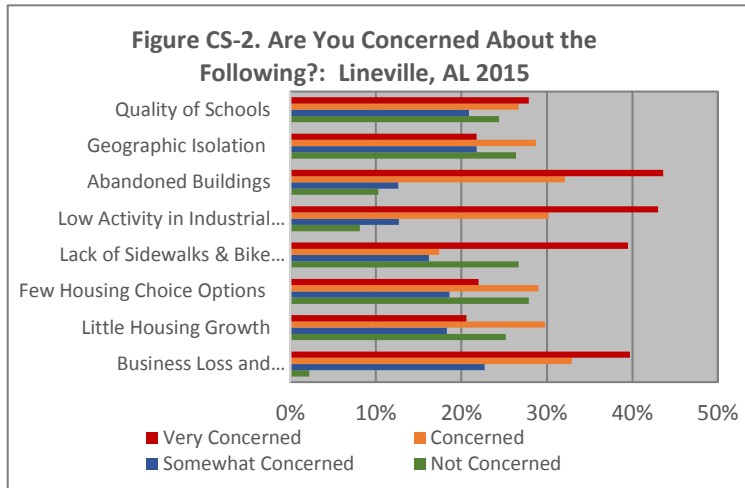
departments accounted for at least 70% or more of respondents being either satisfied or very satisfied with these services and facilities. Facilities and services which ranked lower than others in terms of satisfactory service comprised the city housing authority, public library, and senior center. However, many respondents marked either neutral or don't know either because they may not have used these facilities and services or have no opinion. Figure CS-1 examines how respondents felt about Lineville facilities and services in 2015. Notice the substantial portion of satisfied and very satisfied responses for each service and facility examined. This information indicates that, although improvements should always be considered, Lineville services and facilities adequately met

resident needs and will most likely continue to do so in the future.

***Are you concerned about the following items?***

Survey respondents were asked if they were concerned about the following items—Business Loss and Unemployment, Little Housing Growth, Few Housing Choice Options, Lack of Sidewalks and Bicycle Lanes, Low Activity in Industrial Parks, Abandoned Buildings, Geographic Isolation, Quality of Schools. Once again respondents chose how they felt by marking their choice from a series of categories—Not Concerned, Somewhat Concerned, Very Concerned, and Don't Know.

The majority of survey respondents felt significant concern for the potential items to choose from, particularly with abandoned building and low activity in industrial parks, both of which 43% of respondents responded very concerned and 32% and 30% concerned, respectively. Business loss and unemployment was also a substantial concern with 39% of respondents being very concerned and 32% concerned. Lack of sidewalks and bicycle lanes was also a significant concern with 39% of respondents feeling very concerned and 17% concerned. Quality of school reported being somewhat of a concern with 27% being very concerned and 26% concerned. Items of concern reporting little concern for respondents include geographic isolation with 26% reporting not concerned and 21% somewhat concerned. Concerns over housing also received little concern with



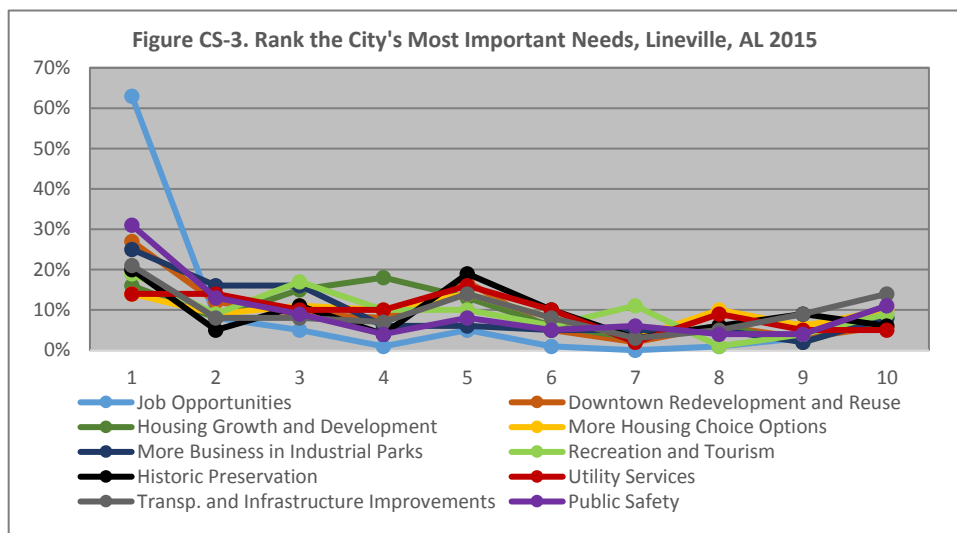
the item of concern such as little housing growth receiving 25% not concerned and 18% somewhat concerned. The concern for few housing choice options was also low showing 27% of respondents as not concerned and 18% somewhat concerned. Figure CS-2 displays the level of concern that respondents felt toward various items holding possible concern for the community. Notice the substantial portion of respondents who felt very concerned over items of concern such as abandoned buildings,

low activity in industrial parks, lack of sidewalks and bicycle lanes, and business loss and unemployment. Meanwhile items of concern such as geographic isolation, few housing choice options, and little housing growth reported fewer respondents feeling much concern.

***Please rank what you feel are the most important needs for the City of Lineville, with 1 being the most important or urgent need, and 10 being the least urgent or important need.***

This question was meant to gather more detailed community input on concerns, priorities, and needs within the city. Respondents were asked to rank the following needs as instructed—Job Opportunities, Downtown Redevelopment and Reuse, Housing Growth and Development, More Housing Choice Options, More Business in Industrial Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Historic Preservation, Utility Services, Transportation and Infrastructure Improvements, Public Safety.

According to respondent input, job opportunities rated the most important or urgent need with 55 (63.2%) respondents marking this choice as a number 1, the most important or urgent need, and 73 (83%), out of 87 respondents, marking any choice number between 1 and 5 on the scale. Public safety ranked a fairly distant second with 27 (31%) respondents marking 1 and 58(66%) marking

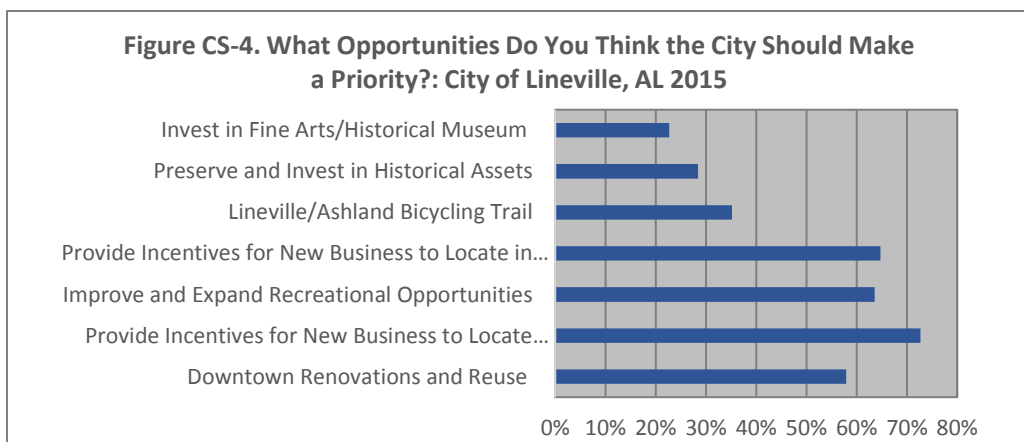


any number from 1 through 5. Figure CS-3 exhibits ranking of the community needs, in terms of importance and urgency, among ten rankings with 1 being most urgent/ important and 10 least urgent/ important. Notice that the need for job opportunities ranked the substantially highest of any of the needs on the chart. Although Census data shows an increase in overall business growth, the community may need additional higher skilled and professional jobs than currently available to meet public demand. Other needs such as downtown development and reuse and more business in the industrial parks ranked high, in conjunction with the community concerns previously discussed.

***What opportunities do you think the city should make a priority?***

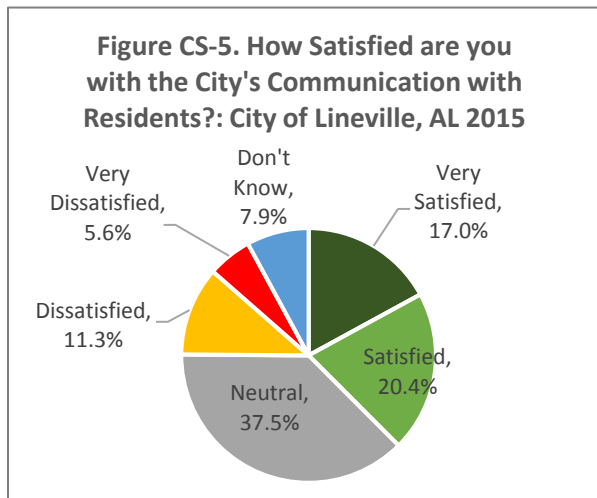
This question was designed to establish priorities for future improvements and growth in the city. Respondents were instructed to check which opportunities the city should make a priority, as many as they felt necessary (all opportunities could be checked or none at all). These opportunities included—Downtown Renovations and Reuse, Provide Incentives for New Business to Locate Downtown, Improve and Expand Recreational Opportunities, Provide Incentives for New Business to Locate in the Industrial Parks, Lineville/Ashland Bicycling Trail, Preserve and Invest in Historical Assets, Invest in a Fine Arts/Historical Museum.

According to the survey the top opportunity that the city should make a priority, as indicated by 64 (72.7%) respondents, was to provide incentives for new business to locate downtown, followed somewhat closely by the opportunity to provide incentives for new business to locate in the industrial parks with 57 respondents (64.7%). Approximately 63% of respondents felt the city should improve and expand recreational opportunities and 57% thought the city should renovate and reuse structures in the downtown. These priorities fall in line with the urgent need to create more job opportunities and concerns of abandoned buildings downtown as well as low activity in industrial parks. Opportunities such as the Lineville/Ashland bicycling trail, preserving and investing in historical assets, and investing in a fine arts/historical museum ranked considerably lower than the others in terms of prioritization, most likely due to the concerns previously mentioned, a good trail system in the city, and the city’s plans to establish a historical museum. Figure CS-4 shows which opportunities respondents felt the most strongly and least strongly that the city should make priorities. Notice that the majority of respondents felt that the city should provide incentives for new business in the downtown, provide incentives for business in the industrial parks, create opportunities for downtown renovations and reuse, and improve and expand recreational opportunities.



***How satisfied are you with the city’s communication with residents?***

The City of Lineville strives to announce public meetings and keep open communication to residents for information and input on city events, plans, and developments. This question seeks to ascertain public input on how well the city handles communication with residents. Respondent



choices comprised of Very Satisfied, Satisfied, Neutral, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied, and Don’t Know.

According to the survey, approximately 20.4% of respondents were satisfied with the city’s communication with residents and 17% were very satisfied for a total of 37.4% of respondents being either satisfied or very satisfied with the city’s communication with residents. The single largest portion of respondents at 37.5% were neutral on the matter, while 11.3% were dissatisfied, 5.6% very dissatisfied, and 7.9% did not know. Figure CS-5 shows respondents satisfaction or

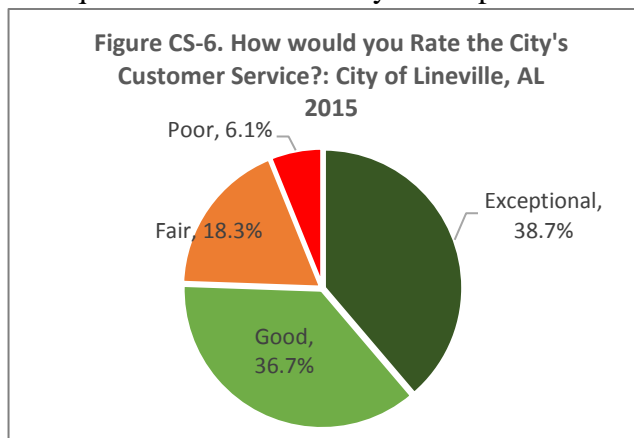
dissatisfaction with the city’s communication with residents. Although the city should continue to work on improving communication, for the most part, respondents were overall satisfied with communication in this area. Neutral respondents could have marked such response due to a lack of need to contact the city or having no preference either way.

***Have you contacted the City of Lineville in the last year?***

Approximately 48.8% of respondents had contacted the City of Lineville in the last year and conducted business of some type with a city department, while the slight majority at 51.1% had no contact with the city in the last year. Only respondents who had contacted the city within the last year were asked how they rated the city’s customer service, while respondents who had not contacted the city within the last year were instructed to skip the question on customer service and proceed to the final question.

***How would you rate the city’s customer service?***

This question was meant only for respondents having contacted the city in the last year, pertaining



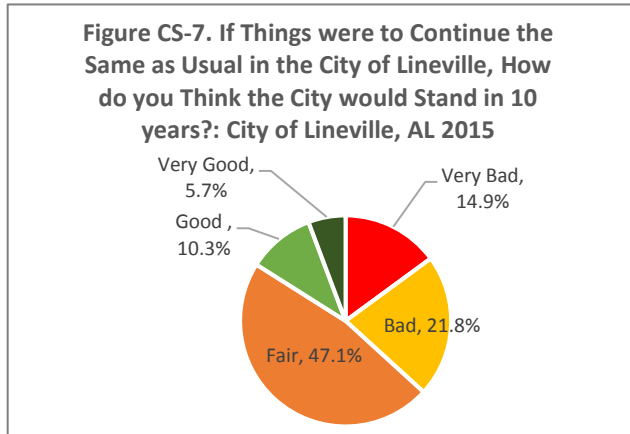
to the previous inquiry. Service rating choices comprised of—Exceptional, Good, Fair, and Poor. Approximately 38.7% of respondents rated the city’s customer service exceptional, while 36.7% rated city service good, 18.3% fair, and 6.1% poor, indicating that the considerable majority (75.4%) of residents consider the city’s customer service good to exceptional. An additional 18% felt the city provided fair customer service. This information indicates that the city should not



have major concern improving customer service, although enhancement could always be considered. Figure CS-6 displays respondents rating of the city’s customer service. Notice that the significant majority of respondents felt customer service was fair, good, or exceptional and only a minor portion rated poor service.

***If things were to continue the same as usual in the City of Lineville, how do you think the city would stand in 10 years?***

The final question in the survey was intended to ascertain the community’s outlook on Lineville’s future. Respondents were given the following choices in their rating—Very Good, Good, Fair, Bad, Very Bad. Most respondents felt fairly optimistic about Lineville’s future with approximately



47.1% rating fair, 10.3% good, and 5.7% very good. However, a significant portion also felt the city would be in bad shape in 10 years if the status quo continued, with approximately 14.9% rating bad and 7.9% very bad.

Figure CS-7 illustrates how respondents felt the city would stand in 10 years given that things were to continue the same as usual. Notice the majority felt that the city would rate fair to good in 10 years while negative views comprised a smaller, but somewhat substantial portion.

**Summary of Community Survey Results**

The community survey represents only a minor portion of the Lineville population, meaning the information gathered and analyzed from the results of this survey should not be used as a completely accurate picture of residents’ views and opinions for the entire community. This information, however, may be somewhat useful in guiding and directing city policies and development plans based on priority and importance to the community. The formulation of goals, objectives, and strategies in this Comprehensive Plan and in future planning endeavors may also utilize community responses indicated in this survey.

The major concern for the city was abandoned buildings in the downtown and lack of activity in city industrial parks, both concerns generating 43% of respondents being very concerned and 32% and 30% being concerned, respectively. Given this information the city should consider plans to reuse and revitalize buildings in the downtown and consider plans to market their industrial parks and attract new industries to the city.

Considering planning for Lineville, many of the important needs and top priorities expressed overlap in terms effecting one another. For example, the need for jobs could be addressed by providing incentives for new businesses to locate in the downtown and establish new industries in the industrial parks. In addition, making renovations to the downtown and reusing abandoned buildings would improve community aesthetics as well as health and safety and potentially attract new business and business expansion in the area. Making improvements to and expanding recreational opportunities

would enhance quality of life, which is a considerable draw for businesses and private investment in the community.

Based on survey results the City of Lineville should, as top priorities, strive to:

- Provide incentives for new business to locate downtown.
- Provide incentives for new business to locate in the industrial parks.
- Improve and expand recreational opportunities.
- Make downtown renovations and reuse abandoned buildings.

***Disclaimer:** The Community Survey was conducted and recorded as a survey based on community perception and opinion and is not intended, by itself, to be solidly grounded with factual information. The information presented therein was used only as a basis for determining community understanding and in establishing a platform for further research. Furthermore, the 3% portion of the population surveyed cannot be used as a basis for determining the views and opinions of the City's majority.*

## **Vision and Mission**

### **Vision Statement**

For any community to thrive and prosper there needs to be a vision for the future. A vision is the collective understanding of the ideal future of where a community wants to go and what it wants to be. Lineville 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: “*Scenic Crossroads of East Alabama*”

### **Mission Statement**

The mission statement describes what the city is doing to attain the established vision and why it is doing that. A mission statement is more action-oriented than a vision statement and, as the mission is exercised, should result in an achieved vision. Lineville's mission statement reads as follows:

*“The City of Lineville 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 heritage and natural amenities as well as promoting and enhancing quality education, skilled workforce development, and important community facilities and services in order to compete in the larger regional economy and provide a higher quality of life for residents and visitors to the city. As a crossroads community for the two major rural transportation routes in Clay County, the City of Lineville will prepare for substantial commercial growth, primarily along major highways, plan appropriately for residential development in the surrounding areas, and preserve the city's scenic natural environment, in order to manage progress in a positive direction.”*

## **Goals and Objectives**

In order to achieve the community vision and mission statement, Lineville needs to establish appropriate goals and objectives, a means of attaining the most important goals and objectives, and a methodology to evaluate progress. The following chapter, Chapter X: Goals and Objectives, identifies goals, objectives, strategies, and projects to be used as guidance in good planning principles. However, Chapter XI: Implementation establishes prioritized goals and projects and strategies for implementation.

## **Implementation**

This chapter identifies and prioritizes specific projects and strategies for planning and guiding city improvements, growth, and expansion. Implementation schedules with strategy and project listings and their respective timeframes for completion are provided. A discussion of implementing agencies, potential partners and funding sources, and past efforts follows each schedule in order to provide further assistance.

## **Evaluation**

The final stage of the Comprehensive Plan is evaluation. In this chapter, projects and strategies are listed along with their respective completion status in order to continue strategy and project updates during and after the Comprehensive Plan is finished.

# CHAPTER X: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

## Vision Statement

For any community to thrive and prosper there needs to be a vision for the future. A vision is the collective understanding of the ideal future of where a community wants to go and what it wants to be. The City of Lineville, AL 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: “*Scenic Crossroads of East Alabama.*”

## Mission Statement

The mission statement describes what the city is doing to attain the established vision and why it is doing that. A mission statement is more action-oriented than a vision statement and, as the mission is exercised, should result in an achieved vision. Lineville’s mission statement reads as follows:

*“The City of Lineville 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 heritage and natural amenities as well as promoting and enhancing quality education, skilled workforce development, and important community facilities and services in order to compete in the larger regional economy and provide a higher quality of life for residents and visitors to the city. As a crossroads community for the two major rural transportation routes in Clay County, the City of Lineville will prepare for substantial commercial growth, primarily along major highways, plan appropriately for residential development in the surrounding areas, and preserve the city’s scenic natural environment, in order to manage progress in a positive direction.”*

In order to achieve this vision and mission, Lineville 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 projects for planning and guiding city improvements, growth, and expansion. Since the city possesses limited resources for improvements, not every goal, objective, strategy, and project in this chapter of the Comprehensive Plan may be accomplished, rather the overall purpose of this chapter is to list and describe practical and achievable planning guidance and principles for properly maintaining city resources and preparing the community for future growth and development. The following implementation chapter lists and describes specific projects and strategies which the city plans to pursue and accomplish within given timeframes for completion along with a discussion of implementing agencies and potential partners and funding sources for further assistance.

## Goal-Setting Process

In October, 2013 the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission (EARPDC) and the Lineville Planning Commission began work on the Lineville Comprehensive Plan Update. The first meeting, conducted on May 12, 2014, 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 monthly or bi-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. The definition of a “goal” in accordance with *businessdictionary.com* is, “an observable and measurable end result having one or more objectives to be achieved with a more or less fixed timeframe.”

#### ***Objectives***

Objectives define, in more specified terms, how goals are to be accomplished. The definition of objectives as described by *businessdictionary.com* is, “A specific result that a person or system aims to achieve within a time frame and with available resources.” As a general understanding, objectives are basic tools that underlie all planning and strategic activities and serve as a basis for creating policy and evaluating performance. While goals are often broad-based in nature, objectives are more specific and easier to measure. Goals usually have long-term and possibly continuous timeframes, while objectives function as a series of smaller, shorter-term steps needed along the way toward goal completion and continuation. For example, a common goal in planning might be to strengthen existing business throughout the community, while an objective for this goal may be to redevelop the downtown. Although downtown redevelopment by itself will not strengthen existing business throughout the community, it does serve in making progress toward the goal of strengthening existing business on a community-wide scale. Goals express broad actions directed at the community level, while objectives express more specific actions, addressing how to attain the goal and directed at specific places, organizations, or other entities within the city.

#### ***Projects/Strategies***

These actions are specifically defined, applicable, practical, and measurable steps to be performed or activated throughout the implementation process. Such projects/strategies are to be understood

as viable actions working for goal attainment and thus are substantially more specified than goals and objectives. Projects are defined as actual and tangible “on-the-ground” activities, such as conducting a road repaving project, planting trees in the downtown, installing new water lines, or building/expanding city hall while strategies are specific and measurable tasks, such as hiring a new position on city staff, conducting a survey, purchasing equipment, or creating a downtown revitalization plan. Projects and strategies have been listed in this chapter in order to identify the goals and objectives they support and serve as candidates for consideration, but prioritized as actual planned actions for completion in the Implementation Schedule and evaluated in an Evaluation Table of Chapter XI: Implementation and Evaluation.

### ***Rationale***

The rationale or importance for any given goals, objectives, strategies, and projects is explained under the subheading entitled as such. Rationale can be justified through significant findings in statistical analysis, community survey, or as an established community priority.

### ***Additional Recommendations***

Additional recommendations are advocated as useful and complementary implementation tools which may enhance projects and strategies.

### ***Notation***

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

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

## **Economic Development**

The City of Lineville desires economic growth and prosperity, strengthening existing businesses while attracting new business to the community. Lineville seeks to promote and encourage business prosperity in the downtown and also expand business in commercial and industrial zoned areas throughout the city, particularly in the city’s industrial parks and along AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49. Economic development is organized into four categories of equal importance which, when planned and directed together, serve to enhance the overall business climate and economic success of the community. These categories (listed below as sections) are as follows:

- Section 1: Maintaining Existing Business
- Section 2: Expanding Existing Business
- Section 3: Business Recruitment, and
- Section 4: Education and Workforce Development

## **Section 1: Maintaining Existing Business**

### **Goal: Maintain and Strengthen Existing Business throughout the Community**

#### **Objective 1: Maintain and Strengthen Existing Business in the Downtown by Providing and Maintaining an Attractive, Healthy, and Thriving Business Environment and Preserve the Historical Character of this Area**

**Rationale:** Based on the Community Survey, approximately 57% of 88 respondents felt the city should renovate and reuse buildings in the downtown and 72% felt the city should make a priority to provide incentives for new business to locate downtown. Approximately 28% would like the city to preserve and invest in historical assets. In all, residents felt that downtown redevelopment was the top priority for the city.

#### **Projects and Strategies:**

- Project: Conduct an inventory and assessment of downtown business resources and needs.
- Project: Create and implement a downtown revitalization plan.
- Project: Create and implement a downtown beautification and/or street scape improvement plan.
- Project: Create an economic development plan for the downtown.
- Strategy: Identify business owners and other stakeholders (banks, schools and training centers, investment firms, etc.) available in forming an organization or committee to determine the most important business resources and needs in the community and prioritize accordingly.
- Strategy: Promote and enhance the downtown merchants' association.

#### **Objective 2: Prepare for Quality, Accessible, and Sustainable Business Management along AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49 and other Major Highway Commercial Corridors**

**Rationale:** Since the city is a crossroads for two major rural highways, AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49, the potential for economic development in the city, along these routes, is significant and should be capitalized on.

#### **Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Conduct an access management study of business access points and traffic flow along major commercial corridors in the city to determine needed access improvements.
- Strategy: Conduct a signage inventory and assessment and identify potential aesthetic issues.
- Strategy: Conduct an inventory and assessment of existing infrastructure, such as water and sewer lines, along major highway commercial corridors to determine needed repairs and upgrades.
- Project: Create and implement a commercial highway corridor beautification and/or street scape improvement plan.



- Project: Conduct a highway corridor study and develop a plan for improving highway commercial corridors throughout the city.

## **Section 2: Expanding Existing Business**

### **Goal: Promote and Encourage Expansion of Existing Business in the Community**

**Objective: Provide a Means for Proper and Efficient Business Growth and Development throughout the Community**

#### **Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Designate land and conduct annexations in accordance to a future land use map.
- Strategy: Prepare for appropriate and necessary infrastructure (i.e. roadways and utilities) expansion into planned growth areas which support respective zoning districts.
- Strategy: Conduct an inventory of existing infrastructure and prepare a growth plan for the community.

## **Section 3: Business Recruitment**

### **Goal: Attract and Recruit New Business to the Community**

**Objective: Provide Proper and Efficient Methods to Accommodate, Promote, Market, and Expand New Enterprises in the City Industrial Parks, in the Downtown, and throughout the Community**

#### **Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Provide incentives (i.e. tax reductions, and reduced start-up fees) for new businesses to locate in the community.
- Strategy: Establish an economic development organization in order to identify commercial and industrial needs and guide new development in a manner consistent with community needs and direction.
- Strategy: Create a One-Stop-Shop for new business to secure needed requirements.
- Strategy: Market city business accommodations and opportunities to outside interests.
- Strategy: Provide adequate transportation, utility infrastructure, and land for new business recruitment in accordance to an economic development plan or other planning document.

## **Section 4: Education and Workforce Development**

### **Goal: Improve and Strengthen Economic Development through Educational Training and Workforce Development**

**Objective: Develop Partnerships with Local, County, or Regional Schools to Prepare Students for Workforce Positions**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Conduct job fairs at local schools.
- Strategy: Schools to work with local businesses to develop curriculum and training in meeting local workforce needs.
- Strategy: Businesses and schools create a local network to market and advertise job openings and opportunities in nearby cities and counties.
- Project: Build a career placement and development center.
- Project: Build a vocational training school.

## **Housing**

Housing is a vitally important element in every community in meeting resident needs. A well-planned community will have a variety and substantial mix of housing choices available such as single-family, multi-family, and mobile home, maintained in good condition, as well as quality affordable housing. The city shall also make plans and policies to preserve housing values and increase its housing stock in appropriate residential areas.

**Goal: Maintain and Strengthen the City’s Existing Housing Stock and Provide Attractive, Safe, Stable, and Affordable Housing throughout the Community**

### **Housing Development**

**Goal: Promote and Encourage New Housing Development in Strategic Areas Well Suited for Residential Growth**

**Objective: Create More Housing Choices in Order to Meet the Needs of a Diverse and Changing Population**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Identify housing needs pertaining to housing conditions, type, value, and affordability and make plans and policies to promote and encourage the kind of housing most needed throughout the community.

**Objective: Identify and Inventory Residential Areas with Proper Zoning and Infrastructure Support for Low, Medium, and High Density Housing Development**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Conduct an assessment of housing in close proximity to needed infrastructure and create a plan to build new homes near current supportive infrastructure or where necessary water and sewer service lines and roads are planned for.

- Strategy: Plan for and build new housing developments in areas close to or adjacent land designated for or as parks and recreation, bicycle and hiking trails, environmental preservation, and other low-impact uses complimentary to residential development.

## **Community Facilities and Utilities**

The City of Lineville strives to provide quality community facilities and services for residents and visitors to the city. In order to promote and enhance important community facilities and services, Lineville 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. Community facilities and utilities have been organized into 9 sections listed as follows: 1) City Administration, 2) Public Safety, 3) Educational Facilities and Services, 4) City Library, 5) Housing Authority, 6) Parks and Recreation, 7) Senior Center, 8) City Maintenance, 9) Utilities.

### **Section 1: City Administration**

**Goal: Promote and Enhance City Administration Facilities and Services in a Manner which Properly Maintains Existing Facilities and Services and Prepares the City for Future Growth and Expansion**

**Objective 1: Provide Planning and Zoning Guidance for the Community**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Continually update the city’s zoning map and planning documents in accordance to city needs and community direction.

**Objective 2: Promote and Market the City to Outside Development Interests**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Provide brochures and information packets to businesses searching for places to establish their business or expand into new areas.

### **Section 2: Public Safety**

**Goal: Promote and Enhance Public Safety Facilities and Services in a Manner which Properly Maintains Existing Facilities and Services and Prepares the City for Future Growth and Expansion**

**Objective 1: Improve City Infrastructure in Order to Assist the Fire Department in Fire Suppression throughout the Community**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Project: Upgrade existing water lines.

- Project: Add new water lines and hydrants.

## **Objective 2: Provide the Fire Department with Equipment Upgrades in Order to Better Handle Fire Suppression**

### **Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Purchase new fire trucks such as a pumper and ladder trucks.
- Strategy: Purchase new turnouts and SCBAs

## **Section 3: Educational Facilities and Services**

### **Goal: Promote and Enhance Educational Facilities and Services in a Manner which Properly Maintains Existing Facilities and Services and Prepares Youth for Success in the Workforce and Life-long Learning**

#### **Objective 1: Improve Facilities and Services at Lineville Elementary School**

##### **Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Purchase I-pads for students.
- Strategy: Construct more playground equipment.
- Strategy: Hire more teachers to better serve the student enrollment.

#### **Objective 2: Improve Facilities and Services at Central High School of Clay County**

##### **Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Hire more teachers in order to lower the student teacher ratio and offer a wider range of classes to students.
- Strategy: Establish a Trade School in order to better prepare students entering the skilled workforce.
- Strategy: Purchase new textbooks.

## **Section 4: City Library**

### **Goal: Promote and Enhance Library Facilities and Services in a Manner which Properly Maintains Existing Facilities and Services and Adequately Assists and Encourages Users to Read, Study, Research, and Grow in Learning**

**Objective: Provide Current and Updated Information for Present and Future Users**

## **Section 5: Housing Authority**

### **Goal: Promote and Enhance Housing Authority Facilities and Services in a Manner which Properly Maintains Existing Housing and Services and**

## **Provides Equal Opportunity for Safe, Decent, and Affordable Housing to Residents in Substantial Need**

**Objective: Improve and Enhance Authority Housing Units in Order to Provide a Decent and Affordable Standard of Housing for Residents**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Keep units to a high standard.
- Strategy: Modernize units on a yearly basis.
- Strategy: Keep units to a high performance status using Capital Fund Grants.

### **Section 6: Parks and Recreation**

**Goal: Promote and Enhance Parks and Recreation Facilities and Services in a Manner which Properly Maintains Existing Facilities and Services and Provides an Attractive and Enjoyable Environment for Community-wide Recreation**

**Objective: Promote and Enhance Sports Facilities and Programs**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Project: Build a new tennis court complex.
- Strategy: Establish a soccer league.

### **Section 7: Senior Center**

**Goal: Promote and Enhance Senior Center Facilities and Services in a Manner which Properly Maintains Existing Facilities and Services and Provides Productive and Enjoyable Programs and Activities for Senior Residents**

**Objective: Improve and Enhance Senior Citizen Facilities and Programs at the Lineville Senior Center**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Provide cable services for the new TV.
- Strategy: Provide more allotted slots for meals to serve the elderly.
- Strategy: Recruit more volunteers.

### **Section 8: City Maintenance**

**Goal: Promote and Enhance City Maintenance Facilities and Services in a Manner which Properly Maintains Existing Facilities and Services and Provides for an Attractive, Safe, Clean, and Well-maintained Community**

**Objective: Improve and Enhance Street and Sanitation Services throughout the City**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Update equipment and provide more equipment.
- Strategy: Recruit more manpower.

**Section 9: Utilities**

**Goal: Promote and Enhance Water, Sewer, and Gas Utility Infrastructure and Services in a Manner which Properly Maintains Existing Infrastructure and Services and Prepares the City for Future Growth and Expansion**

**Objective 1: Improve Existing Water Lines and Service throughout the City**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Strategy: Continued upgrades to water lines.
- Strategy: Change cast iron lines to PVC mains when applicable.
- Strategy: Continue the search for means of turning off smaller lines and utilizing main pressure for better flow into residences.

**Objective 2: Improve Existing Sewer Lines and Service throughout the City**

**Projects and Strategies:**

- Project: Build another lift station and new mains which would accommodate low-income neighborhoods.
- Strategy: Search for cracked and deteriorated mains for rehabilitation.
- Strategy: Continue to upgrade sewer lagoon to increase ability to treat sewage.

**Additional Recommendation:** For new sewer lines Lineville could use high density Polyethylene pipe (HDPE). High density Polyethylene pipe line provides significant benefits to the community. Unlike conventional cast iron piping, which is highly susceptible to corrosion, abrasion, and rusting over time, particularly along joints and fittings, HDPE is highly resistant to corrosion, abrasion, and rust. HDPE also maintains structural strength better than cast iron under external pressures which may otherwise cause the pipe to crack or fracture. These characteristics of HDPE piping attribute to lower maintenance, substantially reducing the likelihood of water leaks and breaks. Also, the smoothness of the inner and outer pipe walls significantly lowers buildup of scum and sedimentation, creating better flow performance throughout the system. Furthermore, HDPE is cheaper and easier to install than other types of piping, such as cast iron, GRP, and PVC, because it is highly flexible and more easily bends around obstructive objects as needed, thus reducing the necessity for joints and fittings.

Although HDPE piping was first introduced in the 1950s, the option is growing in popularity due to significant progress in production. Many project managers have approved HDPE as the perfect alternative because of its strength, durability, and easy installation. The estimated design life of

HDPE pipe is 75 to 100 years, which is a somewhat substantially longer lifespan than that of cast iron at 60 to 80 years.

## **Transportation**

In order to promote and enhance transportation, Lineville 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.

### **Section 1: Existing Roadway Improvements**

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

#### **Objective: Improve Existing Street Conditions in Accordance with the Transportation Plan**

##### **Projects and Strategies:**

- Project: Rebuild Industrial Blvd. (Shown on Transportation Plan Map)
- Project: Resurface of College Street E. (Shown on Transportation Plan Map)

#### **Objective: Plan for Effective Road Expansions and Connections in Accordance with the Transportation Plan**

- Project: Build a new road from Old Elementary School to Mitchell Drive. (Shown on Transportation Plan Map)

**Additional Recommendation:** Concerning road repaving, Lineville could use a new and innovative road paving technique called Full-Depth Reclamation (FDR), in which existing worn out asphalt is recycled back into base material along with Portland Cement to create a new roadway base. With FDR, there is no need for hauling in new aggregate or hauling out old material for disposal, thus greatly reducing transportation and disposal work and enhancing cost effectiveness. This cost effectiveness leads to the ability to create a greater area of dependable and stable roadbed for the same amount of money as traditional asphalt patching. As an additional incentive, the recycled base produced is stronger, more uniform, and more moisture resistant than the original base, resulting in a longer and lower maintenance life cycle than traditional patch and overlay. FDR with cement, as the project proposes, adds approximately 5 more years to the roads life cycle than would traditional asphalt patching. The FDR technique is typically the best option for all road repaving projects in which more than 20% of the base and subgrade below the pavement are seriously damaged and cannot be rehabilitated with simple asphalt overlay.

Although the FDR technique may appear to be the best option all around for road repaving, only roads which exhibit one or more of the following characteristics should be considered candidates:



- The pavement is seriously damaged and cannot be rehabilitated with simple repaving.
- Existing pavement distress indicates the problem is likely in the base or subgrade.
- The existing pavement requires patching in excess of 20%.
- The pavement structure is inadequate for current or future traffic.

For more information on full-depth reclamation contact: [www.strongroads.info](http://www.strongroads.info)

## **Section 2: Alternative Forms of Transportation**

### **Goal: Promote and Enhance Transportation by Accommodating Alternative Forms of Transportation such as Bicycling, Walking, and Transit**

**Objective 1: Consider the Construction of a Bicycle/Pedestrian Trail Connecting Lineville to Ashland**

**Objective 2: Consider the Continuance of Safe Routes to School Program, as Administered by the Safe Routes to School National Partnership, in Order to Identify and Create New Opportunities for Children to Travel To and From School in a Safer Manner**

## **Environment**

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

### **Goal: Promote and Enhance the Natural Environmental and Preserve the Historic Culture and Heritage of the City**

**Objective 1: Preserve the Historical Culture and Heritage of the City**

- Strategy: Utilize the Old Kimberly Clark Building near Veterans Memorial Park, on AL Hwy. 9, to display literature on the history of Lineville and provide historic showcases for hometown hero Astronaut Joe Edwards, Lineville Sports, Lineville Military, and a Coaching Hall of Fame.

**Objective 2: Protect and Preserve Wildlife Habitats, particularly Threatened and Endangered Species**

- Strategy: Utilize Best Management Practices in Accordance to *Best Management Practices for Forestry* Guidelines (Regularly Maintained and Updated by the Alabama Forestry Commission)

## **Land Use and Zoning**

In order to promote and enhance planning and zoning, Lineville 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.

**Goal: 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**

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

**Projects and Strategies:**

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

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

**Projects and Strategies:**

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

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

**Projects and Strategies:**

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

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

**Projects and Strategies:**

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

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

**Projects and Strategies:**

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



## **CHAPTER XI: IMPLEMENTATION & EVALUATION**

In the previous chapter, goals, objectives, strategies, and projects have been presented and described for planning guidance and consideration in forming public policy and plans for the next 10 to 20 years. Goals, objectives, strategies, and projects originate from good planning principles and practices, however, attributable to the community's limited resources and time constraints, not every single goal and objective, along with their respective projects and strategies will be implemented and realized. Therefore, implementation, as this chapter presents, strives to identify and select projects and strategies from the goals and objectives which are most important to the city and which the city plans to effectively implement. The implementation schedule in this chapter lists the projects and strategies that the city plans to implement along with timeframes within which the city plans to conduct and complete each project and strategy. Projects and strategies may incorporate multiple timeframes through which they will be conducted and finalized.

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 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. For projects and strategies that the city is actively working on an evaluation table has been provided which outlines a process through which active projects and strategies may be evaluated in their process toward completion.

Successful implementation spans the work of many people often 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 Lineville 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. Lineville 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.

## **City Administration**

The City of Lineville 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. This chapter further outlines and describes important potential funding sources and partnerships through which the city may receive assistance and guidance in plan formation, update, and project completion.

## **Codes and Ordinances**

Basic local development codes include zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building codes. These codes and regulations help local governments manage growth and development and are important local tools to support plan implementation efforts. Local governments can and do adopt other special ordinances to address specific community needs, but such ordinances may require special legislation to implement. This section discusses in detail those development codes that municipalities are authorized to adopt and implement under existing state law.

### **Zoning**

Zoning ordinances are adopted by local governments to control the location, intensity, and character of land uses in the community. They also help communities prevent conflicts between neighboring property owners resulting from land development activities, and they help protect the public from any excessive environmental impacts that may result from private development activities. Local governments derive their zoning powers from the state through the Code of Alabama (Title 11, Chapter 52, Article 4). The primary purpose of local zoning ordinances is to promote public health, safety, and general welfare by fostering coordinated land development in accordance with the comprehensive plan. Adopting a zoning ordinance is an effective means of implementing land use and development recommendations contained in the comprehensive plan. Generally speaking, zoning ordinances adopted by local governments must be prepared in accordance with a comprehensive plan, as required under Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 72 of the Code of Alabama, 1975.

### **Subdivision Regulations**

While zoning ordinances control the nature and intensity of land uses, subdivision regulations govern the manner by which land is divided in preparation for development. Subdivision

regulations contain standards for subdivision design, lot layout, and the placement and construction of public facilities within subdivisions. Although most subdivisions in small communities are residential in nature, the regulations should be developed to also address commercial or industrial subdivisions.

Municipal governments in Alabama are authorized to adopt and enforce subdivision regulations under Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 31 of the Code of Alabama, 1975. The Code further authorizes cities to enforce their local subdivision regulations within a planning jurisdiction in the surrounding unincorporated areas, up to five miles beyond the city limits. In the East Alabama region, many municipalities exercising their extraterritorial subdivision powers do so only within their police jurisdiction boundaries, which may be either 1.5 or 3 miles from the city limits.

## **Building Codes**

Local building codes establish basic minimum construction standards for buildings, including homes and commercial and industrial buildings. The purpose of a building code is to ensure quality 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.

## **Partnerships, Financing and Other Resources**

Financial constraints and planning assistance can be some of the greatest obstacles 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 and have no expertise or guidance in planning. Lineville must actively continue its efforts to secure outside financial support and assistance 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 and partnership 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. Communities seeking funding assistance through ADECA should demonstrate 51% low to moderate income in the community for planning grants and 51% LMI for project areas pertaining to proposed projects.

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 planning projects, such as the preparation of this plan, zoning ordinance preparation, and preparation of subdivision regulations.
5. The Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT), which constructs new highways, offers special Transportation Enhancement Grants through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, and runs a Safety Management Program.
6. The Alabama Historical Commission (AHC), which provides special grants to restore local historic buildings and structures and assists in surveying historic properties and preparing applications for inclusion in the National Historic Register.
7. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), which helps finance public water extensions through a special low-interest loan fund and finances special water and sewer demonstration projects.
8. The Small Business Administration (SBA), which provides technical assistance to entrepreneurs in rural areas through the local Small Business Development Centers.
9. US Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA), which offers a range of grant and loan programs to help finance housing improvement projects, economic development initiatives, infrastructure improvement projects, and city jail expansions and construction.
10. The local Community Action Agencies, which conduct a wide range of programs to assist low and moderate income households throughout the rural areas, in such areas as heating assistance, Head Start, and weatherization programs.



11. The local Chamber of Commerce (Chamber) and Industrial Development Authorities (IDA), which sponsor and finance economic development efforts and initiatives within their jurisdictions.
12. Alabama Power, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), and the Rural Electric Cooperatives (REC), which finance and provide technical assistance for a wide range of local economic development initiatives.
13. Rural Alabama Initiative (RAI) is a grant program, funded by the Alabama Cooperative Extension System and administered through the Economic and Community Development Institute (ECDI). ECDI has the mission to improve the quality of life of Alabama citizens by promoting continuing economic and community development policy and practice through communication, education, research, and community assistance. Through RAI the Institute provides a mechanism for rural communities to attain monetary assistance for community development goals. The main goal of RAI is to assist communities that seek economic prosperity and a better quality of life.
14. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) offers grant and technical assistance to small communities through a variety of environmental preservation, protection, and education programs, fellowships, and research associateships. Grant programs administered under 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.
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

Lineville 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

As previously mentioned, due to limited resources and time constraints, not all the goals, objectives, strategies, and projects outlined in this plan shall be realized. Therefore, the city must effectively identify and prioritize the most important, impactful, and feasible projects and strategies in Chapter X: Goals and Objectives and then incorporate such projects and strategies into an implementation plan. One way to form an implementation plan is to create an implementation schedule. The implementation schedule lists strategies and projects to be undertaken as Immediate (1-2 years), Short-term (3-5 years), Mid-term (6-9 years), Long-term (10 to 20 years), and Future Consideration (over 20 years). The schedule formulates a specified timeframe within which each project and strategy should be undertaken, establish which local entity is responsible for carrying out the activity, and identify potential partners and funding resources (PP & FS) in implementing respective strategies and projects. Table I-1 displays Lineville’s implementation schedule for current and future projects and strategies and projects extending into the year 2025.

Table I-1. Implementation Schedule: City of Lineville, AL 2017.

	Project / Strategy	Assigned To	PP & FS	Start	End	Dur	%									
								2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	<b>Main Topic</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Assistance</b>	<b>1/1/17</b>	<b>12/31/25</b>	<b>2340</b>										
1	<b>Economic Development</b>		<b>N/A</b>	<b>1/1/17</b>	<b>12/31/20</b>	<b>1036</b>										
1.1	Establish Retail Business Park	City of Lineville	N/A	1/1/17	12/31/20	1036										
2	<b>Transportation</b>			<b>1/1/17</b>	<b>12/31/25</b>	<b>2340</b>										
2.1	Rebuild Industrial Blvd.	City of Lineville	ADECA/EDA	1/1/20	12/31/24	1305										
2.2	Resurface of College Street E.	City of Lineville	ADECA	1/1/17	12/31/18	513										
2.3	Build new road from Old Elementary School to Mitchell Drive	City of Lineville	ADECA	1/1/21	12/31/25	1304										
3	<b>Historic Preservation</b>			<b>1/1/17</b>	<b>12/31/18</b>	<b>513</b>										
3.1	Establish City History Museum	City of Lineville	AL Historical Commission	1/1/17	12/31/18	513										

Source: City of Lineville, AL Comprehensive Plan, 2017

## Action Plan and Evaluation Tables

For every project and strategy the city administers, an action plan and evaluation process should be established to track the tasks needed for completion. Similar to the implementation schedules, action plan evaluation tables have been provided to assist city administration in keeping track of respective strategies and project status throughout their implementation, however, instead of organizing the tables into planning element categories, the action plan tables show which projects should be started on beginning with all the projects scheduled to start in 2016, and in each subsequent year. The action plan tables have also been combined with evaluation. For the

evaluation process, city administration may mark where each project stands toward completion in their respective status column. The following Action Plan/Evaluation Table may be utilized for such purpose. Project status has been identified in three categories which are listed and described as follows:

- Inactive—projects and strategies which are planned for but have not yet been initiated.
- Administration—projects/strategies which have been initiated by administration.
- Complete—project/strategy is complete, approved, and administration closed out.

Table AP-1. Action Plan/Evaluation Table: City of Lineville, AL 2017

	Project / Strategy	Inactive	Administration	Complete	Start	End	Dur	%											
									2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
	Main Topic				1/1/17	12/31/25	2340												
1	Economic Development				1/1/17	12/31/20	1036												
1.1	Establish Retail Business Park				1/1/17	12/31/20	1036												
2	Transportation				1/1/17	12/31/25	2340												
2.1	Rebuild Industrial Blvd.				1/1/20	12/31/24	1305												
2.2	Resurface of College Street E.				1/1/17	12/31/18	513												
2.3	Build new road from Old Elementary School to Mitchell Drive				1/1/21	12/31/25	1304												
3	Historic Preservation				1/1/17	12/31/18	513												
3.1	Establish City History Museum				1/1/17	12/31/18	513												

Source: City of Lineville, AL Comprehensive Plan, 2017

## Plan Adoption and Amendment

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.

# **APPENDICES**



## **APPENDIX A: POPULATION TABLES**





## Historic Population Trends

Year	Lineville	% Change	Clay Co.	% Change	Alabama	% Change	US	% Change
1910	1,053	N/A	21,006	N/A	2,138,093	NA	92,228,531	N/A
1920	1,507	43.1%	22,645	7.8%	2,348,174	9.8%	106,021,568	15.0%
1930	1,329	-11.8%	17,768	-21.5%	2,646,248	12.7%	123,202,660	16.2%
1940	1,300	-2.2%	16,907	-4.8%	2,832,961	7.1%	132,165,129	7.3%
1950	1,548	19.1%	13,929	-17.6%	3,061,743	8.1%	151,325,798	14.5%
1960	1,612	4.1%	12,400	-11.0%	3,266,740	6.7%	179,323,175	18.5%
1970	1,984	23.1%	12,636	1.9%	3,444,165	5.4%	203,302,031	13.4%
1980	2,257	13.8%	13,703	8.4%	3,893,888	13.1%	226,542,199	11.4%
1990	2,394	6.1%	13,252	-3.3%	4,040,587	3.8%	248,718,301	9.8%
2000	2,401	0.3%	14,254	7.6%	4,447,100	10.1%	281,421,906	13.1%
2010	2,395	-0.2%	13,932	-2.3%	4,779,736	7.5%	308,745,538	9.7%

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

## Place of Birth

Geography	State of Residence	Different State	Foreign Born	Puerto Rico/Islands
Lineville	76.3%	19.6%	3.4%	0.7%
Clay County	79.9%	18.0%	1.9%	0.2%
Alabama	70.2%	25.5%	3.5%	0.8%
US	58.7%	27.0%	12.9%	1.4%

Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey.

## Place of Residence

Residence	Lineville		Clay County		Alabama		US	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 1 year and over	2,653	100.0%	13,717	100.0%	4,720,103	100.0%	305,340,618	100.0%
Same house	2,310	87.1%	11,930	87.0%	4,005,867	84.9%	258,887,555	84.8%
Different house in the US	343	12.9%	1,787	13.0%	698,628	14.8%	44,633,635	14.6%
Same county	77	2.9%	1,011	7.4%	429,927	9.1%	27,998,595	9.2%
Different county	266	10.0%	776	5.7%	268,701	5.7%	16,635,040	5.4%
Same state	149	5.6%	475	3.5%	155,210	3.3%	9,661,677	3.2%
Different state	117	4.4%	301	2.2%	113,491	2.4%	6,973,363	2.3%
Abroad	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15,608	0.3%	1,819,428	0.6%

Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey.

## Foreign Migration

<b>Table P-4. Migration Trends: World Region of Foreign Born Population, Lineville, AL 2010</b>				
World Region	Lineville	Clay County	Alabama	US
Europe	0	3	18,476	4,830,862
% of Total	0.0%	1.2%	11.1%	12.1%
Asia	0	0	45,086	11,341,138
% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	27.0%	28.5%
Africa	0	0	6,768	1,581,968
% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	4.0%
Oceania	0	0	670	225,497
% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Latin America	74	257	92,441	20,987,884
% of Total	100.0%	98.8%	55.4%	52.8%
North America	0	0	3,293	816,796
% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>166,734</b>	<b>39,784,145</b>

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey.

## Age Distribution

<b>Table P-5. Age Distribution: Lineville, AL 2000</b>				
Age Status	Lineville	Clay Co.	Alabama	US
Under 5	162	877	295,992	19,175,798
% of Total	6.7%	6.2%	6.7%	6.8%
5 to 19	521	2,877	960,177	61,297,467
% of Total	21.7%	20.2%	21.6%	21.8%
20 to 24	144	790	306,865	18,964,001
% of Total	6.0%	5.5%	6.9%	6.7%
25 to 44	596	3,901	1,288,527	85,040,251
% of Total	24.8%	27.4%	29.0%	30.2%
45 to 64	531	3,450	1,015,741	61,952,636
% of Total	22.1%	24.2%	22.8%	22.0%
65 +	447	2,359	579,798	34,991,753
% of Total	18.6%	16.5%	13.0%	12.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>14,254</b>	<b>4,447,100</b>	<b>281,421,906</b>

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 1.

<b>Table P-6. Age Distribution: Lineville, AL 2010</b>				
Age Status	Lineville	Clay Co.	Alabama	US
Under 5	170	801	304,957	20,201,362
% of Total	7.1%	5.7%	6.4%	6.5%
5 to 19	474	2,685	971,355	63,066,194
% of Total	19.8%	19.3%	20.3%	20.4%
20 to 24	137	747	335,322	21,585,999
% of Total	5.7%	5.4%	7.0%	7.0%
25 to 44	525	3,310	1,228,423	82,134,554
% of Total	21.9%	23.8%	25.7%	26.6%
45 to 64	614	3,940	1,281,887	81,489,445
% of Total	25.6%	28.3%	26.8%	26.4%
65 +	475	2,449	657,792	40,267,984
% of Total	19.8%	17.6%	13.8%	13.0%
Total	2,395	13,932	4,779,736	308,745,538

Source: US Census of Population 2010, SF 1.

<b>Table P-7. Percent Change in Age Distribution (2000-2010): Lineville, AL</b>				
Age Status	Lineville	Clay Co.	Alabama	US
Under 5	4.9%	-8.7%	3.0%	5.3%
5 to 19	-9.0%	-6.7%	1.2%	2.9%
20 to 24	-4.9%	-5.4%	9.3%	13.8%
25 to 44	-11.9%	-15.1%	-4.7%	-3.4%
45 to 64	15.6%	14.2%	26.2%	31.5%
65 +	6.3%	3.8%	13.5%	15.1%
Total	-0.2%	-2.3%	7.5%	9.7%

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

## Marital Status

<b>Table P-8. Marital Status (pop. 15 and older): Lineville, AL 2010</b>								
Marital Status	Lineville		Clay County		Alabama		US	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Never Married	538	27.0%	2,240	20.0%	1,102,048	28.7%	78,954,939	31.8%
Married (except separated)	846	42.4%	6,050	54.0%	1,894,261	49.3%	122,097,944	49.2%
Separated	92	4.6%	378	3.4%	100,757	2.6%	5,392,478	2.2%
Widowed	215	10.8%	1,061	9.5%	275,333	7.2%	14,938,982	6.0%
Divorced	302	15.2%	1,470	13.1%	471,992	12.3%	26,657,894	10.7%
Total	1,993	100.0%	11,199	100.0%	3,844,391	100.0%	248,042,237	100.0%

Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey.

## Race Distribution

<b>Table P-9. Race Distribution: Lineville, AL 2000</b>				
Race	Lineville	Clay Co.	Alabama	US
White Alone	1,446	11,776	3,162,808	211,460,626
% of Total	60.2%	82.6%	71.1%	75.1%
Black or African-American	907	2,238	1,155,930	34,658,190
% of Total	37.8%	15.7%	26.0%	12.3%
Some other race alone	29	128	84,183	28,476,862
% of Total	1.2%	0.8%	1.9%	10.1%
Two or more races	19	112	44,179	6,826,228
% of Total	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	2.4%
Total	2,401	14,254	4,447,100	281,421,906

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 1.

<b>Table P-10. Race Distribution: Lineville, AL 2010</b>				
Race	Lineville	Clay Co.	Alabama	US
White Alone	1,404	11,380	3,275,394	223,553,265
% of Total	58.6%	81.7%	68.5%	72.4%
Black or African-American	883	2,066	1,251,311	38,929,319
% of Total	36.9%	14.8%	26.2%	12.6%
Some other race alone	46	251	181,780	37,253,881
% of Total	2.0%	1.8%	3.8%	12.1%
Two or more races	62	235	71,251	9,009,073
% of Total	2.6%	1.7%	1.5%	2.9%
Total	2,395	13,932	4,779,736	308,745,538

Source: US Census of Population 2010, SF 1.

## Gender Distribution

<b>Table P-11. Gender Distribution: Lineville, AL</b>										
Gender	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Male	1,117	1,118	0.1%	6,952	6,833	-1.7%	2,146,504	2,320,188	8.1%	151,781,326
% of Total	46.5%	46.7%		48.8%	49.0%		48.3%	48.5%		49.2%
Female	1,284	1,277	-0.5%	7,302	7,099	-2.8%	2,300,596	2,459,548	6.9%	156,964,212
% of Total	53.5%	53.3%		51.2%	51.0%		51.7%	51.5%		50.8%
Total	2,401	2,395	-0.2%	14,254	13,932	-2.3%	4,447,100	4,779,736	7.5%	308,745,538

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

## **APPENDIX B: ECONOMY TABLES**





## Educational Attainment

Table E-1. Educational Attainment: Lineville, AL										
Educational Level	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Less Than 9th Grade % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	224 13.4%	160 9.1%	-28.6%	1,197 12.3%	917 9.5%	-23.4%	240,333 8.3%	187,882 5.9%	-21.8%	12,358,853 6.1%
9th to 12 Grade, No Diploma % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	398 23.7%	228 13.0%	-42.7%	2,125 21.8%	1,582 16.4%	-25.6%	473,748 16.4%	363,148 11.5%	-23.3%	16,820,966 8.2%
High School Graduate % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	634 37.8%	633 36.0%	-0.2%	3,690 37.8%	3,696 38.2%	0.2%	877,216 30.4%	991,406 31.3%	13.0%	57,706,852 28.2%
Some College, No Degree % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	199 11.9%	301 17.1%	51.3%	1,521 15.6%	1,867 19.3%	22.7%	591,055 20.5%	691,686 21.8%	17.0%	43,508,315 21.3%
Associate Degree % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	52 3.1%	191 10.9%	267.3%	471 4.8%	755 7.8%	60.3%	155,440 5.4%	227,301 7.2%	46.2%	15,736,009 7.7%
Bachelor's Degree % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	109 6.5%	135 7.7%	23.9%	486 5.0%	554 5.7%	14.0%	351,772 12.2%	448,117 14.2%	27.4%	36,529,875 17.9%
Graduate or Professional % of Total Pop. 25 Years +	62 3.7%	112 6.4%	80.6%	277 2.8%	302 3.1%	9.0%	197,836 6.9%	256,884 8.1%	29.8%	21,675,147 10.6%
Persons 25 Years and Over	1,678	1,760	4.9%	9,767	9,673	-1.0%	2,887,400	3,166,424	9.7%	204,336,017

Source: US Census of Population 2000 SF 3, 2008-2012 American Community Survey.

## Household Income

**Table E-2. Household Income Distribution: Lineville, AL**

Income Level	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Less than \$15 K	341	361	5.9%	1,487	1,233	-17.1%	391,406	311,648	-20.4%	14,533,643
% of Total	33.0%	29.9%		25.8%	21.5%		22.5%	17.0%		12.6%
\$15 - \$34,999 K	335	316	-5.7%	2,060	1,669	-19.0%	494,125	452,581	-69.1%	24,248,978
% of Total	33.0%	26.2%		35.7%	29.1%		28.4%	24.6%		21.0%
\$35 - \$74,999 K	267	314	18.9%	1,822	1,823	0.5%	584,959	586,774	0.3%	36,709,298
% of Total	26.0%	26.0%		31.6%	31.8%		33.7%	31.9%		31.9%
\$75 - 149,999 K	74	211	185.1%	366	974	152.3%	220,122	383,195	74.1%	28,879,035
% of Total	7.0%	17.5%		6.3%	17.0%		12.7%	20.9%		25.1%
\$150 K or more	13	4	-69.2%	35	35	0.0%	46,773	103,286	120.8%	10,855,848
% of Total	1.0%	0.4%		0.6%	0.6%		2.7%	5.6%		9.4%
Total Households	1,030	1,206	17.1%	5,770	5,734	-0.6%	1,737,385	1,837,576	5.8%	115,226,802
Median Income	\$23,468	\$25,739	9.7%	\$27,885	\$34,556	23.9%	\$34,135	\$43,160	26.4%	\$53,046

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## Commuting Patterns

**Table E-3. Commuting Patterns: Lineville, AL**

Geographic Area	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Worked in Place of Residence	343	339	-1.2%	748	690	-7.8%	569,905	585,297	2.7%	44,092,758
% of Total	38.6%	35.8%		47.4%	31.3%		47.8%	44.7%		42.4%
Worked outside Place of Residence	546	608	11.4%	831	1,517	82.6%	621,853	723,999	16.4%	59,927,706
% of Total	61.4%	64.2%		52.6%	68.7%		52.2%	55.3%		57.6%
Total Place	889	947	6.5%	1,579	2,207	39.8%	1,191,758	1,309,296	9.9%	104,020,464
Worked in County of Residence	740	624	-15.7%	3,841	3,107	-19.1%	1,421,356	1,449,737	2.0%	101,446,008
% of Total	83.5%	67.1%		67.6%	63.2%		78.0%	76.2%		75.4%
Worked outside County of Residence	146	306	109.6%	1,845	1,807	-2.1%	400,437	452,141	12.9%	33,110,879
% of Total	16.5%	32.9%		32.5%	36.8%		22.0%	23.8%		24.6%
Total County	886	930	5.0%	5,686	4,914	-13.5%	1,821,793	1,901,878	4.4%	134,556,887

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 1 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

**Table E-4. Labor Force Participation: Lineville, AL**

Labor Classification	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Total Persons 16+	1,957	1,953	-0.2%	11,243	11,027	1.9%	3,450,542	3,779,457	9.5%	3,779,457
In Labor Force	996	1,248	25.3%	6,284	5,991	-4.7%	2,061,169	2,265,008	9.9%	2,265,008
% in Labor Force	50.9%	63.9%	25.5%	55.9%	54.3%	-2.9%	59.7%	59.9%	0.3%	59.9%
Armed Forces	2	5	150.0%	11	10	-9.1%	14,069	16,343	16.2%	1,131,106
% in Armed Forces	0.1%	0.3%	200.0%	0.10%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	-42.9%	0.5%
Civilian Labor Force	994	1,243	25.1%	6,273	5,981	-4.7%	2,047,100	2,248,665	9.8%	156,533,205
Employed	907	1,039	14.6%	5,930	5,282	-10.9%	1,920,189	2,017,887	5.1%	141,996,548
Unemployed	87	204	134.5%	343	699	103.8%	126,911	230,778	81.8%	14,536,657
% Unemployed	4.4%	10.4%	136.4%	5.5%	6.3%	14.5%	6.2%	6.1%	-1.6%	6.0%
Not in Labor Force	961	705	-26.3%	4,959	5,036	1.6%	1,389,373	1,514,449	9.0%	86,145,742

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 1 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## Industrial Composition

**Table E-5. Industrial Composition: Lineville, AL**

Industry	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
Agriculture	13	19		242	258		37,310	36,137		2,699,250
% of Total	1.4%	1.8%	46.2%	4.1%	4.9%	6.6%	1.9%	1.8%	-3.1%	1.9%
Manufacturing/Construction	407	260		2,534	1,915		498,375	424,592		24,301,874
% of Total	44.9%	25.0%	-36.1%	42.7%	36.3%	-24.4%	26.0%	21.0%	-14.8%	17.1%
Retail/Wholesale Trade	120	124		731	439		303,797	300,486		20,441,358
% of Total	13.2%	11.9%	3.3%	12.3%	8.3%	-39.9%	15.8%	14.9%	-1.1%	14.4%
Transportation /Info.	49	87		320	408		144,342	143,117		10,235,960
% of Total	5.4%	8.4%	77.6%	6.3%	7.7%	27.5%	7.5%	7.1%	-0.8%	7.2%
FIRE	44	57		242	138		110,743	113,379		9,574,851
% of Total	4.9%	5.5%	29.5%	4.1%	2.6%	-43.0%	5.8%	5.6%	2.4%	10.7%
Services/ Public Administration	274	492		1,811	2,124		825,622	1,000,176		74,743,255
% of Total	26.2%	47.4%	79.6%	30.5%	40.2%	17.3%	43.0%	49.6%	21.1%	52.6%
Total	907	1,039	14.6%	5,880	5,282	-10.2%	1,920,189	2,017,887	5.1%	141,996,548

Source: US Census of Population 2000 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## Occupational Status

Occupation	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
Management / Business	194	239		1,153	1,270		566,325	643,951		50,976,044
% of Total	21.4%	23.0%	23.2%	19.4%	24.0%	10.1%	29.5%	31.9%	13.7%	35.9%
Service	112	135		649	659		259,106	332,351		25,311,187
% of Total	12.3%	13.0%	20.5%	10.9%	12.5%	1.5%	13.5%	16.5%	28.3%	17.8%
Sales and Office	193	291		1,236	1,089		497,262	507,206		35,338,663
% of Total	21.3%	28.0%	50.8%	20.8%	20.6%	-11.9%	25.9%	25.1%	2.0%	24.9%
Nat. Resources / Construction	60	84		812	856		232,055	218,389		13,186,262
% of Total	6.6%	8.1%	40.0%	13.7%	16.2%	5.4%	12.1%	10.8%	-5.9%	9.3%
Production / Transportation	348	290		2,080	1,408		365,441	315,990		17,184,392
% of Total	38.4%	27.9%	-16.7%	35.1%	26.7%	-32.3%	19.0%	15.7%	-13.5%	12.1%
Total	907	1,039	14.6%	5,930	5,282	-10.9%	1,920,189	2,017,887	5.1%	141,996,548

Source: US Census of Population 2000 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## Poverty

Poverty Status	Lineville		Clay County		Alabama		US	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Individuals 18 years and older	21.8%	22.2%	15.5%	18.7%	14.3%	15.6%	10.9%	13.0%
Individuals 65 years and older	20.0%	3.5%	19.0%	12.1%	15.5%	11.1%	9.9%	9.4%
Related children under 18 years	41.4%	27.2%	21.6%	23.5%	21.2%	25.8%	16.1%	20.8%
Related children 5 to 17 years old	37.9%	27.7%	21.9%	22.2%	20.3%	24.1%	15.4%	19.2%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and older	44.4%	36.2%	36.3%	32.7%	30.3%	30.5%	22.7%	25.9%
Total Individuals below poverty level	26.6%	23.6%	17.1%	19.8%	16.1%	18.1%	12.4%	14.9%
Total families below poverty level	18.7%	23.9%	12.9%	17.8%	12.5%	13.9%	9.2%	10.9%

Source: US Census of Population 2000 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## **APPENDIX C: HOUSING TABLES**



## Housing Unit Types

Housing Types	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
Single-family	694	773	18.2%	3,780	4,271	13.0%	1,338,832	1,521,992	13.7%	88,839,898
% of Total	67.4%	59.3%		65.5%	63.2%		68.2%	70.0%		67.5%
Multi-family	182	312	71.4%	452	622	37.6%	300,569	342,790	14.0%	34,110,062
% of Total	17.7%	23.9%		7.9%	9.2%		15.3%	15.7%		25.9%
Mobile home	153	218	42.5%	1,533	1,869	21.9%	319,212	305,708	-4.2%	8,583,843
% of Total	14.9%	16.7%		26.6%	27.6%		16.3%	14.1%		6.5%
Other	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	5,098	2,157	-57.7%	108,654
% of Total	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	0.1%		0.1%
Total Units	1,029	1,309	27.2%	5,765	6,762	17.3%	1,963,711	2,172,647	10.6%	131,642,458

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## Tenure and Occupancy Status

Housing Units	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Occupied	1,004	967	-3.6%	5,765	5,670	-1.6%	1,737,080	1,837,576	5.8%	115,226,802
% of Total	91.7%	86.4%		87.2%	83.7%		88.5%	84.6%		87.5%
Owner Occupied	621	572	-7.9%	4,452	4,266	-4.2%	1,258,705	1,289,324	2.4%	75,484,661
% of Total	57.3%	51.1%		67.3%	63.0%		72.5%	70.2%		65.5%
Renter Occupied	383	395	3.1%	1,313	1,404	6.9%	478,375	548,252	14.6%	39,742,141
% of Total	35.0%	35.3%		19.9%	20.7%		27.5%	29.8%		34.5%
Vacant	91	152	67.0%	847	1,106	30.6%	226,631	335,071	47.8%	16,415,655
% of Total	8.3%	13.6%		12.8%	16.3%		11.5%	15.4%		12.5%
Total	1,095	1,119	2.2%	6,612	6,776	2.5%	1,963,711	2,172,647	10.6%	131,642,457

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

## Vacancy Status

<b>Table H-3. Vacancy Status: Lineville, AL</b>										
Vacancy Status	Lineville			Clay Co.			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
For Sale, only	64	13	-79.7%	13	82	530.8%	31,121	35,903	15.4%	1,896,796
% of Total	7.6%	8.6%		14.3%	7.4%		13.7%	12.5%		12.7%
For Rent, only	136	48	-64.7%	21	184	776.2%	64,037	79,265	23.8%	4,137,567
% of Total	16.1%	31.6%		23.1%	16.6%		28.3%	27.5%		27.6%
Rented or Sold, not occupied	32	3	-90.6%	5	62	1140.0%	18,507	12,988	-29.8%	627,857
% of Total	3.8%	2.0%		5.5%	5.6%		8.2%	4.5%		4.2%
Miscellaneous	161	12	-92.5%	4	316	7800.0%	54,593	63,890	17.0%	4,649,298
% of Total	19.0%	7.9%		4.4%	28.6%		24.1%	22.2%		31.0%
Other Vacant	454	76	-83.3%	48	462	862.5%	58,373	93,016	59.3%	3,676,920
% of Total	53.6%	50.0%		52.7%	41.8%		25.8%	32.3%		24.5%
Total Vacant Units	847	152	-82.1%	91	1,106	1115.4%	226,631	288,062	27.1%	14,988,438

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

## Household Size

<b>Table H-4. Household Size: Lineville, AL</b>										
Household Size	Lineville			Clay Co.			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
1 Persons	313	449	43.5%	1,538	1,674	8.8%	453,898	520,356	14.6%	31,631,926
% of Total	31.2%	36.7%		26.7%	29.2%		26.1%	28.3%		27.5%
2 Persons	324	339	4.6%	2,001	2,108	5.3%	579,336	638,834	10.3%	38,594,181
% of Total	32.3%	28.1%		34.7%	36.8%		33.4%	34.8%		33.5%
3 Persons	176	198	12.5%	1,059	961	-9.3%	314,914	310,550	-1.4%	18,272,074
% of Total	17.5%	16.4%		18.4%	16.8%		18.1%	16.9%		15.9%
4 Persons	120	167	39.2%	756	660	-12.7%	245,212	229,202	-6.5%	15,380,655
% of Total	12.0%	13.9%		13.2%	11.5%		14.1%	12.5%		13.3%
5+ Persons	71	59	-16.9%	411	331	-19.5%	143,720	138,634	-3.5%	11,347,966
% of Total	7.1%	4.9%		7.1%	5.8%		8.3%	7.5%		9.8%
Total Persons	1,004	1,206	1988.0%	5,765	5,734	-0.5%	1,737,080	1,837,576	5.8%	115,226,802

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and 2008-2012 ACS.



## Housing Stock Age

Housing Stock	Lineville		Clay Co.		Alabama		US	
	Number	%Change	Number	%Change	Number	%Change	Number	%Change
1939 or earlier	110	N/A	859	N/A	130,706	N/A	18,010,025	N/A
% of Total	8.4%		12.7%		6.0%		13.7%	
1940 to 1959	345	68.1%	1,113	22.8%	305,975	134.1%	21,906,700	17.8%
% of Total	26.5%		16.5%		14.1%		16.6%	
1960 to 1979	341	-1.2%	1,700	34.5%	646,221	111.2%	35,881,010	38.9%
% of Total	26.2%		25.1%		29.7%		27.3%	
1980 to 1999	358	4.7%	2,338	27.3%	743,096	15.0%	36,792,007	2.5%
% of Total	27.5%		34.6%		34.2%		27.9%	
2000 to 2005 or later	149	-140.3%	752	-210.9%	346,649	-53.4%	19,052,715	-93.1%
% of Total	11.4%		11.1%		16.0%		14.5%	
Total Units	1,303		6,762		2,172,647		131,642,457	
Median Year Structure Built	1973		1977		1980		1975	

Source: 2008-2012 ACS.

## Physical Housing Conditions

Housing Conditions	Single Family		Multi-Family		Manufactured		Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sound Condition	375	51.0%	71	87.7%	16	10.5%	462	47.6%
Deteriorating	339	46.1%	10	12.3%	125	81.7%	474	48.9%
Dilapidated	22	3.0%	0	0.0%	12	7.8%	34	3.5%
Total	736	100.0%	81	100.0%	153	100.0%	970	100.0%

Source: EARPDC windshield survey.

## Selected Physical Housing Conditions

Conditions	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2000	2010	%Change	2010
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	15	17	13.3%	80	105	31.3%	11,005	4,528	-58.9%	628,104
% of Total	1.5%	1.4%		1.4%	1.8%		0.6%	0.0%		0.5%
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	22	17	-22.7%	74	106	43.2%	9,660	14,156	46.5%	1,048,399
% of Total	2.1%	1.4%		1.3%	1.8%		0.6%	0.0%		0.9%
Total Occupied Units	1,029	1,206	17.2%	5,765	5,734	-0.5%	1,737,080	1,837,576	5.8%	115,266,802

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## Housing Value

Housing Value	Lineville			Clay County			Alabama			US
	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2000	2010	% Change	2010
Less Than \$50 K	118	146	23.7%	708	1,344	89.8%	176,187	213,413	21.1%	6,507,037
% of Total	26.1%	21.6%		36.1%	31.1%		19.2%	16.6%		8.6%
\$50 K to \$99,999	270	233	-13.7%	1,008	1,234	22.4%	392,400	313,014	-20.2%	11,459,242
% of Total	59.7%	34.5%		51.4%	28.6%		42.7%	24.3%		15.2%
\$100 K to \$199,999	58	240	313.8%	208	1,160	457.7%	264,879	441,994	66.9%	23,244,191
% of Total	12.8%	35.6%		10.6%	26.9%		28.8%	34.3%		30.8%
\$200 K and above	6	56	833.3%	37	580	1467.6%	85,104	320,903	277.1%	34,274,191
% of Total	1.2%	8.3%		1.9%	13.4%		9.3%	24.9%		45.5%
Total Units	452	675	49.3%	1,961	4,318	120.2%	918,570	1,289,324	40.4%	75,484,661
Median Value	\$67,200	\$85,700	21.6%	\$62,200	\$80,600	22.8%	\$85,100	\$122,300	30.4%	\$181,400

Source: US Census of Population 2000, SF 3 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## Rental Costs

Ownership Status	Lineville		Clay County		Alabama	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Median Contract Rent	\$176	\$307	\$188	\$292	\$339	\$488
Median Gross Rent	\$249	\$415	\$272	\$424	\$447	\$691

Source: US Census 2000 SF 3 and 2008-2012 ACS.

## Owner-occupied Housing Affordability

Percent	Lineville		Clay County		Alabama		US	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Less Than 20%	118	31.5%	780	38.8%	334,263	43.2%	17,603,354	34.9%
Between 20-30%	100	26.7%	488	24.3%	206,282	26.7%	14,281,225	28.3%
30% or more	157	41.9%	744	37.0%	232,363	30.1%	18,547,302	36.8%
Total	375	100.0%	2,012	100.0%	772,908	100.0%	50,431,881	100.0%

Source: 2008-2012 ACS.

## Renter-occupied Housing Affordability

Percent	Lineville		Clay County		Alabama		US	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Less Than 20%	102	25.5%	351	32.6%	119,851	25.4%	8,748,057	23.8%
Between 20-30%	161	40.3%	354	32.9%	108,522	23.0%	8,865,692	24.1%
30% or more	137	34.3%	372	34.5%	243,483	51.6%	19,122,981	52.1%
Total	400	100.0%	1,077	100.0%	471,856	100.0%	36,736,730	100.0%

Source: 2008-2012 ACS.



## **APPENDIX D: CITY PROFILE**



<b>City Profile Comparison Chart: City of Lineville, AL (US Census 2010 &amp; 2008-2012 ACS)</b>				
Geography	City of			
Lineville		Clay Co.	Alabama	US
Population Growth (2000-2010)	-	-2.3%	7.5%	9.7%
0.2%				
Educational Attainment (Bachelors +)		8.8%	22.3%	28.5%
14.4%				
Median Household Income		\$34,556	\$43,160	\$53,046
\$25,739				
Labor Force Participation (Pop. 16+)		54.3%	59.9%	59.9%
63.9%				
Unemployment Rate (Pop. 16+)		6.3%	6.1%	6.0%
*10.4%				
Overall Business Growth (2000-2013)	14.6%	-10.2%	5.1%	9.5%
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	*30.2	30.7	23.9	25.2
Worked in Place of Residence		31.3%	44.7%	42.4%
35.8%				
Poverty Status (Individual)		19.8%	18.1%	14.9%
*23.6%				
Poverty Status (Family)		17.8%	13.9%	10.9%
*23.9%				
Occupied Housing Units		83.7%	84.6%	87.5%
86.4%				
Median Housing Value	\$85,700	\$80,600	\$122,300	\$181,400
Owner-occ. HH Affordability (-30%)	58.2%	63.1%	69.9%	63.2%
Renter-occ. HH Affordability (-30%)	65.8%	65.5%	48.4%	47.9%
Median Year Structure Built	1973	1977	1980	1975

LEGEND	Well Below	Somewhat Below	At or Above
* Lower Poverty is rated green			
* Lower Unemployment is rated green			
* Lower Mean Travel Time to Work is rated green			





## **APPENDIX E: SWOT ANALYSIS**



## **Lineville SWOT Analysis**

**5/12/14**

### **Strengths**

Peaceful neighborhoods and good people  
Schools—new school facilities with a variety of programs  
Recreation—parks and recreation, as well as cultural resources  
Major transportation crossroads of Clay County—AL Hwy. 9 and AL Hwy. 49  
Independent water and sewer board  
Church organizations  
Well maintained streets  
Finished Streetscape project with new sidewalks and lighting downtown  
Handicapped accessibility  
Low tax rate  
Downtown Merchant's Association  
Natural beauty with mountains—Talladega National Forest and Cheaha Mountain  
Nearby Lake Wedowee

### **Weaknesses**

Unemployment  
Low housing growth  
Limited housing choice  
No nearby assisted living facilities  
Lack of 4-lane roads and connectivity  
Low activity in industrial park  
Geographic isolation  
Lack of visual appeal—abandoned buildings

### **Opportunities**

Safe Routes to School  
Park trail system  
Bicycling trail connecting Lineville to Ashland  
High speed internet access  
Historic Museum  
Planning for events downtown

### **Threats**

Continued job loss  
Lack of animal control  
Unsafe and unsightly abandoned buildings



## **APPENDIX F: RESOLUTIONS**



**RESOLUTION 2017-04-06-1**

**A RESOLUTION BY THE LINEVILLE PLANNING COMMISSION ADOPTING THE 2017 CITY OF LINEVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF SAID PLAN, AND FORWARDING SAID PLAN TO THE CITY COUNCIL FOR ITS CONSIDERATION AS AN ADVISORY POLICY DOCUMENT.**

**WHEREAS**, Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 8 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, as amended, authorizes the Planning Commission to make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the municipality, including any areas outside of its boundaries which, in the Planning Commission's judgment, bear relation to the planning of the municipality and, from time to time, to amend, extend or add to the plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Lineville, Alabama recognizes the vulnerability of its resources, property and operation to the potential impacts of future growth and development and, therefore, desires to exercise its planning powers in accordance with Alabama law; and

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on April 6, 2017 to solicit final public comments on the 2017 City of Lineville Comprehensive Plan in accordance with Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 10 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, as amended.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LINEVILLE, ALABAMA:**

**SECTION 1.** That the 2017 City of Lineville Comprehensive Plan, and all maps contained therein, is hereby adopted in accordance with the authority granted to the Planning Commission by Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 8 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, as amended.

**SECTION 2.** That the aforementioned plan shall become effective upon the date of approval by the Planning Commission.

**SECTION 3.** That an attested copy of the aforementioned plan shall be certified to the Lineville City Council and to the Clay County Probate Judge.

**SECTION 4.** That the Planning Commission requests that the Lineville City Council consider approving the aforementioned plan, by resolution, as an advisory policy document.

**ADOPTED**, this 6th day of April, 2017.

  
Chair, Lineville Planning Commission

**ATTEST:**

  
Secretary, Lineville Planning Commission

**RESOLUTION 5-15-2017-1**

**CITY OF LINEVILLE  
COUNTY OF CLAY COUNTY  
STATE OF ALABAMA**

**A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINEVILLE, APPROVING THE 2017 CITY OF LINEVILLE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AS AN ADVISORY POLICY DOCUMENT.**

**WHEREAS**, Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 8 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, as amended, authorizes the Planning Commission to make and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the municipality, including any areas outside of its boundaries which, in the Planning Commission's judgment, bear relation to the planning of the municipality and, from time to time, to amend, extend or add to the plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Lineville, Alabama recognizes the vulnerability of its resources, property and operation to the potential impacts of future growth and development and, therefore, desires to exercise its planning powers in accordance with Alabama law; and

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on April 6, 2017 to solicit final public comments on the 2017 City of Lineville Comprehensive Plan in accordance with Title 11, Chapter 52, Section 10 of the Code of Alabama, 1975, as amended, and subsequently adopted a resolution adopting the aforementioned plan, providing an effective date thereof, and forwarding the plan to the City Council for its consideration as an advisory policy document.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LINEVILLE, ALABAMA** that the 2017 City of Lineville Comprehensive Plan, and all maps contained therein, are hereby approved as an advisory document to guide the City in policy formulation and implementation.

**ADOPTED**, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2017.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

ATTEST:

  
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City Clerk