COMMON GROUND

FULTON COUNTY

ADAMSVILLE HEALTH CENTER

Renovation and Expansion Feasibility Study

June 2009

Health and Human Services
Planning and Evaluation Division

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1.0 Executive Summary

Fulton County engages in ongoing efforts to address factors contributing to health disparities among its residents. The Fulton County *Common Ground* philosophy is based upon a Social Determinants of Health (SDH) perspective, which aims to promote greater health equity across socioeconomic status-related variables such as income, race and ethnicity. Fulton County Health and Human Services administers several programs designed and implemented in accordance with the *Common Ground* initiative geared toward achieving greater health equity among all Fulton County residents, regardless of socioeconomic status.

Data indicate numerous social determinants of health that continue to impact our community as a whole, with certain groups of people experiencing disproportionately higher levels of health-related outcomes. In addition to directing attention towards racial health disparities that are evident among Fulton County residents, distinct groups exhibit the need for culturally competent programs, services, and outreach efforts: 1) individuals and families who are financially isolated; 2) seniors who are aging in place and experiencing higher levels of disease burden; 3) teens and young adults facing increased mortality risk from external factors, particularly homicide; and 4) those who are jobless and may not have access to their traditional source of primary care.

The Adamsville Health Center is a well utilized facility situated in a neighborhood that suffers from a disproportionate amount of disease burden. Demographics in the area are characteristic of an underserved population, with high proportion of minorities and low income and home value. The Adamsville Health Center presents an opportunity for varied services to be provided in a county-owned building, furthering the Board's goals to reduce and/or eliminate the need for leased spaces, and to coordinate health and social services in collaboration with community partners.

This feasibility study presents an assessment of the surrounding market area along with a renovation and redevelopment plan that permits us to better serve our citizenry. This feasibility study outlines the plans for the renovation and repurposing of the Adamsville Health Center. Further, this project allows us to facilitate a truly integrated, one-stop approach to social service delivery, while offering considerable cost savings to the county in a concerted effort to address the social determinants that affect health status.

In order to gain an appreciation of our rationalization for this project, we have utilized demographic data, health statistics and other census data to further support the need for expanding services in a neighborhood-based one-stop facility. In addition to utilizing secondary data, a citizen survey was developed and administered to solicit direct input from Adamsville area residents.

People with health and other related problems may experience difficulty in efforts to locate and retain employment. To assist in this effort, a range of health, social care and employment agencies need to work closely together. The Adamsville Health Center seeks to co-locate employment, health and other community services to ensure efficient and effective delivery of health, employment and human services. Renovation and redevelopment of the Adamsville Health Center will provide accessible, safe, and welcoming health care and other related services, offering Fulton County residents opportunity to obtain resources needed for improved health outcomes.

The Adamsville Health Center brings together at one site, community-based services, OB/GYN services with expansion into primary care, immunization services, communicable disease intervention, WIC/nutrition education, behavioral health counseling, behavioral health group sessions, workforce development services and housing assistance. Furthermore, in an effort to make progress with addressing the needs of the community, staff have begun providing limited workforce development and behavioral health services at the health center.

Presented herein is a feasibility study which underscores the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of social and health services for the Adamsville Health Center. Proposed services will contribute towards a reduction in health disparities evident among Fulton County residents and promote improved overall health of the population. Considered in its entirety, the project will ensure that Fulton County significantly improves its ability to promote, protect, and assure the health of its citizens.

Zachary L. Williams
County Manager

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Project Definition and Overview

The purpose of this document is to provide information useful in determinations around the feasibility of a project involving renovation of an existing structure located in central Fulton County. The renovated facility would incorporate a comprehensive service delivery model to serve as a one-stop service center for health care and other health-related needs of Fulton County residents. Combining services currently administered at multiple locations would improve access to health-related services and help reduce health inequities evident among Fulton County residents. The proposed project is a direct effort to address social determinants of health underlying socioeconomic and health-related inequities among Fulton County residents.

2.2 Methods

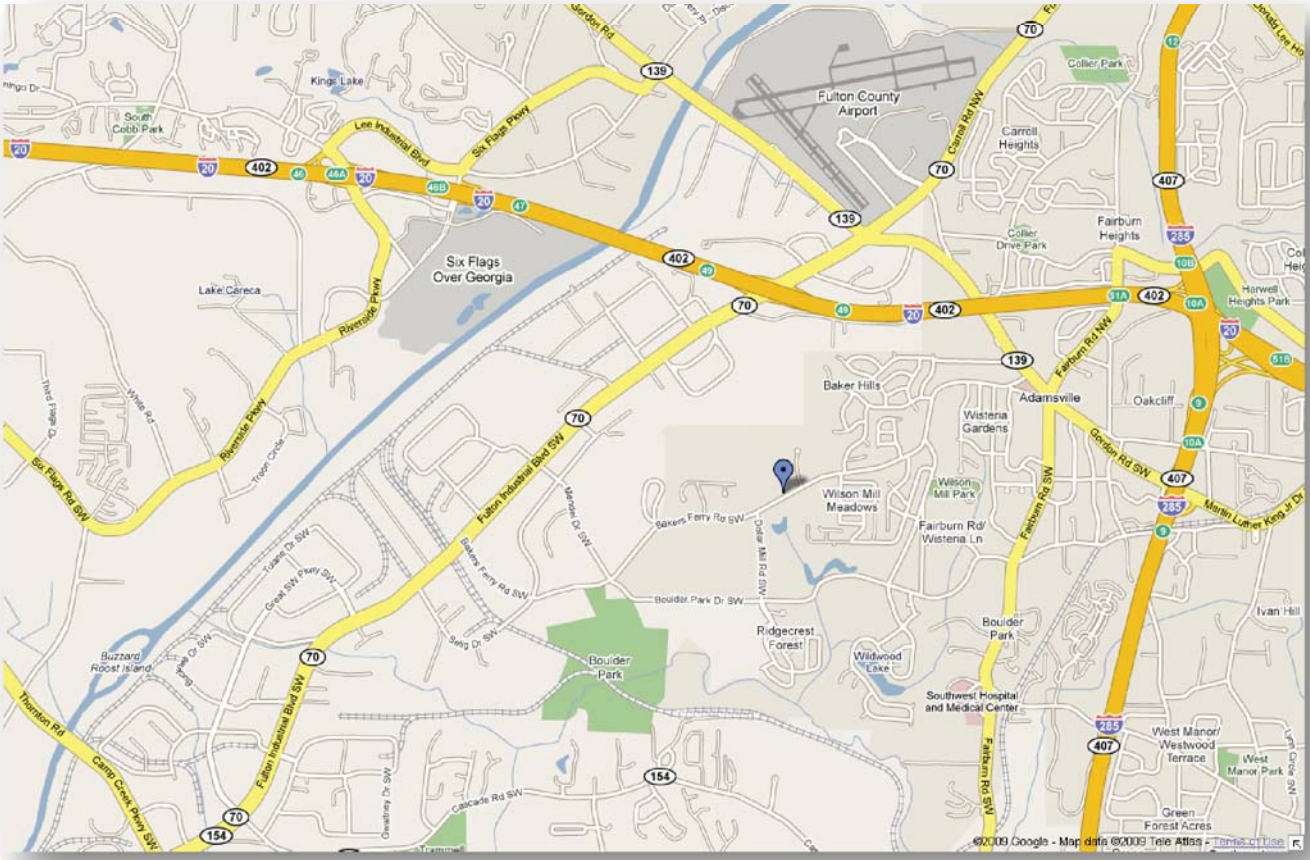
All census tracts that fell within a five mile radius of the Adamsville Health Center were selected. The five mile restriction was selected based on the location by residence of a preponderance (>80%) of clients served at the Adamsville Health Center. Data from the 2000 decentennial census were used for demographics. Data from the Mitchell and McCormick Medical Information System used by the Department of Health and Wellness were used from 2007 and 2008 for center utilization. Descriptive health statistics were derived from datasets from State Office of Health Information and Policy in the Georgia Division of Public Health data. The geographic boundaries utilized for specific sections within the document were chosen based upon the processes by which the data are collected. Health and demographic data are collected by census tract. Center utilization data are collected by place of residence and described by zip code and finally, city planning data are displayed by Atlanta Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU) and neighborhood. Every effort was taken to maintain consistency throughout each section.

2.3 Geography

The Adamsville Health Center is located at 3699 Bakers Ferry, Road SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30331 and is located centrally in the neighborhood from which it takes its name. The Adamsville neighborhood is located in southwest Atlanta surrounding the intersection of Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive and Fairburn Road. The northern and eastern boundaries of Adamsville are defined by interstate highways I-20 and I-285, respectively. In terms of political boundaries, Adamsville is situated within Fulton County Commission District 5 and City of Atlanta Council District 10. Adamsville is one of the seventeen neighborhoods comprising City of Atlanta Neighborhood Planning Unit H.

The Adamsville neighborhood's location near two major interstate highways is significant given that research indicates poor health outcomes to be associated with proximity to high-volume traffic.

Map of Facility Location



Google Maps

2.4 Clinic Services

- Infectious Disease
  - Sexually Transmitted Disease Testing
  - Tuberculosis Testing
  - HIV Testing and Counseling
- Teen Outreach Services
- Oral Health
- Family Planning
- Immunizations
- Child Health
  - Children First
  - Babies Can't Wait
  - Children's Medical Services
  - Universal Newborn Hearing
  - High Risk Infant Follow Up
  - School Health Services
- Health Education
- Women's Health Services
  - Pregnancy Test
  - Breast Test And More
  - WIC and Nutrition Education
  - Pregnancy Related Services
  - Perinatal Case Management
- Refugee Health
- Primary Care/Obstetrical Services[1]

2.5 Facility Management and Hours of Operation

The facility will continue to be maintained and operated by Fulton County General Services. Typical hours will be Monday through Friday from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm. Hours for the clinic may be altered according to client demand. It is envisioned that limited evening or weekend hours may be implemented.

[1] Through a contract with Tenet Health, physicians examine and treat patients for obstetrical and gynecological care during their prenatal and postpartum periods at the Adamsville Health Center and at facilities associated with South Fulton Medical Center. The partnership allows the Department to offer a full range of services at this site. South Fulton Medical Center (Tenet) reimburses Fulton County for use of space. The renovation will allow for future consideration of a primary care expansion modeled after the Neighborhood Union Health Center and what is proposed at the North Fulton Community Center.

3.0 Market Analysis

3.1 Definition of Market Area

In an effort to illustrate Adamsville area population characteristics, U.S. Census 2000 data were collected at the census tract level. The geographical area defined as the primary market for the Adamsville Neighborhood Health Center corresponds to the following census tracts in Fulton County, Georgia:

007701	007808	008301
007702	007900	008302
007802	008000	008601
007805	008102	008602
007806	008201	008702
007807	008202	010303

U.S. Census data pertaining to the defined census tracts are summarized to describe population demographics such as sex, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity and disability status among Adamsville area residents. Educational, social, and economic-related characteristics describing the Adamsville area are also outlined. Georgia Department of Education data are included in order to further illustrate some of the needs related to academic achievement of Adamsville area residents. These data serve to describe general characteristics and identify apparent needs of the primary market area, as well as provide information that may be utilized throughout efforts to assure that services are appropriate and effective in addressing identified needs.

The following sections describe characteristics of the market area in order to inform decision regarding delivery at the Adamsville Community Health Center. Inherent in this discussion is the need to describe what is termed “social exclusion.” Policy research literature defines social exclusion as “the economic hardship of relative economic poverty” that leads to “the process of marginalization- how groups come to be excluded and marginalized from various aspects of social and community life.” Those without affluence oftentimes have little to no influence within their communities. By successfully engaging individuals through improved access to services, communities become more empowered and inclusive. Community leaders are equipped to drive the process, through public policy efforts that provide for comprehensive services that embrace both traditional socio-economic approaches and new approaches that address the physical environment.

3.2 Demographic Profile

U.S. Census 2000 data for the 18 census tracts defined as the Adamsville Neighborhood Health Center market area contain a total population of around 92,190. The median household income is roughly $31,597 and the median age is in the mid-thirties. The vast majority of residents are African American (96.3%) and fewer than two percent are Hispanic.

Adamsville Area Race Proportions	
Race or Ethnicity	*Percent*
Black	*96.3*
Hispanic	*1.8*
American Indian	*0.2*
Asian	*0.2*
White	*1.7*

Age Characteristics

Females comprise a larger percentage of the Adamsville area population than do males. Approximately 55 percent (n=50,861) of the defined Adamsville area residents are female and 43 percent (n=41,329) are male.

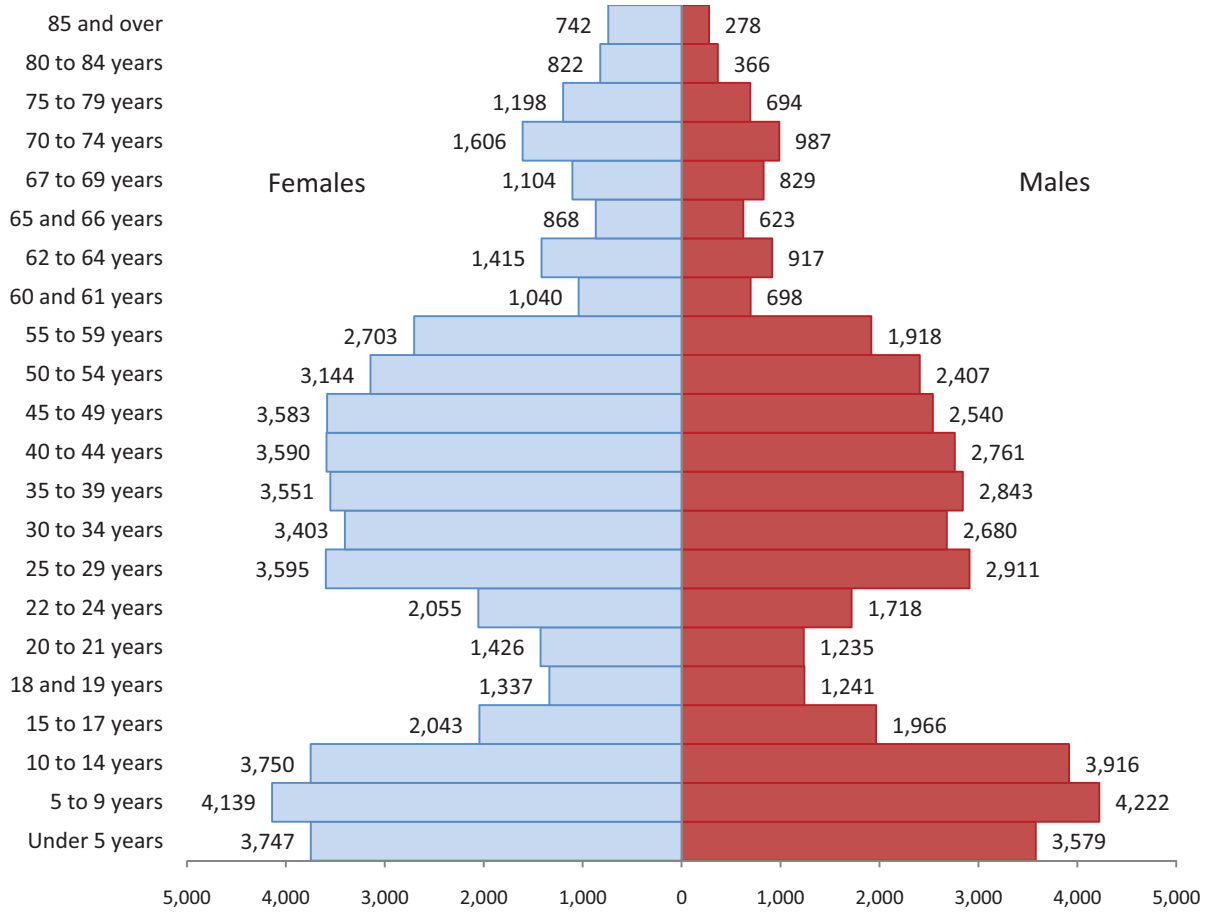
U.S. Census 2000 figures indicate that there are approximately 10,117 seniors age 65 and older in the Adamsville area. Approximately sixty percent (n=6,017) of seniors in the Adamsville area are in the 65-74 age group, 30 percent (n=3,080) are in the 75-85 year age group, and 10 percent (n=1,020) are ages 85 and older.

The longer average lifespan of women compared to that of men is evident among the senior population in the Adamsville area. Females outnumber males by increasing numbers as seniors grow older. For those seniors who live to be 85 years and older, there are over twice as many females as there are males.

The following chart illustrates the distribution of the Adamsville area population by age.

- 32.4% are 19 and under
- 52.1% are 20 to 60
- 15.4% are 61 and older

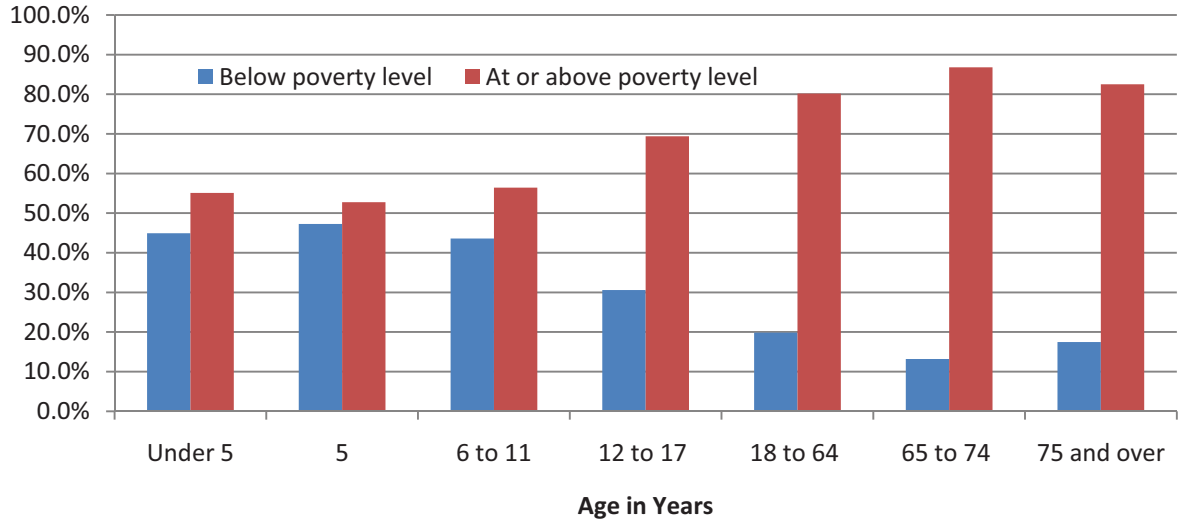
Distribution of Age by Sex for Residents of the Adamsville Area



Poverty

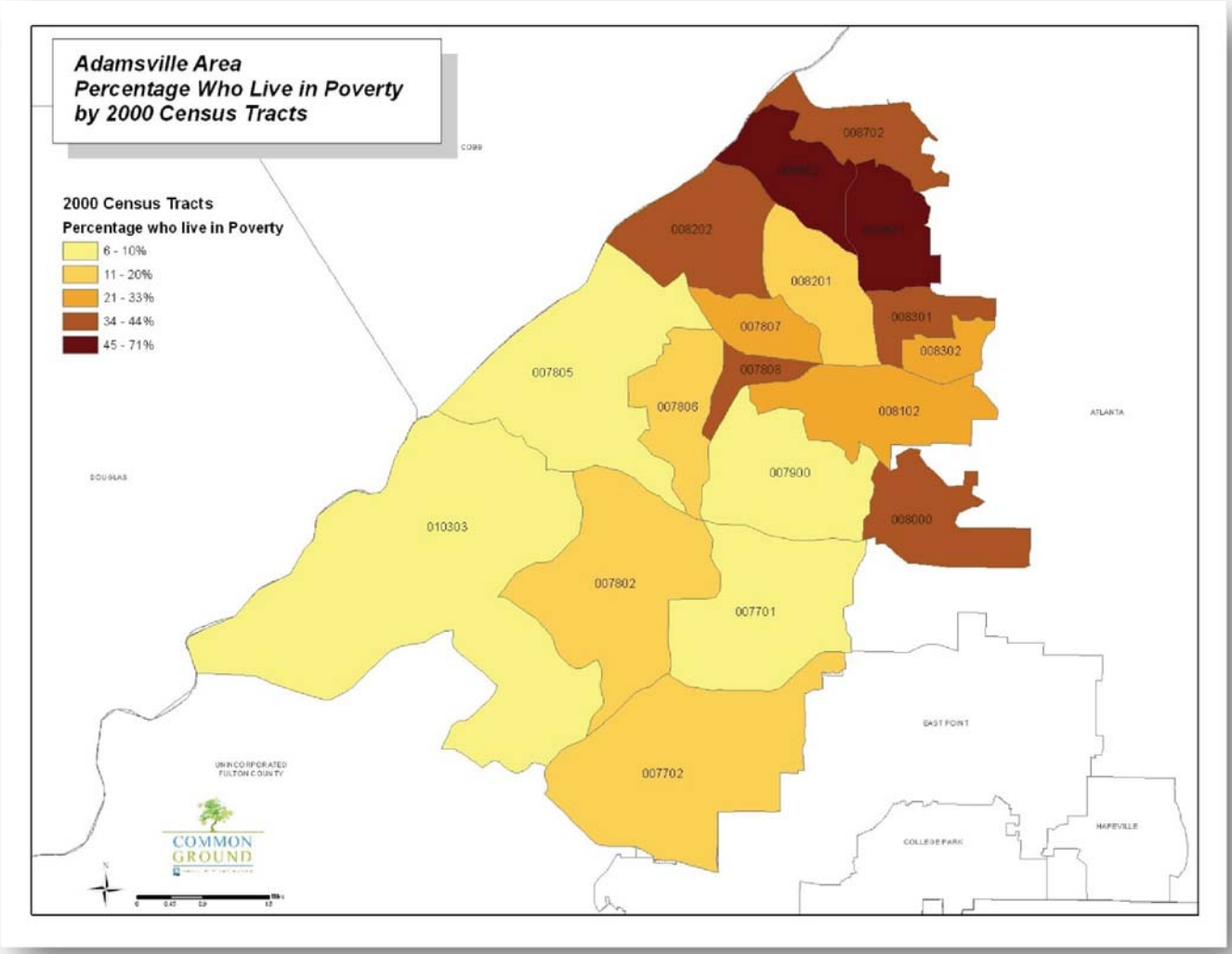
While U.S. Census 2000 poverty estimates indicate that 25 percent (n=23,157) of all Adamsville area residents live below the poverty level, younger age groups within the defined population area experience substantially higher levels of poverty. Nearly half (47%) of all five year olds and 45% of children age under five years live below the poverty level. Forty-four percent of children ages 6-11 years live below the poverty level, and 31% of youth ages 12-17 years live below the poverty level.

Proportions of Residents Living in Poverty, Adamsville Area



3.3 Map of Poverty Proportions for Adamsville Area

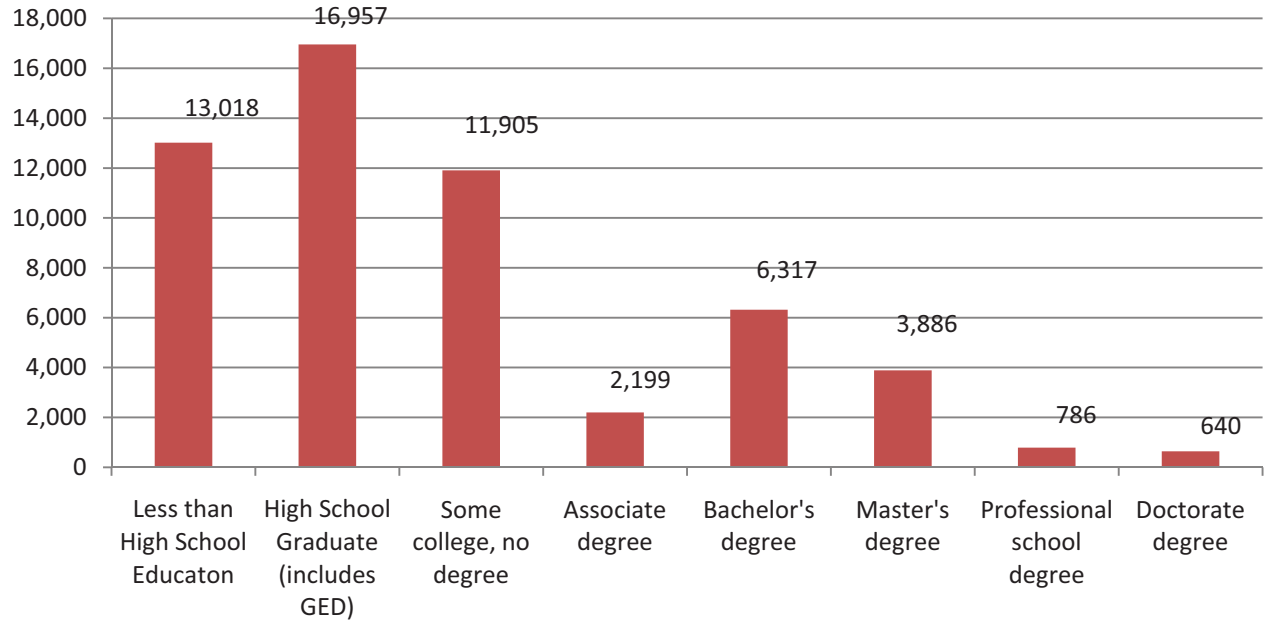
The following map displays the percent of residents in the Adamsville area who live below the poverty level according to the 2000 Census.



Education Levels

Thirty percent (n=16,957) of Adamsville area residents age 25 and older have a high school diploma as their highest level of education completed. Twenty-one percent (n=11,905) of residents have completed some college beyond high school but have not earned a post-high school degree. Twenty-five percent (n=13,828) have earned college and advanced degrees. Nearly another quarter Adamsville area residents however, have less than a high school education.

Educational Status of Adamsville Area Residents Age 25 and Older



3.4 Adamsville Health Center Utilization

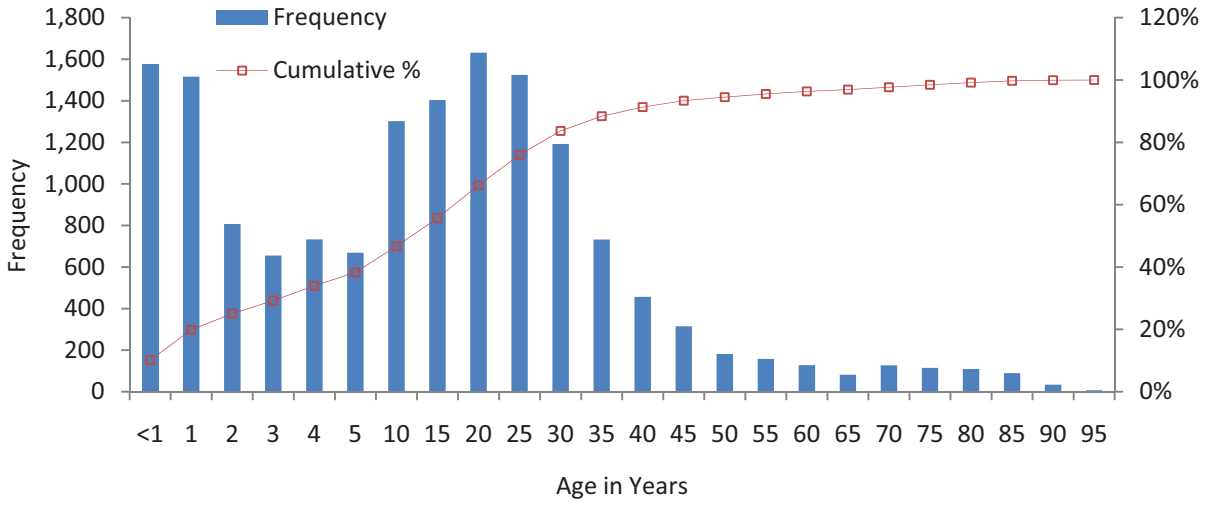
While, the Adamsville Health Center served clients from across the metro region in 2007 and 2008, the census tracts selected surround the facility account for greater than 80% of the clients seen at the center by residence.

Of the 15,545 clients served during 2007-2008, 88% (13,738) were African-American and 9.4% (1,446) were Hispanic.

The average age of the 15,545 clients seen over the two year period was 16.6 years. 80% of clients were age 35 and under; nearly 50% were ten years of age and under.

The following graph shows the distribution of ages for the clients served at Adamsville Health Center during 2007 and 2008. For ages five and under, the ages are displayed by one-year groupings to show the age distribution for one of the largest segments of clients.

Frequency of Age for Clients Served at Adamsville Health Center, 2007-2008



The following table displays the total counts by sex, race and ethnicity for the unduplicated clients seen at the Adamsville Health Center during 2007 and 2008. The majority of clients were Black females, followed closely by Black males. A significant proportion of these clients were children as shown in the graph above.

Client Demographics Adamsville Health Center, 2007-2008 ***Counts***					
	2007		2008		
Race	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Asian	7	3	6	2	18
Black	3,846	2,336	4,635	2,921	13,738
Multi-race	5	7	5	14	31
White	289	167	425	230	1,111
Other	171	41	164	42	418
Unknown	73	64	42	48	227
*Total**	4,391	2,618	5,277	3,257	15,543
Ethnicity	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Hispanic	443	208	541	254	1,446
Non-Hispanic	3,828	2,304	4,648	2,932	13,712
Unknown	83	78	44	37	242
*Total**	4,354	2,590	5,233	3,223	15,400

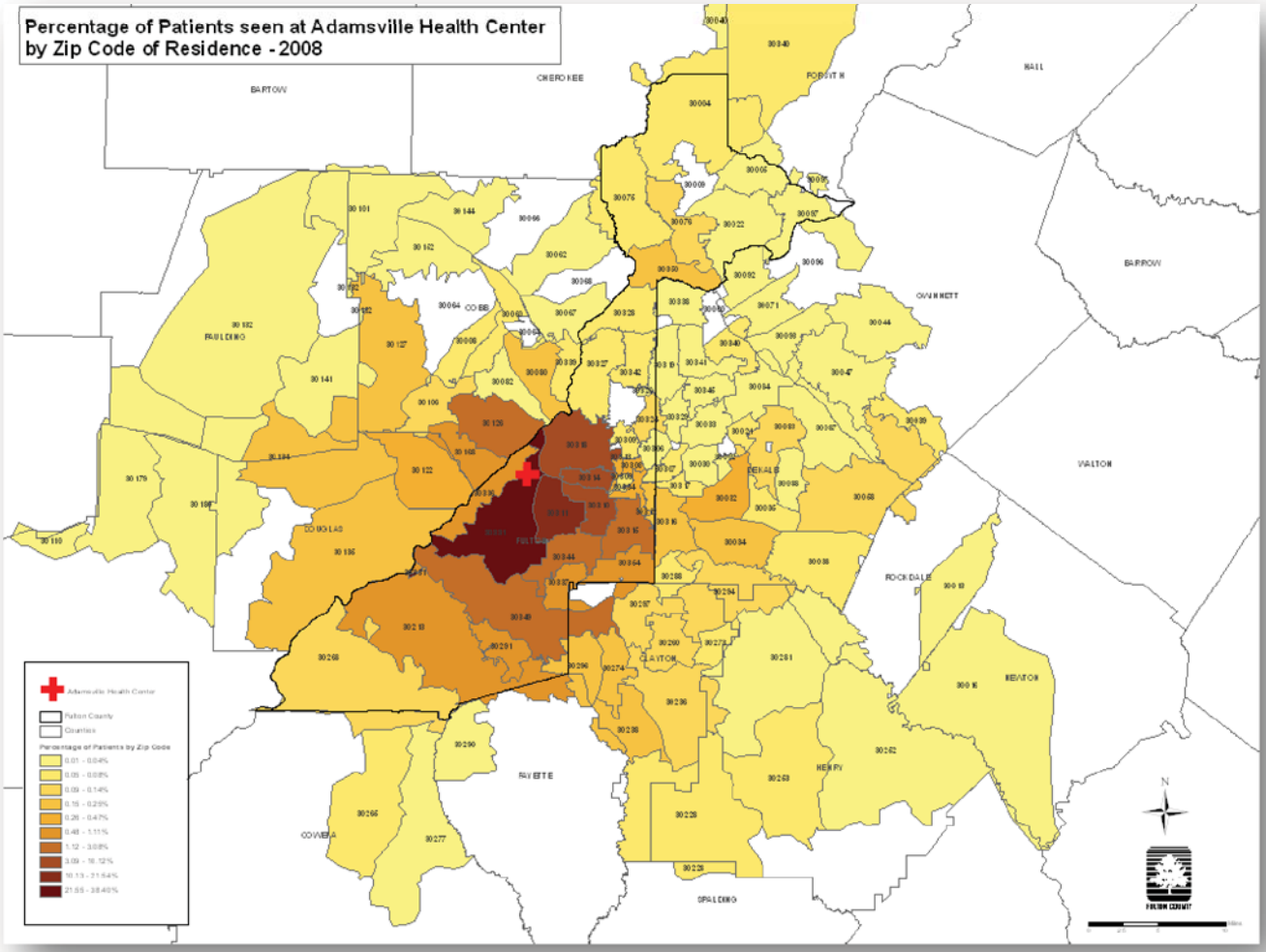
*Numbers do not total due to missing data

The following table displays the proportions by sex, race and ethnicity for the unduplicated clients seen at the Adamsville Health Center during 2007 and 2008 using the numbers shown in the table above.

Client Demographics Adamsville Health Center, 2007-2008 ***Percents***					
	2007		2008		
Race	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Asian	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	87.6	89.2	87.8	89.7	88.4
Multi-race	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
White	6.6	6.4	8.1	7.1	7.1
Other	3.9	1.6	3.1	1.3	2.7
Unknown	1.7	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.5
Ethnicity	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Hispanic	10.2	8.0	10.3	7.9	9.4
Non-Hispanic	87.9	89.0	88.8	91.0	89.0
Unknown	1.9	3.0	0.8	1.1	1.6

3.5 Map of Clients Served at the Adamsville Health Center

The following map displays the count of clients served at the Adamsville Health Center for the year 2008. Over 80% of the clients served lived within a five mile radius of the Center, but came from across the metro region and as far north as Bartow County.



3.6 Adamsville Community Survey

In an effort to collect direct input from Adamsville area residents, the Health and Human Services Planning and Evaluation Division developed a survey designed to collect information about general health status and types of health-related services that residents perceived to be relevant to their needs. The survey included nine items related to demographic and general health status, utilization and knowledge of Adamsville and other health centers, and types of services that respondents would like to see provided at the Adamsville Health Center (Attachment A).

Survey distribution sites were located in and around the Adamsville community. These locations included two health centers, two housing communities, a recreation center, a library, a senior multipurpose facility, a DFCS office, and three grocery stores. Surveys were also distributed to participants from the City of Atlanta Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU) H via *Survey Monkey*[2], and were distributed at an NPU H meeting for those without access to internet email or who otherwise preferred to complete a hard copy of the survey.

Fulton County Health and Wellness Community Outreach Workers administered the survey at eleven locations during the week of May 25th to June 4th, 2009. Community Outreach Workers provided bilingual staff for Spanish translation of the survey and were able to obtain information from Spanish-speaking Adamsville area residents. The Community Outreach Workers were also available to administer face-to face interviews and help record responses for survey respondents requiring assistance with reading or writing.

Locations of Survey Distribution

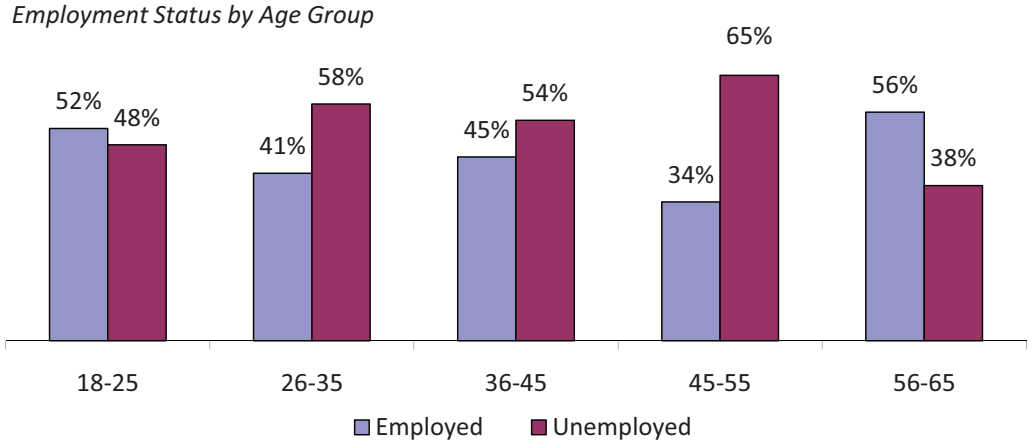
- Adamsville Health Center
- Adamsville Recreation Center
- Bankhead Housing Community
- Center Hill Health Center
- Darnell Senior Center
- DFACS Office (Adamsville)
- Flipper Temple Housing Community
- Kroger Grocery Store (Cascade)
- Adamsville Library (Martin Luther King)
- Publix Grocery Store (Cascade)
- Wayfield's Grocery Store

A total 736 surveys were returned. Eighty-three percent of the respondents indicated residing in the following Adamsville zip codes: 30310 (5.7%); 30311 (22.2%); 30314 (7.5%); 30318

[2] Survey Monkey is an internet based service designed for survey data collection.

(16.5%); 30331 (31.9%). Seventy-three percent of respondents were female. Over 80% of the residents surveyed identified themselves as African-American/Black. Three percent identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. The majority of respondents self-identifying as Latino lived in zip code 30311. The respondents ranged in age from 13 to over 65 years which mirrored the age distribution found within the study area. Forty-five percent of respondents were younger adults between the ages of 18-35, and eighteen percent were older adults age 65 and older.

Several findings indicate high levels of health-related needs among Adamsville area residents. Nearly one third of respondents reported that they did not have health care insurance. A majority of the respondents (55 percent) reported that they or a member of their household had made at least one trip to the emergency room in the past year. While a majority of respondents reported using a doctor on a regular basis and believed that they were in fairly good health, most of the older age respondents reported poorer health.



Forty-three percent of respondents reported using the Adamsville Health Center within the past year. For respondents indicating that they had not used the Adamsville Health Center within the past year, the most frequently cited reason was due to lack of knowledge about the center. Respondents also identified the health centers they used most often. Eleven percent of the respondents stated that the Adamsville Center was the only place where they received health care. Nearly a quarter of respondents reported that they attend the Grady Neighborhood Center, and 28 percent relied on their private doctor for medical care.

Approximately 74 percent of respondents stated that they would use the Adamsville Health Center if it provided services at low to no charge. Sixty-two percent of the respondents that said they had not used the center within the past year noted that they would use the center if medical care was available at low or no charge.

Survey results suggest a clear need for employment and job training services for Adamsville area residents. A majority of survey respondents within three consecutive pre-retirement age group categories (26-35 years; 36-45 years; and 45-55 years) were unemployed.

Most of the respondents had not used the Adamsville Center within the past year, mainly because they did not know about it. These results suggest that there is a strong need for marketing Adamsville both as a health center and in terms of the new services that will be provided. Over ninety-percent of the respondents would like to see other public services available at the Adamsville Center.

3.7 Health Outcome Data

The following section describes select health outcomes for the census tracts within a five mile radius of the Adamsville Health Center. The data were collected from vital statics datasets provided by the Georgia Division of Public Health, Office of Health information and Policy. Unless otherwise described, all data are from 1997-2006, a total of 10 years.

Births

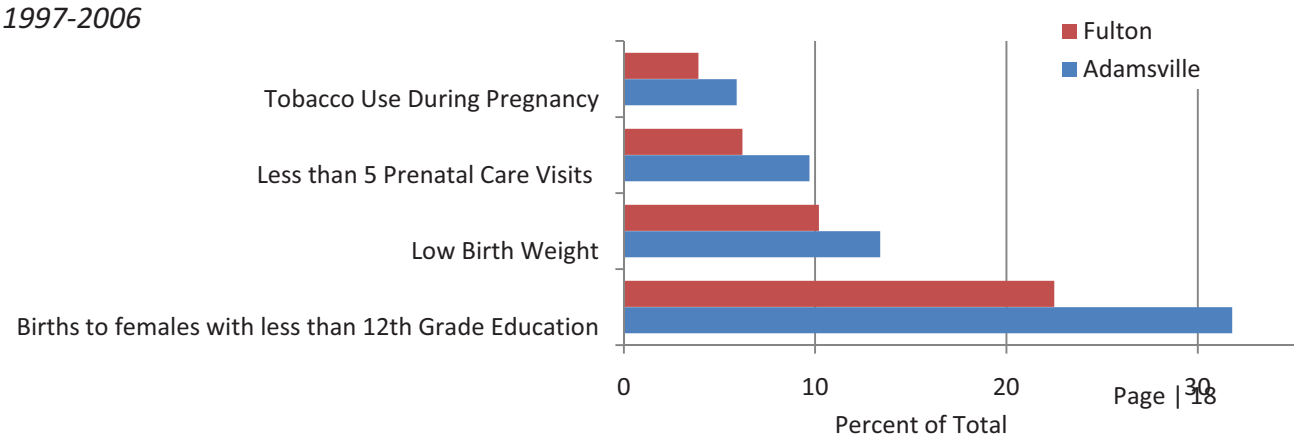
From 1997 through 2006 there were 15,767 live births in the selected census tracts; 12.2% of all births in Fulton County for that time. Of those births, parents in the selected area exhibited a much greater proportion of the risk factors for poor birth outcomes.

Mothers were:

- *18.0% more likely to have used tobacco during pregnancy*
- *29.2% more likely to have had fewer than five prenatal care visits*
- *23.9% more likely to have less than a twelfth grade education*
- *36.1% more likely to have a baby with low birth weight*

In the following graph, the percent of the event for that outcome in Fulton (red) and Adamsville (blue) are provided. For example, 9.7% of babies born in Adamsville were to mothers who had fewer than five prenatal visits, compared to 6.2% in the rest of Fulton.

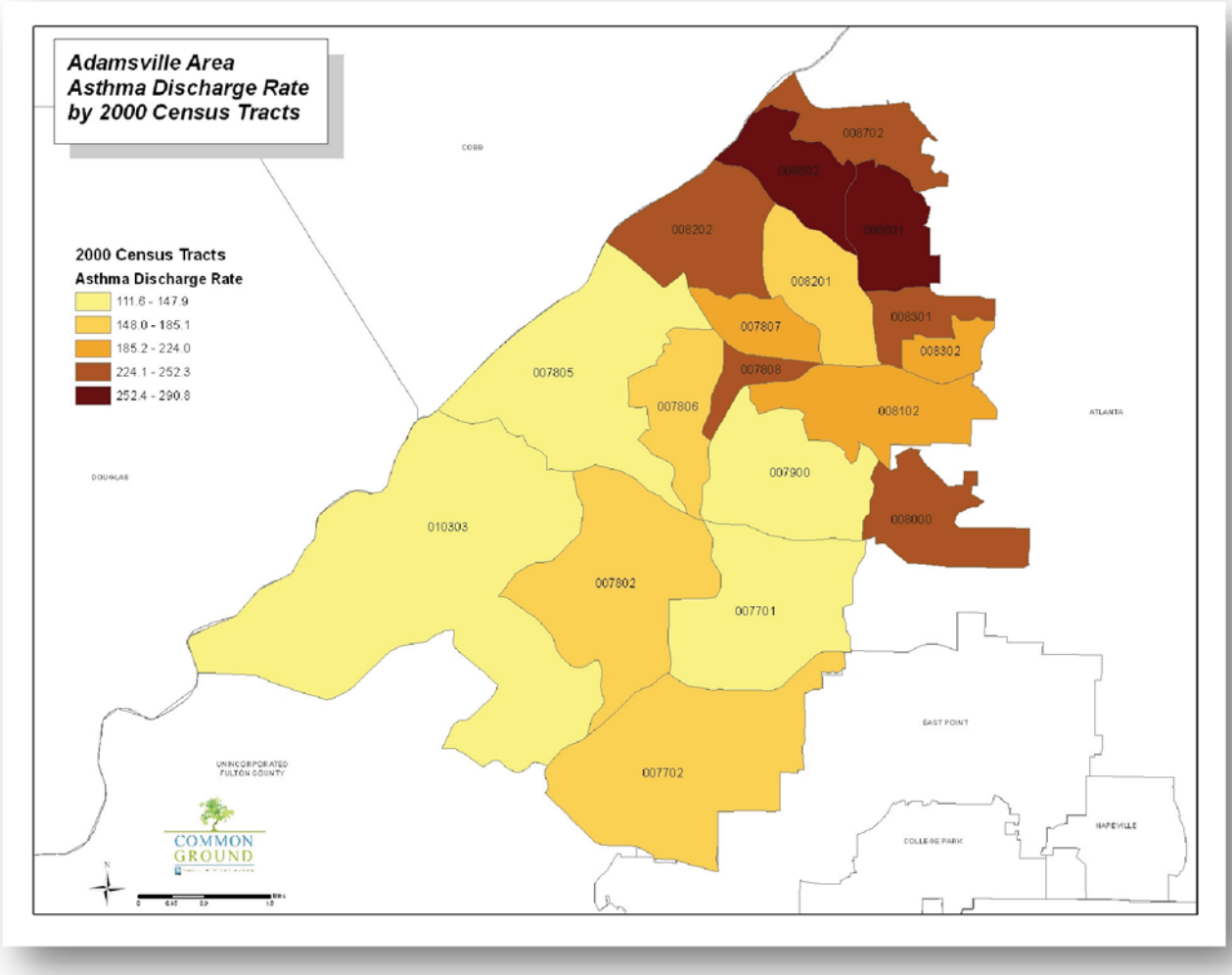
Comparison Between Fulton and Adamsville of Prevelance of Prenatal Risk Factors 1997-2006



This disparity is reflected in the infant mortality rate for the area. There were 12.4 deaths within the first year of life in the Adamsville area (per 1,000 live births) versus 8.2 for the remainder of Fulton County. The Adamsville area produces 12.2% of Fulton's births, but contributes 15.5% of the infant Mortality for the County.

Asthma

- From 1997 through 2006, 20% of hospital discharges in Fulton County due to Asthma were residents of the Adamsville Area.

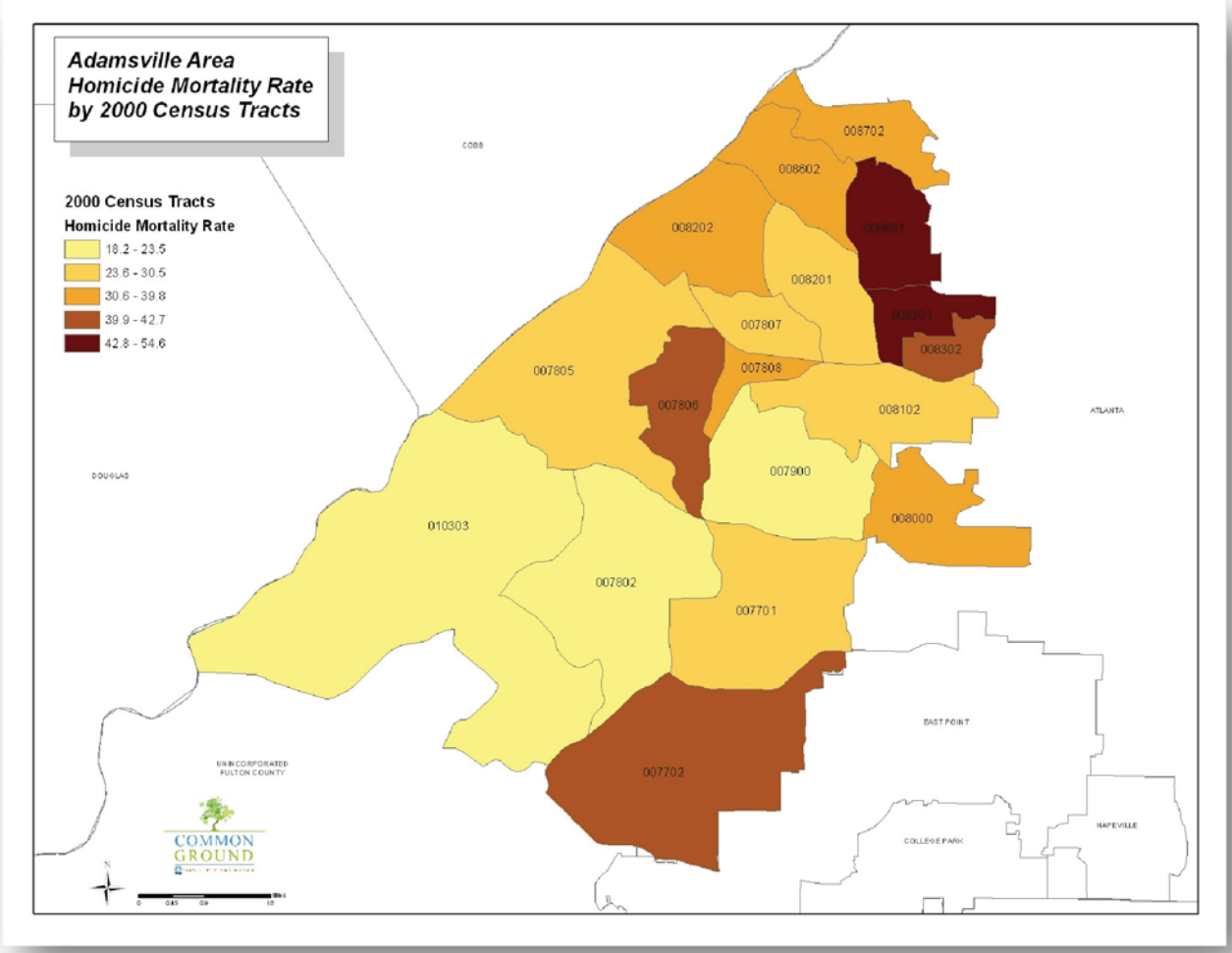


Deaths

The representative census tracts for the Adamsville area contain 11% of the total population for Fulton County in many cause categories, yet provide a disproportional amount of the deaths.

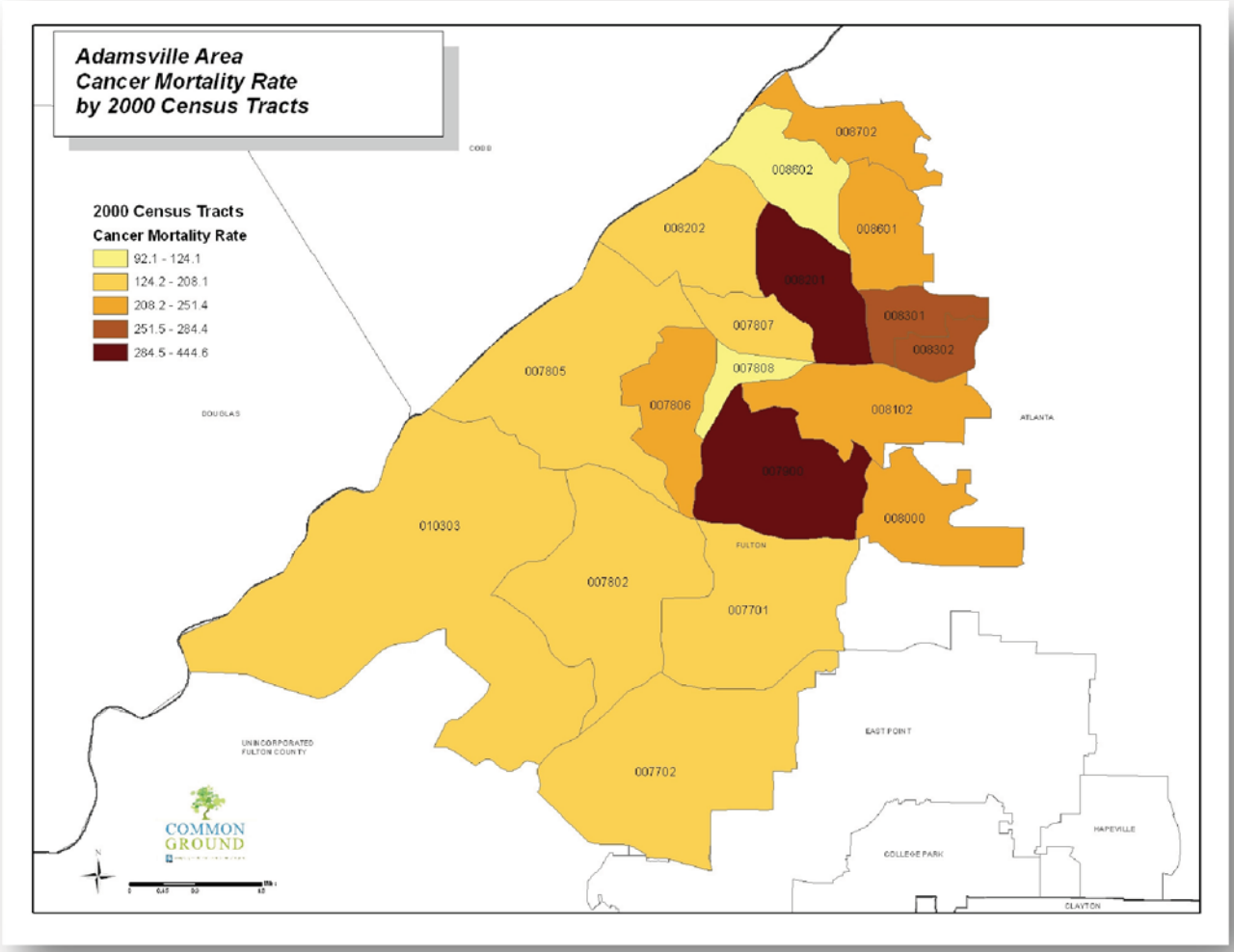
Homicide

- Homicide is 1.9 times higher in Adamsville than the rest of Fulton County. 24.3% of all deaths due to homicide in Fulton County were in residents of the Adamsville area.



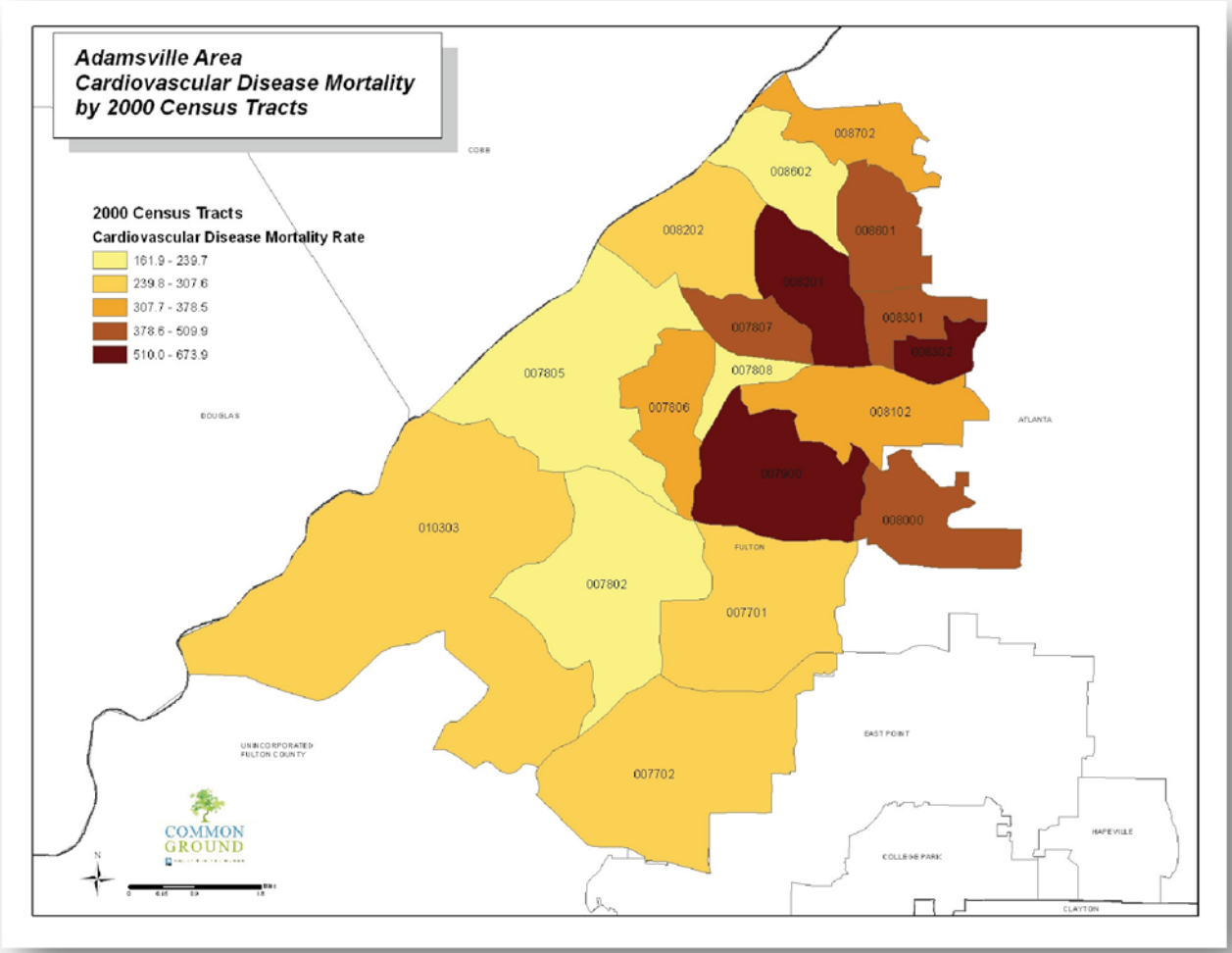
Cancer

- Death rates due to cancer are 1.5 times higher in the Adamsville area compared to the rest of Fulton County. 17.1% of all deaths in Fulton County from 1997-2006 due to cancer were in residents of the Adamsville area.



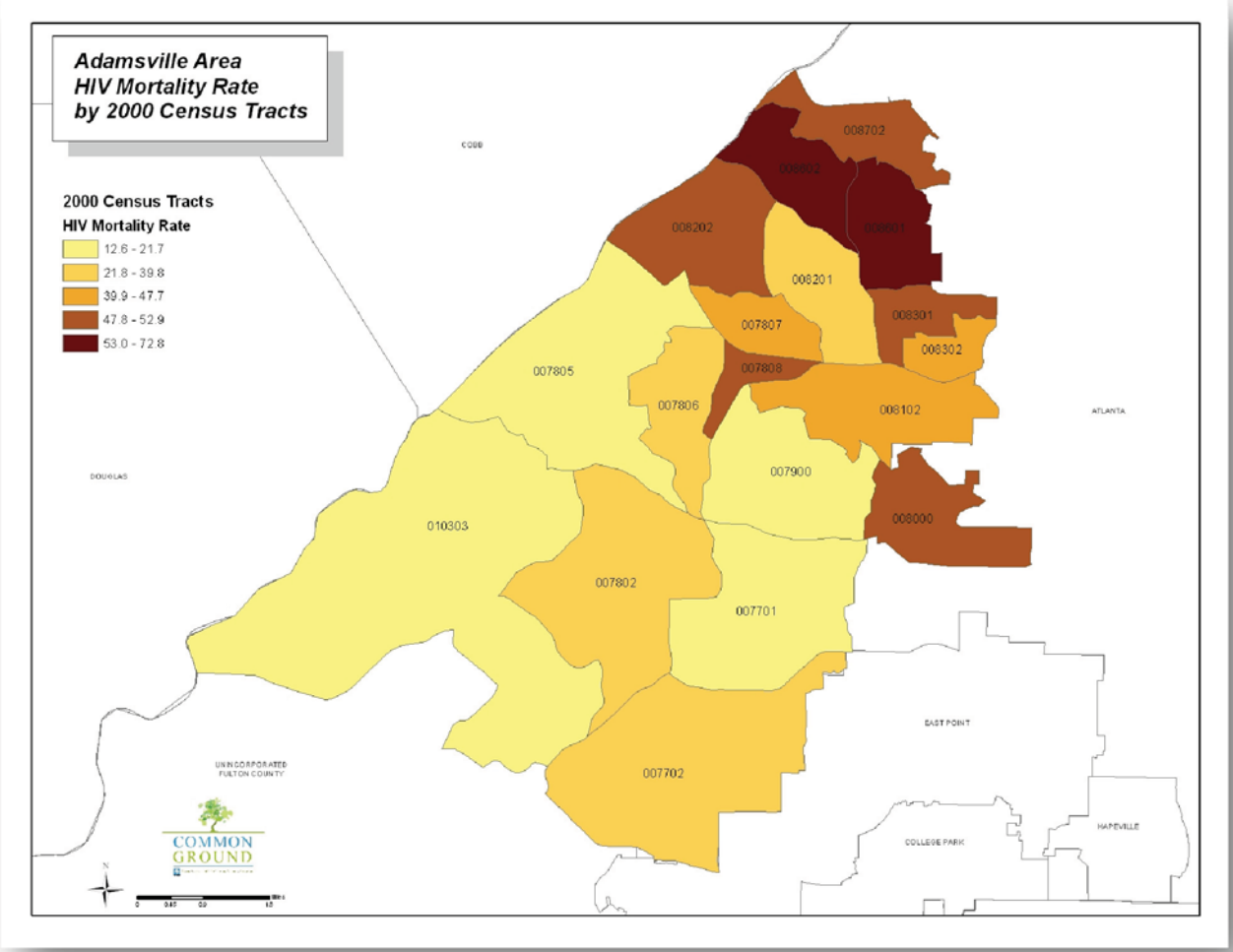
Major Cardiovascular Disease

- Death rates due to Major Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) are 2.1 times higher in the Adamsville area compared to the rest of Fulton County. 17.3% of all deaths in Fulton County from 1997-2006 due to CVD were in residents of the Adamsville area.



HIV

- HIV deaths are 1.2 times higher in the Adamsville area compared to the rest of Fulton County. 18.8% of all HIV deaths in Fulton County from 1997-2006 were in residents of the Adamsville area.



4.0 Urban Planning

The following sections describe the land use, transportation, environment, and housing characteristics of the study area. The planning element focuses primarily on City of Atlanta Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU) H and the surrounding neighborhoods and communities that will utilize services at the Adamsville Health Center.

4.1 Land Use

The City of Atlanta's Bureau of Planning has established land use plan for each NPU. The land use plan is a guide to the physical growth and development of the study area for 2004-2019. The land use inventory (Table 1) includes a description and depiction of the type of land uses and estimates the acreage dedicated for each land use category within a five mile radius of the Adamsville Health Center.

Land Use Inventory	
Land Use Category	*Acreage*
Single Family Residential	973.53
High Density Residential	19.59
Medium Density Residential	520.92
Low Density Residential	133.03
Low Density Commercial	52.84
Office/Institution	121.13
Industrial	333.82
Open Space	223.47
Mixed Use	71.53
Community Facility	156.91
Total Acreage	2,606.82

The future land use pattern for NPU-H is expected to remain similar to the existing land use pattern. The single family land use is expected to remain the predominate type of land use for the area. The most significant modification to the land use is changing some commercial, industrial and residential uses to mixed-use and live/work. These land use changes will facilitate redevelopment and revitalization of the area.

Issues and Opportunities

The study area lacks quality and well maintained goods, services, entertainment, cultural venues and restaurants, all of which would attract people and businesses to the area. Residents must leave the area to meet their living needs and there is not much incentive for non-residents to come to the area. This is further exacerbated by the lack of a safe community atmosphere. There are few sidewalks or pedestrian friendly places that would attract retail and commercial activity to the area. This also affects the health and quality of life for the residents.

4.2 Transportation

The Adamsville neighborhood has well-established and extensive roads and highway infrastructure. The convenience to Interstates 20 and 285, the region's major freeways and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive is a major strength of the area. These transportation infrastructures provide mobility and accessibility to the Adamsville neighborhood. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, the 7.3-miles corridor, is the most significant roadway in the study area and is a key corridor in the City of Atlanta. The corridor crosses the proposed path of Atlanta's Beltline and Interstate 285 and parallels Interstate 20.

The Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) is the only comprehensive provider of mass transit to the city, inner suburbs and metropolitan Atlanta area. There are approximately 22 bus routes that service NPU-H and the surrounding neighborhoods within the study area. MARTA's west line stations, H.E. Holmes, Westlake, Ashby, Vine City and Dome/GWCC, are the boarding stations for the bus routes. Cobb Community Transit (CCT) operates routes along the MLK Jr. Drive corridor from Marietta and Cumberland Transfer Center to MARTA's H.E. Holmes station.

MARTA has a project in the Regional Transportation Plan to extend the west line, which currently has its terminus at the H.E. Holmes Station. MARTA's West Line Extension Study, completed in 2004, recommended the location of the new West Line station for the northeast corner of the intersection of Interstate 285 and MLK Jr. Drive. The study also recommends a Bus Rapid Transit line that would share Interstate 20 right-of-way from the H.E. Holmes MARTA Station to Fulton Industrial Boulevard.

Other transportation planning projects related to Adamsville area residents include the *Hamilton E. Holmes MARTA Station Area Livable Center Initiative* (2002), the *Martin Luther King Jr. Drive Corridor Transportation Study* (2005), and the *Beltline* Proposal(s). The H.E. Holmes Livable Center Initiative's activity center property is located along Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, between Linwood Street and Holmes Drive, with an area of 495.5 acres. The plan recommends creating a medium density mixed-use live, walk and play development around the station, interconnected street networks that supports pedestrians as well as shorter local auto trips and transit, and a series of intimately scaled public squares, parks, community focal points, greenways, and natural open spaces. The station will become a gateway to the neighborhood and business district. The land use has been partially adopted through the Martin Luther King Jr. Drive corridor study. A five year update for this project is currently underway.

The MLK Jr. Drive Corridor Transportation Study addresses mobility and accessibility issues along the corridor, and develops strategies to stimulate the revitalization of the corridor. The purpose of the study was to identify strategies that provide mobility throughout the entire corridor, incorporate a full range multi-modal transportation initiative and encourage future development and revitalization within the study area that maximizes use of public

transportation, and accomplishes broader redevelopment goals through the use of transit-oriented development (TOD) concept. The MLK Jr. Drive Corridor Transportation Study includes a land use analysis, future traffic impact analysis and development recommendations for future land uses, road, intersection improvements and economic development to enhance the quality of life for the corridor and communities adjacent to the corridor.

The BeltLine proposal includes a 22-mile loop around the central core of the city. Plans currently proposed for the loop to include new and expanded parks, greenway trails and transit. It would intersect the MLK Jr. Drive corridor near Washington Park, and connect to the path that in turn will connect it to the Lionel Hampton Trail. The BeltLine project would give MLK Jr. Drive corridor residents improved access to other areas of the City of Atlanta including West End, Grant Park, Inman Park, Midtown, and Lindbergh Center. The projects identified in the action plan seek to connect the MLK Jr. Drive corridor to this proposed transportation system to ensure that the corridor will have excellent access to the parks, trails and transit included in the BeltLine.

Issues and Opportunities

The MLK Jr. Drive corridor is heavily traveled by automobiles and pedestrians. A major transportation issue in the study area is pedestrian safety. Sidewalks and pedestrians crosswalks are insufficient, pedestrian amenities and safety features are not adequate. The creation of non-motorized transportation facilities in the form of connected, continuous sidewalks, streetscapes, bike routes, and off-road multi-use trails would encourage dynamic street life, promote public health, improve access to transit, lower household transportation costs and energy use, and reduce vehicle miles traveled.

The MLK Jr. Drive Corridor Transportation Study recommends safe, wide sidewalks as well as small neighborhood parks and plazas that make the choice of walking more attractive. Other transportation improvements include pedestrian signals, mid-block crossings, intersection improvements, median installations and better transit. In addition, new developments to the area are required to have a pedestrian-friendly urban design, parks and plazas.

The Adamsville neighborhood's access to MARTA, Interstate 20 and 285 provides significant growth and investment opportunities for the area. Strategies that aim to enhance transportation, land use, economic development and urban design features along MLK Jr. Drive and other activity centers will stimulate the revitalization of the area and improve the livable environment of the neighborhoods.

4.3 Environment

An environmental stressor is a public or private municipal land use (e.g. solid waste and waste water treatment facilities, utilities, airports and railroads) or industrial land use (e.g. landfills, quarries, waste transfer stations and manufacturing facilities) that has an environmentally

adverse affect on a community and/or neighborhood. The Georgia Hazardous Site Inventory (HSI) contains a list of sites in Georgia where there has been a known or suspected release of a regulated substance above a reportable quantity and which have yet to show they meet state clean-up standards found in the Rules for Hazardous Site Response. The list is maintained by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD). One facility located within NPU-H is listed in the Georgia Hazardous Site Inventory; the Estate of Mr. James Weddington, 184 Fairburn Road, Atlanta, GA 30331, Site Number: 10797.

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division has determined that this site requires corrective action. Cleanup activities are being conducted for source materials, soil, and groundwater. If it can be certified that the site meets additional cleanup standards, it can be reclassified and may be removed from the HSI.

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. The facilities range from gas stations to manufacturing facilities. One facility located within NPU-H is listed in the RCRAInfo system: ABC Compounding Company, Inc., 3285 Oak Cliff Road, Atlanta, GA 30331.

The Fulton Industrial Boulevard (FIB) area is located on the western border of NPU-H. Environmental stressors located in the Fulton Industrial Boulevard corridor are listed in Table 2:

Environmental Stressors in the Adamsville Area	
Environmental Stressor	*Number of Locations*
TRI (Toxic Release Inventory)	4
HSI (Hazardous Site Inventory)	7
RCRIS (Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System)	85

The environmental stressors located within the Fulton Industrial corridor do not have any known adverse affect on the adjacent neighborhoods. These facilities are regulated by EPD and any known toxic releases in the air or ground are reported, monitored and evaluated to determine appropriate corrective actions.

Air Quality

In the May 2008 American Lung Association's State of the Air report, Atlanta was 6th on the list for highest levels of year-round soot, and 12th for ground-level ozone, a colorless gas formed when heat mixes with pollution from vehicles, power plants and factories. The Adamsville neighborhood is located near busy roads and highways. This has a major impact on the health of the citizens living within the neighborhoods. Research findings indicate poor health outcomes to be associated with adults and children living in close proximity to busy roads and highways. Efforts to create a pedestrian friendly neighborhood with parks, open space, and alternative transportation options such as bike lanes and multi-use paths will contribute

towards improving the air quality and enhance the quality of life for the neighborhoods near heavily traveled roads and highways.

4.4 Housing

The study area contains several different housing mixes, and is characterized by a largely mature and stable housing stock. The predominate housing category is single family detached homes. There are also several older apartment complexes located throughout the study area. According to the Atlanta Foreclosure Report, there are 493 foreclosed homes in the study area. The approximate number of households in the study area for 2000 was 27,232. Table 3 provides a breakdown of household size according to rental and owner occupied percentages for 2000.

2000 Housing Owner and Rental Occupied					
Household Size	*Owner Occupied*	*Percent*	*Renter Occupied*	*Percent*	*Total*
1	2,577	28.62%	4,297	32.42%	6,874
2	2,837	31.51%	3,250	24.52%	6,087
3	1,452	16.13%	2,297	17.33%	3,749
4	1,161	12.89%	1,522	11.48%	2,683
5	496	5.51%	1,048	7.91%	1,544
6	175	1.94%	441	3.33%	616
7+	306	3.40%	401	3.03%	707
Total	9,004	100%	13,256	100%	22,261

Data Source: 2000 Census

The prices of residential real estate particularly new construction, has risen above the threshold for what the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers affordable. The area has been impacted by the high concentration of home foreclosures and abandonment due to the economic down turn and subprime mortgage industry.

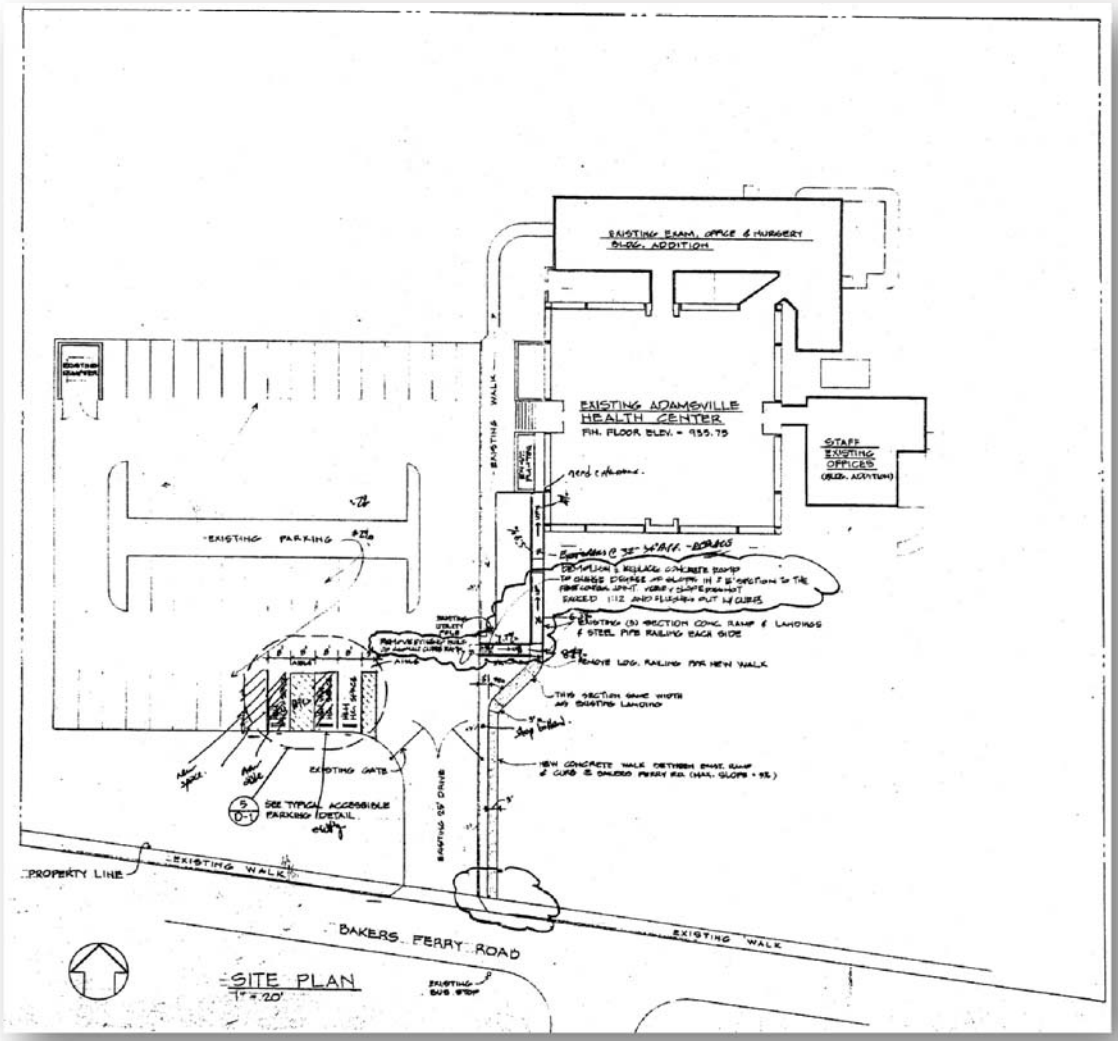
The City of Atlanta has made significant efforts to have programs in place such as Urban Enterprise Zones (UEZ), Tax Allocation Districts (TAD), Livable Centers Initiatives (LCI), Quality of Life Districts, Opportunity Bonds and Inclusionary Zoning to maximize the number of affordable housing units. Through the Livable Centers Initiative (LCI), transit oriented development has become a focus in the efforts to revitalize the area. This not only encourages residential development near transit stations, it also encourages mixed income housing, job creation and economic development. LCIs provide an opportunity to close the gap between place of work and place of residence as well as provide a variety of housing for all sections of the community.
In addition, the MLK Jr. Drive Corridor Transportation Study recommends residential options by increasing provisions for future town homes, small lot single family, and multi-family housing within close proximity to new businesses and parks.

5.0 Building Description

5.1 Facility Description

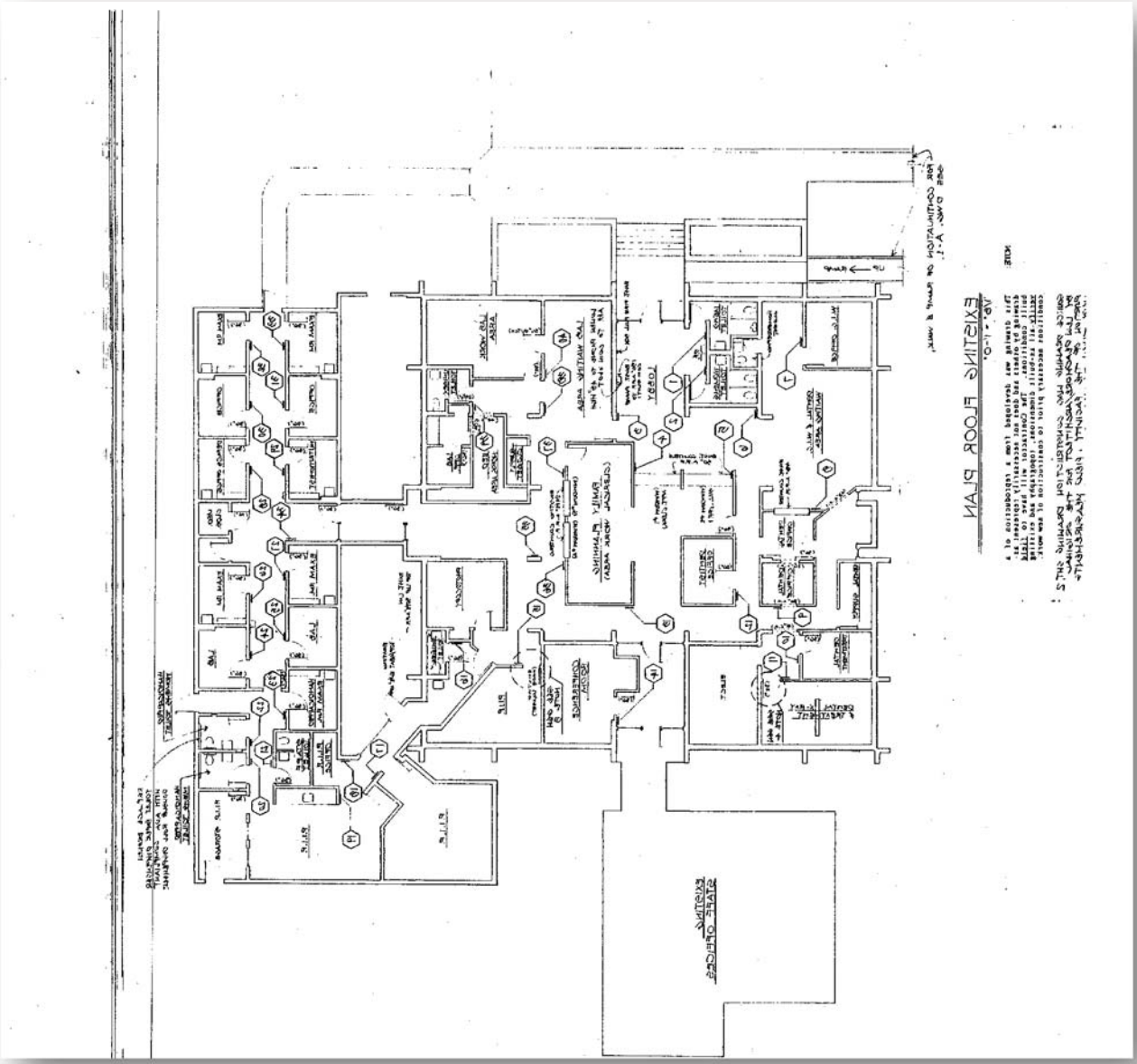
The Adamsville Health Center was constructed in 1968 and is located at 3699 Bakers Ferry Road SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30331. The center is located on MARTA bus routes #56 and #76. According to the 2007 Health and Wellness facilities master plan, the property was valued at $1.6 million and had $248,145 in deferred maintenance, roughly 15.5% of its value. The same survey revealed that storage is inadequate and materials are being left in hallways, network access is lacking and that there are potential privacy and confidentiality issues with the current intake area. The Adamsville facility was one of two existing health centers recommended for expansion to be reclassified as a regional facility and to have a primary care component. This center is currently located on a site that could accommodate an expansion of the facility.

5.2 Existing Site Plan



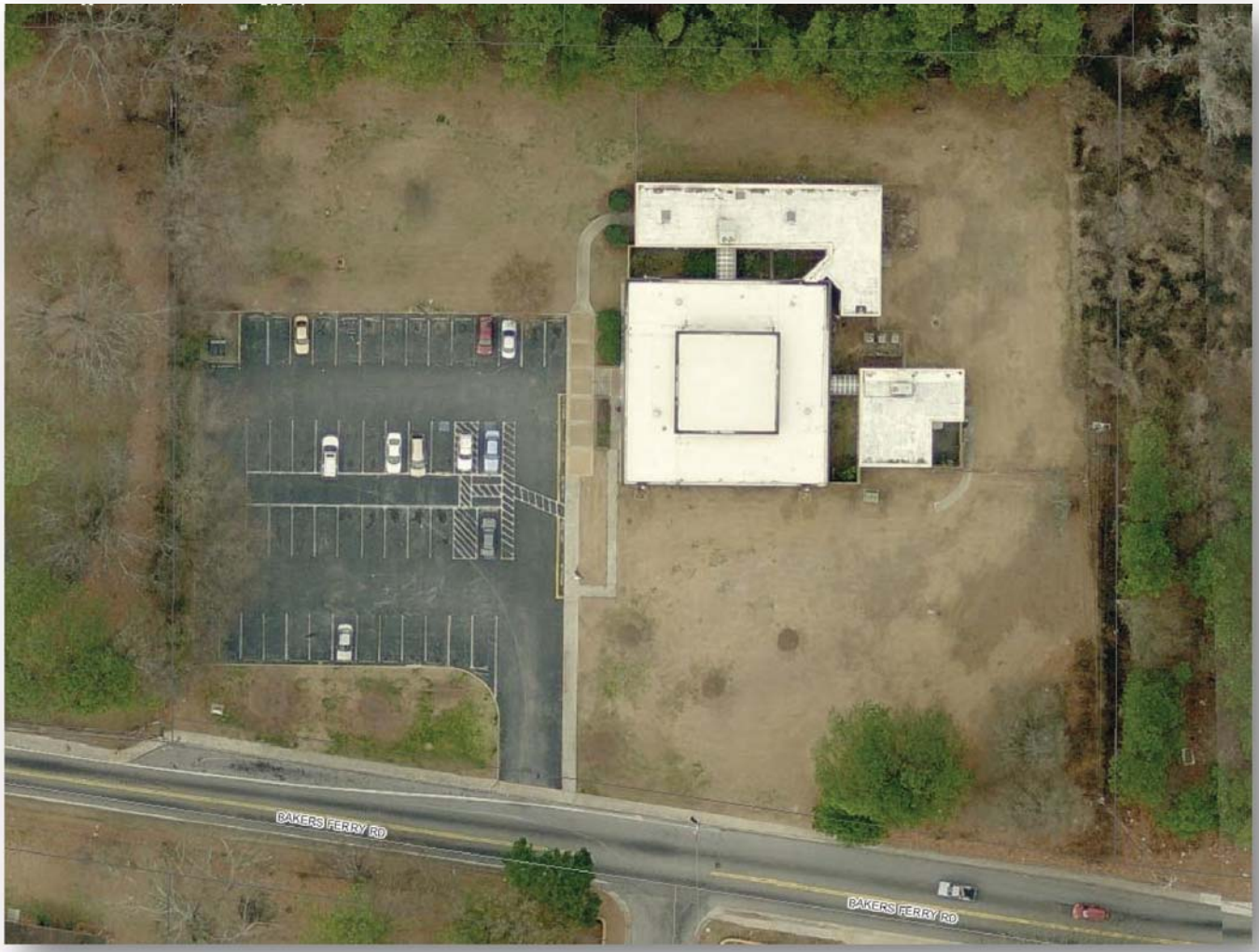
5.3 Existing Floor Plan

- Adamsville Health Center is 10,971 square feet



5.4 Satellite View

The facility currently has sufficient parking space. The parcel has enough space to accommodate an expansion and the subsequent increase need for parking resulting from a consolidation with Center Hill Health Center.



6.0 Outreach and Marketing

In order to ensure that clients and community members are aware of the availability of services at the Adamsville Health Center, a comprehensive marketing and communications strategy is needed and will be implemented with the cooperation of the Office of Communications, the District 5 Commissioner's office and the Grady Health System's Marketing Department.

Audiences

- Existing clients
- Potential clients
- Service providers and other community contacts
- Media

Marketing Collateral

Customized print collateral will be developed for key audiences. In each case, the collateral will provide an overview of the center, the scope of available services, and logistics for accessing the services (contact information, hours, parking, etc.) Print collateral will be developed by the Communications team within Health & Wellness with input from other partner departments/agencies.

- Existing Clients
  A direct mail postcard will be distributed to current clients of Health & Wellness and Workforce Development.
- Home Owner Associations, community organizations
  A comprehensive brochure will be distributed to community-based organizations through mail and in-person visits.
- Other Service Providers
  A self-mailing brochure will be distributed to social service agencies, universities, and other service providers.

Media Outreach

The Office of Communications will work with participating agencies to develop a comprehensive media campaign to include an initial press release, a media tour, story pitches, and invitations to the Grand Opening.

Grand Opening

A Grand Opening ceremony will be planned to introduce the facility and its offerings to the community and key stakeholders. The Office of Communications within the County Manager's office will play a key role, in collaboration with participating agencies, the Board of Commissioners, the media, and others.

7.0 Financial Analysis

In the 2007 Health and Wellness Master Pan the Adamsville Health Center was slated to be renovated as it is County owned and due to its relatively low level of deferred maintenance (15.5% of value). A 13,000 square foot expansion was recommended in order to accommodate a consolidation with the Center Hill Health Center, a leased facility, due to a service area overlap.

7.1 Project Budget

The project budget was provided by General Services based on guidance from the Health and Wellness Facilities Master Plan and utilizing the Neighborhood Union Health Center as a model.

Adamsville Health Center Renovation and Expansion Proposed Budget		
Budget Item		*Totals*
A.	Design and Engineering	$265,000.00
B.	Other Professional Fees	
	Commissioning	$19,350.00
	LEED Monitoring / Certification	$60,000.00
	Testing Services	$22,850.00
C.	Site Development and Construction Cost	$3,096,000.00
D.	Escalation and Construction Contingency	$294,372.00
E.	County Policy	
	Tree Ordinance	$71,393.87
	Public Arts Policy	$37,575.72
	Sub-Total Design and Construction Budget	$3,866,541.59
	Center Hill Lease	($181,925)
		Analysis does not include telecommunications and FF&E

7.2 Center Hill Health Center Consolidation

The Center Hill Health Center is located at 3201 Atlanta Industrial Parkway, SW, Suite 302, Atlanta, GA 30318. Center Hill is a leased facility located less than 5 miles away from the Adamsville Health Center. The 13,319 square foot center is the site of a co-location with a Grady Neighborhood Clinic. The co-location is not a contractual service arrangement and the space is provided free of charge by the County. Clients seeking public health services are directed to one intake area and clients seeking primary care from the Grady clinic are directed to another. The County would realize an annual savings of $181,925 by consolidation of services with the Center Hill Health Center.

7.3 Center Hill Utilization Data

According to 2007 Master Plan analysis, the Center Hill Health Center was underutilized. The following data are Fulton County Department of Health and Wellness service delivery data for the 24 month period from January 1, 2007 through December 30, 2008.

Clients served:

- *8,655 total clients*
- *4.07% were Hispanic*
- *91.78% were African American, followed by 4.4% Caucasian*
- *61.3% Female, 38.7% were male*
- *Mean age was 11 years old*
- *70% of clients were 15 years of age and under*

The following table displays race of clients by year of service. The data show an increase across the board. A portion of the increase is likely explained by an improvement in data entry in the Mitchell and McCormick client management system, which was implemented in August of 2006. For 2007 and 2008, the majority of clients were Black females, followed by Black males.

Race Distribution of Clients Served at Center Hill Health Center

Race	*2007*	*2008*	*Grand Total*
Pacific Islander		1	1
Multi-race	7	11	18
Asian	13	26	39
Other	61	60	121
Unknown	90	69	159
White	131	245	376
Black	3,680	4,261	7,941
Total	3,982	4,673	8,655

The majority of clients served at Center Hill for the 24 month period were female non-Hispanic.

Distribution of Ethnicity and Sex for Clients Served at Center Hill Health Center, 2007 and 2008

	Female	*Male*	*Total*
Hispanic	237	115	352
Non-Hispanic	4,923	3,099	8,022
Unknown	148	132	280
Total	5,308	3,346	8,654

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Attachment A

What is your zip code? _____

Fulton County government operates the Adamsville Health Center at 600 Bakers Ferry Road. In order to help improve the services at the Adamsville Health Center, please take a few minutes to complete this survey. Complete only one survey. Thank you and place your completed survey in the Survey Box.

1) Have you used the Adamsville Health Center in the last year? ☐ Yes ☐ No √

2) If you DO NOT use the Adamsville Health Center can you tell us why? (Check all that apply)

☐ Don't know about it ☐ No need to go there ☐ Not able to get appointments
☐ Can't go during hours it's open ☐ Don't like the service ☐ No transportation
☐ No medical doctor available ☐ Don't have services I need
☐ Other Reason _____

3) Tell us all of the Health Centers you DO use? (Check all that apply)

☐ Only used the Adamsville Center ☐ I do not go to Health Centers or a private doctor
☐ I have a private doctor ☐ Grady Neighborhood Clinic ☐ West End Medical Center
☐ Southside Medical Center ☐ Other _____

4) If low-cost or free medical care was available at Adamsville Health Center, would you use it?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5) What type of health insurance do you have?

☐ I don't have health insurance ☐ Government insurance (PeachCare, Medicaid) ☐ Private Insurance

6) What services would you like to see added to the Adamsville Health Center? (Check all that apply)

☐ Job training ☐ Public Library ☐ Alcohol and Drug treatment ☐ Child care
☐ Mental Health Services ☐ Medical Doctor ☐ Other_____

7) Would you say that in general your health is:

☐ Excellent ☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

8) About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

☐ Within the past year ☐ Within the past two years ☐ Within the past 5 years ☐ 5 or more years

9) Are you or any adult in your household unemployed? If YES, how long?

☐ No, not unemployed ☐ Yes, less than 6 Months ☐ Yes, up to 1 year
☐ Yes, 1 and a half years ☐ Yes, up to 2 years ☐ Yes, More than 2 years

10) In the past year, how many times did you or someone in your household go to the Emergency Room?

☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2-3 ☐ 4-5 ☐ 6-7 ☐ more than 7

11) What is your sex? ☐ Male ☐ Female

12) What is your age? ☐ 13-17 ☐ 18-25 ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-45 ☐ 46-55 ☐ 56-65 ☐ over 65

13) What is your race and\or Ethnicity? ☐ Black \ African American ☐ Asian ☐ Native American
☐ White \ Caucasian ☐ Hispanic\Latino ☐ Other _____