

What happens to Local Government road mileage information that GDOT collects?

- ◆ GDOT uses the public road mileage information and other road characteristics to publish transportation maps for each of Georgia's 159 counties.
- ◆ GDOT submits an annual report to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The FHWA uses the public road mileage to report to Congress and to support Federal funding for State highway and road projects.
- ◆ Road centerline mileage information is one component of the formula for calculating the Local Maintenance and Improvement Grant (LMIG) program.

Why is road centerline mileage important for local public road funding?

Local public road mileages are used to determine funding allocations for Georgia's Local Maintenance and Improvement Grant (LMIG) program and also for Transportation Investment Act of 2010 (TIA) regional funding levels.

Each program allocates state funds to local governments based on a formula that uses GDOT's official public road centerline mileage data and U.S. Census Bureau population counts in the calculation.

Where can Local Governments find more information on the transportation programs, plans and services to aid them in maintaining and operating their local transportation systems?

Visit the Partner Smart/Local Government page (<http://www.dot.ga.gov/PS/Local>) on the GDOT website.

For added, modified, or abandoned local public roads, what supporting documentation of acceptance and ownership is submitted to GDOT?

The following documentation is submitted to the GDOT Office of Transportation Data:

- ◆ The completed GDOT Notification of Local Road Activity (LRA) Report form.
- ◆ A map or plat depicting the location and alignment of the said local public road.
- ◆ For county local governments, the meeting minutes of the county commissioner's meeting that discussed the said local public road change.

For roadway data files, what file formats can be submitted to GDOT?

The following file formats can be submitted to the GDOT Office of Transportation Data, listed in the order of preference:

- a. Shapefiles or geodatabase files
- b. MicroStation files
- c. AutoCAD files
- d. Google Earth files
- e. Adobe Acrobat files
- f. Microsoft Excel files
- g. Microsoft Word files



Georgia Department of Transportation Office of Transportation Data

600 West Peachtree Street, N.W.
19th Floor, Office 1934
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
404-347-0701 | FAX: 404-631-1136

e-mail: OTDLocalGovtCoor@dot.ga.gov
www.dot.ga.gov

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Office of Transportation Data

Local Maintenance & Improvement Grant Program

Centerline Mileage Data Submission:

Frequently Asked Questions



Georgia LMIG was used for identifying new roads (roads are highlighted in yellow)
Source: LakePoint Sporting Community & Town Center, Emerson, GA - September 2013

What is the Local Maintenance & Improvement Grant Program

As a result of Senate Bill (SB) 200 in the 2009 Georgia Legislative Session, the Local Assistance Road Program (LARP) and the State Aid Program were merged and renamed the Local Maintenance Improvement Grant (LMIG) Program. This program provides assistance to local governments to perform improvements to their local roadway network.

Funds allocated each fiscal year for the LMIG program shall not be less than 10 percent, nor more than 20 percent of the money derived from motor fuel taxes received by the state in the immediately preceding fiscal year, less the amount of refunds, rebates, and collection costs authorized by law. LMIG funds include provisions requiring adherence to adequate roadway standards, accounting practices, and applicable transportation plans.

The GDOT Director of Planning is responsible for setting the formula for the distribution of the LMIG funds. This formula is based on population and centerline miles of paved and unpaved roads.

The LMIG Program allows local governments greater flexibility and quicker project delivery, while allowing GDOT to administer the program with a reduced workforce and new funding match requirements.

How do Local Governments electronically submit Centerline Mileage Data Reports to GDOT?

Between mid-February and mid-April of each year, the on-line Centerline Mileage Data Submission Form is available for submission.

What if the Local Government cannot access the on-line Centerline Mileage Data Submission Form?

The Local Government can send an e-mail to GDOT (OTDLocalGovtCoor@dot.ga.gov) and request a paper copy of the Centerline Mileage Data Submission Form.

What types of roads can the Local Governments count for this report?

To be counted by a Local Government, a road must...

- Be owned by the Local Government.
- Be open to the public, except for repairs and/or emergencies.
- Have no gates that restrict access.
- Be useable by a standard four wheel passenger vehicle.
- Not be a State Route or a Federal Road.
- Not a private road or a road on private property.

How is the measurement of a road reported?

Local Governments should report the "Centerline Mileage" of the roads in its jurisdiction. Centerline miles represent the total length of a given road from its starting point to its end point. The number and size of the lanes on that road are ignored when calculating centerline mileage.

Can Local Governments count State Routes in their jurisdiction?

No. Local Governments do not own State Routes or Federal Roads, so these routes cannot be counted for centerline mileage totals.

Can Local Governments count roads that they maintain but do not own?

No. You may only count the roads your Local Government owns.

Where can Local Governments find more information on the LMIG and TIA programs?

The Partner Smart/Local Government page (<http://www.dot.ga.gov/PS/Local>) of the GDOT website.

What is the legal definition of a "public road"?

Federal regulation 23 C.F.R. § 460.2 (c) defines a public road as follows:

"A road will be open to public travel; a road section must be available, except during scheduled periods, extreme weather or emergency conditions, passable by four-wheel standard passenger cars, and open to the general public for use without restrictive gates, prohibitive signs, or regulation other than restrictions based on size, weight or class of registration. Toll plaza of public toll roads are not considered restrictive gates."

Why does GDOT want this information?

State and Federal laws require GDOT to maintain accurate centerline totals of all public roads within the State and to report this information to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

This information also helps GDOT to initiate reconciliations efforts between the state and local municipalities in an effort to have the most accurate centerline data available.

What does GDOT do with this information?

GDOT compares local reported mileage with information held in the state centerline database. This information becomes part of GDOT's report for annual calculations for funding levels for the Local Maintenance & Improvement Grant (LMIG) Program, and support other State or Federal reporting requirements.