

What road data does GDOT collect?

Contact the GDOT Office of Transportation Data for a complete list of collected road data. Some collected road data includes:

- ◆ Barrier type
- ◆ Intersection type and signalization
- ◆ Number of, type, and width of lanes
- ◆ Median type and width
- ◆ Milepoint/milepost information
- ◆ Road name and intersecting road names
- ◆ Route number and type
- ◆ Rest area and weigh station
- ◆ Shoulder type and width
- ◆ Speed limit
- ◆ Surface type and width

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

Can local governments ask for assistance from the GDOT GIS staff?

Yes. GDOT will assist local governments with their road data.

Can local governments ask for a copy of their road data from GDOT?

Yes. GDOT considers local governments as partners in the public's business. GDOT believes the sharing of road data is an essential practice which fosters regional relationships and helps GDOT build the best transportation solutions in the nation for the people and businesses of Georgia.



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Office of Transportation Data

Local Public Road Activity: Frequently Asked Questions



2011—Bartow County, Redtop Mountain Road, Acworth, GA

The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), Office of Transportation Data (OTD) used an Enterprise GIS system to change their road data collection process from a field-based collection process, to a centralized, office-based collection process.

GDOT embraces this GIS system as an important tool in managing, planning, evaluating, and maintaining the State of Georgia transportation system. GDOT continues to foster relationships with local governments to share and reconcile their local road data. The goal is to create an accurate database of road data.

What is considered a “public road”?

In accordance with Federal Regulation 23 C.F.R. § 460.2 (c), “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.”

What are the local government’s responsibilities concerning their public roads?

In accordance with Georgia State Code §32-4-41 and §32-4-91 each local government (County and City) will:

- ◆ Plan, designate, improve, manage, control, construct, and maintain an adequate road system.
- ◆ Control, administer, and account for funds received for their road systems and other activities relating to local roads.
- ◆ Keep a copy of your county’s GDOT-prepared transportation map available for the public to view.
- ◆ Notify GDOT within 90 days of adding, modifying, or abandoning a local public road.

What is the process for reporting local public road activity to GDOT?

- ◆ Within 90 days of adding, modifying, or abandoning a local public road, the local government submits the supporting documentation of acceptance and ownership to the GDOT Office of Transportation Data (OTD). The documentation includes:
 - ◆ 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.
- ◆ GDOT OTD updates the road data in their Road Characteristics database.
- ◆ If requested by the local government, GDOT OTD can provide a copy of the road data (route type, route number, route length) to the local government.

Where can local governments get copies of the GDOT Notification of Local Road Activity Report form?

Local governments can save the GDOT Notification of Local Road Activity (LRA) Report form from the Local Roads Documents tab on the Partner Smart/Local Government page (<http://www.dot.ga.gov/PS/Local>) of the GDOT website to their local hard drive.

What if the local government cannot access the on-line GDOT Notification of Local Road Activity Report form?

The local government can send an e-mail to GDOT at OTDLocalGovtCoor@dot.ga.gov and request a copy of the GDOT Notification of Local Road Activity Report form.

What are GDOT’s responsibilities concerning local public roads?

- ◆ GDOT annually updates and publishes Georgia’s official public road centerline mileage information.
- ◆ GDOT uses the public road centerline 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 centerline 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.

Which local public road activities should local governments report to GDOT?

- ◆ A new route is constructed
- ◆ The length of an existing route is changed, extended or shortened
- ◆ The width of an existing route is changed
- ◆ The surface of an existing route is changed from unpaved to paved
- ◆ The name of an existing route is changed
- ◆ The ownership of an existing route is changed
- ◆ An existing route is abandoned