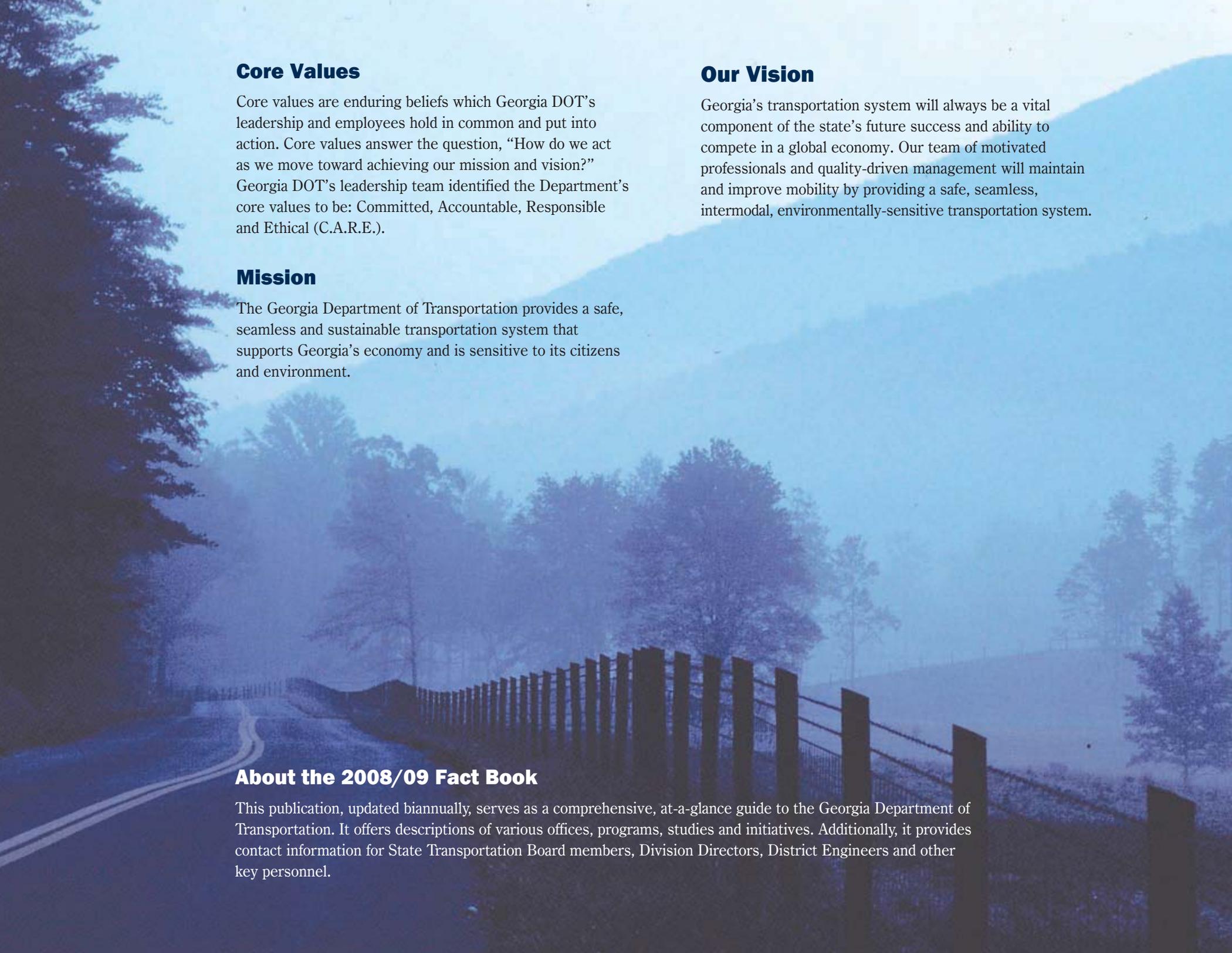


# 2008-09 Georgia Department of Transportation

# FACT BOOK



The background of the entire page is a scenic landscape. It features a paved road on the left side that curves into the distance. The road is bordered by a wooden fence with vertical posts. In the background, there are rolling hills and mountains under a clear blue sky. The overall color palette is dominated by various shades of blue and green, giving it a serene and natural feel.

## **Core Values**

Core values are enduring beliefs which Georgia DOT's leadership and employees hold in common and put into action. Core values answer the question, "How do we act as we move toward achieving our mission and vision?" Georgia DOT's leadership team identified the Department's core values to be: Committed, Accountable, Responsible and Ethical (C.A.R.E.).

## **Mission**

The Georgia Department of Transportation provides a safe, seamless and sustainable transportation system that supports Georgia's economy and is sensitive to its citizens and environment.

## **Our Vision**

Georgia's transportation system will always be a vital component of the state's future success and ability to compete in a global economy. Our team of motivated professionals and quality-driven management will maintain and improve mobility by providing a safe, seamless, intermodal, environmentally-sensitive transportation system.

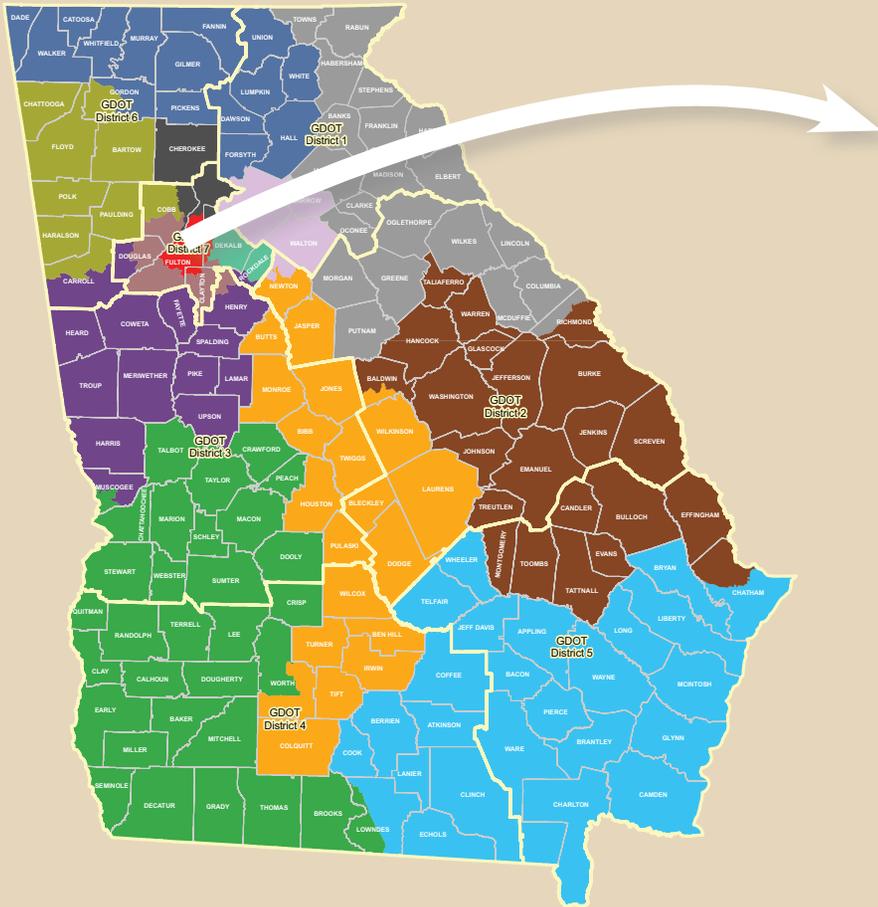
## **About the 2008/09 Fact Book**

This publication, updated biannually, serves as a comprehensive, at-a-glance guide to the Georgia Department of Transportation. It offers descriptions of various offices, programs, studies and initiatives. Additionally, it provides contact information for State Transportation Board members, Division Directors, District Engineers and other key personnel.

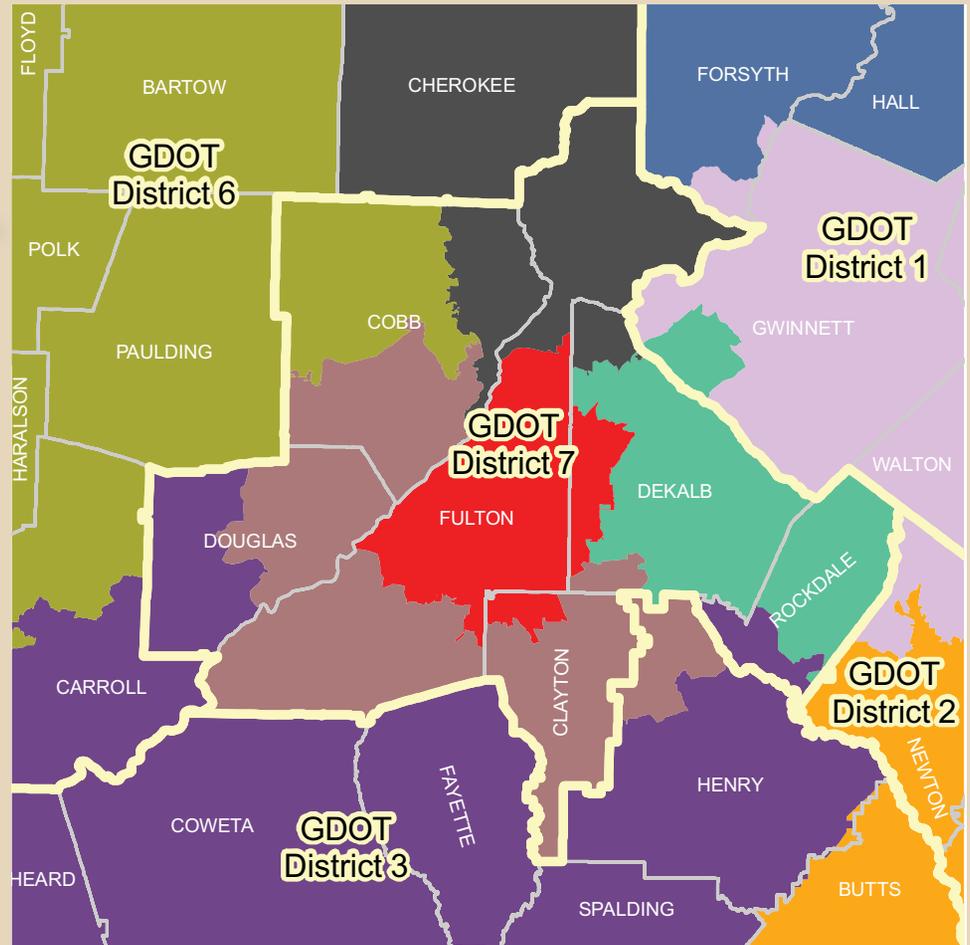
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# Georgia's 13 Congressional Districts



## Metro Area Detail Map



# State Transportation Board

The Georgia DOT is governed by a 13-member State Transportation Board which exercises general control and supervision of the Department. The Board is entrusted with powers which include: naming the Commissioner; designating which public roads are encompassed within the state highway system; approving long-range transportation plans; overseeing the administration of construction contracts; and authorizing lease agreements. Board members are elected by a majority of a General Assembly caucus from each of Georgia's 13 congressional districts. Each board member serves a five-year term.



**ROY HERRINGTON**

District 1  
382 East Parker Street  
P. O. Box 130  
Baxley, Georgia 31515  
(912) 367-7723  
Fax (912) 367-1009



**EMORY C. MCCLINTON**

District 5  
132 E. Lake Drive, SE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30317  
(404) 377-5101  
Fax (404) 373-3371



**STEVE FARROW**

District 9  
P. O. Box 2586  
Dalton, Georgia 30722  
(706) 259-2586  
Fax (706) 278-3569



**JOHNNY FLOYD**

District 2  
Post Office Box 5260  
Cordele, Georgia 31010  
(229) 273-5312  
Fax (229) 273-6622



**BRANDON L. BEACH**

District 6  
11605 Haynes Bridge Road  
Suite 100  
Alpharetta, Georgia 30004  
(678) 397-0564  
Fax (770) 594-1059



**BILL KUHLKE, JR.**

*Chairman*  
District 10  
3704 Benchmark Drive  
Augusta, GA 30919  
(706) 650-8722  
Fax (706) 860-7363



**SAM WELLBORN**

District 3  
2110 Oak Avenue  
Columbus, GA 31906  
(706) 221-8193



**RUDY BOWEN**

District 7  
6650 Sugarloaf Parkway  
Suite 200  
Duluth, Georgia 30097  
(678) 325-4570  
Fax (678) 325-4540



**DAVID DOSS**

District 11  
P. O. Box 431  
Rome, GA 30162  
(770) 291-9191  
Fax (706) 291-1205



**ROBERT L. BROWN, JR.**

District 4  
250 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue  
8th floor  
Decatur, Georgia 30030-0126  
(404) 377-2460  
Fax (404) 377-5833



**LARRY WALKER**

*Vice Chairman*  
District 8  
P. O. Box 1234  
Perry, Georgia 31069  
(478) 987-1415  
Fax (478) 987-1077



**DANA L. LEMON**

District 13  
300 Griffin Street  
McDonough, GA 30253  
(770) 490-9125  
Fax (770) 957-6118

Note: District 12 seat was vacant at time of publication.

# Georgia Department of Transportation Key Staff

## ELIZABETH OSMON

*Georgia DOT Board Secretary*  
(404) 631-1001

Serves as the Board's liaison with legislators, local officials and the general public. Acts on behalf of the Board when requested and arranges and plans all Board meetings, workshops and conferences for the Board.



## GERALD ROSS

*Commissioner*  
(404) 631-1000  
gross@dot.ga.gov

Provides principle-centered leadership to effectively operate the Georgia Department of Transportation. Leads employees to provide a high standard of service to the citizens of Georgia so that multimodal transportation needs are met. Strives to fully utilize the talents of all employees and all other resources available to the Department.

## MIKE DOVER

*Executive Staff Engineer*  
Suite 2200  
(404) 631-1000  
mdover@dot.ga.gov

Coordinates and attends all of the Commissioner's meetings with state and local officials; coordinates with senior staff on behalf of the Commissioner; answers inquiries from State Transportation Board members, state and local officials and the public on various Department matters; assists the Commissioner with administrative duties and serves as a point of contact for the Commissioner's office for meeting requests and project updates.



## STEVE HENRY

*Chief Operating Officer*  
(404) 631-1000  
shenry@dot.ga.gov

Responsible for the overall operations of the Department and oversees the direction and activities of executive level staff which include General Counsel, Treasurer, Chief Engineer, Equal Employment Opportunity Director, and Chief Acquisition Officer.



## KARLENE BARRON

*Division of Communications*  
*Director*  
Suite 1803  
(404) 631-1824  
kbarron@dot.ga.gov

Serves as chief communications, public affairs, and public outreach strategist for Georgia DOT. Advises and supports the Commissioner and her senior staff on all communications matters. Responsible for developing communications goals and measurable outcomes for the Division.



## MICHAEL COOPER

*Division of Equal Employment Opportunity*  
*Director*  
Suite 737  
(404) 631-1972  
mcooper@dot.ga.gov

Ensures internal and external compliance with federal and state laws and guidelines as they relate to fair and equitable employment and business practices. Manages and operates the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) programs and monitors the On the Job Training (OJT) program.

**JIM DAVIS**

**Office of Strategic Development**

*Administrator*

**Suite 1133**

**(404) 631-1441**

**jadavis@dot.ga.gov**

Oversees employee training and development, organizational development, strategic planning and strategic management.

**MONICA IVEY**

**Office of Human Resources Operations**

*Deputy Director*

**Suite 2302**

**(404) 631-1515**

**mivey@dot.ga.gov**

Provides statewide personnel-related services to include Recruitment, Benefits, Leave, Transaction Processing, Classification and Compensation, Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), Workforce Panning, Job Interview and Selection, Performance Management, Co-op/Intern Program, and Field Services HR Operations. These services support our goal to recruit and maintain a highly competent, motivated workforce.



**CHRIS TOMLINSON**

*General Counsel*

**Suite 2312**

**(404) 631-1469**

**ctomlinson@dot.ga.gov**

Advices and supports the State Transportation Board, Commissioner and senior staff on all legal matters that may impact the Department at the federal and state level as well as other legal matters.

**RICK SMITH**

**Office of Training and Development**

*Deputy Director*

**276 Memorial Drive, Atlanta, GA 30303**

**(404) 651-6509**

**rsmith@dot.ga.gov**

Provides skills training, leadership development and resources for employees to turn to when issues arise. These components of training and education, which incorporate classroom-based and self-paced learning as well as other formats, are predicated on principles, values and behaviors to guide and facilitate the development and delivery of transportation.



**ROBIN STEVENS**

**Division of Human Resources**

*Director*

**Suite 2301**

**(404) 561-1500**

**rostevens@dot.ga.gov**

Develops, implements and administers all human resources-related functions and programs for the Department.

**SANDRA BURGESS**

**Division of Legal Services**

*Deputy General Counsel*

**Suite 2300**

**(404) 631-1499**

**sburgess@dot.ga.gov**

Provides legal research and other legal assistance services concerning recurring issues of interest to the Department. Provides analysis of federal and state legislation along with reviewing consultant, local government, and personal services contracts for legal accuracy and Department compliance.

**MIKE JOHNSON**

**Office of Employment Relations and Safety**

*Deputy Director*

**Suite 2339**

**(404) 631-1514**

**mikjohnson@dot.ga.gov**

Responsible for employee relations to include processing grievances, adverse actions, criminal background checks, family and medical leave issues, the Employee Assistance Program (EAP), unemployment claims, the Work Away Program, Charitable Contributions Program, Public Employee Recognition Week and drug/alcohol testing for commercial drivers' license holders. Manages the Department's insurance coverage and claims for employee and auto liability, bonding, equipment and facilities.

**MATTHEW CLINE**

*Deputy General Counsel*

**Suite 2300**

**(404) 631-1499**

**mcline@dot.ga.gov**

Reviews, analyzes, negotiates, mediates and directs the Department’s defense against lawsuits and administrative actions brought against the Department including construction claims, right-of-way issues, and other property claims.



**RICHARD SAWYER**

*Chief Acquisition Officer*

**Suite 1901**

**(404) 631-1975**

**rsawyer@dot.ga.gov**

Develops and directs all staff, strategic goals, and operational objectives for the divisions of Procurement and Information Technology (IT). Directs a significant portion of the supportive services for Department operations, which this year has involved a major reorganization of Procurement activities into a new division, and a renewed focus on IT efficiency.



**JEFFREY HILL**

**Division of Information Technology**

*Director*

**Suite 2001**

**(404) 631-1612**

**jhill@dot.ga.gov**

Manages the Department’s computer applications and computer network. Oversees Georgia DOT’s electronic processing budget, configuration and asset management. Also develops information technology policy, standards, and strategic planning functions.

**GARY BLANTON**

**Office of Information Technology Infrastructure**

*Administrator*

**Suite 179**

**(404) 631-1209**

**gblanton@dot.ga.gov**

Oversees the operation and management of the Department’s computer hardware and software. This Office consists of Database Support, Server Support, Network Support, Client Support and the Solutions Center.

**DEBBIE POSS**

**Office of Application Support**

*Administrator*

**Suite 2002**

**(404) 631-1055**

**dposs@dot.ga.gov**

Responsible for the assimilation and integration of the Department’s enterprise data and making it available to users and constituents statewide. Provides designing, building, maintaining and customizing off-the-shelf products, as well as building many in-house written applications. The office is comprised of data-related groups, GIS specific groups, and software development groups.

**TONY WILLIAMS**

**Office of Information Technology Business Practices**

*Administrator*

**276 Memorial Drive, Atlanta GA 30303**

**(404) 463-2860**

**twilliams@dot.ga.gov**

Manages the administrative needs of the Information Technology Division through the Operations Group, Configuration Management Group and Policy and Standards Group. The Operations Group handles the day-to-day administrative duties, including personnel issues, payroll, leave records, budget and purchasing needs. The Configuration Management Group maintains records of all IT resources and plays a major role in maintaining the Department’s Asset Management for IT equipment.

**Division of Procurement**

*Vacant*

**(404) 631-1144**

Develops and implements process improvements to consistently provide quality, integrity-based and customer-oriented procurement services to core engineering, maintenance, and construction functions as well as to all other administrative and supportive service offices to support the Department’s goal of providing and maintaining a high quality multi-modal transportation system for Georgia. This Division is a new supportive-service Division of Georgia DOT.

### **CHIP MEEKS**

**Office of Operational Purchasing**  
*Transportation Accounts Administrator*  
**Suite 1954**  
**(404) 631-1314**  
**cmeeks@dot.ga.gov**

Serves as the administrator for the Department in the statewide purchasing of goods and services. Provides customer service for Georgia DOT divisions and offices in processing open market purchases and agency contracts for supplies, materials, equipment, services, and facility construction.

### **Office of Transportation Services Procurement**

*Vacant*

Responsible for the procurement of services in direct support of Georgia DOT planning, preconstruction, construction, maintenance initiatives and selection processes for miscellaneous project support and alternative construction delivery methods, right-of-way support consultant procurement, and other procurements supporting transportation programs.

### **DAVID E. HOGE**

**Office of Bidding Administration**  
*State Transportation Office Engineer*  
**Suite 1933**  
**(404) 631-1147**  
**dhoge@dot.ga.gov**

Responsible for directing projects in the Construction Work Program through the Contract Letting Process to ensure roadway and bridge construction and maintenance contracts are executed in accordance with applicable laws and specifications.

### **GERALD ROSS**

*Chief Engineer*  
**(404) 631-1004**  
**gross@dot.ga.gov**

Supervises and directs all engineering-related activities within the Department to ensure the effective and efficient planning, design, product delivery and construction of transportation systems statewide. The divisions of Preconstruction, Transportation Planning and Data, Intermodal Development, Construction and Operations as well as the offices of Engineering Services, Environmental Compliance, and Innovative Program Delivery report directly to the Chief Engineer.

### **Office of Innovative Program Delivery**

*Vacant*

Provides project management and delivery services for projects to be delivered by alternative contracting methods, including Design Build and other innovative methodologies. Provides engineering and management support services for major transportation projects, Public Private Initiatives, Georgia Regional Transportation Authority Park and Ride Program projects, and special purpose feasibility studies under consideration by the Department.

### **Office of Program Delivery**

*Vacant*

Coordinates project development and delivery with Department offices, MPO staff, local government, business and community stakeholders, and other state and federal agencies. Project managers focus on critical project delivery tasks that include scope, schedule, and budget development, resource management, and risk analysis.

### **Office of Engineering Services**

*Vacant*

Provides oversight of federally-funded projects. Directs project review process, manages standard specifications, and provides project cost estimates.

### **LEIGH PRIESTLEY**

**Environmental Compliance Bureau**  
*Assistant Manager*  
**276 Memorial Drive, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303**  
**(404) 463-1049**  
**lpriestley@dot.ga.gov**

Provides assistance to all offices within the Department in order to ensure compliance with applicable state and federal environmental regulation.



**ANGELA ALEXANDER**

**Division of Transportation Data/Planning**

*Director*

**Suite 501**

**(404) 631-1800**

**aaalexander@dot.ga.gov**

Manages Georgia’s transportation planning program, in addition to developing the Statewide Transportation Plan (SWTP) and the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). Manages the Department’s Transportation Enhancement Program, designed to improve the quality of the transportation experience.

**JANE H. SMITH**

**Office of Transportation Data**

*Transportation Data Administrator*

**5025 New Peachtree Road, Chamblee, GA 30341**

**(770) 986-1360**

**janesmith@dot.ga.gov**

Collects, processes and disseminates data to support transportation planners, designers and key decision-makers. The Office also oversees the administration of highway system and roadway functional classifications changes, and updates and distributes the official state of Georgia Highway and Transportation Map and county maps.

**Office of Planning**

*Vacant*

Manages the statewide transportation planning process and the collection and sharing of transportation data, including vehicle volumes and the state route network. Researches, develops and implements transit, port, freight and passenger rail opportunities.

**Division of Preconstruction**

*Vacant*

**(404) 631-1928**

Provides overall direction to the Offices of Road and Airport Design, Urban and Multimodal Design, Bridge and Structural Design, Environment and Location and Right-of-Way. Develops environmental studies, right-of-way plans, construction plans and bid documents through a cooperative effort that results in project design and implementation.

**GLENN BOWMAN**

**Office of Environment/Location**

*State Environmental/Location Engineer*

**3993 Aviation Circle, Atlanta, GA 30336**

**(404) 699-4401**

**gbowman@dot.ga.gov**

Oversees the environmental analysis and permitting of every project let to construction by the Department. Responsible for location and feasibility studies for new projects, traffic projections, performing and processing aerial photography, and providing the surveys, mapping and cross-sections needed for construction plans and earthwork payment of contractors.

**BEN BUCHAN**

**Office of Urban Design**

*State Urban Design Engineer*

**Suite 2701**

**(404) 631-1700**

**bbuchan@dot.ga.gov**

Develops and coordinates conceptual layouts, preliminary and final construction plans and right-of-way plans for projects within major urban areas. Responsibilities include extensive public involvement with federal and state agencies, local governments, neighborhoods, businesses, and the general public.

**PHIL COPELAND**

**Office of Right-of-Way**

*Administrator*

**Suite 1433**

**(404) 347-0220**

**hcopeland@dot.ga.gov**

Manages the acquisition of properties necessary for transportation projects. Tasks include plan design review and approval, appraisal, relocation assistance, condemnation, negotiation and property management. Monitors DOT acquisitions and local government acquisitions.

### **BRENT STORY**

**Office of Road Design**  
*State Road and Airport Design Engineer*  
**Suite 2601**  
**(404) 631-1600**  
**bstory@dot.ga.gov**

Manages the conceptual development and design of roadways, including the preparation of preliminary construction plans, right-of-way plans and final construction plans. Develops and designs roadways outside of the urban area boundaries, including the Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP) and the rural interstate system.

### **PAUL LILES**

**Office of Bridge Design**  
*State Bridge Engineer*  
**Suite 2434**  
**(404) 631-1985**  
**pliles@dot.ga.gov**

Oversees structural design of highway bridges, culverts and retaining walls as well as the hydraulic design of bridge structures.



**GREG MAYO**  
**Division of Construction**  
*Director*  
**Suite 1141**  
**(404) 631-1970**  
**gmayo@dot.ga.gov**

Oversees project advertising, letting and awards; oversight of construction projects; transportation research; testing of materials; contract payments, and contract claims.

### **GEORGENE GEARY**

**Office of Materials and Research**  
*State Materials & Research Administrator*  
**15 Kennedy Drive, Forest Park, GA 30297**  
**(404) 363-7512**  
**ggeary@dot.ga.gov**

Tests materials used in construction and maintenance activities, maintains qualified products lists and provides expertise in construction materials. Also specifies material requirements, provides geotechnical services and manages Department's research efforts.

### **RANDALL LEE HART**

**Office of Construction**  
*State Construction Engineer*  
**Suite 1142**  
**(404) 631-1971**  
**rhart@dot.ga.gov**

Investigates citizens' concerns on projects and assists in timely problem resolution. Reviews and approves contract modifications and communicates with construction industry.



**ERIK STEAVENS**  
**Division of Intermodal**  
*Director*  
**Suite 217**  
**(404) 347-0573**  
**esteavens@dot.ga.gov**

Oversees the planning and operations support for non-highway transportation modes such as aviation, rail, public transportation, and waterways. Responsible for setting policy, formulating, organizing and administering all major statewide non-highway programs that plan for and deliver technical, operating and capital assistance for the coordinated development of a comprehensive transportation system. Prepares the Department's budget of non-highway program needs.

### **HARVEY KEEPLER**

**Office of Intermodal Programs**  
*Intermodal Programs Administrator*  
**Suite 218**  
**(404) 631-1242**  
**hkeeper@dot.ga.gov**

Manages Georgia's planning and operations programs in support of the transit, rail, port, waterway, and aviation systems. Researches, develops and implements transit, port, freight, and passenger rail opportunities across the state.



**BRYANT POOLE**  
 Division of Operations  
*Director*  
 Transportation Management Center  
 935 E. Confederate Ave., Atlanta, GA 30316  
 (404) 656-5214  
 bpoole@dot.ga.gov

Ensures a safe and efficient transportation system by setting policies that control operational features, address maintenance needs and regulate the proper use of the state highway system.

**DAVID CRIM**

Office of Maintenance  
*State Maintenance Engineer*  
 Suite 1028  
 (404) 631-1387  
 dcrim@dot.ga.gov

Coordinates all statewide maintenance activities such as bridge and sign maintenance, landscaping, the Wildflower Program, roadway striping, routine maintenance of state highway system, emergency response and the Adopt-a-Highway Program. Develops contract documents for letting maintenance projects.

**KEITH GOLDEN**

Office of Traffic Operations  
*State Traffic Safety and Design Engineer*  
 935 E. Confederate Ave., Atlanta, GA 30316  
 404-635-8117  
 kgolden@dot.ga.gov

Coordinates traffic engineering, traffic safety, traffic management and incident management statewide. Oversees programs that include vehicle crash analysis and reporting, traffic studies, traffic engineering, general operations, intelligent transportation systems, HERO, and access management. Provides design services for safety improvements, pavement markings and traffic signals, signing, implementation of the intelligent transportation system and the Governor’s Fast Forward programs.

**JEFF BAKER**  
 Office of Utilities  
*State Utilities Engineer*  
 Suite 1025  
 (404) 631-1354  
 jbaker@dot.ga.gov

Develops and administers reasonable utility and railroad policies, procedures, standards and regulations for the safe and efficient use of highway right-of-way. Provides expert technical assistance and functional guidance on utility and railroad encroachments, adjustments, relocations, agreements and billings to meet diverse needs of stakeholders.



**MIKE THOMAS**  
 Division of Field Services  
*Director*  
 Suite 2208  
 (404) 631-1002  
 mthomas@dot.ga.gov

Manages the operation and maintenance of the transportation system in each of Georgia DOT’s seven districts.

**RUSSELL MCMURRY** ..... (770) 532-5526  
*District Engineer*  
 District One - Gainesville  
 rmcumurry@dot.ga.gov

**TONY COLLINS** ..... (478) 552-4601  
*District Engineer*  
 District Two - Tennille  
 tcollins@dot.ga.gov

**THOMAS B. HOWELL** ..... (706) 646-6900  
*District Engineer*  
 District Three - Thomaston  
 thowell@dot.ga.gov

**JOE SHEFFIELD** ..... (229) 386-3280  
*District Engineer*  
 District Four - Tifton  
 jsheffield@dot.ga.gov

**GLENN DURRENCE** ..... (912) 427-5711  
*District Engineer*  
District Five - Jesup  
[gdurrence@dot.ga.gov](mailto:gdurrence@dot.ga.gov)

**KENT SAGER** ..... (770) 387-3600  
*District Engineer*  
District Six - Cartersville  
[ksager@dot.ga.gov](mailto:ksager@dot.ga.gov)

**RACHEL BROWN** ..... (770) 986-1011  
*District Engineer*  
District Seven - Chamblee  
[rabrown@dot.ga.gov](mailto:rabrown@dot.ga.gov)

**MIKE MALCOM**

**Office of Property and Equipment**  
*State Equipment Management Administrator*  
7565 Honey Creek Court, Lithonia, GA 30038  
(770) 484-3201  
[mmalcom@dot.ga.gov](mailto:mmalcom@dot.ga.gov)

Manages the Department's fleet, comprised of approximately 8,600 units. Directs and administers the program for statewide purchasing of vehicles and equipment. Determines vehicle and equipment replacement requirements, considering both budget and needs.

**TERRY GABLE**

**Office of State Aid**  
*State Aid Administrator*  
Suite 1701  
(404) 347-1231

Provides assistance to local governments through the County/City Contract Program (State Aid), the Local Assistance Road Program (LARP) and the off-system Bridge Program.



**KATE PFIRMAN**  
*Treasurer*  
Suite 2203  
(404) 631-1003  
[kpfirmen@dot.ga.gov](mailto:kpfirmen@dot.ga.gov)

Manages all financial matters for the Georgia DOT, including the receipt, disbursement, banking, protection and custody of all funds received by the Department. Oversees the Division of Administration as well as the offices of Air Transportation and Innovative Finance.

**EARL L. MAHFUZ**

*Assistant Treasurer*  
Suite 2201  
(404) 631-1003  
[emahfuz@dot.ga.gov](mailto:emahfuz@dot.ga.gov)

Assists Treasurer in managing financial matters and accounting for funds, assists in the development of policies and procedures.

**DAVE CARMICHAEL**

**Office of Air Transportation**  
*Air Transportation Administrator*  
175 South Airport Road, Atlanta, GA 30336  
(404) 699-4483  
[dcarmichael@dot.ga.gov](mailto:dcarmichael@dot.ga.gov)

Operates and maintains a fleet of six aircraft, based at Charlie Brown/ Fulton County Airport. Also provides air transportation for state officials and conducts aerial photography flights to acquire precision mapping for the complete design and construction of highways.

**Office of Innovative Finance**

*Vacant*  
Responsible for audits and fiscal procedures, general accounting, general support services, and financial management.

**Division of Administration**

*Vacant*  
(404) 631-1294  
Manages and oversees statewide administrative activities for the Georgia DOT. Handles the payroll for all employees and provides payment to contractors, consultants and all vendors doing business with the Department.

**CONNIE STEELE**

**Office of General Accounting**  
*Transportation Accounts Administrator*  
**Suite 806**  
**(404) 347-0471**  
**csteele@dot.ga.gov**

Manages the payout and receipt of the Department’s funds, which includes issuing checks to vendors, contractors, cities/counties, consultants and commodity/service vendors. Also handles payroll and travel reimbursement for employees. Other tasks include maintaining the Department’s books of accounts and assuring all accounting records are accurate and prepared in a timely manner.

**ANGELA WHITWORTH**

**Office of Financial Management**  
*Financial Management Administrator*  
**Suite 901**  
**(404) 631-1290**

Prepares and manages the Department’s six-year Construction Work Program (CWP) and project information system (TPro). Requests and prepares documents for authorization and billing for federal aid, bond and state funds. Develops, submits and tracks project expenditures in the Department’s project accounting system (PeopleSoft).

**Office of General Support**

*Vacant*

Provides all offices with office equipment and supplies. The Office is comprised of Asset Management/Telecommunication, Cost Accounting and Inventory Control, Procurement, Facility Management, Fuel and Purchasing Card Program Administration, Records Management, General Office Motor Pool and Warehouse and Safety/Risk Management units.



**JOANN CHANCE**

*Special Advisor to Commissioner*  
**Suite 2219**  
**(404) 531-1025**  
**jchance@dot.ga.gov**

Concentrates on budgetary and financial systems, procedures, and issues. Advises the Commissioner on financial matters pertaining to the Department.



**CHRIS JONES**

**Division of Financial and Policy Compliance**  
*Director*  
**Suite 940**  
**(404) 631-1332**  
**cjones@dot.ga.gov**

Directs the development of the Department’s annual budget request; maintains Georgia DOT’s operating budget; and directs the Department’s Audit Program. Oversees the Department’s compliance with regulatory requirements; ensures employee’s compliance with internal policies and procedures; and manages the human resources and employee relations functions.

**DIONNE DENSON**

**Office of Budget Services**  
*Budget Administrator*  
**Suite 902**  
**(404) 631-1291**  
**ddenson@dot.ga.gov**

Develops and manages the budget of the Department. Serves as an advisor to the Treasurer and upper management in funding matters. Also serves as liaison to the Office of Planning and Budget and the Legislative Budget Office.

**PAUL TURNER**

**Office of Internal Audits**  
*Director of Internal Audits*  
**Suite 846**  
**(404) 347-0326**  
**pturner@dot.ga.gov**

Provides management with sufficient information to determine whether operations are functioning effectively, efficiently, and in accordance with management’s intent. Ensures that all assets are completely recorded, authorized and adequately safeguarded against loss and misappropriation.

**BERYL RENFROE**

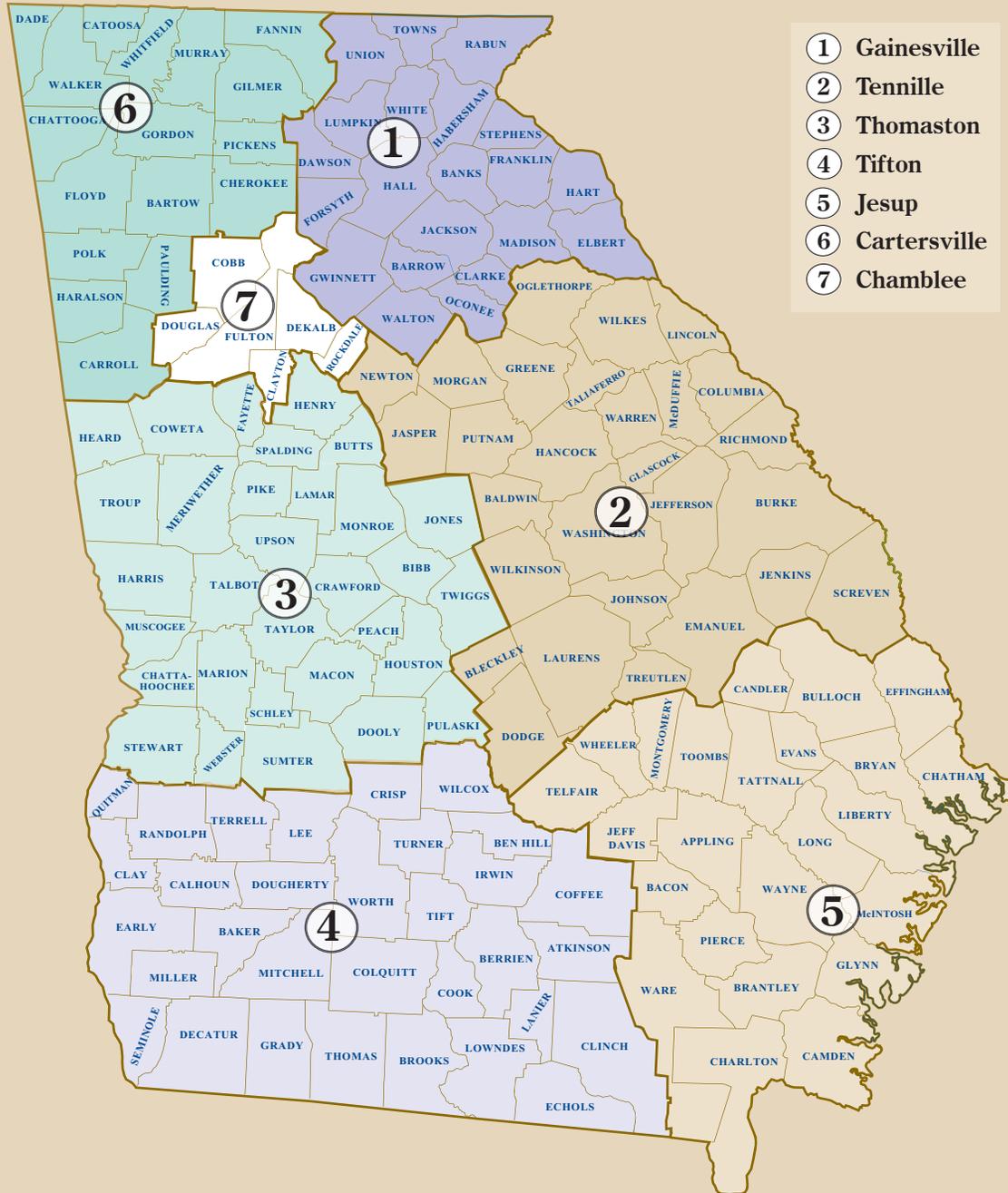
**Office of External Audits**  
*Transportation Accounts Administrator*  
**Suite 844**  
**(404) 347-0323**  
**brenfro@dot.ga.gov**

Examines the financial matters of all architectural and engineering consultants who work for the Department. This includes accounting system reviews, pre-award reviews, overhead and final cost audits.

# Frequently Called Numbers

INFORMATION	CONTACT	PHONE #
Georgia DOT Main Information Line	Customer Service Desk	(404) 631-1990
Accident Location Sites	Traffic Safety and Design	(404) 635-8131
Adopt-A-Highway	Maintenance Office	(404) 631-1398
Auto Tags & Title	Georgia Department of Revenue	(404) 362-6500
Bicycle Paths	State Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator	(404) 631-1749
Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	Georgia Department of Driver Services	(404) 624-7211
Drivers License Information	<a href="http://www.dds.ga.gov">www.dds.ga.gov</a>	(404) 657-9300
Driveway Permits	Traffic Safety and Design	(404) 635-8042
GA 400 Cruise Cards/Violations	State Road and Tollway Authority	(404) 893-6161
Handicap Parking Permits	<a href="http://www.dds.ga.gov/drivers/">www.dds.ga.gov/drivers/</a>	(404) 362-6500
Lane Closures	Office of Construction	(404) 635-6800
Motor Vehicle Reports	<a href="http://www.dds.ga.gov">www.dds.ga.gov</a>	(678) 413-8400
Natural Disasters	1. Contact local law enforcement agency 2. Contact GEMA	(404) 635-7000 (404) 635-7200
Outdoor Advertising	Maintenance Activities Unit	(404) 675-1457
Oversize Truck Permits	Oversize Permit Unit	1-800-570-5428
Real-Time Traffic Information	Georgia 511 - <a href="http://www.511ga.org">www.511ga.org</a>	Dial 511
Rest Areas	Office of Maintenance	(404) 631-1387
State Maps	Map Sales Unit	(404) 986-1436
Traffic Counts	Traffic Count Customer Service	(404) 986-1436
Traffic Incident Mgt. Enhancement	Time Task Force General Information	(404) 320-1776
Traffic Signals		(404) 635-8000
Transportation Enhancement Program		(404) 631-1981
Transportation Mgt Center Info		(404) 635-6800
Wildflower Program	Office of Maintenance	(404) 631-1387

# Georgia DOT District Map



- ① Gainesville
- ② Tennille
- ③ Thomaston
- ④ Tifton
- ⑤ Jesup
- ⑥ Cartersville
- ⑦ Chamblee

The Georgia Department of Transportation is divided into seven districts which are responsible for operating and maintaining the transportation system at the local level. Each district has a District Engineer, who is responsible for planning, organizing and directing the activities of the district. The districts are subdivided by area offices which are overseen by Area Engineers.

## District Responsibilities:

- Roadway Maintenance and Operations
- Roadway Location and Design
- Construction Contract Administration
- Utility Conflicts (permits & relocation)
- Right-of-Way Acquisition
- Environmental Review
- Highway Beautification
- Coordination of Transit Systems
- Traffic Signals and Signs
- Permits
- Park & Ride Lots
- Public Outreach

# Georgia DOT Districts



## District One

**District Engineer:** Russell McMurry  
 (770) 532-5526  
 2505 Athens Highway, SE, P.O. Box 1057  
 Gainesville, GA 30503

**Communications Officer:** Teri Pope (770) 718-3924  
**Web site:** [www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District1.aspx](http://www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District1.aspx)

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Gainesville	Dawson, Forsyth, Hall	(770) 535-5759
Clarksville	Banks, Habersham, Rabun, Stephens	(706) 754-9559
Carnesville	Elbert, Franklin, Hart, Madison	(706) 384-7269
Cleveland	Lumpkin, Union, Towns, White	(706) 348-4848
Lawrenceville	Barrow, Gwinnett	(770) 339-2308
Athens	Clarke, Jackson, Oconee, Walton	(706) 583-2644

## District Two

**District Engineer:** Tony Collins  
 (478) 552-4600  
 801 Highway 15 South, P.O. Box 8  
 Tennille, GA 31089-0008

**Communications Officer:** Cissy McNure (478) 552-4656  
**Web site:** [www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District2.aspx](http://www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District2.aspx)

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Sandersville	Glascok, Hancock, Washington, Johnson	(478) 552-2464
Swainsboro	Emanuel, Jenkins, Screven	(478) 289-2614
Louisville	Burke, Jefferson, McDuffe, Warren	(478) 625-3681
Augusta	Columbia, Lincoln, Richmond, Wilkes	(706) 855-3466
Madison	Greene, Morgan, Newton, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro	(706) 343-5836
Milledgeville	Baldwin, Jasper, Putnam, Wilkinson	(478) 445-5130
Dublin	Bleckley, Dodge, Laurens, Treutlen	(478) 275-6596

# Georgia DOT Districts



## District Three

**District Engineer:** Thomas B. Howell  
 (706) 646-6900  
 115 Transportation Boulevard  
 Thomaston, GA 30286

**Communications Officer:** Kimberly Larson (706) 646-6938  
**Web site:** [www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District3.aspx](http://www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District3.aspx)

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Thomaston	Crawford, Upson, Taylor, Pike, Lamar	(706) 646-6100
Americus	Marion, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Webster	(229) 931-2434
Perry	Dooley, Houston, Macon, Peach, Pulaski	(478) 988-7151
Macon	Bibb, Jones, Monroe, Twiggs	(478) 757-2601
Griffin	Butts, Fayette, Henry, Spalding	(770) 228-7205
LaGrange	Coweta, Heard, Meriwether, Troup	(706) 845-4115
Columbus	Chattahoochee, Harris, Muscogee, Talbot	(706) 568-2165



## District Four

**District Engineer:** Joe Sheffield  
 (229) 386-3280  
 710 West 2nd Street  
 P.O. Box 7510  
 Tifton, GA 31793-7510

**Communications Officer:** Craig Solomon (229) 391-6852  
**Web site:** [www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District4.aspx](http://www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District4.aspx)

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Valdosta	Clinch, Echols, Lanier, Lowndes	(229) 333-5287
Douglas	Atkinson, Coffee, Berrien, Irwin	(912) 389-4201
Fitzgerald	Ben Hill, Crisp, Turner, Wilcox, Worth	(229) 426-5244
Moultrie	Brooks, Colquitt, Tift, Thomas, Cook	(229) 891-7130
Albany	Baker, Dougherty, Lee, Mitchell	(229) 430-4198
Cuthbert	Calhoun, Clay, Early, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell	(229) 732-3066
Donalsonville	Decatur, Grady, Miller, Seminole	(229) 524-5760
I-75 Reconstr.	Crisp, Turner, Tift, Cook, Lowndes	(229) 556-9433

## District Five

**District Engineer:** Glenn Durrence  
(912) 427-5700  
204 North Highway 301  
P.O. Box 610  
Jesup, GA 31598



**Communications Officer:** Vacant (912) 530-4075  
**Web site:** [www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District5.aspx](http://www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District5.aspx)

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Baxley	Appling, Jeff Davis, Telfair, Wheeler, Montgomery	(912) 366-1090
Waycross	Charlton, Brantley, Pierce, Ware, Bacon	(912) 285-6009
Brunswick	Camden, Glynn, McIntosh	(912) 264-7247
Glennville	Long, Tattnall, Toombs, Wayne, Liberty	(912) 654-2940
Savannah	Chatham, Bryan	(912) 651-2144
Statesboro	Bulloch, Candler, Effingham, Evans	(912) 871-1103

## District Six

**District Engineer:** Kent Sager  
(770) 387-3602  
500 Joe Frank Harris Parkway  
P.O. Box 10  
Cartersville, GA 30120-0010



**Communications Officer:** Mohamed Arafa (770) 387-4081  
**Web site:** [www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District6.aspx](http://www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District6.aspx)

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Cartersville	Bartow, Cherokee, Gordon	(770) 387-3680
Ellijay	Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens	(706) 635-5551
Dalton	Catoosa, Dade, Murray, Walker, Whitfield	(706) 272-2211
Rome	Chattooga, Floyd, Polk	(706) 295-6025
Buchanan	Haralson, Paulding, Carroll	(770) 646-5522

## District Seven

**District Engineer:** Rachel Brown  
(770) 986-1011  
5025 New Peachtree Road  
Chamblee, GA 30341



**Communications Officer:** Mark McKinnon (770) 986-2801  
**Web site:** [www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District7.aspx](http://www.dot.state.ga.us/aboutGeorgiadot/districts/Pages/District7.aspx)

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Decatur	DeKalb, Rockdale	(404) 299-4386
Marietta	Cobb, North Fulton	(770) 528-3238
Hapeville	Clayton, South Fulton, Douglas	(404) 559-6699
Atlanta	City of Atlanta	(404) 624-2444

# Geographic Information System

The Geographic Information System (GIS) helps answer the question of “where” the Department’s activities are located. The GIS is a collection of computer software, hardware, and databases. It is used to manage, analyze, and visualize this information. Commonly, geospatial data is arranged as “layers” of information, one on top of the other. Users ask questions through the “layers” concerning a specific area of interest. This gives the Department a better understanding of where things are in relation to each other. For example, what bridges would be affected by a new road widening project or what is the traffic volume within a mile of the interstate are typical questions the system may address. These results can then be presented as maps, graphs, and tables.

## GIS within Georgia DOT

Through a variety of business functions, Georgia DOT collects a significant amount of data that references a location, such as a Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinate of a truck weigh station. Locations also can be collected as a street address, a zip code, or more commonly as a route number and mile marker. This data is then published within a central database repository and organized to bring together all of these different types of location referencing methods. This allows the Department to work with the same location information within software applications.

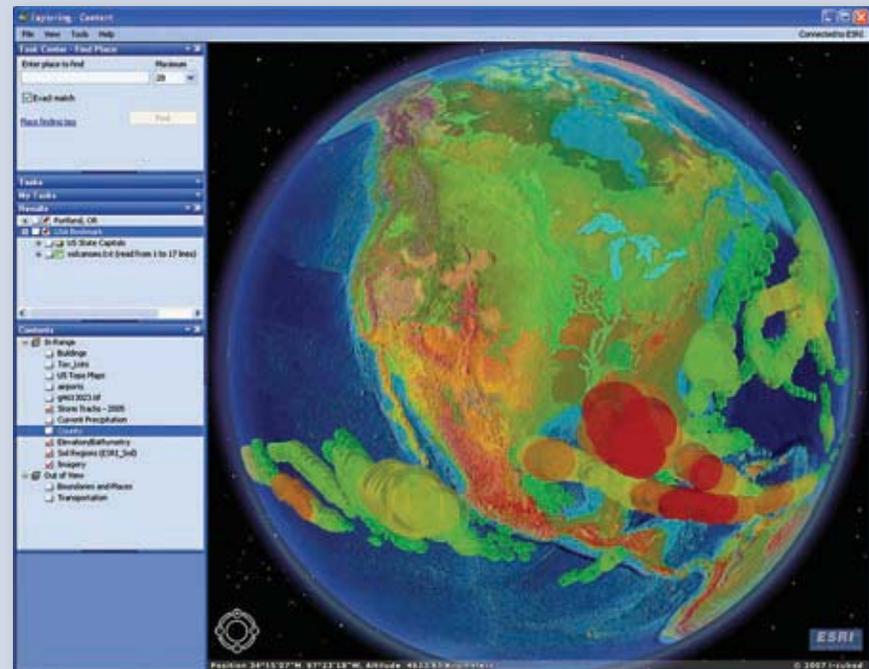
The Enterprise GIS (EGIS) Group provides support, development, and quality assurance services. To improve transportation decision-making and operational efficiency, these services are part of a program of initiatives to better support the mission of the Department. Other services, such as Building the Georgia DOT GIS initiative, Mapping on Demand and Computer Aided Design (CAD) Interoperability are under development.

Within the Building the GIS initiative, GIS hardware and software is being upgraded to address performance, stability, and reliability issues. With additional database storage, users will see with improved access to more imagery and geospatial data through a true centralized data repository.

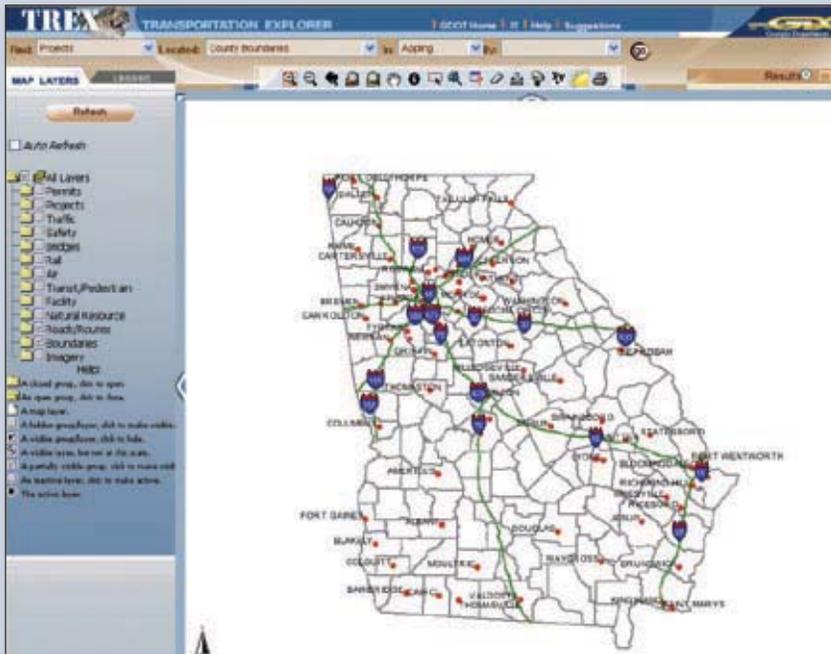
Mapping on Demand functionality is also under development. As a communication tool, the GIS data will be accessible within 3-D viewers such as Google Earth and ESRI ArcGIS Explorer. This will provide new ways to visualize transportation information.

Applications to generate map documents directly from the Web also are under development. This will allow the Georgia DOT to publish and distribute maps to a much larger audience. Additional efforts are expected to further carry the intelligence of GIS into map documents such as changing map projections, connecting to a GPS unit, and extracting mark-up as GIS data.

The Computer Aided Design (CAD) Interoperability initiative is currently in a pilot to demonstrate the utility of CAD data within GIS. Right of Way (ROW) information is being extracted from design plans and rendered within GIS internet applications to assist in assessing land purchased by Georgia DOT.



ERSI ArcGIS Explorer 3-D Viewer



*Transportation Explorer (Trex)*

## GIS for Customer Service

The GIS supports a variety of Web applications to serve information and business needs. For example, the Transportation Explorer (Trex) ([www.trex.dot.state.ga.us](http://www.trex.dot.state.ga.us)) application provides the public with the locations of active and planned transportation projects in their neighborhoods. Utility companies use the Georgia Utilities Permitting System (GUPS) to request permits for constructing or moving utilities. Property developers might use the Access Management Permitting System (AMPS) to request permission to connect the traffic from a new subdivision to a state route.

There are over 17,430 users of Georgia DOT GIS-based applications on a monthly basis. These applications serve internal and external customers. Over 200 internal users run and operate GIS software to perform their daily jobs.

## External users comprise:

- Utilities (e.g. BellSouth, Southern Power)
- Federal agencies (e.g. Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency)
- Local governments
- Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO's)
- Regional Development Commissions
- Contractors/consultants doing business with the Georgia DOT

Additional applications are underway to support the Local Assistance Roadway Program (LARP), State Aid, Transportation Enhancement (TE) projects, and Safe Routes to Schools. These applications assist local governments in obtaining funds to enhance the transportation system.

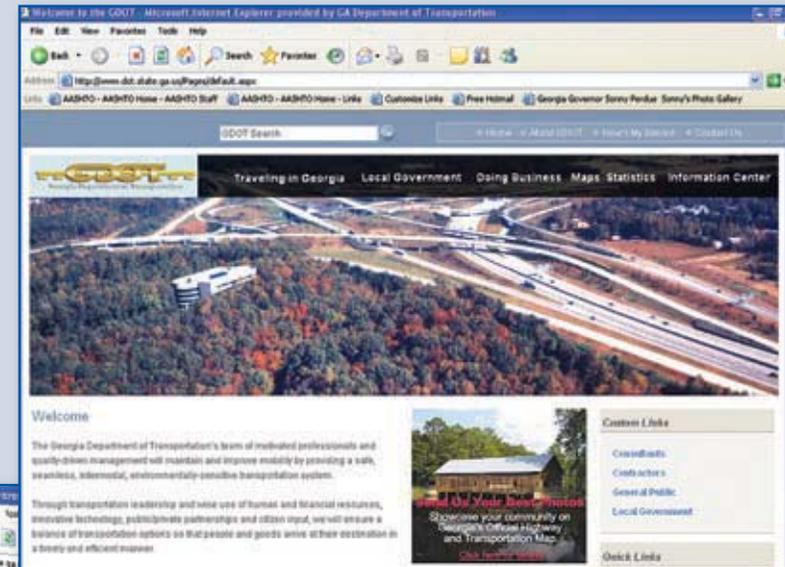
## GIS Facts

- Georgia DOT's GIS is one of the largest implementations of GIS technology among state agencies.
- ESRI ArcGIS is the primary GIS software of the Department.
- Georgia DOT, along with other state agencies, provides the GIS data to the public through the Georgia GIS Data Clearinghouse ([www.gis.state.ga.us](http://www.gis.state.ga.us)).
- Georgia DOT participates in the GIS Coordinating Committee (GISCC) to ensure coordination and efficient use of geospatially-related data, standards and technologies amongst state agencies.

# Georgia DOT Web Site

Over the past year, the Georgia DOT Division of Communications and Information Technology Applications incorporated a new look, feel and functionality into the Web site to make it more user-friendly for the transportation community. As a part of the redesign, a standard navigational menu was developed, containing links to the Georgia DOT's most frequently requested information such as: traffic information, road construction, maps, online bidding and transportation plans, and programs. Web users are now able to easily find information about the activities and business functions of the Department from one central location.

People interested in checking out the Georgia DOT's redesigned Web site can log on to [www.dot.state.ga.us](http://www.dot.state.ga.us).



## What the Web site has to offer:

- General Information on Georgia DOT
- Local Government Services
- Traveler Information and Traffic Conditions
- Construction Information
- Maps
- Online Bidding
- Permits
- Training Opportunities
- Transportation Data
- Transportation Programs
- Specifications for Doing Business with Georgia DOT



# Strategic Development

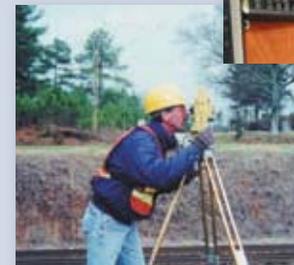
## OSD Mission Statement

The Office of Strategic Development (OSD) contributes to the success of the Department by conducting strategic planning activities and by promoting strategic management and organizational effectiveness.

The Office includes strategic management and organizational development. The strategic management staff performs in a consultative role, providing services to develop, facilitate and support the implementation of organizational strategic planning, management, performance measurement and process improvement. Using the Agency Strategic Plan as a starting point, the strategic planning arm of OSD assists each organizational tier to align their work plans and activities to support the Agency plan. OSD provides the business process analysis and improvement tools needed for the Department's divisions, offices and districts to improve their effectiveness and for the Department to achieve its mission. The organizational development function includes talent management, succession planning, and customer service (CS) – tracking CS improvement initiatives and gathering input from multiple segments of our customers, both internal and external.

The Office of Strategic Development provides an array of services, including:

- assisting leadership in establishing and refining the Department's goals, objectives and strategies
- facilitating the development of performance measures to track progress and promote accountability; working with offices and districts to refine their scorecards
- identifying and recommending changes needed to improve performance for accomplishing Department goals
- assisting leadership with the annual development of business measures for the Governor's Prioritized Program Budget
- managing major organizational change initiatives, and
- identifying and developing the leadership talent that will enable the Georgia Department of Transportation to meet the emerging challenges of providing exceptional transportation value for Georgia's citizens, communities and businesses.



# Georgia Highway Statistics

<b>*Roadway Miles 2007</b>		
<b>Rural Areas</b>	<b>Mileage</b>	<b>Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled</b>
Statewide Highway System*	14,061	76,121,775
Interstates	715	28,234,667
County Roads	62,441	34,659,833
City Streets	3,514	1,991,734
<b>Small Urban Areas</b>		
Statewide Highway System*	1,076	13,456,954
Interstates	69	3,634,372
County Roads	2,734	3,747,315
City Streets	3,428	4,253,890
<b>Urban Areas</b>		
Statewide Highway System*	2,958	103,645,833
Interstates	460	51,488,796
County Roads	19,384	50,352,024
City Streets	7,642	17,098,184
<i>* State Highway System includes Interstates</i>		

The Georgia Department of Transportation provides a safe and efficient highway system designed to connect Georgia's interstates, county roads, city streets and state highway system.

*\* Most recent information available*

**\*Miles of Georgia Road 2007**



**Total Miles of Public Roads in Georgia:**

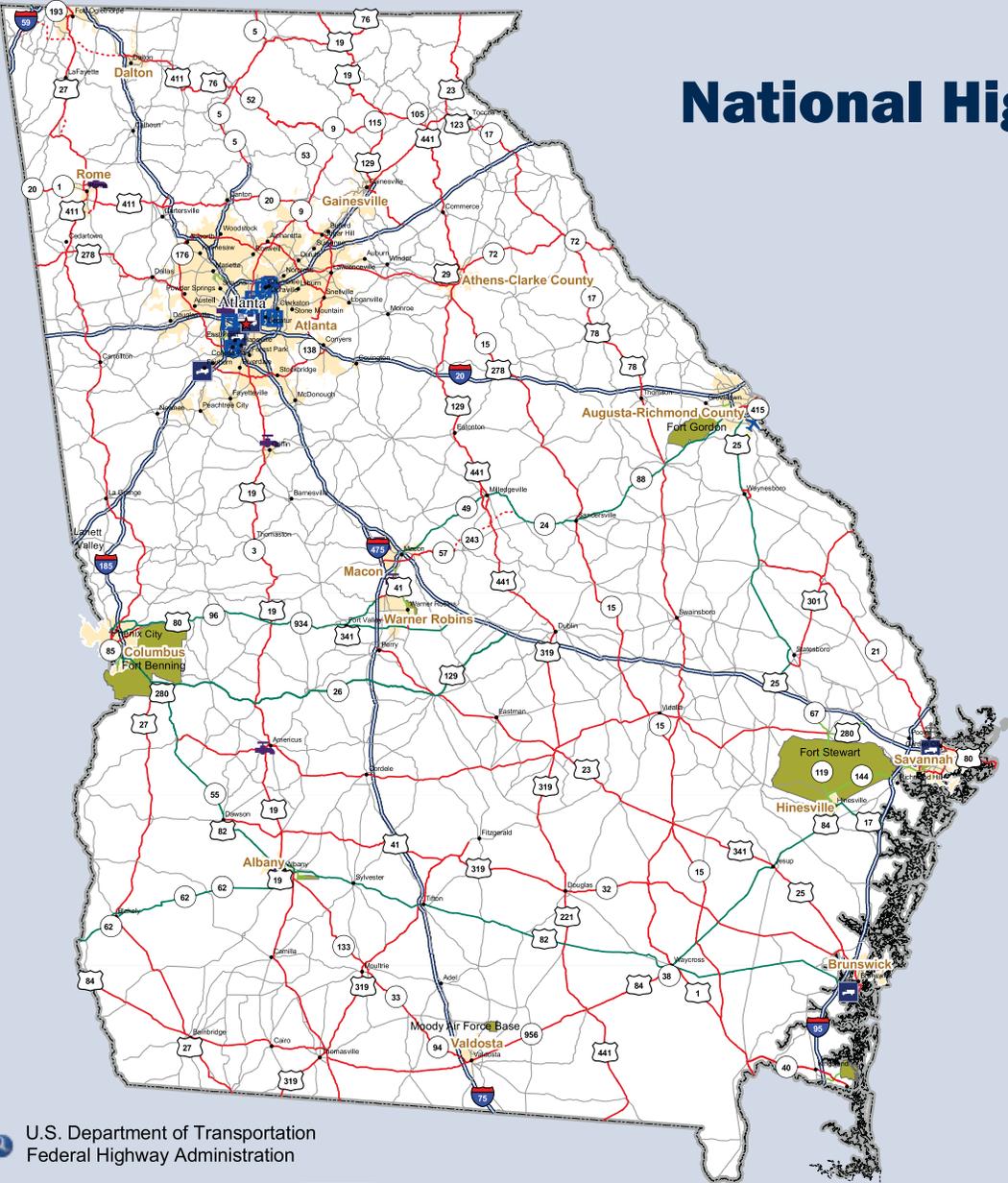
**117,238**

# National Highway System of Georgia

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 established the National Highway System (NHS) to serve as a network of highways linking together different modes of transportation such as: public transportation, airports, intermodal facilities and major shipping ports.

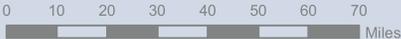
## 2008 NHS FACTS

- Total GA NHS Mileage: 5,556
- Total GA Interstate Mileage: 1,245
- NHS Major Intermodal Connector Routes: 86
- Other NHS Routes: 4,225



U.S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Highway Administration

Eisenhower Interstate System	Census Urbanized Areas	Airport	Multipurpose Passenger Facility
Other NHS Routes	Indian Reservation	Intercity Bus Terminal	Port Terminal
Non-Interstate STRAHNET Route	Department of Defense	Ferry Terminal	Truck/Rail Facility
Major STRAHNET Connector	National Forest	Truck/Pipeline Terminal	AMTRAK Station
Intermodal Connector	National Park Service		Public Transit Station
Unbuilt NHS Routes			
Other Roads (not on NHS)			
Railroad			



# Local Assistance Road Program

Initiated in 1978, The Local Assistance Road Program (LARP) is a resurfacing program designed to help local governments preserve the integrity of their paved road systems.

## How it works

Each year, during late summer or early fall, every city and county in the state of Georgia is asked to submit a LARP priority list to the Georgia DOT. The LARP priority list identifies roads or streets in each city or county which need to be resurfaced. Georgia DOT reviews each road and street submitted and develops a needs assessment and cost estimate.

## LARP Funding

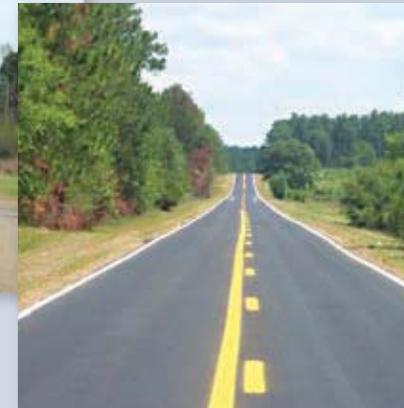
Funding for LARP projects comes from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax. Each year Georgia DOT reviews the lists of projects received from each local government and makes selections based on need and availability of funds once the level of funding is established.

## 2008 LARP Facts

- There are currently 70,670 miles of paved roads on the county and city systems.
- Local governments submitted over \$181 million of paving needs for fiscal year 2008.
- The Department resurfaced 1067 miles of roads under LARP contracts in 2008.



*Before LARP*



*After LARP*

# Surface Transportation Program

The Surface Transportation Program (STP) provides flexible funding that may be used by the Department for projects on any federal-aid highway, including the National Highway System (NHS), interstate system, bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects, and public bus terminals and facilities. Funds are distributed to states based on lane miles of federal-aid highways; total vehicle miles traveled on federal-aid highways and estimated contributions to the highway account of the Highway Trust Fund.

Each state must set aside a portion of their STP funds (10 percent or the amount set aside in 2005, whichever is greater) for transportation enhancement activities. 62.5 percent of the remaining STP funding (after the 10 percent transportation enhancement set-aside) must be divided among the state's urbanized areas; the remaining 37.5 percent of the STP funding may be distributed at the discretion of the state.

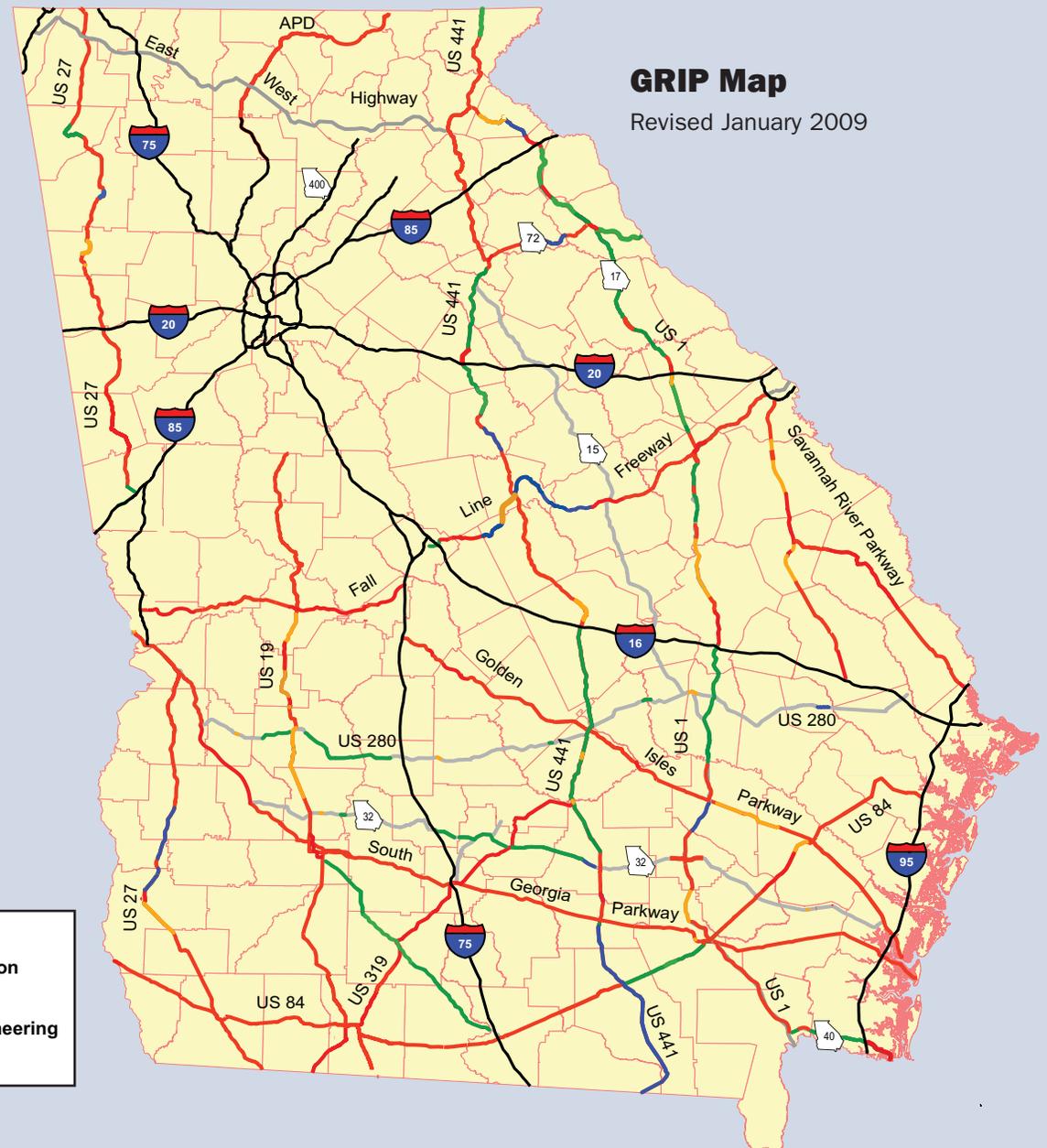
# Governor's Road Improvement Program

The Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP) is a system of proposed economic developmental highways in Georgia. When complete, the GRIP system will place 98 percent of Georgia's population within 20 miles of a four-lane road. It also will connect 95 percent of the cities in Georgia with populations of 2,500 or more to the interstate system.

GRIP is currently made up of 19 corridors (economic development highways), three truck access routes and 3,314 miles of roadway.

## 2008 GRIP Facts

- 76 percent or 2,015 miles of GRIP Corridors with project development activities underway are open or under construction.
- 61 percent of the total GRIP system is open or under construction.
- The projects opened to traffic added 103 miles of multi-lane roadway to the GRIP system.
- The estimated cost to complete the GRIP Corridors with project development activities underway is \$4.074 billion.
- The estimated cost to complete the total GRIP system is \$5.903 billion.



**GRIP Map**

Revised January 2009

# State Aid Grant Program

The State Transportation Board approved the new State Aid Grant Program at the May 2008 Board meeting.

## State Assistance for Local Governments

In February 2008, local government leaders were asked to identify committed transportation projects within their respective jurisdictions that were no longer priorities. With this cooperation, State Aid financial commitments have been significantly reduced, and the Department will continue to move forward with previously approved local projects that are still priorities and that clearly meet the intent of this funding opportunity.



## General Guidelines

Here are some application guidelines for the new State Aid Grant Program:

- City and county officials should work together to develop joint transportation priority lists.
- A project justification (need and benefit) will accompany each application.
- Applications will be submitted on an annual basis which is similar to the Local Assistance Road Program (LARP) program.
- Resurfacing projects can be submitted as part of patching, rehabilitation or widening projects, but resurfacing-only projects will be submitted through the LARP program.
- Only one road or street per grant application.
- Project applications will be grouped into categories of work, e.g. turn lanes, intersections, etc.

The proposed State Aid allocation for fiscal year 2010, minus a 20 percent contingency fund for emergency projects, will be divided equally between the 13 Congressional Districts. Thus, local governments will compete for funds within their Congressional District. Local government grantees are restricted to a maximum allocation of \$750,000 per year for either single or multiple project applications. Local governments will be responsible for all preliminary engineering, environmental, and right-of-way activities.



*Before State Aid*



*After State Aid*

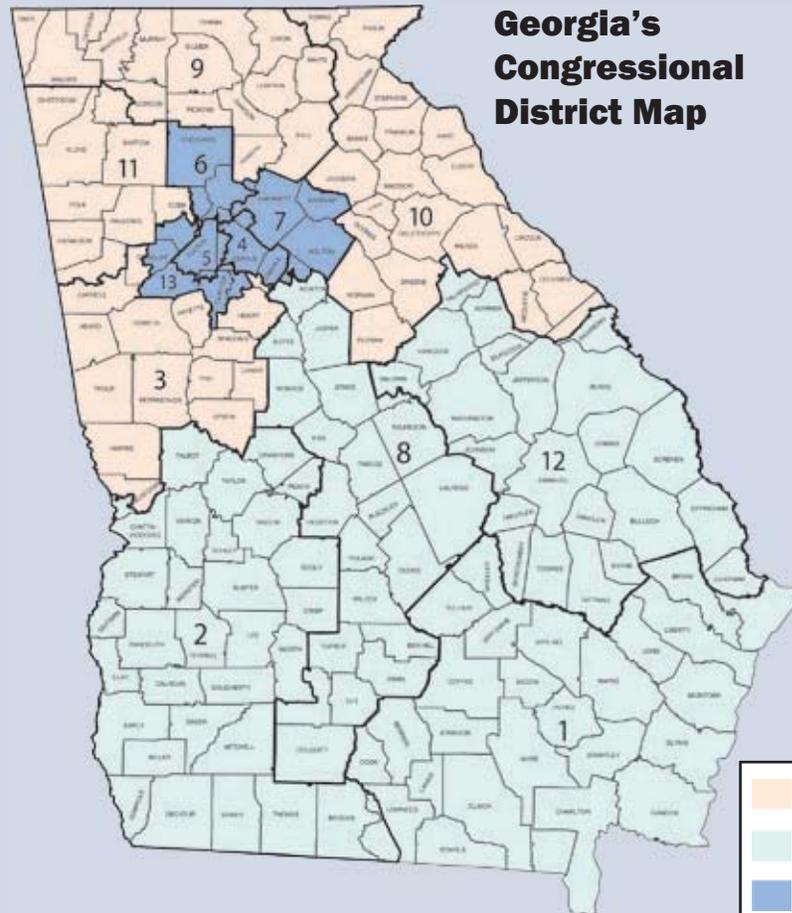
Landscaping, parking lots, driveways, beautification and streetscapes, walking trails and tracks, and Utility Projects are not eligible.

The State Aid Office accepted grant applications between October 1 and December 31, 2008 in preparation for selections in Spring 2009.

As part of the grant program application process, local governments accept responsibility for the following:

- Bidding process for the project;
- Certifying project will be built to Georgia DOT specifications.
- Construction plans, when applicable, shall be reviewed and stamped by a licensed engineer.
- A project schedule detailing the various phases of the project (preliminary engineering, right of way and construction) is required.
- Applicants that fall behind on their schedule are subject to restriction from future applications.
- Georgia DOT District Office State Aid staff can provide technical advice to local governments during the application period, if needed.
- Project selection will be based on benefit/cost, engineering principles and available funds.
- Applicants can request up to 100 percent of project construction costs with a maximum of \$750,000 granted per year per local government.
- Grantees will submit invoices for payment as construction progresses on the project.
- Applicants have a maximum of 2 ½ years, or thirty months, to expend 100 percent of funds granted.

For Georgia DOT’s grant expenditure planning purposes, Georgia’s 13 Congressional Districts were grouped into three regions: North Georgia (Districts 3, 9, 10 and 11), South Georgia (1, 2, 8 and 12) and Atlanta Region (4, 5, 6, 7, and 13). This information was based on historical data gathered from State Aid showing the percentage of project funds that had been spent in certain categories of work.



### Categories of Eligible Projects

- Dirt Roads
- Economic Development
- Bridge and Drainage Intersections
- Minor Widening with Resurfacing Rehabilitation/ Patching with Resurfacing
- Turn Lanes
- Sidewalk in Urban Areas
- Safety

### For Additional Information

Please visit Georgia DOT’s State Aid Web page at [www.dot.ga.gov/StateAid](http://www.dot.ga.gov/StateAid).



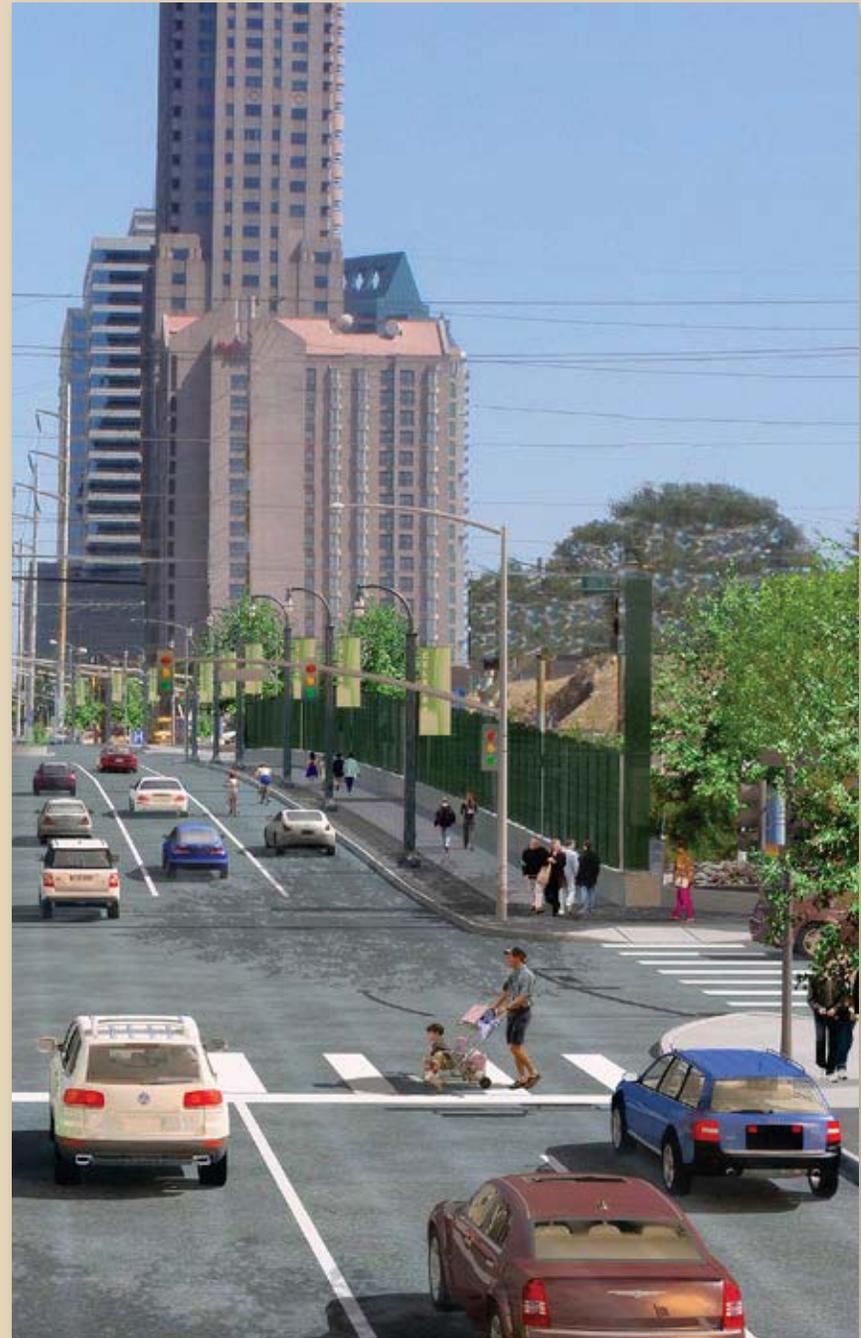
# Project Prioritization

Beginning in early 2008, the Department worked with transportation partners, Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) and Regional Development Centers to facilitate a process that focuses on state-wide transportation needs and delivers the best transportation projects for Georgia.

Designed to deliver projects on time and on budget, the objectives of the Project Prioritization process are to:

- Provide a quantitative means to evaluate existing transportation projects;
- Provide a quantitative method and process to evaluate new projects;
- Establish a protocol that governs how the Department shifts projects from long-range to short-range programs; and
- Initiate an automated cycle for the prioritization process.

In an effort to get stakeholders engaged in the Project Prioritization development process, several listening sessions were held around the state beginning in the fall of 2007. The State Transportation Board will evaluate and make a final decision on business rules guiding how the prioritization process will be used. Following their final review and approval, the process is intended to be used in the development of the 2010-2013 STIP, scheduled to begin in early 2009.



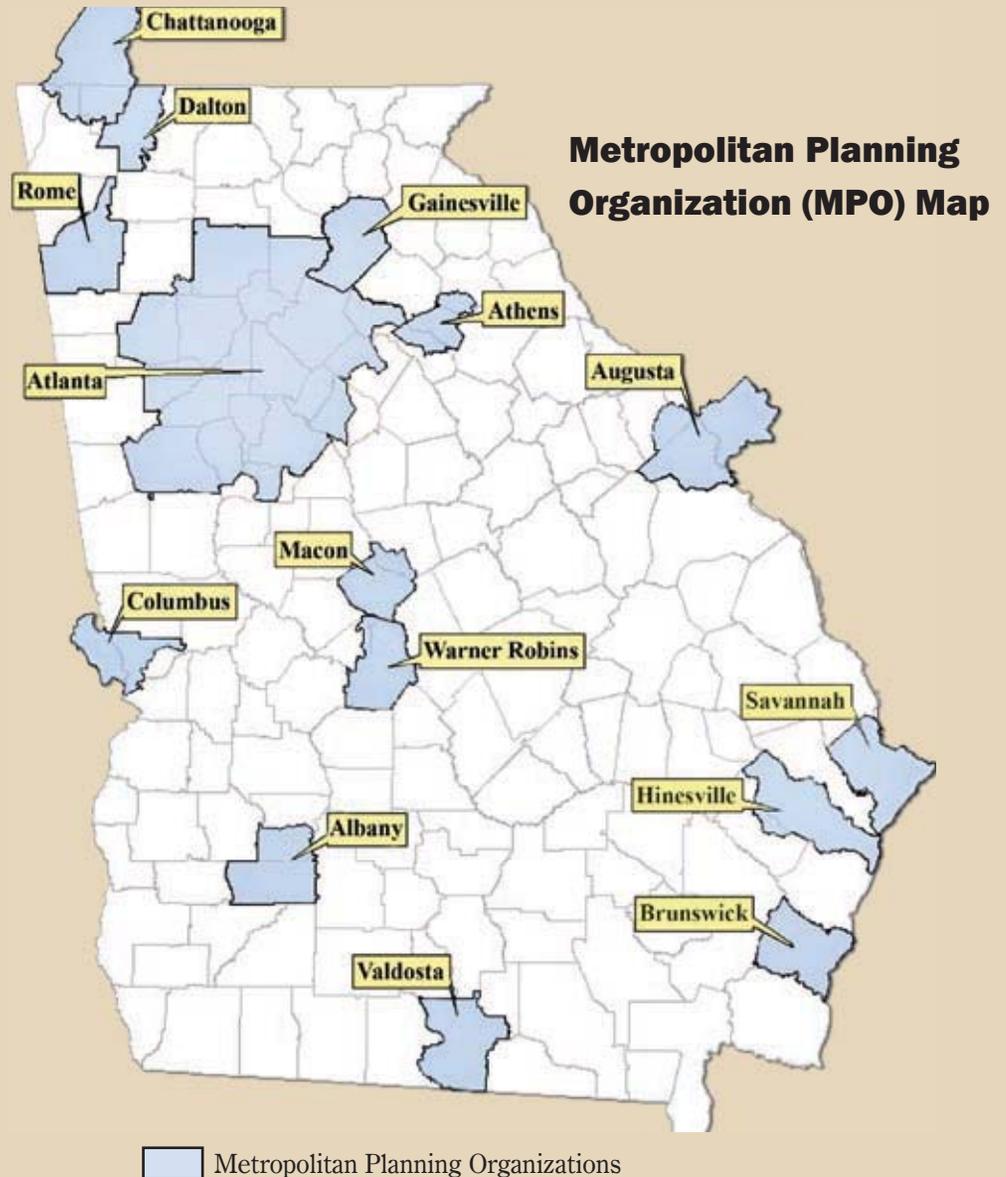
*The above illustration shows the 14th Street Bridge after completion.*

# State Transportation Improvement Program

The State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is a four-year multimodal program that contains federally-funded projects identified through the planning process. Every year, projects proposed for inclusion in the STIP are coordinated with local elected officials in non-metropolitan areas of the state to hear their questions and comments as per Georgia DOT's "Consultation Process With Local Officials in Non-Metropolitan Areas of the State" policy. However, the Department elected to not develop a STIP for the fiscal years 2009-2012, thus the fiscal years 2008-2011 STIP remains in effect. The Department anticipates developing the STIP for fiscal years 2010-2013.

Within metropolitan areas, the planning process and public involvement for federally-funded transportation projects are handled by the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), which are partners with Georgia DOT in these areas of the state.

The STIP is also presented for public review and comment at meetings throughout the state and is available at public libraries throughout the state. The STIP covering fiscal year 2008-2011 is available on Georgia DOT's Web site at [www.dot.ga.gov/information\\_center/programs/transportation/Pages/stip.aspx](http://www.dot.ga.gov/information_center/programs/transportation/Pages/stip.aspx). The types of projects in the STIP include roads and bridges, intermodal programs and transportation enhancements.

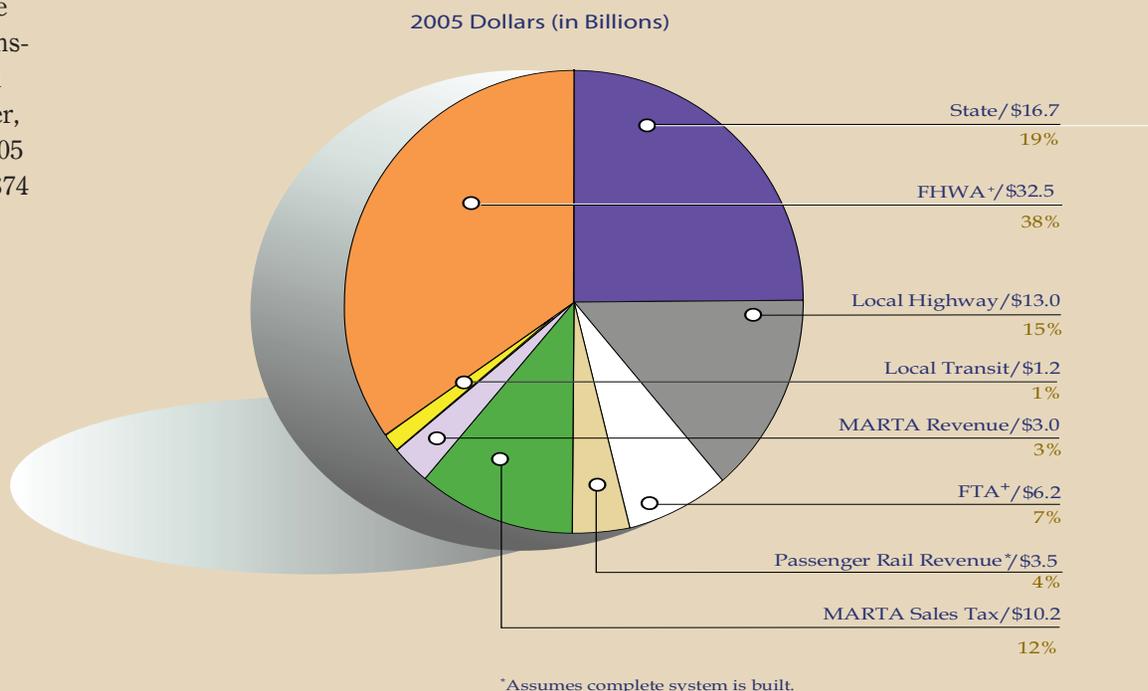


# Statewide Transportation Plan

The 2035 Statewide Transportation Plan (SWTP) was approved by the State Transportation Board on January 19, 2006 and updated in February 2007 to reflect SAFETEA-LU requirements. The SWTP assesses the current and future performance of all major transportation modes in the state — highways, transit, air, water, bicycle and pedestrian. It also examines the linkages between modes. The SWTP includes statewide economic and transportation demand forecasts for the year 2035. Incorporating all existing regional and modal plans, the SWTP defines financially-constrained and unconstrained statewide transportation programs, estimates the cost of these programs, and forecasts available and potential funding. Updating the SWTP provides Georgia DOT with the technical and programmatic guidance needed to meet the transportation demands of the 21st century. The SWTP identified \$160 billion in transportation needs (in 2005 dollars); however, the SWTP forecasts Georgia receiving only \$86 billion (in 2005 dollars) in transportation revenues, leaving a funding gap of \$74 billion (in 2005 dollars).

Development of the SWTP involved extensive outreach activities consisting of meetings for the general public, stakeholder advisory groups and rural local governments in accordance with Department policy on consulting with non-metropolitan elected officials. The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) developed Long-Range Transportation Plans that were incorporated directly into the 2035 SWTP.

## Total Available Transportation Revenue by Source (\$86.1 Billion) 2005-2035





## Investing in Tomorrow's Transportation Today

In June 2008, Governor Sonny Perdue announced a new statewide transportation partnership called Investing in Tomorrow's Transportation Today, or IT<sup>3</sup>. IT<sup>3</sup> is the development of transportation strategies to improve access and mobility for Georgians.

Georgia DOT is working with McKinsey and Company, a global management consulting firm, as well as other key stakeholders and experts around the state, to develop a medium and long-term transportation and mobility strategy for Georgia. This strategy considers goals, transportation investments, and how to potentially measure, support and resource those investments over time.

Georgia DOT Commissioner Gena Evans, GRTA Executive Director Dick Anderson and members of the Georgia DOT leadership team travelled to various tour locations throughout Georgia to listen to the public's vision of what Georgia's transportation system should look like for the future.

Seven sites around the state were selected for listening tours: Macon, Savannah, Dalton, Atlanta, Valdosta, Columbus and Augusta.

This partnership – with Georgia Department of Transportation, Georgia Regional Transportation Authority, state legislators and local partners, represented a major step in bringing together the leadership of Georgia's transportation agencies, elected officials and other stakeholders who are committed to developing a 21st century transportation network that moves our state forward at such a critical time in its history.

State-level transportation goals along with ways to measure current and future performance against targeted outcomes will be developed. Broad strategies will be explored and evaluated for their ability to meet the goals and performance targets. Projects that match strategic outcomes will be identified and prioritized, and general cost figures will be calculated. In order to execute these strategies, existing and new resources will be examined. Criteria for assessing resourcing options will include sustainability, equity, and diversity of possible sources. Solutions and opportunities will be developed to fit the unique transportation profile of Georgia's travelers.

The public has been encouraged to get involved in the process by submitting comments through the online feedback form and attending the September listening tour meetings.

For more information on IT<sup>3</sup>, visit [www.it3.ga.gov](http://www.it3.ga.gov).



# Air Quality Improvement

The Department participates in the effort for clean air in Georgia and maintains a strong commitment to improve air quality in the state through the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program. Of the six pollutants monitored by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), two are of particular interest in Georgia – ozone and particulate matter.

## Ozone and PM 2.5

Ozone is created in the air by nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. It is a primary component of smog, which is primarily an issue during the summer months. Particulate Matter (PM), on the other hand, is a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid matter. Increased exposure to PM has been linked to a range of respiratory and cardiovascular health problems. Unlike ozone, PM 2.5 is a problem throughout the year. Georgia's

major sources of PM 2.5 are coal burning power plants, outdoor burning and diesel engines. Georgia has areas in nonattainment for both PM 2.5 and ozone.

Counties designated in nonattainment of PM 2.5 and/or ozone include the 20-county metro Atlanta area, as well as parts of Putnam and Heard counties. Counties outside the metro Atlanta area include: Floyd (PM 2.5 only), Walker (PM 2.5 only), Catoosa, Bibb and a portion of Monroe. The EPA has revised the PM 2.5 standard and Ozone standard. Over the next few years, additional counties could be designated as nonattainment under the revised standards.

## CMAQ Call for Projects

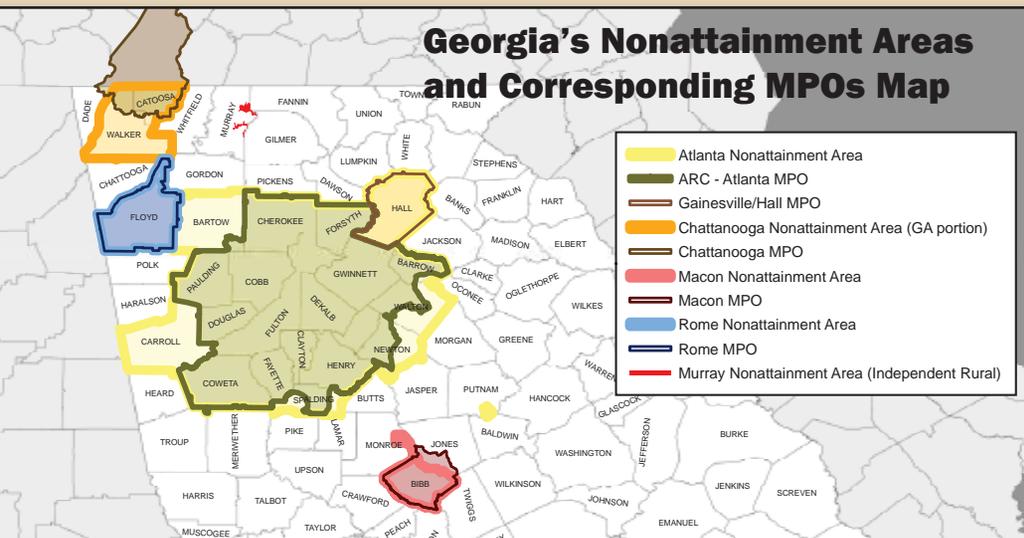
The Department recently completed a CMAQ Call for Project Applications. SAFETEA-LU placed a renewed focus on advancing cost-effective projects

that improve air quality. The Bill highlighted diesel engine retrofits as a priority for CMAQ funding, due to the cost-effective emissions reduction benefits that can be achieved through retrofit technologies. The 2008-2013 CMAQ Call followed the funding priority set forth in SAFETEA-LU by giving precedence to projects that demon-

strate significant PM2.5 reductions. A total of 21 projects have been selected from this Call and 14 of those are diesel engine retrofit projects, including a Statewide Project that will retrofit the majority of the school buses in nonattainment areas. In addition, a Memorandum issued by FHWA gave discretion to the State to fund CMAQ projects up to 100 percent of the total cost for funds obligated in fiscal year 2008 and/or 2009. The air quality partners and MPOs collectively decided to fund the diesel retrofit projects at the 100 percent level in fiscal year 2009 due to their cost effectiveness and emission reductions.

## Georgia TDM/Commute Options Program

Georgia DOT is the state TDM/Commute Options Program manager and leader through coordinated efforts with commuter program partners such as the Clean Air Campaign (CAC) and Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC). Under the Georgia DOT contract, CAC and Employer Service Organizations (ESOs) have successfully developed partnerships with the business community to develop customized employer services. TDM/Commute Options Program efforts in Georgia are recognized nationally as being on the cutting edge. Alternative transportation in the Atlanta region eliminates 225 million miles of travel each year. Research and measurement efforts managed by Georgia DOT have determined that 64 percent of program participants continue to use alternative modes of transportation for up to one year after incentives have ended.



# High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)

**HOV Lane Map**



2008-09 Georgia Department of Transportation

**FACT**  
BOOK

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes were introduced to metro Atlanta in December 1994, along a 9-mile section of Interstate-20, east of Interstate-75/85. An additional 60 lane-miles opened on I-75/85 inside Interstate-285 in 1996. Today, Georgia has approximately 110 HOV total lane miles.

The completed I-85/State Route 316 Interchange project added approximately 13 new HOV lane-miles on I-85 from near Steve Reynolds Boulevard to the north of Old Peachtree Road in 2008. On State Route 316, the project added approximately 2.5 lane-miles.

HOV lanes decrease driving times, reduce stress and improve the region's air quality. Additionally, they are designed to help improve traffic congestion and ensure a substantial time savings for commuters who rideshare (two or more occupants per vehicle).

The lanes are identified by diamond-shaped pavement markings and overhead signs located on interstates. They are designated only for vehicles carrying two or more occupants, certified alternative fuel vehicles, motorcycles and emergency vehicles.



## Hours of Operation

HOV lanes on I-75, I-85, I-20, and SR 316 are all operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

# Rideshare Program

The Georgia Rideshare Program offers residents a safe and convenient way to commute through the operation of carpools, vanpools and Park & Ride lots.

## Georgia Park & Ride Facts

Active Park & Ride Lots (excluding GRTA\*): **94**

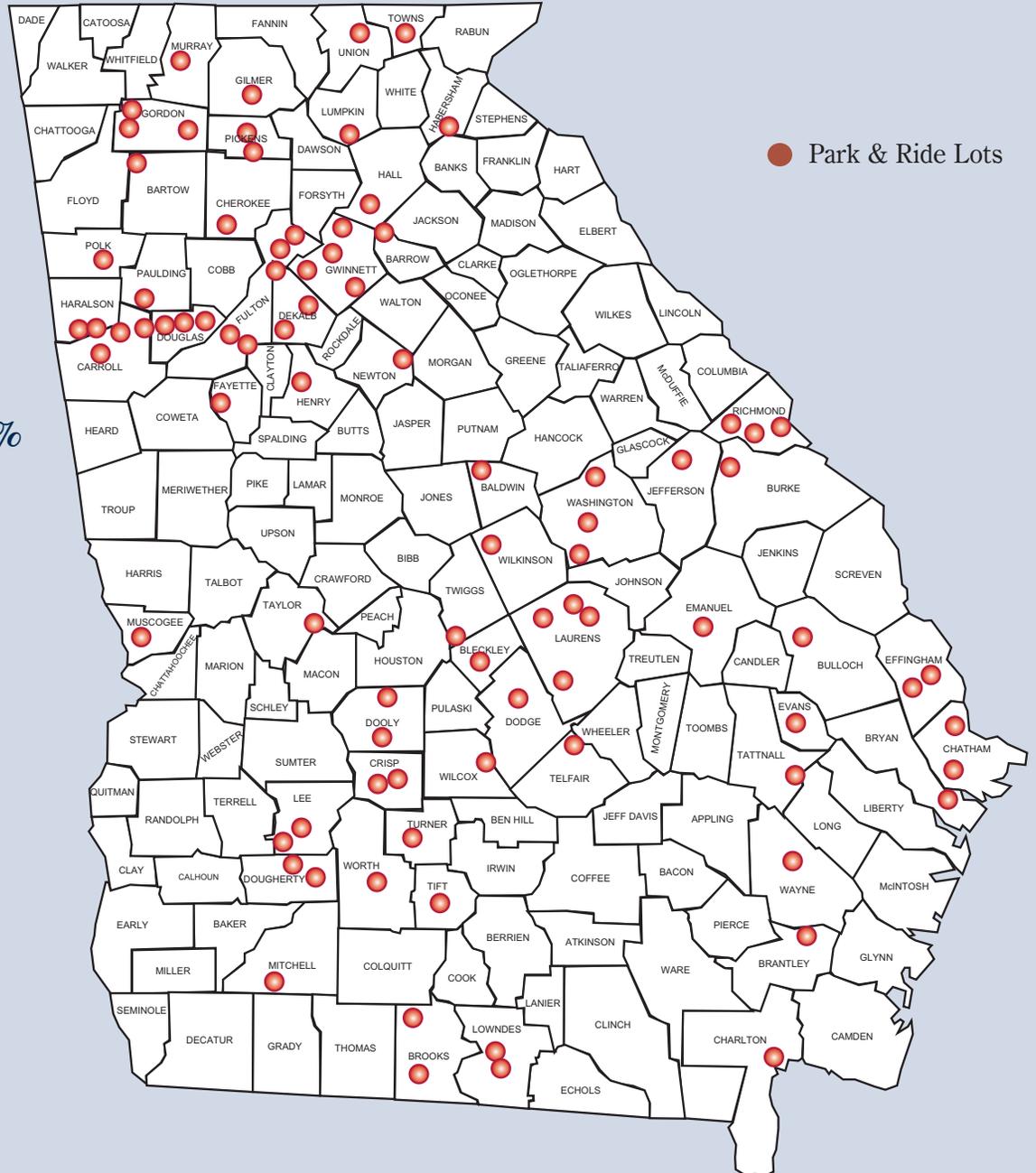
Available Spaces: **7,470**

Percent Statewide Usage (excluding GRTA\*): **28.3 %**

The average utilization is 28 %.

*\* Georgia Regional Transportation Authority*

**RideSmart**, formerly 1-87-RIDEFIND, is a service that matches commuters with potential carpool partners and/or to vanpools that have open seats. RideSmart represents a cooperative effort between the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC), Georgia DOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).



# Oversize Permit Unit

The Oversize Permit Unit issues permits of oversize and overweight loads for travel on all public roadways throughout the state. This Unit is part of the Office of Maintenance and is based at the Transportation Management Center in Atlanta.

Depending on the size of the oversize or overweight load, the Oversize Permit Unit must obtain information about the load, which may include:

- Complete permit application
- Verification of non-divisible load
- Verification of insurance requirements
- Pay method and or collection of fees
- Carrier status (delinquent revenue or overweight citations)
- Escort Requirements
- Route verification/approval
- District approval
- National Joint Utilities Notification System (NJUNS) ticket number
- A drawing with detailed configuration of the transport equipment that shall include but is not limited to the following: axle spacing; axle weight; tire size; gauge distances; description on how the load will be distributed on each axle; description on the size and dimensions of the hydraulic system (if used), including the total stroke for each cylinder; model and make of each piece of equipment used in the configuration.

If the load is greater than 150,000 pounds, the Bridge Maintenance Office must also approve the permit.

In 2008, the Oversize Permit Unit launched a Web-based permit application. Customers complete an application to arrange an online account, and then can apply for permits 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Online customers can also verify their escrow balance or check their application status at any time. More information is available at [www.gaoversizepermits.dot.ga.gov](http://www.gaoversizepermits.dot.ga.gov).

Customers needing further assistance may call the Oversize Permit Unit at one of the following numbers:

(toll-free) 1-888-262-8306 or 1-800-570-5428

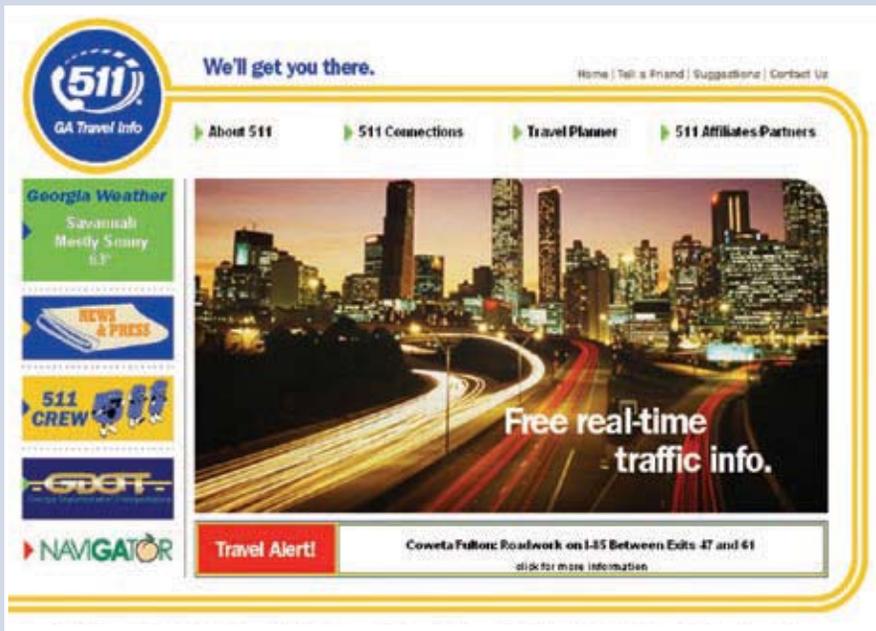
(in Atlanta) 404-635-8176



# Georgia 511

## A National Initiative

In 1999, the United States Department of Transportation petitioned the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) for a three-digit dialing code to make it easier for those traveling across states to access travel information. The FCC assigned “511” to the transportation community in 2000, designating this dialing code as the single nationwide travel information telephone number. Georgia DOT launched its 511 service in August 2007, providing traffic and travel information 24 hours a day, seven days a week.



Travelers increasingly turn to 511, especially around peak travel holidays, and for information related to major construction projects.

Georgia 511 reached a major milestone – one million calls – well within its first year of operation. The call was received on June 24, 2008. The service has received over 1.6 million calls as of February 2009.

Before 511, Georgia was one of the pioneers in providing up-to-the-minute travel information when it created NaviGator.

Georgia 511 incorporates and expands upon NaviGator’s technology to offer phone access for travel and transportation information across the state.

Georgia 511 is a free real-time phone service. Since its launch date, 511 has effectively managed inquiries from throughout the state. Travelers increas-

### 511 Connects to:



- Accident reporting
- Hero Requests
- MARTA and Transit options
- Rideshare (Carpool or Vanpool)
- Atlanta Hartsfield-Jackson International and Savannah/Hilton Head International airports
- Tourism information
- Neighboring state 511 systems (Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee)

### Georgia 511 Features Include:

- Estimated trip times
- Statewide traffic conditions
- Route-specific information
- Current and planned road and lane closures
- Construction
- Critical incidents
- Amber alerts

Dial 511 from any phone in Georgia for real-time travel information (statewide) or to request HERO assistance (in Metro Atlanta). Dial “1” or “9” to reach a live 511 Operator 24 hours a day. Learn more at [www.511ga.org](http://www.511ga.org).

# NaviGator

## Web Site

The NaviGator Web site, [www.georgia-navigator.com](http://www.georgia-navigator.com), features live traffic cameras, ramp meters, trip times, weather, news and travel alerts, and color-coded metro, regional, and statewide maps displaying congestion levels, traffic incidents, and active construction. It also features MyNaviGator, a free service that provides subscribers with customized traffic information for their own routes. Users can log onto [www.myganav.com](http://www.myganav.com), create personalized travel profiles, and get real-time information sent directly to their cell phones, computers, or PDAs. Over 8 million MyNaviGator alerts have been sent out to subscribers since its inception in 2004.

## Coastal Evacuation System

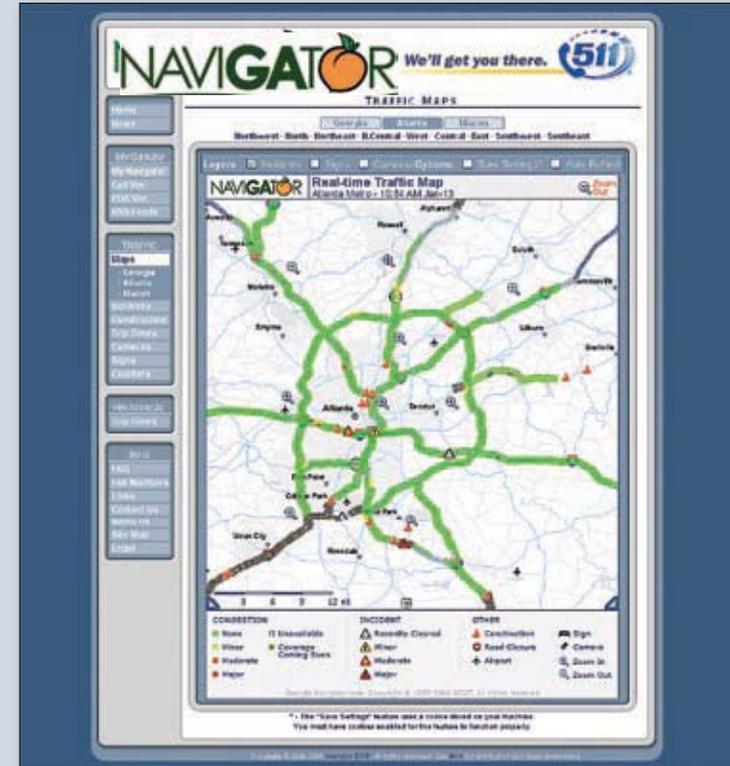
This is a traffic management, data collection and traveler information system installed on evacuation routes along Georgia's Coastal Region for the purpose of improving traffic flow and providing real-time information during an evacuation due to such events as a hurricane. The Coastal Evacuation System consists of data collection devices, changeable message signs and surveillance cameras.

## Ramp Meters

Throughout 2008, several ramp meters were placed on entrance ramps to help control the flow of traffic from the surface streets onto the freeway. The entire deployment should be complete by mid-2009.



Ramp meters have been used for over 20 years in more than 20 cities across the country. They first appeared in Atlanta during the 1996 Summer Olympics. In 2005, four more began operating on I-75/85 southbound. The ramp meters reduced average rush-hour commute times in these corridors by 10 to 22 percents. Other benefits include reductions in fuel consumption, merging accidents, and vehicle emissions.



## Get Real-time traffic information

- Know Before You Go! Visit [www.georgia-navigator.com](http://www.georgia-navigator.com) for real-time traffic and road construction information!
- Receive customized traffic information sent to your email, pager, cell phone, or PDA with MyNaviGator, a free subscriber service. Visit the Web site at [myganav.com](http://myganav.com). From outside of Georgia, the toll-free number is 1-877-MY-GA-511 (1-877-694-2511).

# Highway Emergency Response Operators (HERO)

The Highway Emergency Response Operators (HERO) are a key component of the Georgia Department of Transportation's Incident Management program. As the Georgia DOT strives to reduce congestion on the highways, HEROs respond quickly to incidents and clear the roads so that normal traffic flow can be restored. In addition, HEROs assist stranded motorists by providing such services as: changing flat tires; jump-starting weak batteries, providing fuel or coolant; transporting motorists to safe areas away from traffic; providing road and travel information; offering use of a courtesy cellular phone; administering first aid and performing minor mechanical repairs. They also provide support to law enforcement, first responders, and other emergency management agencies.

HEROs currently patrol 280 miles of metro Atlanta freeways seven days a week. In 2008, they managed 85,111 incidents.

## Free Tour

To schedule a free tour of the TMC or a HERO visit for your child's school (in metro Atlanta), contact the Office of Public Information and Media Relations at 404-631-1830.



## 2008 HERO Unit Facts

- Incidents managed: 85,111
- 75 operators (including 4 women)
- 11 supervisors
- Average incident response time: 13 minutes
- Average roadway clearance time (automobile incidents): 9 minutes
- Average roadway clearance time (tractor-trailer incidents): 22 minutes



## HERO:

- assist in reducing traffic congestion and delays
- patrol 30 routes on 280 center-line miles of metro Atlanta interstates, seven days a week
- are available on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week
- are trained as first responders - 360 hours in class and 200 hours on the road

# TIME Task Force

The Traffic Incident Management Enhancement (TIME) Task Force was founded in 2002 to address the critical issues related to incident management in the Metro Atlanta region. Its members represent incident response teams from transportation agencies, fire and rescue, police, towing and recovery, emergency medical services and medical examiners/coroners.

The year 2008 has proved to be a banner year for the TIME Task Force in accomplishing several important objectives:

## Towing and Recovery Incentive Program (TRIP)

Working with Georgia DOT, GRTA, the Towing & Recovery Association of Georgia (TRAG), TIME launched TRIP to provide monetary incentives to tow services for quick clearance of major commercial vehicle crashes. The program, which began in January 2008, has already reduced the average clearance time for these types of incidents by over two hours.

Part of launching TRIP required that all first responder agencies be equally protected when clearing an incident. TIME worked to get House Bill 231 passed into law in 2007. This law provides that, except in cases of gross negligence, towing and recovery operators cannot be held liable for damages while clearing commercial vehicle wrecks. The new law protects the towing operators – most of whom are small businesses – as they would be the most likely to

face a lawsuit. Other first responder agencies are usually protected due to their local or state government status.

Four towing companies applied to be part of the “pilot” phase of TRIP.



## Medical Examiner/Coroner MOU

As part of our ongoing effort to determine the factors in quick clearance of incidents, the TIME Task Force discovered that many fatal accidents were delayed in being cleared due to the late arrival or unavailability of the medical examiner or coroner. TIME helped establish a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or agreement among medical examiners and police to relocate the deceased for quicker incident clearance. During this process, law enforcement also assisted their M.E.’s office with obtaining emergency lights and sirens for the M.E.’s vehicles, to make it easier for the representatives to get to the scene.



## TIM Teams

Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Teams are “mini” versions of the TIME Task Force. Local agencies who regularly work incidents together meet in a classroom setting to discuss recent incidents and decide their response strategies as a group, using the model of unified incident command. They also train together to further establish trust and better ensure first responder safety.

The TIME Task Force has helped establish TIM Teams in the following counties:

- Roswell/Alpharetta
- Cobb County
- Gwinnett County
- City of Atlanta
- Coweta County
- Cherokee County/
- City of Canton
- DeKalb County
- South Fulton County/East Point/Fairburn



## Training

With grant assistance from the I-95 Corridor Coalition and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the TIME Task Force has been able to offer training courses on incident management, towing and recovery, and other important topics.

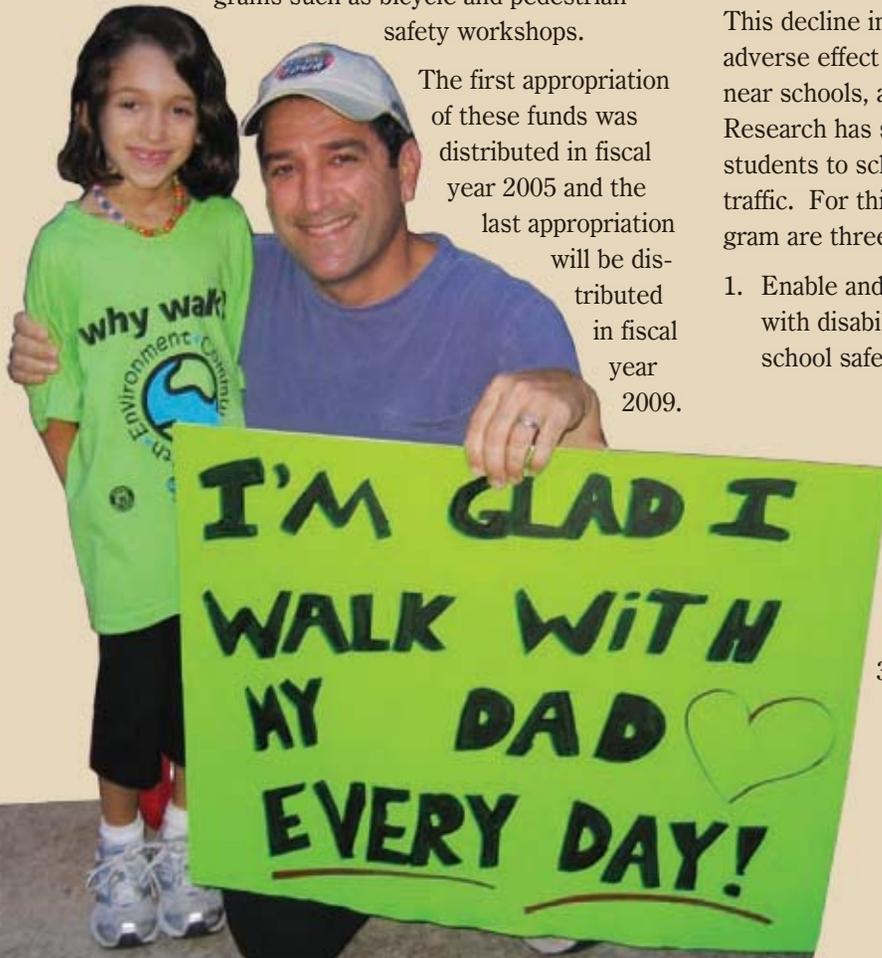
For more information about the TIME Task Force, visit [www.timetaskforce.com](http://www.timetaskforce.com).

# Safe Routes to School Program



Established in 2005, the Federal-aid Safe Routes to School (SRTS) Program was developed to encourage children to walk and bike to school, and to improve safety in the vicinity of schools. FHWA provides funds to all State DOTs over five Federal fiscal years (2005-2009) to implement infrastructure projects such as building sidewalks and crosswalks and non-infrastructure programs such as bicycle and pedestrian safety workshops.

The first appropriation of these funds was distributed in fiscal year 2005 and the last appropriation will be distributed in fiscal year 2009.



FHWA's total apportionment for Georgia's SRTS program is nearly \$17 million. For more information on Georgia's SRTS program, visit [www.dot.ga.gov/Local Government/FundingPrograms/SRTS](http://www.dot.ga.gov/LocalGovernment/FundingPrograms/SRTS).

Fewer than 15 percent of all school trips are made by walking or bicycling, one-quarter are made on a school bus, and over half of all children arrive at school in private automobiles.

This decline in walking and bicycling has had an adverse effect on traffic congestion and air quality near schools, as well as pedestrian and bicycle safety. Research has shown that parents who drive their students to school account for 25 percent of morning traffic. For this reason, the goals of the SRTS program are three-fold.

1. Enable and encourage children, including those with disabilities, to walk and bicycle to school safely.
2. Make bicycling and walking to school a safer and more appealing transportation alternative, thereby encouraging a healthy and active lifestyle from an early age.
3. Facilitate the planning, development, and implementation of projects and activities that will improve safety and reduce traffic, fuel consumption, and air pollution in the vicinity (approximately 2 miles) of primary and middle schools (Grades K-8).

The following are updates and upcoming activities of the Georgia's SRTS program.

## Infrastructure

- Georgia DOT has a consulting firm that will help design, implement, and expedite all SRTS infrastructure projects granted funding through the Call for Projects application process. In the month of October, four Infrastructure Application Workshops were conducted in various parts of Georgia. The Program launched its first Call for SRTS Infrastructure Projects from October to December 2008. Currently, 66 application submittals have been received and are being evaluated.
- Other useful facts about Georgia's SRTS Infrastructure component:
  - Funding limit is \$500,000 per application
  - Local Governments and School Districts are eligible to apply.
  - Projects must be within two-mile radius of the K-8 school.
  - Project schools must be actively engaged in SRTS activities.
  - Georgia DOT will conduct all preliminary engineering for the awarded projects and will prepare projects for Georgia DOT letting.

## Non-infrastructure

Georgia DOT has a consulting team that will administer Georgia's SRTS Resource Center. Any K-8 school in Georgia will be able to enroll in the Resource Center and receive Non-Infrastructure SRTS services at no cost. The Center is a One Stop Shop that provides:

- a SRTS Web site
- 800 number
- SRTS training (i.e., bike or pedestrian safety training, etc.)
- SRTS technical assistance (i.e., help develop SRTS plans for schools, etc.)
- SRTS Outreach and Marketing (i.e., provide promotional items, flyers, etc.), and SRTS Program Evaluations

## International Walk to School Day

On October 8, 2008, students, parents, teachers, and communities worldwide participated in the 9th annual International Walk to School Day. More than 40 schools in Georgia participated in this global event. Georgia DOT's SRTS program provided promotional items statewide to schools and students participating at the event. The Department provided items such as reflective shoelaces, reflective wristbands, and stickers.

For more information about International Walk to School Day, visit the International Web site at [www.iwalktoschool.org](http://www.iwalktoschool.org) or the USA Web site at [www.walktoschool.org](http://www.walktoschool.org).

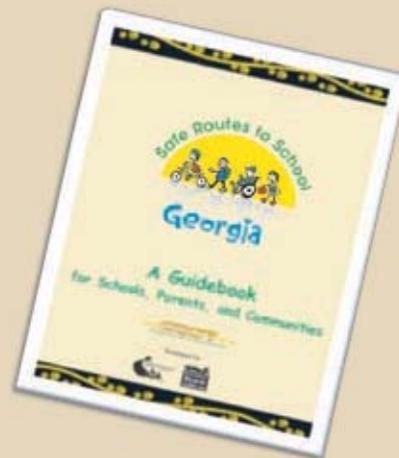


*Students hold banner at a school in Decatur.*

## Georgia's SRTS Guidebook

Georgia's SRTS Guidebook is designed to help communities establish a successful and sustainable Safe Routes to School Program that may enhance your community's involvement in safe non-motorized transportation.

The guidebook can be viewed online at: [www.dot.ga.gov/localgovernment/FundingPrograms/srts/Pages/TrainingandResources.aspx](http://www.dot.ga.gov/localgovernment/FundingPrograms/srts/Pages/TrainingandResources.aspx).



## Georgia's SRTS Program Guidance

Georgia's SRTS Program Guidance provides Georgia-specific SRTS program policies. This document can be found online at: [www.dot.ga.gov/localgovernment/FundingPrograms/srts/Documents/apply/srts\\_program\\_guidance\\_nov\\_2007.pdf](http://www.dot.ga.gov/localgovernment/FundingPrograms/srts/Documents/apply/srts_program_guidance_nov_2007.pdf)

## Additional Resources

- National Center for SRTS: [www.saferoutesinfo.org](http://www.saferoutesinfo.org)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): <http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/saferoutes>



*Above: Students participate at International Walk to School Day at Riley Elementary School in Macon, Georgia.*

# Archaeology and Environment

## Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (NAHRGIS)

NAHRGIS is a Web-based, collaborative effort by the Georgia Department of Transportation, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (Historic Preservation Division and Georgia Natural Heritage Program), the University of Georgia (Information Technology Outreach Services) and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. NAHRGIS will make critical environmental information readily available to planners, professionals and laymen.

Key components to the GIS are “archaeological,” “historic,” and “natural” layers. The archaeological layer includes every site documented regardless of its National Register eligibility. The historic layer includes all properties listed on the National Register, as well as, county surveys completed under the guidance of the Historic Preservation Division. The natural layer includes data on wetlands (National Wetland Inventory, lakes and marshlands), streams, conservation areas, protected rivers and mountain areas and protected species.

NAHRGIS is a work in progress with proposed future layer updates to include point data for protected species, critical habitat mapping, soils data and species recovery plans and detailed data on individual species.

One important feature of NAHRGIS is the search function. Search capabilities for historic and archaeological resources include geographic and time peri-

od inquiries (Figure 2). The system also allows the researcher to search for protected species by Kingdom, Order, Species Name, Common Name, County and Quadrant. The researcher is able to quickly identify any species that may occur in their project area. Information on the species will allow the researcher to further understand the possible impacts to the species, avoidance and minimization measures, and possible mitigation. By displaying the various background options over their research or project area, including infrastructure mapping, aerial photography and USGS Quadrangle mapping, and at different scales the planner or ecologist is able to quickly get a sense of potential direct, secondary and cumulative impacts, placing their project within the context of the broader ecosystem and addressing issues such as habitat fragmentation, species range and historic wetland loss.

In essence, NAHRGIS provides a quick and efficient tool for planners and environmentalist to determine the location of known ecological, archaeological and historic resource locations within their project area; research the significance and history of these

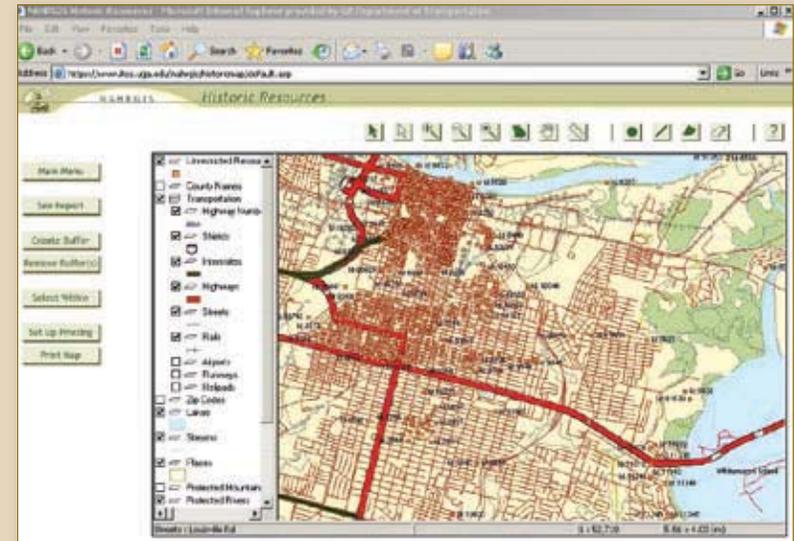


Figure 2 - The NAHRGIS Base Map shows historic resources and coastal marshlands in downtown Savannah, Georgia.

resources and evaluate the potential effects their projects may have these resources.

The benefits of NAHRGIS are that researchers can now gather a diversity of natural and cultural resource information from a single point on the internet, resulting in a savings of time, manpower and cost which translates into more efficient and expeditious environmental studies and clearances. The researcher, the agency and the general public are the benefactors.

## Georgia DOT Receives Environmental Award

The Upper Etowah River Alliance awarded the Department the 2007 **Endangered Species Protection Award** for Environmentally Sensitive Design for Roadway Construction Protecting Canton Creek.

The Etowah River is one of the most diverse ecosystems in the nation and contains approximately 76 different species including Etowah, Cherokee and amber darters that are protected by the Endangered Species Act.

The Georgia Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration began the Plan Development Process for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the I-575 and State Route 20 interchange in Cherokee County on October

2001. The project is located within the Etowah River drainage area and a tributary to the river, Canton Creek. Canton Creek runs through a culvert under I-575 and run-off from the interstate drains directly into the stream.

The process began with extensive background research and a thorough survey of the project area. The aquatic survey found Cherokee darters, both upstream and downstream of the existing culvert under I-575, would be extended as part of the project.

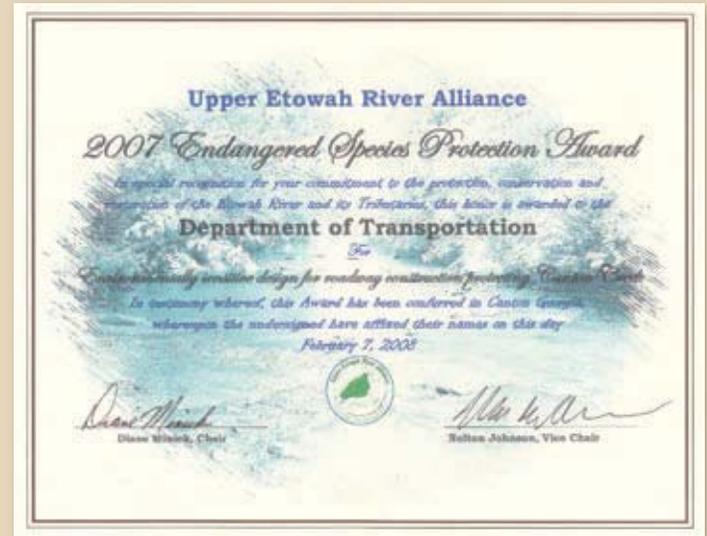
After all efforts to avoid impacts (including shifting of the new ramps and the inclusion of retaining walls in the design) were

exhausted, the team began investigating efforts to minimize and mitigate impacts to the protected species.

The Department's designers developed a stormwater plan that included retention basins that would remain in place after completion of the construction activities. These basins would capture runoff from the roadway during 2-year rain event and would filter the runoff before the water enters Canton Creek. Special Provisions were included in the plans to address construction times to ensure that work would not occur in the stream during the



*The Etowah River is home to several aquatic species, including the Etowah, Cherokee and Amber Darters. Georgia DOT has developed a plan to minimize impacts to its habitats.*



*OEL was presented the Upper Etowah River Alliance Award for Environmentally Sensitive Design.*

darter breeding season. Also, additional erosion and sedimentation control measures would be implemented during construction. To verify that the water quality was not degraded during construction, measures were taken to monitor water quality and storm water run-off.

Once construction activities began, the project was visited by members of the Upper Etowah River Alliance. This group works with local governments as well as property owners to maintain the quality of the Upper Etowah River Watershed.



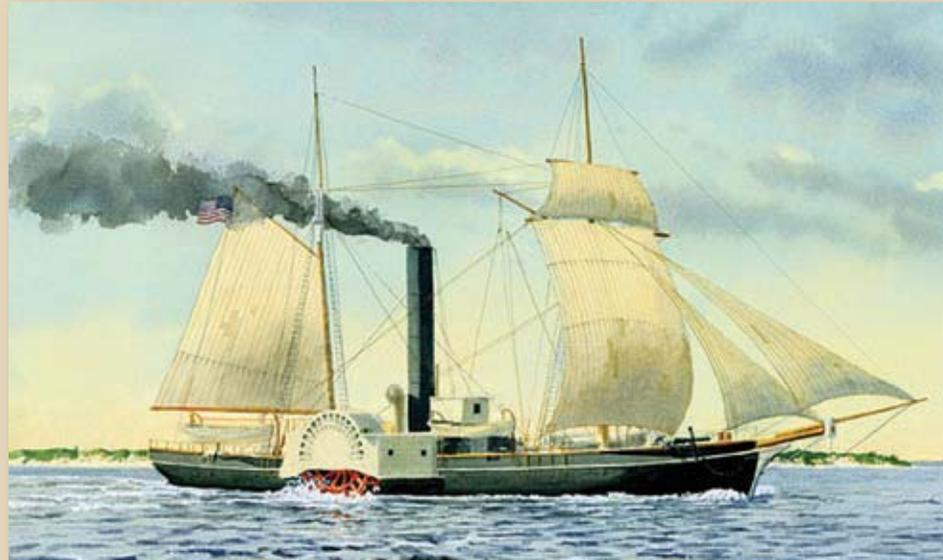
## Water Witch, Partnering on Mitigation for a Sunken Civil War Vessel

A recent roadway expansion project outside Savannah and subsequent discovery of a sunken civil war battleship proved that the Georgia Department of Transportation's mission to maintain the state's transportation system does not have to be in conflict with the agency's obligation of environmental and cultural stewardship.

The Water Witch, built in 1851, was a 150 foot, wooden hulled, side wheeled steamer. The ship was stationed in Ossabaw Sound during the Civil War as a member of the Union Coastal Blockading Squadron fleet. After its capture, the Confederate Army eventually set fire to the Water Witch in December 1864 to avoid it falling back into Union hands. Following the war and into the 20th century, the exact location of the scuttled/ burned vessel was a mystery.



*Georgia DOT Historian Chad Carlson films driver Harry Pecorelli for a documentary to be included with an exhibit at the National Civil War Museum.*



*USS Water Witch*

In 2007, the Georgia DOT was alerted to the possibility that the Water Witch could be in the vicinity of the planned expansion of Harry S. Truman Parkway in Chatham County. The Department committed to a broad, 2-3 mile survey covering a corridor of the Vernon River to ensure the wreck was not within the footprint of the proposed project.

From the start, interest in the investigation was high. To maximize results, media attention, and future educational opportunities, the Georgia DOT, Georgia Department of Natural Resource, Federal Highway Administration and the National Civil War Naval Museum entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) designed to promote the vessel's discovery and highlight its importance not

only to Georgia, but to the Nation as a whole. The partnership was designed to be mutually beneficial to respective agency mission statements and coincided with future plans associated with celebration of the Civil War's 150th Anniversary as well as, heritage tourism, and public education opportunities.

The survey, conducted in October 2007, concluded the project would not adversely impact any archeological resource. Additionally, investigators, including two underwater archeologists, found strong evidence to confirm the possible remains of the Water Witch within

the survey parameters. The location of the potential wreckage, under a thick layer of silt, ensures any remaining artifacts will likely remain undisturbed until resources may be available for excavation.

The ultimate goal of Georgia DOT's survey was met, and the partnership between participating MAU agencies is paving the way for future endeavors and opportunities to utilize the Water Witch as an educational tool to promote shared cultural heritage. A documentary on the discovery will eventually be included in a permanent exhibit for the Water Witch at the National Civil War Naval Museum in Columbus. The museum expects to open its full-size replica of the vessel in April 2009.

# Transportation Enhancement Program

Georgia DOT is responsible for more than just building roads and highways. Created by ISTEA legislation in 1991, the Transportation Enhancement (TE) program focuses on community-oriented projects that offer transportation alternatives and augment cultural, natural and scenic elements of the statewide transportation network. Through the TE program, public agencies (local and state) and universities may apply for federal funds to implement projects that fall within the eligible criteria.

TE Projects bring vitality to communities by providing connectivity and meeting/gathering places, beautifying neighborhoods, and highlighting culture and heritage. These projects promote economic development, and generally improve quality of life in the communities they serve.

Several popular categories of eligible projects include: bicycle/pedestrian facilities; streetscaping and landscaping of pedestrian corridors; and rehabilitation of historic structures. Other eligible activities include: acquisition of scenic easements; establishment of transportation museums; archeological planning and research; environmental mitigation to address water pollution due to highway runoff; reducing vehicle-caused wildlife mortality; and inventory, control and removal of outdoor advertising.



*Pedestrian walks at Silver Comet Trail.*



*Streetscape projects like the ones pictured above in Commerce, Georgia provide walking and biking facilities, while beautifying neighborhoods.*



*Projects like the train depot renovation in Gordon County (above) help restore Georgia's historic and cultural sites.*

Since its inception in 1991, approximately 920 TE projects were awarded to communities throughout Georgia, totaling over \$638 million. In 2008, Georgia DOT rolled out 150 new projects, worth over \$55 million, selected in the fiscal year 2008-09 Call for Applications. For more information, visit: [wwwb.dot.ga.gov/dot/plan-prog/planning/projects/te/index.shtml](http://wwwb.dot.ga.gov/dot/plan-prog/planning/projects/te/index.shtml)

# Georgia Scenic Byway Program

The Georgia Scenic Byways Program is a grassroots effort to preserve, promote, protect and interpret treasured corridors throughout the state. A Georgia Scenic Byway is defined as any designated highway, street, road or route which features certain intrinsic qualities that should be protected or enhanced. Scenic, natural, recreational, historical, cultural, or archeological qualities give each byway its character and appeal. There are currently 12 scenic byways in Georgia that give travelers beautiful, breath-taking views of their surroundings.

## Designation

To obtain a designation, a local sponsor must complete a multi-stage process of identifying a route, submitting an application, developing a Corridor Management Plan and receiving approval by the Georgia DOT. The application defines the route; acknowledges local support of the byway; and assesses the intrinsic qualities and potential issues of the route. With significant public involvement, the Corridor Management Plan (CMP) documents the vision for the byway and outlines future steps that will be taken to achieve the goals of promotion, preservation, and enhancement.

## Georgia's 12 Scenic Byways

### Altamaha

The Altamaha Historic Scenic Byway traverses 17 miles of State Routes 99 and 17 through McIntosh and Glynn Counties. Features include the Sapelo Island Visitors Center, historic Needlewood Church and School, Fort

King George, Butler Island, and the Darien waterfront. Visitors can explore the rich cultural heritage and the diverse marsh ecosystems found along the Georgia coast.

### Cohutta-Chattahoochee

The Cohutta-Chattahoochee Scenic Byway features exceptional views of the Cohutta Mountains along with the Chattahoochee National Forest and Fort Mountain State Park. The 54-mile route travels through Whitfield and Murray counties near the northwest corner of Georgia.

### Historic Piedmont

The Historic Piedmont Scenic Byway traverses 82 miles through Putnam and Hancock counties. A unique feature of the byway is the Rock Hawk Effigy Mound, constructed by Native Americans thousands of years ago. The route displays the beauty of the Piedmont region as it travels through the Oconee National Forest and across the Oconee and Ogeechee rivers.

### I-185

The I-185 Scenic Byway consists of 38 miles of interstate in western Georgia, starting at I-85 and ending just north of the City of Columbus. Numerous historical, cultural, and natural attractions are located a short distance from the byway.

## Georgia's 12 Scenic Byways

- Altamaha: 17 miles
- Cohutta-Chattahoochee: 54 miles
- Historic Piedmont: 82 miles
- I-185 Scenic Byway: 37 miles
- Meriwether-Pike: 55 miles
- Millen-Jenkins County Scenic Byway: 35 miles
- Monticello Crossroads: 29 miles
- Ocmulgee-Piedmont: 21 miles
- Ridge and Valley: 51 miles
- Russell-Brasstown: 41 miles
- South Fulton: 29 miles
- Warren County - Piedmont Scenic Byway Extension: 11 miles

**Total mileage for the 12 scenic byways is 462.**



*Butler Island Plantation along the Altamaha Scenic Byway*

## Meriwether-Pike County

Warm Springs, featuring the home of Franklin Deleanor Roosevelt, the Little White House, marks the beginning of the Meriwether-Pike County Scenic Byway. The 55-mile route through Meriwether and Pike counties also includes attractions such as the Red Oak Creek Covered Bridge, Oakland Baptist Church, and Jones Mill.



*The Red Oak Creek Bridge in Meriwether-Pike County is Georgia's oldest remaining covered bridge.*

## Millen-Jenkins County

This 35-mile Scenic Byway in Jenkins County begins in the Downtown Millen Historic District, home of century-old railroad depots and the Millen-Jenkins County Museum. Woodlands, pasturelands, historic farmlands and churches, and Magnolia State Park are also located along the route.

## Monticello Crossroads

Rural and historic qualities of Jasper County are highlighted in the 29-mile Monticello Crossroads Scenic Byway. The town of Monticello's central business district has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

## Ocmulgee Piedmont

The 21-mile Ocmulgee Piedmont Scenic Byway in Jones County encompasses history ranging from the Creek Indians in the area in the 17th and 18th centuries to General Sherman's March to the Sea and more. The route travels through the pristine pine forests of the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge.

## Ridge and Valley

The Ridge and Valley Scenic Byway traverses 51 miles of northwest Georgia in Floyd, Chattooga, and Walker counties. The Keown Falls Scenic

Area, the Pocket, and John's Mountain Overlook and Wildlife Management Area provide ample opportunity for biking, hiking, camping, fishing and hunting.

## Russell-Brasstown

As Georgia's only byway to receive National Scenic Byway designation, Russell-Brasstown offers some of the most spec-views of the region. Georgia's highest peak, Brasstown Bald, is included on the route, along with sections of the Appalachian Trail, and most of the route is within the Chattahoochee National Forest.

## South Fulton

Located about 45 minutes southwest of Atlanta, this 29-mile loop is a popular cycling route and also features attractions such as Cochran Mill Park, Cochran Nature Preserve, and nearby, the Chattahoochee River. Rolling hills, serene pastures, and forested ridges characterize this route that offers a respite to city dwellers and a charming community for area residents.

## Warren County Piedmont Extension

The Warren County-Piedmont Extension is an 11-mile continuation of the Historic Piedmont Scenic Byway. The Byway includes the cities of Jewell and Warrenton, and has been featured twice on the Tour de Georgia bicycle race route.

## Scenic Byways Map



# Bike and Pedestrian Program

The Department of Transportation is committed to improving bicycle and pedestrian access and safety. Through its Bicycle and Pedestrian Program, Georgia DOT is implementing the recommendations from the 1997 Georgia Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, and is currently updating this plan. The Department also sponsored and facilitated the development of 15 regional bicycle and pedestrian plans in conjunction with the Regional Development Centers (RDCs), and is now working with the RDCs to implement these plans. For more information, visit

[www.travelingingorgia/bikepedestrian](http://www.travelingingorgia/bikepedestrian) or email [bideped@dot.ga.gov](mailto:bideped@dot.ga.gov).



## Georgia DOT's bicycle and pedestrian initiatives

### Trainings and Workshops

The Bicycle and Pedestrian Program has hosted four training workshops in 2008 on bicycle and pedestrian design techniques for engineers and planners. More than 100 Georgia DOT, county and local government engineers and transportation planners were trained on designing roadways that improve bicycle and pedestrian safety and access. Topics include street crossings, traffic operations and signalization, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, shared-use paths, path/roadway crossings, innovative treatments, and the latest from the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). The Bicycle and Pedestrian Program plans to continue to provide training to engineers and planners in order to help fully institutionalize bicycle and pedestrian safety and accessibility into design and planning practices.

### Georgia Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Action Plan

Georgia DOT is leading the effort in developing the state's bicycle and pedestrian safety action plan, which will be incorporated into the Governor's Strategic Highway Safety Plan. The Safety Action Plan identifies high crash locations and common crash types. It also lays out infrastructure and non-infrastructure recommendations to improve bicycle and pedestrian safety in Georgia.

### Georgia 2008 Bicycle Map

The Department is developing a new state bicycle map which will display traffic volumes, shoulder width and other useful information for bicyclists. The map is expected to be available in Spring 2009.

### Georgia Guidebook for Pedestrian Planning

Completed in June 2006, the Guide assists local governments and other public and private entities in developing and implementing pedestrian plans. The book details strategies for evaluating, prioritizing, and funding pedestrian facilities.

### Pedestrian and Streetscape Guide

This manual provides direction to design professionals, planners, developers, municipalities and others on the design, construction, and maintenance of pedestrian facilities. The Guide is also used by Georgia DOT's design engineers when designing pedestrian facilities on state highways.

### Georgia Bike Sense: A Guide for Cyclists and Motorists

Published in March 2005, the Guide teaches cyclists and motorists how to safely and legally share the road. It provides bicycle safety tips, rules of the road and includes a listing of local, state and national bicycle resources.

## Wildflower Program

Georgia's highways got a little more colorful this year, as motorists began displaying the new "Purple Coneflower" auto tag now available through the state's Wildflower Program.



The new specialty tag joins the popular "Black Eyed Susan" tag as a choice for motorists wanting to display a colorful tag while also financially supporting the Department's Wildflower Program, which annually sows several hundred acres along state highways and medians with colorful, low maintenance wildflowers.

The Wildflower Tag costs a one-time fee of \$25; it can be purchased at any time at local county tag offices. Sales of Wildflower tags generate funding for the statewide roadside beautification program. Annually, Wildflower tag sales pump about \$200,000 into the wildflower program, enhancing roadsides with beautiful flowers from the Purple Coneflower and Black-Eyed Susan to Indian Blanket, Lemon Mint, Golden-Wave and the Claspng Coneflower.

Since the Wildflower tag went on sale in 2000, proceeds have funded 1,300 total acres of wildflower plantings. More than 200 acres of wildflowers were planted

in 2008 and more than 400,000 daffodils have been planted since fall 2006.

The Department's Office of Maintenance, staffed with certified landscape professionals, conducts on-going research of Georgia's native species and updates conservation techniques to keep Georgia roadsides adorned with colorful, low maintenance flowers.

The program also promotes safety and environmental aspects for Georgia drivers, as fields of flowers help with erosion control and reduce the chances of dust obscuring a driver's vision.

For more information on the Wildflower Program, go to [www.dot.ga.gov/wildflower](http://www.dot.ga.gov/wildflower). For Wildflower auto tag information, contact the Georgia Department of Revenue, [www.etax.dor.ga.gov](http://www.etax.dor.ga.gov).



Purple Coneflower

## Litter Control

Due to the millions of dollars spent to remove litter each year at the state and local level, Governor Sonny Perdue challenged state agencies to increase public awareness of Georgia's litter problem and to clean up the state's roadways.

The statewide anti-litter campaign, *Litter. It costs you*, was launched as a result of the Governor's initiative and steered by the Governor's Litter Abatement and Prevention Task Force. The campaign was designed for use by state agencies, Keep Georgia Beautiful affiliates, conservation organizations and other interested groups.

The *Litter. It costs you* campaign focuses on a three-pronged approach to addressing litter: eradication, enforcement and education. The campaign also includes radio and television public service announcements, an interactive Web site and educational materials for teachers. The official campaign mascot, Buster, the Brown Thrasher, was created to teach children not to litter.

For more information on the Governor's anti-litter campaign, go to [www.litteritcostsyou.org](http://www.litteritcostsyou.org).



# Public Transit

Georgia's 15 urban and 110 rural public transportation programs provide mobility choice and are a key part of Georgia's ability to mitigate congestion, improve air quality, and facilitate economic development needs. As part of the solutions for Georgia's transportation challenges, in both urban and rural parts of the state, public transportation is likely to become an even more popular choice in the future as demographic trends and economic realities drive consumers to consider other options. Georgia DOT's transit programs allow over 172 million Georgians to live, work, and play without relying on the sole use of single occupancy vehicles (SOVs).

## 2008 Rural Transit Facts

Number of Rural Transit Programs: .....**110**  
 Total Revenue Vehicles: ..... **486**  
 ADA Compliant: ..... **245**  
 Revenue Vehicle Miles: .....**13,298,812**  
 Number of Passenger Trips: ..... **1,916,863**

## 2008 Urban Transit Facts

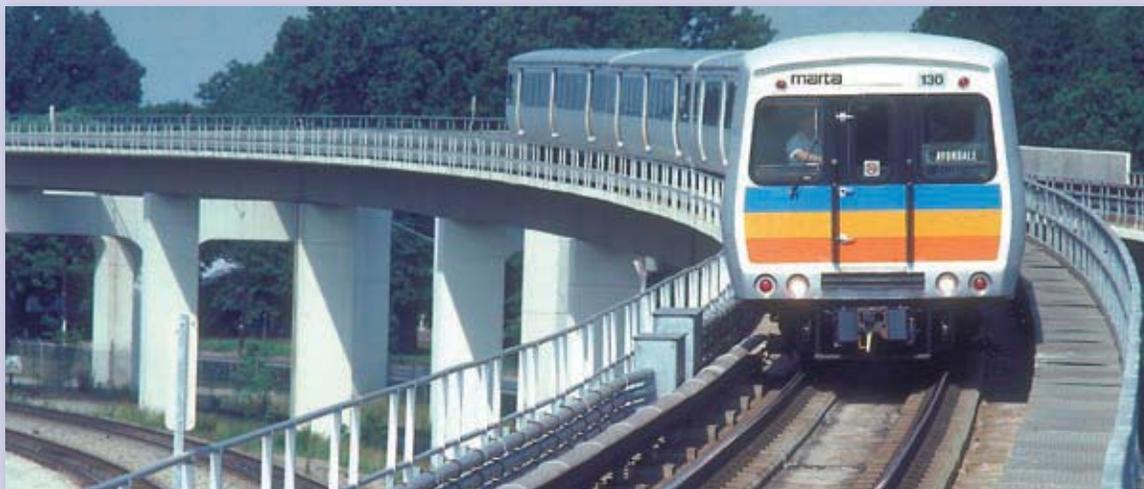
Urban Transit Systems (Statewide): ..... **15**  
 Total Revenue Vehicles: ..... **1087 buses**  
 .....**388 rail cars**  
 Revenue Vehicle Miles: .....**68,907,667**  
 Number of Passenger Trips: .....**172,588,655**

## Urban Transit Systems

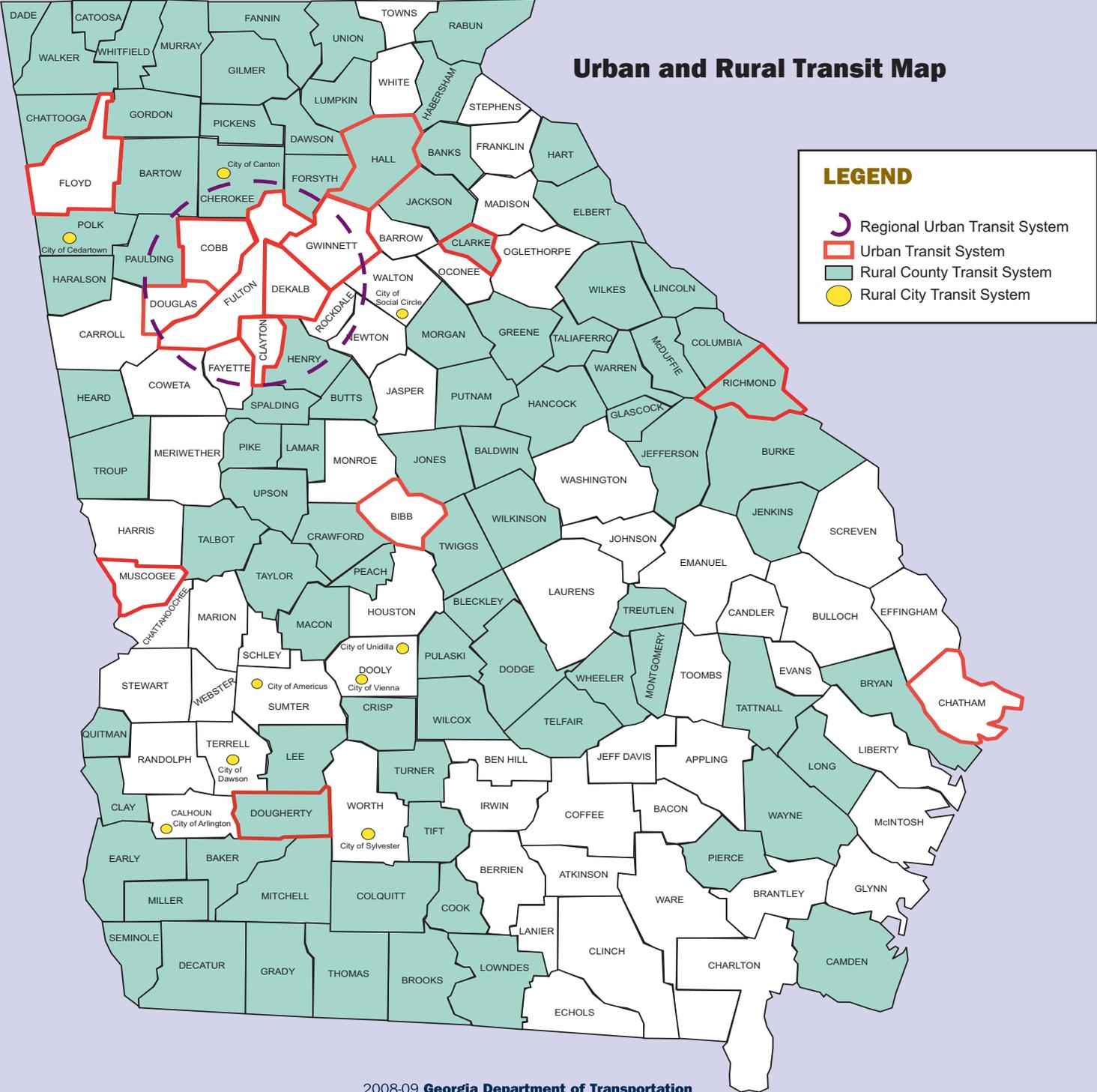
1. Albany Transit System (ATS)
2. Athens Transit System (ATS)
3. Augusta Public Transit (APT)
4. Chatham Area Transit Authority (CAT)
5. Clayton County Transit (C-TRAN)
6. Cobb Community Transit (CCT)
7. Columbus Transit System (METRA)
8. Douglas County Rideshare
9. Gwinnett County Transit (GCT)
10. Georgia Regional Transportation Authority (GRTA)
12. Hall Area Transit
13. Macon-Bibb County Transit Authority (MBTA)
14. Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)
15. Rome Transit Department (RTD)

## Rural City Transit Systems

1. Cedartown
2. Social Circle
3. Unadilla
4. Vienna
5. Americus
6. Dawson
7. Arlington
8. Sylvester



# Urban and Rural Transit Map



# Georgia Rail System

## Railroad Facts

The Georgia Railroad System consists of over 5,000 route miles.

## Light Density Lines

- 28 percent (1,410 miles) of the state’s railroad system is operated by 24 independent or short-line operators.
- Norfolk Southern has approximately 851 miles of light density lines and CSX has another 242 miles.
- Georgia’s light density lines carry less than five million gross tons of freight per year and function as local service operators, primarily in rural agricultural areas.

## Corridor Preservation

- Georgia DOT seeks to preserve and enhance rail freight access for the state’s shippers through the strategic acquisition and rehabilitation of short-line trackage in danger of abandonment.
- Georgia DOT owns nearly 540 miles of light density line. Approximately 90 percent of this mileage is leased to a short-line operator. The remaining 10 percent is either leased to the Department of Natural Resources for use as a bicycle and pedestrian trail or is not leased and the rail line is inactive.

## Mainlines

- 2,436 miles of the rail system are classified as “mainline track.”
- Some Georgia mainlines transport more than 80 million gross tons per year, ranking them among the most heavily used in the country.

Estimated Track Route Mileage	
Railroad Company	Miles
<b>Class 1 Railroads</b>	
Norfolk Southern	1,930
CSX Transportation	1,626
<b>Shortline Railroads</b>	
The Athens Branch (ABR)	19
Chattahoochee Bay (CBR)	2
Chattahoochee Industrial (CIRR)	16
Chattooga & Chickamauga (CCKY)	68
First Coast Railroad (FCRD)	8
Fulton County Railway (FCR)	55
Georgia Central (GCR)	131
Georgia & Florida Railway (GFRR)	232
Georgia Midlands (GMR)	78
Georgia Northeastern (GNRR)	100
Georgia Southwestern (GSWR)	221
Georgia Woodlands (GWRC)	17
Golden Isles Terminal (GITM)	19
Great Walton (GRWR)	36
Hartwell (HRT)	58
Heart of Georgia (HOG)	226
Louisville & Wadley (LW)	10
Riceboro Southern (RSOR)	19
Saint Mary’s (SM)	18
Saint Mary’s West Railroad (SMWR)	23
Sandersville (SAN)	13
Savannah Port Terminal (SAPT)	10
Squaw Creek	21
Valdosta Railway (VR)	10
<b>TOTAL Railroad Mileage</b>	<b>4,966</b>

## Freight Rail

The leading freight rail commodities originating in Georgia are clay, concrete, glass, stone products, non-metallic minerals, miscellaneous mixed shipments, pulp/paper and/or allied products. The leading freight commodities terminating in Georgia are coal, farm products, chemical/allied products and miscellaneous mixed shipments.

Two major freight railroad companies, CSX Transportation and the Norfolk Southern Corp., own and operate 71 percent of the total state system.

- CSX operates 1,626 miles of railroad in Georgia.
- Norfolk Southern operates 1,930 miles of railroad in Georgia.



CSX Freight Train



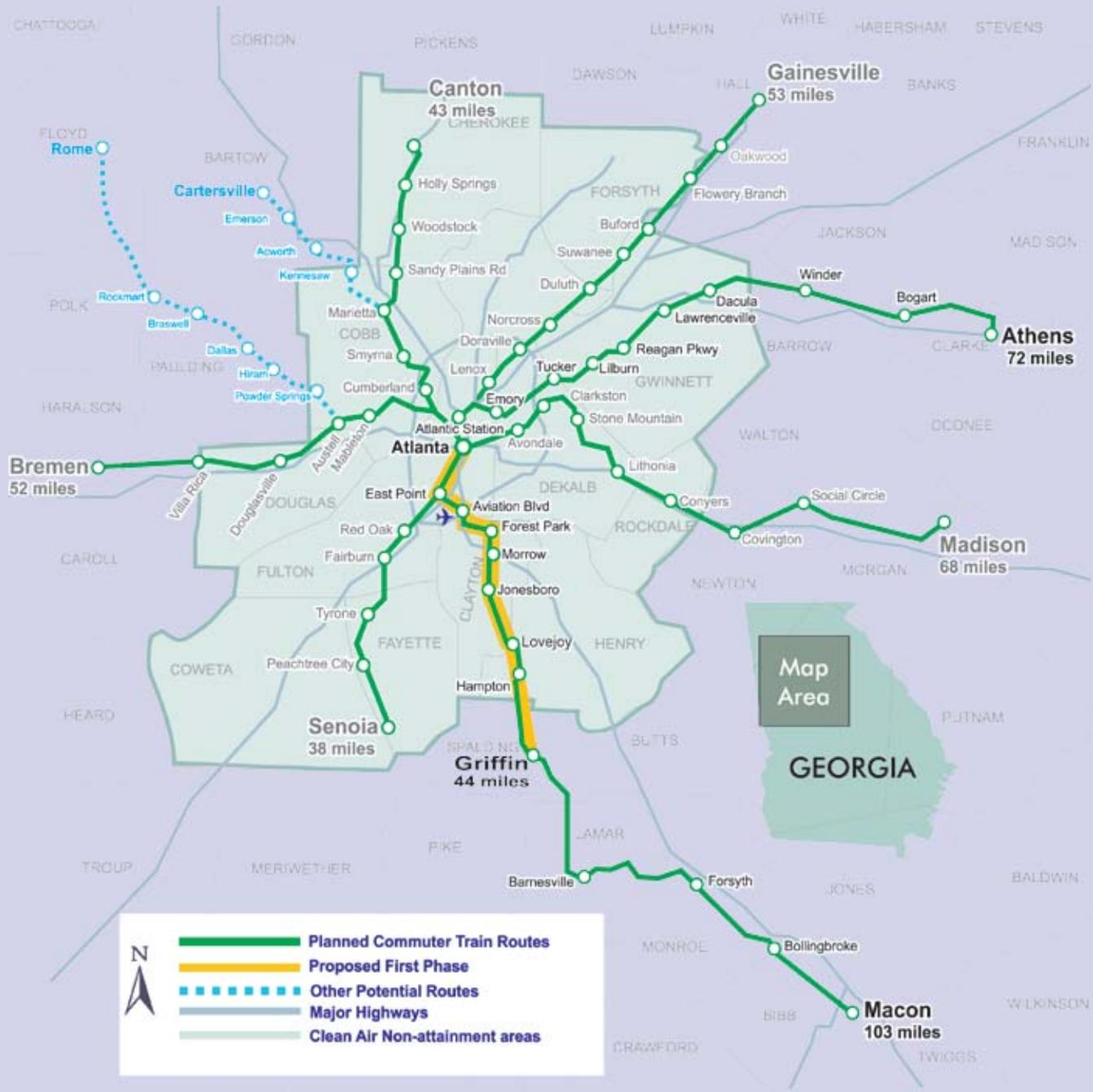
Norfolk Southern Freight Train

## Georgia Rail Map



2008-09 Georgia Department of Transportation

# Proposed Commuter Rail Service Map



## Proposed Commuter Rail

The Georgia Rail Passenger Program (GRPP) contains seven commuter rail lines, seven lines of intercity rail service as well as the Multi-Modal Passenger Terminal (MMPT). The state's seven commuter lines serve 55 communities. The intercity lines link nine of Georgia's largest cities and towns with the metro Atlanta/Macon area, as well as link two of the largest travel markets in adjoining states.

Once the 425-mile system is complete, commuter trains will transport over 40,000 people to and from work every day. Intercity trains will run on over a thousand miles of Georgia's railroads, connecting communities all over the state.

## Rail Passenger Program

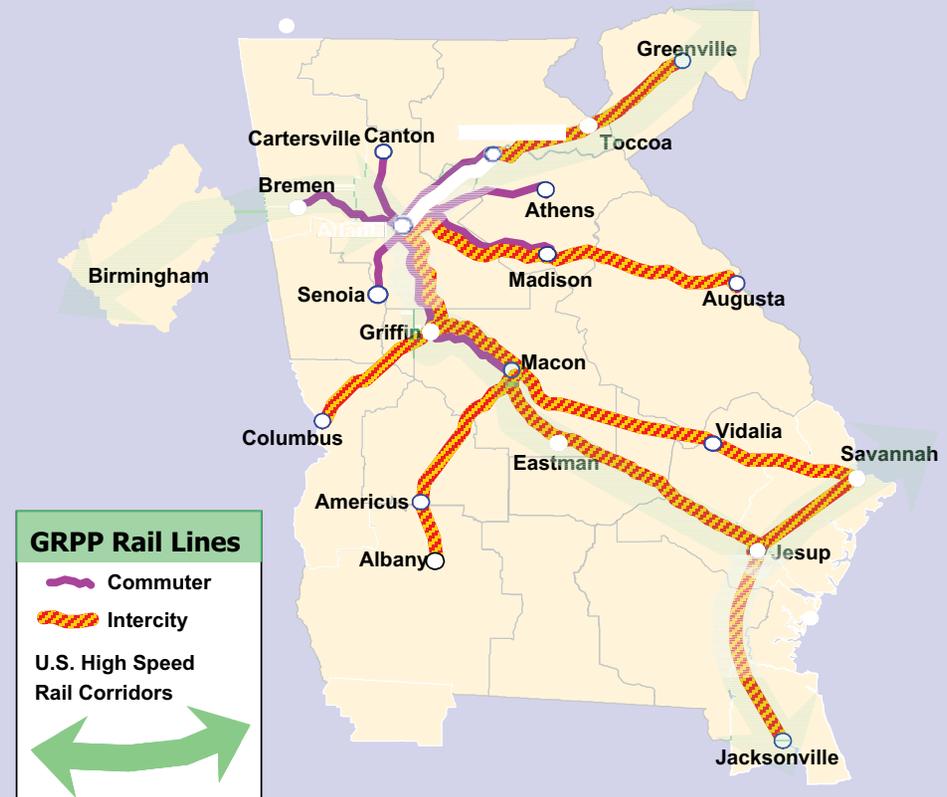
This program involves two distinct kinds of rail transportation: **Commuter trains**, which will serve inbound commuters to work in the Atlanta area in the mornings and then home in the evenings, and **Intercity trains**, which will connect communities throughout Georgia and the Southeast.

Intercity Rail Passenger Service in Georgia is provided by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, known commonly as “AMTRAK.”

### AMTRAK operates the following routes in Georgia:

- The *Crescent* operates daily between New York and New Orleans with stops in Atlanta, Gainesville, and Toccoa. This train offers coach and sleeping car accommodations, as well as full dining car and lounge car service.
- The *Silver Meteor* and the *Silver Star* operate daily between New York and points in Florida with stops in Savannah and Jesup. These trains offer coach and sleeping car accommodations, as well as full dining car and lounge car service.
- The *Palmetto* operates daily between New York and Savannah via Charleston, South Carolina. The train offers coach and business class accommodations along with lounge car service.

## Georgia Rail Lines Map



## Proposed High-Speed Passenger Rail Service

Studies are continuing on developing High-Speed Passenger Rail Service on two corridors:

- Macon to Atlanta to Greenville, South Carolina to Charlotte, North Carolina
- Atlanta to Chattanooga

## Proposed Intercity Passenger Rail Service

A two-tiered intercity passenger rail network has been proposed for the state of Georgia.

# Georgia Airport System

## Georgia Airports

Total number of Landing Areas  
(Public and Private) .....**470**

## Public Use Airports

General Aviation and Air Carrier Airports .....**106**

Publicly Owned and Open to the Public .....**104**

Privately Owned and Open to the Public .....**2**

## Private Use Airports/Heliports

General Aviation Airports .....**244**

Heliports .....**120**

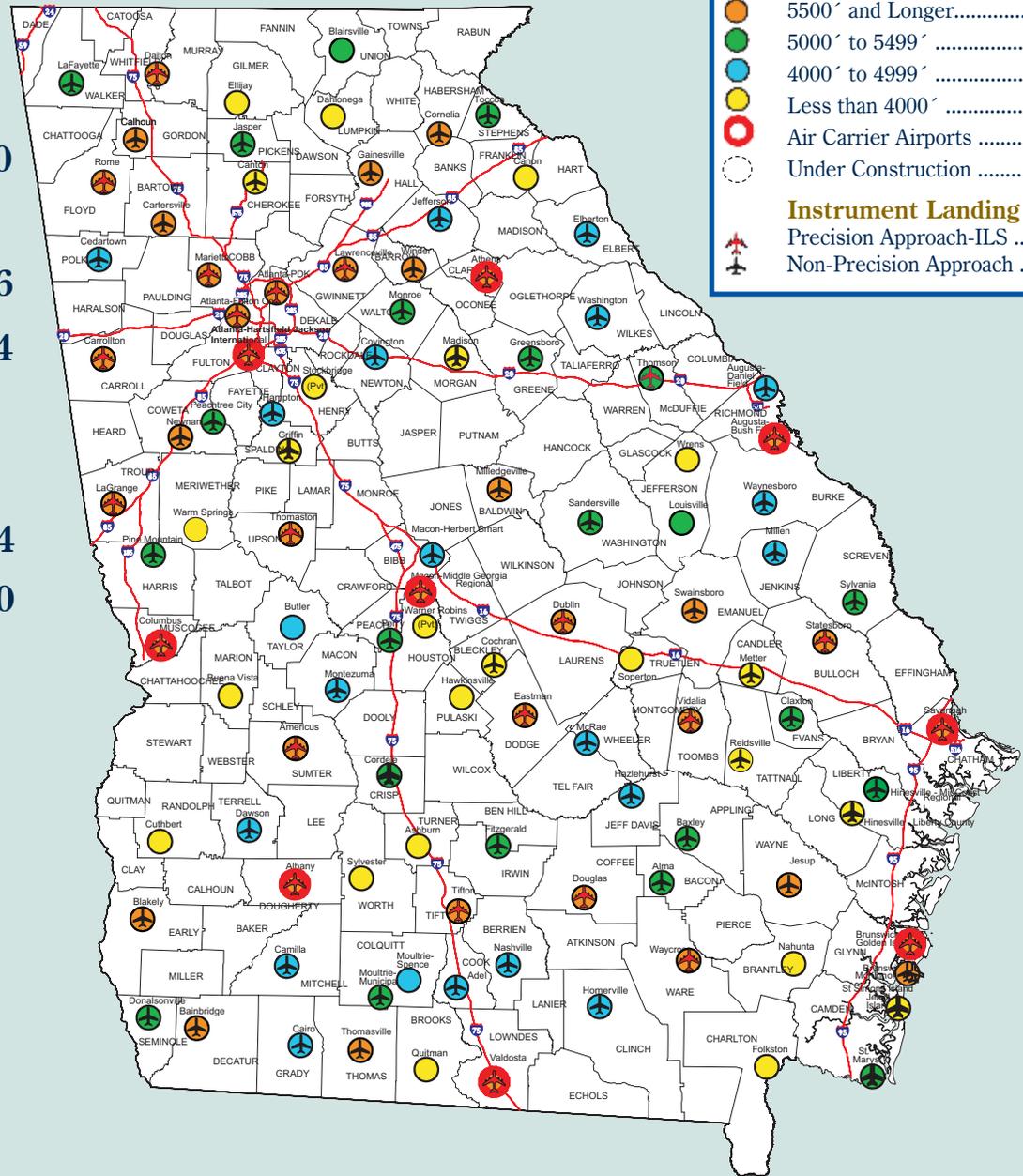
**LEGEND**

Runway Length	Number
5500' and Longer.....	41
5000' to 5499' .....	26
4000' to 4999' .....	18
Less than 4000' .....	20
Air Carrier Airports .....	9
Under Construction .....	1

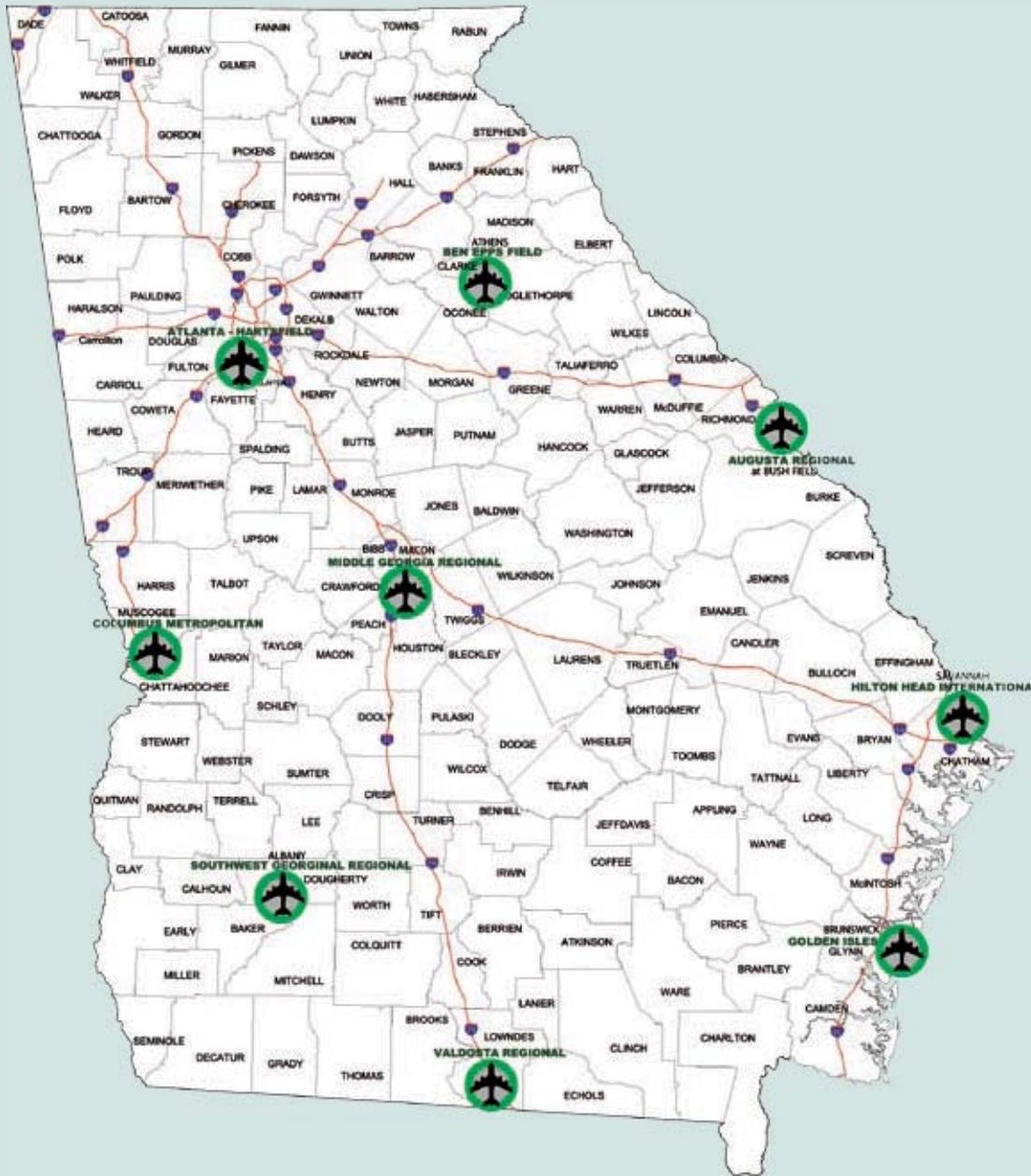
  

**Instrument Landing Capabilities**

Precision Approach-ILS .....	28
Non-Precision Approach .....	58



# Air Carrier Service Map



**LEGEND**


**Air Carrier Airports ... 9**  
 5500' and Longer Runway  
 Precision Approach-ILS

## Air Carrier Facts 2008

Number of Passengers ..... **92 Million**  
 International Airports  
 (Atlanta and Savannah) ..... **2**  
 Number of Airport Employees .... **66,000+**

# Georgia Ports Authority

## Strong Exports Sustain Georgia Economy

Export growth bolstered trade in Fiscal Year 2008, yielding a 14.9 percent increase in containers handled for a total of more than 2.6 million twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs). For the first time in Georgia Ports Authority's (GPA) history, the Port of Savannah's total export volume exceeded one million TEUs.

Producing an abundance of export commodities, Georgia offers unique opportunities for trade through ports. Stable cargo volumes through the Port of Savannah have been essential to support Georgia during the current economic slowdown.

To keep pace with increasing volume, the GPA welcomed four new super post-Panamax ship-to-shore cranes in fiscal year 2008. Modern and environmentally-friendly, the new electric cranes generate up to 30 percent of their own energy consumption. The GPA's crane electrification program, completed in 2008, conserves more than 1.5 million gallons of diesel fuel annually.

The University of Georgia's Terry College of Business' fiscal year 2006 economic impact study showed Georgia's deepwater ports and inland barge terminals supported more than 286,476 jobs and contributed \$14.9 billion in income, \$55.8 billion in revenue and \$2.8 billion in state and local taxes to Georgia's prospering



*Savannah shipping photo credit courtesy of the Georgia Department of Economic Development.*

economy. Overall, the study determined Georgia's deepwater ports are one of the state's strongest

economic engines, fostering the development of virtually all industries every year.

## The Need to Grow: Larger Ships Demand Deeper Ports

The Savannah Harbor Expansion Project is critical to ensure Georgia's access to the world's markets. For Georgia to accommodate vessels holding more cargo and requiring greater drafts, the Port of Savannah must be deepened.

The GPA has been working diligently with federal and state officials on the project to deepen its harbor to as much as 48 feet mean low water. At 48 feet, the GPA will be able to efficiently serve the demands of United States commerce and remain a valuable asset to the national marine transportation system. This new depth will open the Port of Savannah to the new, larger vessels calling East Coast ports following the Panama Canal Expansion. It will also eliminate the constraints to the fleet of vessels currently calling on the port, generating significant savings to American producers and consumers.

Upon final approval of federal environmental and economic assessments for the project, the deepening can be completed prior to the Panama Canal Expansion, which is scheduled for completion by 2015.

## Brunswick Harbor Expansion Yields Record Volume

When the M/V Sanko Glory called on the Port of Brunswick in March 2008, a journey of more than four decades was realized. The arrival of this ship – the first Panamax-class vessel to call on the port – could not have occurred prior to the deepening of the Brunswick Harbor.

Another major milestone in fiscal year 2008 was Brunswick's selection as the South Atlantic hub for Mercedes-Benz, which will become the first auto processor to build on the southside expansion of Colonel's Island. Also last year, Maserati and Bentley reached new deals to move autos through the Colonel's Island facility.

The GPA's Colonel's Island facility handled a record 1.6 million tons, a 29.4 percent increase compared with the previous year. Bulk commodity gains were especially dramatic with 814,136 tons moving through the facility, an 85.6 percent increase compared with fiscal year 2007. Total throughput reached a record 2.63 million tons – up 8 percent.

Bunge North America, helped lead an impressive start for fiscal year 2008 by signing a cargo-handling agreement to coordinate shipments of all agricultural products through Colonel's Island Bulk Facility. Bunge and the GPA worked with the strong local farming community taking Brunswick's bulk throughput to new heights.



*The above photo shows GPA's Brunswick Corvettes at the Port of Brunswick's Colonel's Island Facility - the nation's sixth largest auto port. Photo courtesy: Adam Kuehl*

## Future Plans

GPA and the Georgia DOT have been working together to develop a clearer picture of how to handle future growth.

The Jimmy DeLoach Parkway is the most critical and costly project required to keep the cargo and jobs coming. The project includes the construction of approximately 2.9 miles of roadway between Jimmy DeLoach Parkway and State Route 307. The roadway will provide direct access to the port for existing distribution centers in the Crossroads Business Center, and proposed distribution center developments in the area. The project is also critical to the safe and efficient flow of commuter traffic around the busy and growing port.

The James D. Mason Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (ICTF) offers 12,500 feet of accessible track and 7,500 feet of storage track for ten trains weekly. In December 2008, the GPA will open a second intermodal yard, the Chatham ICTF, which will have three working tracks with a total of 6,435 feet and 12,406 feet of storage track.

# SAFETEA-LU

## Federal Highway and Transit Funding

The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, referred to as SAFETEA-LU, was enacted in 2005 and provides total authorizations of \$286 billion for highways, highway safety and transit programs for fiscal years 2005-2009. The law authorized average annual highway funding of \$40 billion. Georgia expects average annual formula funding of \$1.3 billion. Congress earmarked \$22 billion for member-designated projects. Of this, Georgia members earmarked \$405 million for 250 projects. Georgia’s share of funding from the highway program is less than the share of revenue Georgia highway users contribute to finance the program. Thus, Georgia is referred to as a “donor” state. Georgia highway users “donated” about \$1 billion to fund highway projects in other states during fiscal year’s 1998-2003. Georgia DOT and congressional members worked with other donor states to increase the minimum rate of return. As a result, Georgia’s overall rate of return is pro-

jected to increase from 85 percent under the previous law to 89 percent under SAFETEA-LU. However, the state will still donate an estimated \$800 million during fiscal year’s 2005-2009.

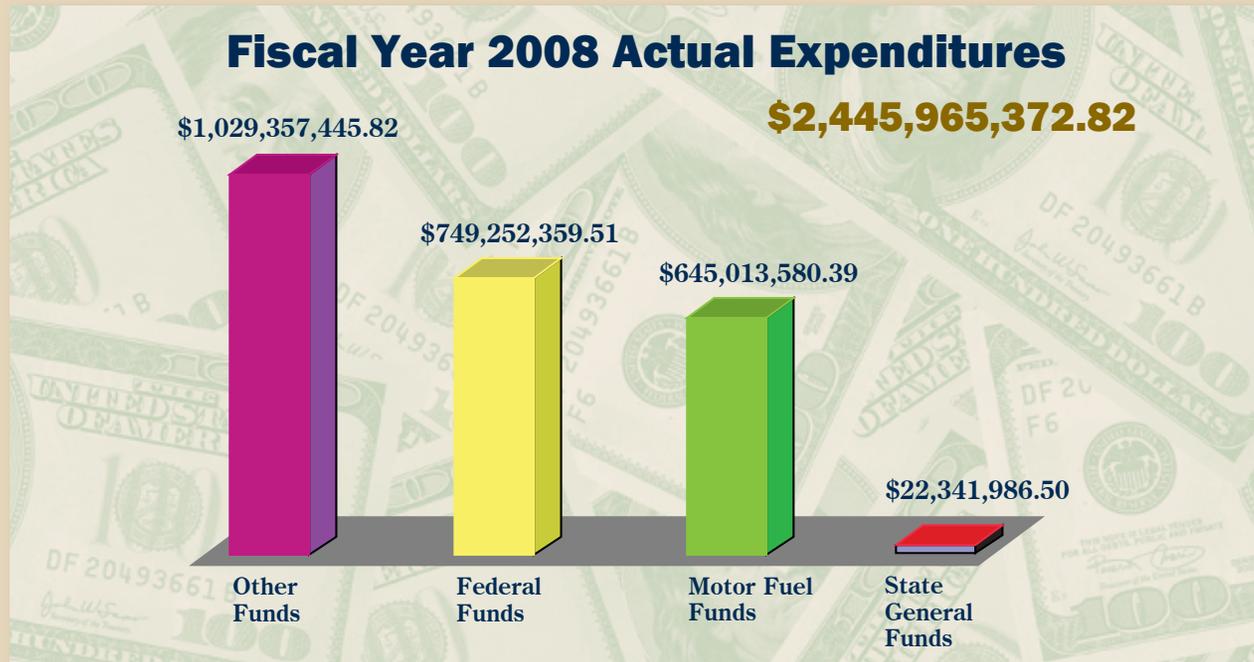
SAFETEA-LU authorized average annual transit funding of \$9 billion and Georgia transit systems expect to receive average annual funding of \$134 million in formula apportionments. A substantial amount of discretionary funding for major capital projects is expected as well. Georgia congressional members secured \$40 million for 21 bus and bus facility projects in the bill and additional funds will be earmarked in annual U.S. DOT appropriations bills. Lastly, SAFETEA-LU provides funding for special highway safety programs such as encouraging the use of safety belts and child car seats; combating drunk and drugged driving; inspecting heavy trucks for safety; and safety data collection.

## Funding to Georgia from Major Highway Categories (\$Millions):

Highway Programs	2007	2008
Interstate Maintenance	\$271 M	\$286 M
National Highway System	\$248 M	\$262 M
Surface Transportation	\$324 M	\$332 M
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality	\$57 M	\$60 M
Bridges	\$81 M	\$88 M
Safety Improvement	\$52 M	\$56 M
Equity Bonus	\$144 M	\$154 M

Transit Programs	2007	2008
Urbanized Area Formula	\$70 M	\$83 M
Other than Urbanized Areas	\$15 M	\$16 M
Elderly/Disabled	\$3 M	\$3 M
New Freedom	\$2 M	\$3 M
Job Access/Reverse Commute	\$4 M	\$4 M
Fixed Guideway Modernization	\$32 M	\$33 M

# Transportation Funding in Georgia



Georgia’s major sources for funding public-sector transportation programs include:

## 1. Motor Fuel Tax Funds

Georgia collects a motor fuel tax of 7.5 cents per gallon on gasoline, diesel fuel, gasohol, liquid propane and any other substance sold as motor fuel. It also levies a retail motor fuel sales tax for transportation at a rate of 3 percent.

## 2. Federal Funds

The **Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)** authorizes funding for highway, highway safety, transit and other surface transportation programs for the next three years.

The **Federal Transit Authority** provides mass-transit grants that are used for actions such as buying buses and covering operating expenses for urban and rural public transportation.

## 3. Georgia General Assembly

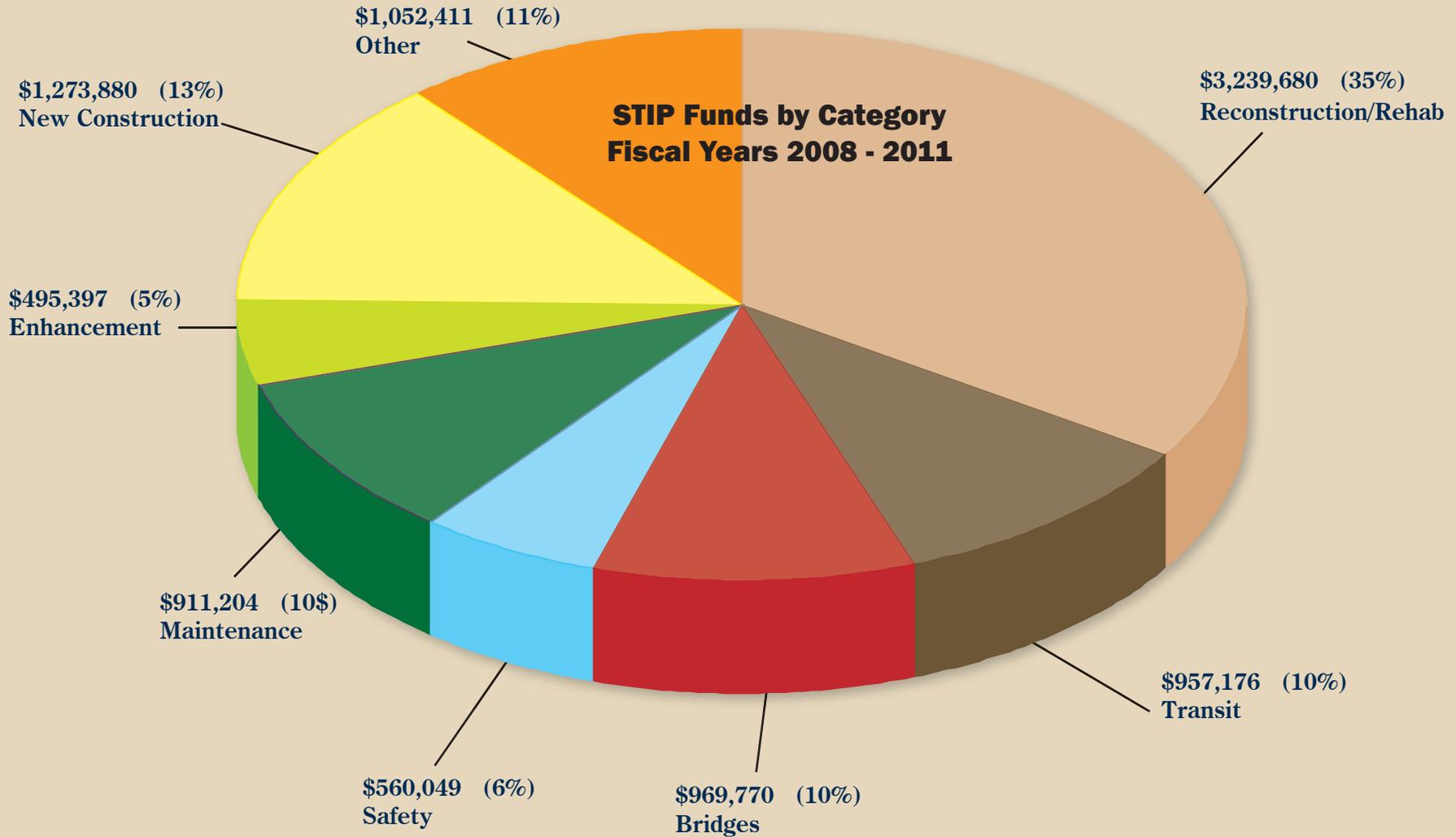
The **Georgia General Assembly** funds transportation programs from motor fuel tax and general funds or through the issuance of general obligation bonds. Projects funded by the Georgia General Assembly can include local roads, the Governor’s Road Improvement Program (GRIP) and intermodal projects such as public transportation, rail, ports and aviation.

## 4. State Road and Tollway Authority

The **State Road & Tollway Authority** provides guaranteed revenue bond funding. These funds will be used to accelerate transportation needs in Georgia.

2008-09 Georgia Department of Transportation

# Transportation Funding in Georgia



**Total STIP Fund Estimates: \$9.46 Billion**

## Glossary

### 511

A free phone service that provides real-time traffic and travel information 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

### Accident Investigation Sites (AIS)

Interstate shoulder extensions that provide safe areas for motorists involved in accidents to exchange information.

### Alternative Mode

Transportation modes other than one person in a motorized private vehicle, such as transit, walking, bicycling or carpooling.

### American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

AASHTO serves member state departments of transportation, the U.S. DOT, and Congress by providing leadership, technical services, information and advice as well as by contributing to national policy on transportation issues.

### Arterial

A major highway that is primarily for through traffic and usually on a continuous route; it serves major traffic movements while providing access to abutting land.

### Bicycle Lane or Bike Lane

A portion of a roadway that has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for preferential or exclusive use of bicycles.

### Categorical Exclusion

Examples of categorical exclusions are actions which, based on past experience with similar actions, do not do any of the following: induce significant impacts to planned growth or land use for the area; require the relocation of significant numbers of people; have a significant impact on any natural, cultural, recreational, historic or other resource; involve significant air, noise or water quality impacts; have significant impacts on travel patterns; or otherwise (either individually or cumulatively) have any significant environmental impacts.

### Changeable Message Sign (CMS)

Used to advise drivers of traffic or roadway conditions ahead on I-20, I-75, I-85 and Georgia 400 and, in some cases, recommend alternate routes; the CMS also reduces driver frustration by providing advanced warning. A CMS is also referred to as a Variable Message Sign (VMS); also utilized for Amber Alerts and Levi Calls which aid in locating lost, missing or kidnapped individuals.

### The Clean Air Campaign

The Clean Air Campaign is a non-profit organization that works to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality through a variety of voluntary programs and services. It serves as a clearinghouse for a multitude of organizations that have programs in place to address traffic congestion and air pollution.

### Commuter Rail

Conventional rail passenger service within a metropolitan area, usually operating over existing, intercity railroad tracks; a diesel locomotive pulling three (or more) passenger coaches normally provides service primarily in the morning and afternoon home-to-work travel periods.

### Conformity

The requirement that state or metropolitan transportation plans, programs and projects be consistent with the State Implementation Plan and attaining federal and state air quality standards. A conformity finding by the U.S. EPA is required as part of the federal review of Transportation Plans and Transportation Improvement Programs.

### Congestion Management System (CMS)

A systematic process which provides information on transportation system performance and alternative strategies to alleviate congestion and enhance the mobility of persons and goods. A CMS includes methods and evaluates performance, identifies alternative actions, accesses and implements cost-effective actions.

### Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)

A special provision of the ISTEA that directs funds toward projects in Clean Air Act non-attainment areas for ozone and carbon monoxide.

### Construction Work Program

A listing of all projects to be funded by/through the Department in a six-year time frame. The project may include Preliminary Engineering (PE), Right-of-Way (R/W), and/or Construction (CST) phases; most projects are roadway and bridge construction projects. However, the CWP includes other non-roadway projects as well (e.g., transit, bike and pedestrian, railroad crossings, etc.).

### Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (DVMT)

A daily average of the amount of miles a vehicle travels on Georgia's public roads.

## **Glossary** *continued*

### **Development of Regional Impact**

Any development that, because of its character, magnitude or location, would have substantial effect on the health, safety or welfare of more than one county, city, town or other political subdivision.

### **District**

A management region defined by the Georgia DOT; the Department's seven district offices throughout the state provide localized services.

### **Environmental Assessment (EA)**

A document that assesses an action that is not a categorical exclusion and does not clearly require the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS); or where the Federal Highway Administration believes an environmental assessment would assist in determining the needs for an EIS.

### **Environmental Documents**

Environmental impact reports and statements, negative declarations, initial studies and environmental assessments under CEQA and NEPA.

### **Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)**

A detailed statement prepared under NEPA presenting studies and information needed to identify and assess the significant effects a project may have on the quality of the human environment.

### **Environmental Justice (EJ)**

According to the EPA, it is the fair treatment of people of all races, income and culture with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Fair treatment implies that no person or group of people should shoulder a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts resulting from the execution of this country's domestic and foreign policy programs.

### **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

A federal agency charged with protecting the natural resources of the nation.

### **Environmental Protection Division (EPD)**

A state agency charged with protecting and restoring Georgia's environment.

### **Feasibility Study**

A study about a project's feasibility that is summarized in a document; the study addresses issues including the project's cost, effectiveness, alternatives considered, analysis of alternative selection, environmental effects, public options and other factors. The Major Investment Study replaced the Feasibility Study for major projects involving federal funds under the ISTEA.

### **Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)**

An environmental document is prepared following the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which includes the results of the public involvement process and agency input of the DEIS; this document summarizes the substantive comments on social, economic, environmental and engineering issues made as a result of the public involvement process, and documents compliance with requirements of all applicable environmental laws, executive orders and other related requirements.

### **Flexible Funding**

Authority given to the recipients of federal funds to carry out transportation projects and provide transportation services with minimal governmental restrictions; this can be applied to state and local funds.

### **Geographic Information System (GIS)**

An organized collection of data that utilizes computer software and a hardware system to assemble, store, analyze and display geographically-referenced information.

### **Georgia Rideshare Program**

Transportation program that provides a safe and convenient way to commute to and from destinations through the operation of carpools, vanpools and Park & Ride lots.

### **Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP)**

A system of four-lane highways that enhance economic development throughout the state. It was initiated in 1989 by a resolution of the state legislature and the Governor to connect 95 percent of our state's cities (with a population of 2,500 or more) to the Interstate System.

### **HERO Unit**

Respond quickly to incidents and clear the roads so that the normal traffic flow can be restored. Responsible for patrolling the Atlanta-area freeways. Provide support to law enforcement, first responders and other emergency agencies.

### **High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane**

Travel lanes designated only for vehicles carrying two or more occupants, motorcycles, alternative fuel vehicles and emergency vehicles travelling on I-20, I-75 and I-85 within the metro Atlanta area.

### **Highway Emergency Response Operators (HEROs)**

Georgia DOT employees who are skilled at offering assistance to motorists with vehicle problems or individuals involved in accidents on Atlanta interstates.

### **Infrastructure**

In transportation planning, all the relevant elements of the environment in which a transportation system operates; in transit systems, all the fixed components of the system such as rights-of-way, tracts, signal equipment, stations, park-and-ride lots, bus stops and maintenance facilities.

### **Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)**

Initiatives by government and industry to improve safety, mobility, efficiency, productivity and environmental quality of transportation systems through the use of modern electronics and communications technologies.

### **Intermodal Management Systems (IMS)**

A systematic process of identifying key linkages between one or more modes of transportation, where the performance or use of one mode will affect another, defining strategies for improving the effectiveness of these modal interactions, and evaluation and implementation of these strategies to enhance the overall performance of the transportation system.

### **Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)**

Surface transportation legislation created by Congress in 1991 to guide and fund the nation's transportation system. The law expired in 1997, but much of the program was carried forward by TEA-21.

### **Interstate**

A freeway that is part of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (the Interstate System); a divided highway which can be accessed only by on and off ramps.

### **Investing in Tomorrow's Transportation Today (IT3)**

The development of transportation strategies to improve access and mobility for Georgians.

### **Local Assistance Road Program (LARP)**

The Georgia resurfacing program designed to assist local governments in preserving their paved road systems.

### **Major Investment Study (MIS)**

A study and resulting document that replaces Feasibility Studies under ISTEA for major improvement projects involving significant federal funds. A MIS includes the study of factors that may justify a proposed project such as its cost effectiveness and overall effectiveness and incorporation or intermodal transportation. The MIS also requires consideration of other transportation modes as well as broader public and agency input.

### **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)**

The national environmental law that establishes procedures for conducting an environmental analysis for a project involving federal action.

### **National Highway System (NHS)**

A network consisting of the interstates and other specifically designated routes which provide access to major intermodal facilities and to key military bases.

### **NaviGator**

Georgia's integrated Intelligent Transportation System designed to minimize congestion of highways and improve traveler safety within the metro Atlanta area.

### **Non-attainment Areas**

These are geographical areas, defined by the Environmental Protection Agency, whose air quality does not meet federal air quality standards designed to protect public health.

### **Park & Ride Lots**

Transit access mode in which passengers drive or bicycle to a transit station, park in a specified area and ride the transit system from there to their destination.

### **RideSmart**

A service that matches commuters with potential carpool partners and/or to vanpools that have open seats.

### **Right-of-Way (ROW)**

The land acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes; for example, highway ROW and railroad ROW.

### **SAFETEA-LU**

The Safe, Accountable, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act - A Legacy for Users or SAFETEA-LU, is a bill that authorizes spending for a six-year reauthorization of the nation's surface transportation program.

### **Scenic Byway**

Any designated highway, street, road or route which features certain intrinsic qualities that should be protected or enhanced.

### **Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP)**

A list of federally-funded, priority transportation projects proposed to be carried out in the first three years of adoption. The Office of Planning oversees the STIP public involvement process for the six rural Georgia DOT Districts.

## Glossary *continued*

### **Statewide Transportation Plan (SWTP)**

An outline for meeting Transportation 2000 objectives over a 20-year period.

### **Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (STAA)**

A highway program that designates national routes for oversized trucks to move freight throughout the state.

### **Surface Transportation Program (STP)**

A block grant program that can be used for any roads that are not functionally classified as local or rural minor collector roads.

### **Transportation Control Centers (TCC)**

Satellite transportation management facilities that are linked directly to the TMC, establishing a regional transportation management system.

### **Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Program**

A program that focuses on reducing the number of single occupancy vehicles on the road. These projects include trip reduction programs such as carpooling, vanpooling, or teleworking.

### **Transportation Enhancements (TE)**

A transportation enhancement project that uses funding from TEA-21 to enhance the public's transportation experience by concentrating on cultural, natural and scenic areas.

### **Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)**

Legislation that provided \$198 billion in federal funding for highways, highway safety, transit and other transportation programs (1998-2003).

### **Transportation Management Center (TMC)**

The state-of-the-art facility - located in the Wayne Shackelford Building - that houses Georgia's NAVIGATOR system.

### **Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP)**

Document required by the ISTEA that contains a description of all proposed transportation-related planning activities and air quality planning activities undertaken in a metropolitan region in a given year.

### **Urban Transit Service**

Public transportation service located within an urban area that operates on a fixed schedule along designated routes.

### **Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)**

The total number of miles traveled on all roadways by all vehicles; reducing VMT can help ease traffic congestion and improve air quality.

## Georgia DOT's Fast Facts

- Georgia consists of more than 18,000 state highway system miles, 1,245 interstate miles, 83,000 county road miles and 14,000 city street miles.
- 15 urban transit systems statewide made over 172.5 million passenger trips in 2008.
- 110 rural transit systems statewide made over 1.9 million passenger trips in 2008.
- More than 300 Transportation Enhancement (TE) projects.
- Georgia has 462 miles of Scenic Byways.
- Georgia has 158 miles of trails/multi-use paths and 768 miles of signed bike routes.
- 101 Changeable Message Signs on interstates 20, 75, 85, 285, state route 316, and GA 400 alert motorists of traffic incidents and Levi's Calls.
- HERO Units assisted in 85,111 roadway incidents in 2008.
- 110 miles of HOV lanes on interstates 20, 75 and 85 operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- 94 active Park & Ride Lots statewide provide about 7,470 available spaces to commuters.
- 3,100 mainline rail track miles transport more than 80 million gross tons of freight per year.
- Georgia's Savannah and Brunswick ports supported a combined total of 286,476 jobs statewide and contribute \$55.8 billion in revenue.
- 20,800 acres of dredged material containment areas provided by Georgia DOT for harbor/waterway maintenance.
- 15.49 million square yards of pavement surround Georgia's 104 publicly-owned, public-use airports and their 3.25 million takeoffs and landings each year.
- Georgia collects a 7.5 cents-per-gallon Motor Fuel Tax and a 3 percent sales tax.
- \$9.46 billion is the estimated funding for fiscal years 2008-2011 Statewide Transportation Improvement Program.



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