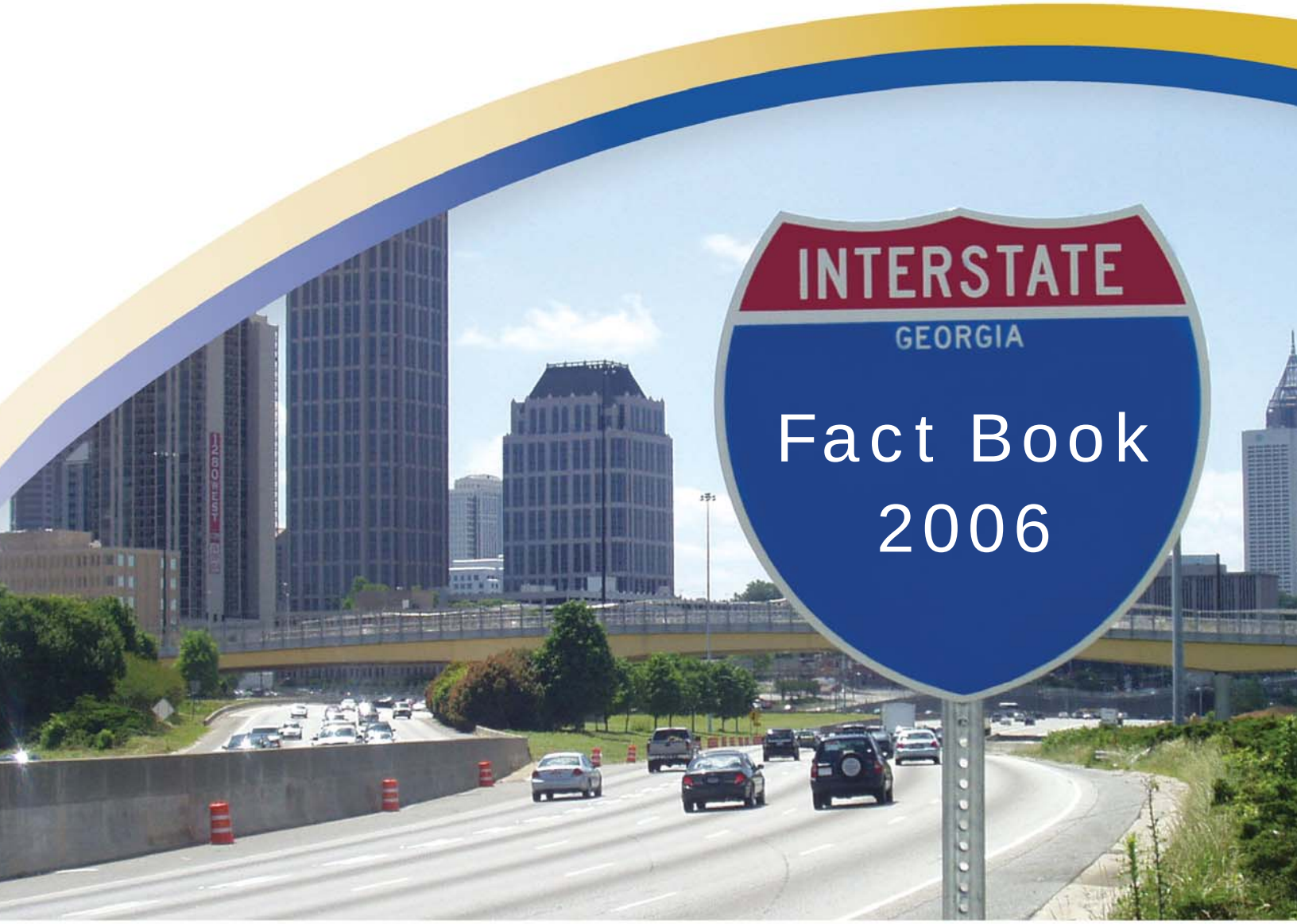
Georgia Department of Transportation

Fact Book 2006



www.dot.state.ga.us

Core Values

Core Values are enduring beliefs which Georgia DOT 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.).

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.

Executive Editors:

Administrator
Karlene Barron

Assistant Administrator
External Communications
Vacant

Assistant Administrator
Internal Communications
Lillian Jackson

Publications Coordinator
Carla Murphy

Editor/Design & Layout
Laurie Scott

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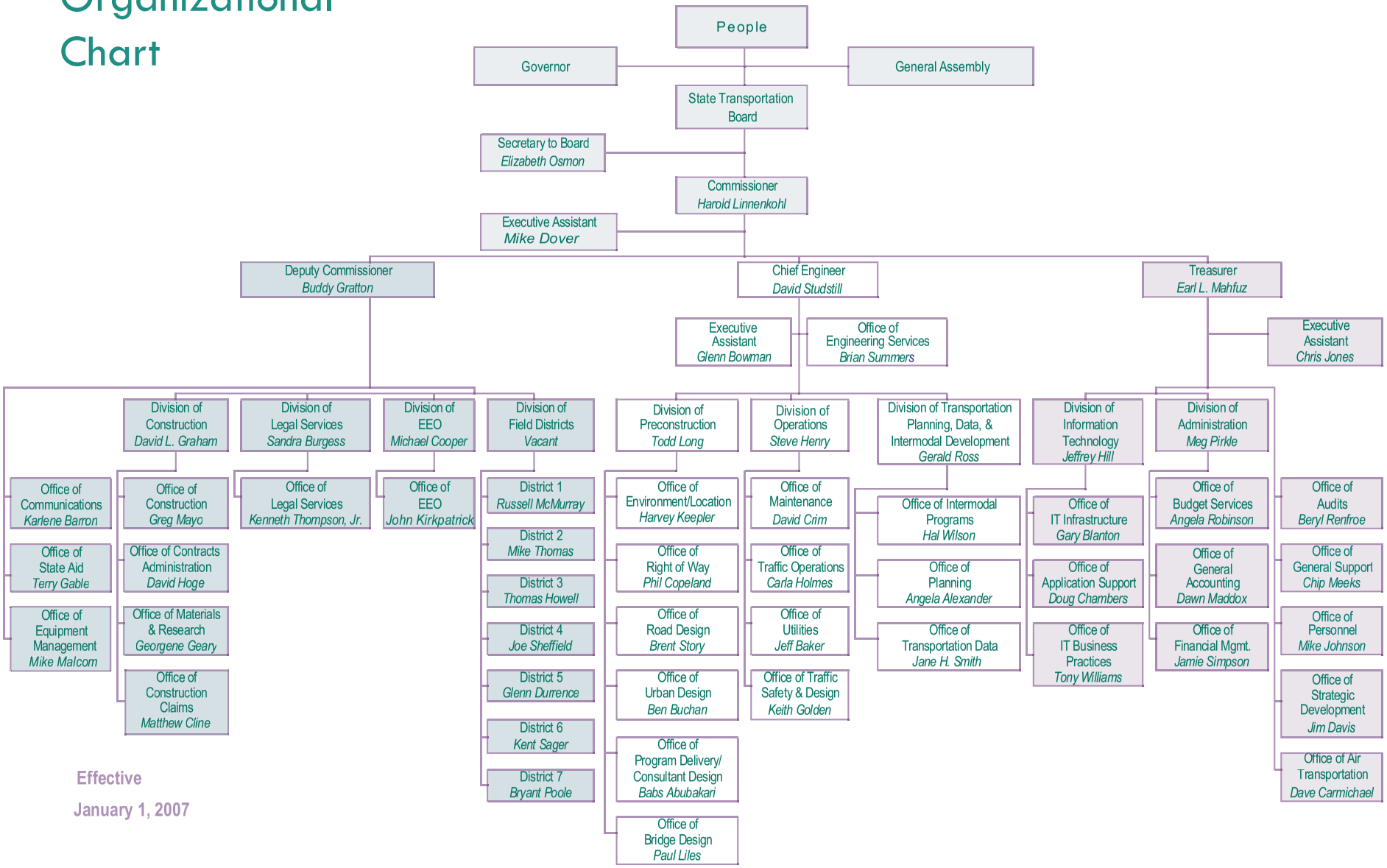
Organizational Chart



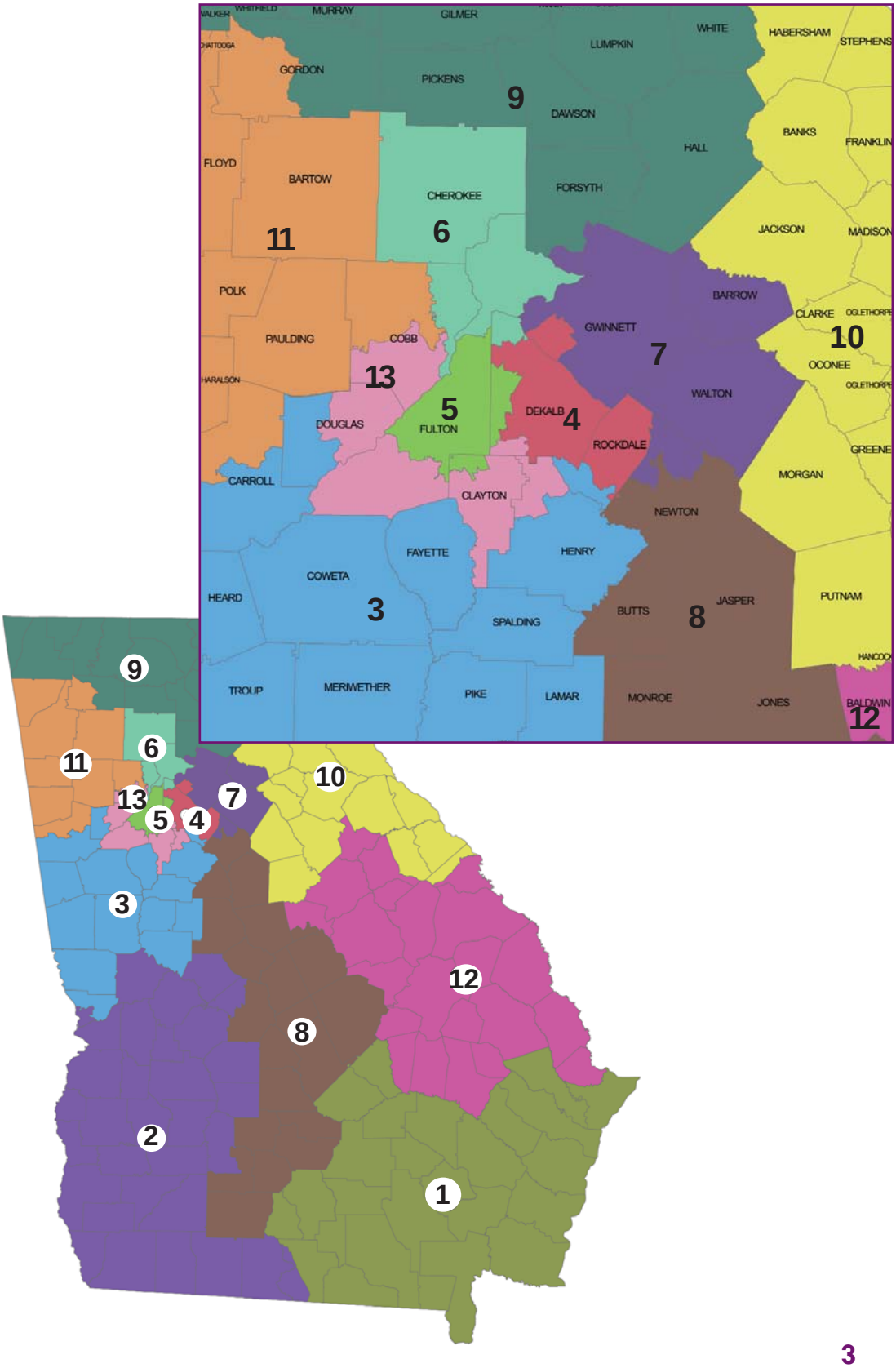
Effective

January 1, 2007

Georgia's Congressional Districts

Effective 2007 Election

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 thirteen congressional districts. Each board member serves a five-year term.

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

District 2
W.P. Billy Langdale
P. O. Box 1088
Valdosta, GA 31603
(229) 242-7450 • Fax (229) 333-2534

District 3
Sam Wellborn
2110 Oak Avenue
Columbus, GA 31906
(706) 649-2233

District 4
Robert L. Brown, Jr.
250 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, 8th floor
Decatur, GA 30030-0126
(404) 377-2460 • Fax (404) 377-5833

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

District 6
Garland Pinholster, *Vice Chairman*
1770 Flat Bottom Road
Ball Ground, GA 30107
(770) 735-3928 • Fax (770) 735-3928

District 7

Rudy Bowen

6650 Sugarloaf Parkway, Suite 200
Duluth, GA 30097
(678) 325-4570 • Fax (678) 325-4540

District 8

Larry Walker

P. O. Box 1234
Perry, GA 31069
(478) 987-1415 • Fax (478) 987-1077

District 9

Mike Evans, *Chairman*

212 Dahlonega Street
Cumming, GA 30040
(678) 771-1000 • Fax (678) 771-1329

District 10

Bill Kuhlke, Jr.

3704 Benchmark Drive, P. O. Box 14549
Augusta, GA 30919
(706) 650-8722 • Fax (706) 860-7363

District 11

David Doss

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

District 12

Raybon Anderson

P. O. Box 1447
Statesboro, GA 30458
(912) 764-9084 • Fax (912) 489-2783

District 13

Dana L. Lemon

7943 Thrailkill Road
Jonesboro, GA 30236
(770) 490-9125 • Fax (770) 957-6118

STATE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

Board Members are elected by a majority of a General Assembly caucus from each of Georgia's thirteen congressional districts. Each board member serves a five-year term. Terms alternate to ensure two members are elected each year.

Georgia DOT Board Secretary
Elizabeth Osmon
Suite 106 (404) 656-5211

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.

COMMISSIONER

Harold Linnenkohl
Suite 102 (404) 656-5206

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.

Executive Assistant to the Commissioner

Mike Dover
Suite 102 (404) 656-5206

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 of Transportation 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 that may need addressing.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Buddy Gratton
Suite 108 (404) 656-5212

Assists the Commissioner in maintaining and operating the activities of the Georgia DOT. Oversees the Special Staff offices, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, Field Districts, Legal Services and Construction Divisions.

SPECIAL STAFF

Office of Communications

Karlene Barron
Administrator
Suite 315 (404) 463-6464

Serves as the Department's external communications liaison to the public and the media. Prepares presentations and speeches for Board members, the Commissioner, Division Directors and office heads. Assists upper management in public affairs and public outreach decisions for the Department. Serves as the internal communications liaison within the Georgia DOT. Develops the Department's Annual Report, Fact Book, personnel newsletter, quarterly construction status map, magazine and Web page.

Office of State Aid

Terry Gable
State Aid Administrator
Suite 201 (404) 656-5185

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.

Office of Equipment Management

Mike Malcom
State Equipment Management Administrator
7565 Honey Creek Court, Lithonia, GA 30038
(770) 785-6947

This office is responsible for the administration and management of 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.

DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

David L. Graham
Director
Suite 134 (404) 656-5207

Responsible for advertising, letting and awarding projects; oversight of construction projects; transportation research; testing of materials; contract payments and contract claims.

Office of Construction

Greg Mayo
State Construction Engineer
Suite 237 (404) 656-5306

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

Office of Contracts Administration

David Hoge
State Transportation Office Engineer
Suite 223 (404) 656-5325

Prepares and ensures proper execution of bid proposals, letting process and contracts. Audits contract payment process.

Office of Materials and Research

Georgene Geary
State Materials & Research Administrator
(404) 363-7512

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 effort.

Office of Construction Claims

Matthew Cline
Transportation Engineer Administrator
Suite 209 (404) 656-2106

Responsible for reviewing, analyzing, negotiating, mediating and directing the Department's defense against construction claims and lawsuits filed by contractors.

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

Sandra Burgess
Director
Suite 329 (404) 656-5275

Responsible for advising the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner as well as senior staff on legal issues at the federal and state level that might impact the Department.

Office of Legal Services

Kenneth Thompson, Jr.
Legal Services Administrator
Suite 321 (404) 657-5807

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

DIVISION OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Michael Cooper
Director
Suite 142 (404) 656-5323

Responsible for ensuring internal and external compliance with federal and state laws/guidelines as they relate to fair and equitable employment and business practices.

Office of Equal Employment Opportunity

John Kirkpatrick
E.E.O. Assistant Administrator
Suite 142 (404) 656-5323

Patricia Flowers
D.B.E. Assistant Administrator
Suite 142 (404) 656-1710

Adheres to state and federal regulations as they pertain to civil rights issues concerning Title VI and Title VII of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. Monitors the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program and the state's contractor review for compliance.

Georgia DOT Districts

District One-Gainesville	
Russell McMurry, District Engineer	**(770) 532-5526**
District Two-Tennille	
Mike Thomas, District Engineer	**(478) 552-4601**
District Three-Thomasville	
Thomas B. Howell, District Engineer	**(706) 646-6500**
District Four-Tifton	
Joe Sheffield, District Engineer	**(229) 386-3280**
District Five-Jesup	
Glenn Durrence, District Engineer	**(912) 427-5711**
District Six-Cartersville	
Kent Sager, District Engineer	**(770) 387-3600**
District Seven-Chamblee	
Bryant Poole, District Engineer	**(770) 986-1001**

DIVISION OF FIELD DISTRICTS

VACANT
Director
Suite 128 (404) 656-5214

Responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transportation system in each of Georgia DOT's seven districts to ensure proper utilization of resources and adherence to prevailing policies.

CHIEF ENGINEER

David E. Studstill, Jr.
Suite 122 (404) 656-5277

Supervises and directs all engineering-related activities within the Department to ensure the effective and efficient planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of transportation systems statewide. The Division of Preconstruction, Division of Operations, Division of Transportation Planning, Data and Intermodal Development as well as the Office of Engineering Services report directly to the Chief Engineer.

Office of Engineering Services

Brian Summers
Project Review Engineer
Suite 266 (404) 656-6843

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

DIVISION OF PRECONSTRUCTION

Todd Long
Director
Suite 129 (404) 656-5187

Develops environmental studies, right-of-way plans, construction plans and bid documents through a cooperative effort that results in project design and implementation.

Office of Environment/Location

Harvey Keepler
State Environmental/Location Engineer
3993 Aviation Circle, Atlanta, GA 30336
(404) 699-4401

Responsible for the environmental analysis and permitting of every project let to construction by the Department. This office also is 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.

Office of Right-of-Way

Phil Copeland
Administrator
Suite 409 (404) 656-5372

Responsible for the acquisition of properties necessary for transportation projects. This task includes plan design review and approval, appraisal, relocation assistance, condemnation, negotiation and property management. Both DOT acquisitions as well as local government acquisitions (if they include state or federal funds) are monitored by this office.

Office of Road Design

Brent Story
State Road and Airport Design Engineer
Suite 444 (404) 656-5386

Responsible for 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.

Office of Urban Design

Ben Buchan
State Urban Design Engineer
Suite 356 (404) 656-5436

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.

Office of Program Delivery/Consultant Design

Babs Abubakari
State Consultant Design Engineer
Suite 432 (404) 463-6133

Enables the Department's compliance with federal and state guidelines as they relate to fair and equitable hiring and employee practices.

Office of Bridge Design

Paul Liles
State Bridge and Structural Design Engineer
Suite 258 (404) 656-5280

Responsible for structural design of highway bridges, culverts and retaining walls. Also oversees the hydraulic design of bridge structures.

DIVISION OF OPERATIONS

Steve Henry
Director
Transportation Management Center
935 E. Confederate Ave., Atlanta, GA 30316
(404) 635-8043

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.

Office of Maintenance

David Crim
State Maintenance Engineer
Transportation Management Center
(404) 635-8734

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 (both roadway and weather-induced) and the Adopt-a-Highway Program. Develops contract documents for letting maintenance projects.

Office of Traffic Operations

Vacant
State Traffic Operations Engineer
Transportation Management Center
(404) 635-8038

Responsible for traffic signal repair, timing and emergency installation program of the Department. Also responsible for the warehousing of electrical/signal materials, the timing of signal systems and the centralized repair support for approximately 1,650 signals statewide. Manages the Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) including operation of the Transportation Management Center (TMC) and the Highway Emergency

Response Operators (HEROs) providing service to the traveling public 24-hours a day, 365 days-a-year.

Office of Utilities

Jeff Baker
State Utilities Engineer
Transportation Management Center
(404) 635-8045

The State Utilities Office ensures the public's interest is served through our commitment to develop and administer 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.

Office of Traffic Safety and Design

Keith Golden
State Traffic Safety and Design Engineer
Transportation Management Center
(404) 635-8115

The Office of Traffic Safety and Design is responsible for traffic engineering and the traffic safety program statewide. The program includes vehicle crash analysis, traffic studies and projects for safety improvements to the state highway system. This Office designs the signs, pavement markings and traffic signals for Georgia DOT projects. It also is responsible for the Department's programs for railroad crossing safety and access as well as commercial driveways and freeway signage.

DIVISION OF PLANNING, DATA & INTERMODAL DEVELOPMENT

Gerald Ross
Director
Suite 127 (404) 656-0610

This Division manages the statewide transportation planning process and the collection and sharing of transportation data, including vehicle volumes and the state route network. The Division researches, develops and implements transit, port, freight and passenger rail opportunities.

Office of Intermodal Programs

Hal Wilson
Intermodal Programs Administrator
West Annex 2nd Floor
276 Memorial Drive, Atlanta, GA 30334
(404) 651-9201

Manages Georgia's planning and operations programs in support of the transit, rail, port, waterway and aviation systems. This Office manages the statewide transportation planning process and the collection and sharing of transportation data, including vehicle volumes and the state route network. In addition, this Office researches, develops and implements transit, port, freight and passenger rail opportunities across the state.

Office of Planning

Angela Alexander
State Transportation Planning Administrator
Suite 372
(404) 656-5411

Manages Georgia's transportation planning program, in addition to developing the Statewide Transportation Plan (SWTP) and the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). Also manages the Department's Transportation Enhancement Program, designed to improve the quality of the transportation experience. Has responsibility for the Bicycle and Pedestrian Program, the Congestion and Mitigation/Air Quality (CMAQ) coordination and the Scenic Byways Program.

Office of Transportation Data

Jane H. Smith
Transportation Data Administrator
5025 New Peachtree Road, Chamblee, GA 30341
(770) 986-1360

The Office of Transportation Data is responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating data to support transportation planners, designers and key decision-makers. The types of data provided include: official state public road mileage; average annual daily traffic; volume and classification; truck weight information; vehicle miles traveled; road characteristics data; and visual road imagery (video log). 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 Regular and Large Print Maps and County Maps.

TREASURER

Earl Mahfuz
Suite 148 (404) 656-5224

Manages all financial matters for the Georgia DOT. Responsible for acquiring and accounting all funds the Department is entitled to receive. Develops policies for administering funds for the Department. Oversees the Division of Administration, Division of Information Technology, Office of Audits, Budget Services and the Office of Personnel.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Jeffrey Hill
Director
Suite 180 (404) 656-6034

Manages Department's new and existing computer applications and computer network. Oversees Department's electronic processing budget, configuration and asset management. Also develops information technology policy, standards and strategic planning functions.

Office of Information Technology Infrastructure

Gary Blanton
Administrator
Suite 179 (404) 656-6034

Responsible for the operation and management of the Department's computer hardware and software and consists of Database Support, Server Support, Network Support, Client Support and the Solutions Center.

Office of Application Support

Doug Chambers
Administrator
West Annex
(404) 463-2860 Ext. 103

This Office is composed of an Applications Development Section and an Applications Support Section. The Development Section manages the development of new applications for the Department. It is also home to the Geographic Information System (GIS) coordination for the Department. The Support Section supports and maintains the Department's computer applications including Computer-Aided Design (CAD), Web, COTS (off-the-shelf) and enterprise-wide shared resources.

Office of Information Technology Business Practices

Tony Williams
Administrator
Suite 183 (404) 656-6034

This office handles much of the administrative needs of the Information Technology Division. It is composed of three working groups: the Operations Group, the Configuration Management Group and the 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 also plays a major role in maintaining the Department's Asset Management for IT equipment. The Policy and Standards Group maintains and updates IT-related policies and standards in the Department.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

Meg Pirkle
Director
Suite 143 (404) 656-5239

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. Maintains all accounting records, tracks project expenditures and prepares financial statements for the Department. Develops and manages the budget of the Department of Transportation.

Office of Budget Services

Angela Robinson
Budget Administrator
Suite 150 (404) 656-5237

Develops and manages the nearly $2 billion 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 & Budget and the Legislative Budget Office.

Office of General Accounting

Dawn Maddox
Transportation Accounts Administrator
Suite 169 (404) 656-5193

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 nearly 6,000 employees. Other tasks include keeping the Department's books of accounts and assuring all accounting records are accurate and are prepared in a timely manner. The Units housed within the General Accounting Office include Administration, Payroll, Cash Disbursement, Accounts Payable, Contracts Payable, Central Cashier and Revenue.

Office of Financial Management

Jamie Simpson
Financial Management Administrator
Suite 170 (404) 463-2799

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 Air Transportation

Dave Carmichael
Air Transportation Administrator
175 South Airport Road, Atlanta, GA 30336
(404) 699-4483

Operates and maintains a fleet of six aircraft, based at 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 Audits

Beryl Renfroe
Transportation Accounts Administrator
Suite 301 (404) 656-5598

Audits Division offices as well as contractors and consultants who do work for the Department.

Office of General Support

Chip Meeks
Transportation Accounts Administrator
Suite 170 (404) 656-5239

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.

Office of Personnel

Mike Johnson
Director
Suite 270 (404) 656-5260

Responsible for developing, implementing and administering all personnel-related functions and programs for the Department. These include benefits, recruiting, training, job evaluation and compensation, employee relations, employee assistance, performance management and personnel transaction processing and drug/alcohol testing program for commercial driver's license holders.

Office of Strategic Development

Jim Davis
Director
276 Memorial Drive, Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 656-5181

Responsible for employee training and development, organizational development, strategic planning and strategic management.

PRIMARY CONTACTS

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Thomas Howell District Three - Thomaston	Thomas.Howell@dot.state.ga.us (706) 646-6500
Joe Sheffield District Four - Tifton	Joe.Sheffield@dot.state.ga.us (229) 386-3280

PRIMARY CONTACTS

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Bryant Poole District Seven - Metro Atlanta	Bryant.Poole@dot.state.ga.us (770) 986-1011
Division of Legal Services	**Email Address/Phone #**
Sandra Burgess Director of Legal Services	Sandra.Burgess@dot.state.ga.us (404) 657-5808
Kenneth Thompson Legal Services Administrator	Ken.Thompson@dot.state.ga.us (404) 657-5806
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Steve Henry Director of Operations	Steve.Henry@dot.state.ga.us (404) 656-5214
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Jeff Baker State Utilities Engineer	Jeff.Baker@dot.state.ga.us (404) 635-8045
Vacant Transp. Engineer Admin.-Traffic Ops	 (404) 635-8038
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Keith Golden Safety Traffic & Design Engineer	Keith.Golden@dot.state.ga.us (404) 635-8115
Kathleen Gibson Oversize Permit Unit Admin.	Kathleen.Gibson@dot.state.ga.us (404) 635-8176
Division of Preconstruction	**Email Address/Phone #**
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Genetha Singleton Assistant Dir. of Preconstruction	Genetha.Singleton@dot.state.ga.us (404) 651-7455
Brent Story State Road & Airport Design Engineer	Brent.Story@dot.state.ga.us (404) 656-5386
Ben Buchan State Urban Design Engineer	Ben.Buchan@dot.state.ga.us (404) 656-5436
Paul Liles State Bridge/Structural Design Engineer	Paul.Liles@dot.state.ga.us 404) 656-5280
Harvey Keepler State Environmental/Location Engineer	Harvey.Keepler@dot.state.ga.us (404) 699-4401
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PRIMARY CONTACTS

Division of Planning, Data & Intermodal Development	Email Address/Phone #
Gerald Ross Dir. of Planning, Data, & Intermodal	Gerald.Ross@dot.state.ga.us (404) 656-0610
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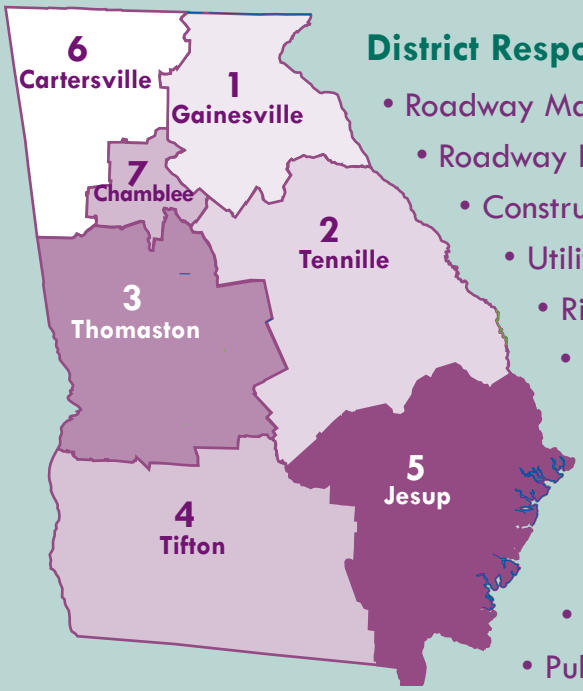
Doug Chambers Office of I.T. Applications Admin	Doug.Chambers@dot.state.ga.us (404) 463-2860 Ext. 103
Tony Williams Office of I.T. Business Practices	Tony.Williams@dot.state.ga.us (404) 656-6034

FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS

INFORMATION	CONTACT	PHONE #
Accident Location Sites	Traffic Safety & Design	(404) 635-8131
Adopt-A-Highway	Maintenance Office	(404) 635-8194
Bicycle Paths	State Bicycle & Pedestrian Coordinator	(404) 657-6692
Auto Tags & Title		(404) 362-6500
Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	Georgia Department of Driver Services	(678) 413-8825
Drivers License Information	www.dds.ga.gov	(404) 657-9300 (678) 413-8400
Handicap Parking Permits		(404) 657-9300
Motor Vehicle Reports		(678) 413-8400
Driveway Permits	Traffic Safety & Design	(404) 635-8042
GA 400 Cruise Cards/Violations	State Road & Tollway Authority	(404) 365-7780
Natural Disasters	1. Contact local law enforcement agency	(404) 635-7000 24-Hour Line
	2. Contact GEMA	(404) 635-7200
Outdoor Advertising	Maintenance Activities Unit	404) 363-7625
Overweight Truck Permits	Oversize Permit Unit	1-800-570-5428 Cust. Service- 1-888-262-8306
Rest Areas	Office of Maintenance	(404) 635-8174
Road Work	Office of Construction	(404) 656-3606
State Maps	Map Sales Unit	(770) 986-1436
Traffic Counts	Traffic Count Customer Srv.	(770) 986-1436
Traffic Incident Mgt. Enhancement	TIME Task Force General Info	(404) 635-8463
Traffic Signals	Traffic Safety & Design	(404) 635-8115
Transp. Enhancement Program	Statewide Planning Bureau	(404) 656-5411
Transp. Mgt Center Info		(404) 624-1300
Transp. Statistical Data	Office of Transportation Data	(770) 986-1364 (770) 986-1360
Up-to-date Traffic Information	Transportation Mgt. Center AT&T Cingular, Verizon and Sprint *DOT (*368)	(404) 635-6800 1-888-635-8287
Wildflower Program	Office of Maintenance	(404) 635-8174

Georgia DOT Districts

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.

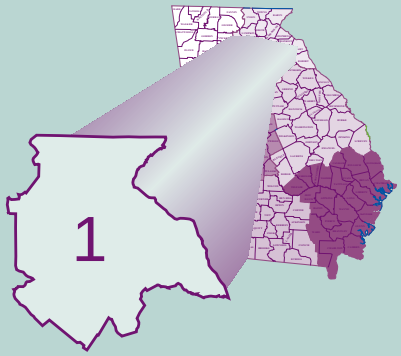


District Responsibilities:

- 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

District One

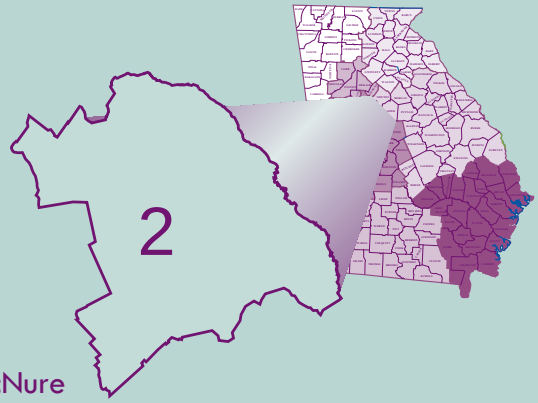
District Engineer: Russell McMurry
(770) 532-5526
2505 Athens Highway, SE
P.O. Box 1057
Gainesville, GA 30503



Communications Officer: Teri Pope
(770) 718-3924
Website: www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/fielddistricts/d1/Index.shtml

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Gainesville	Dawson, Forsyth, Hall	(770) 535-5759
Clarkesville	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) 369-5627

District Two

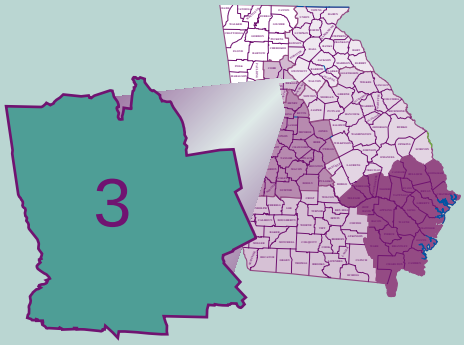


District Engineer: Mike Thomas
(478) 552-4601
801 Highway 15 South
P.O. Box 8
Tennille, GA 31089-0008

Communications Officer: Cissy McNure
(478) 552-4656
Website: www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/fielddistricts/d2/Index.shtml

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Sandersville	Glascock, 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

District Three

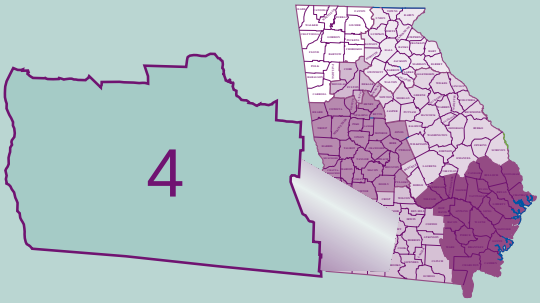


District Engineer: Thomas B. Howell
(706) 646-6500
715 Andrews Drive
Thomaston, GA 30286-4524

Communications Officer: Barry Hancock
(706) 646-6257
Website: www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/fielddistricts/d3/Index.shtml

Area Offices	Counties Served	Phone
Thomaston	Crawford, Upson, Taylor, Pike, Lamar	(706) 646-6630
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

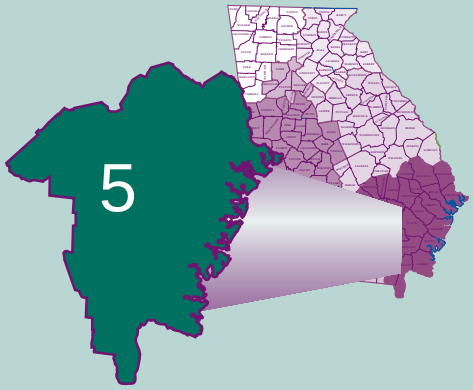


District Engineer: Joe Sheffield
(229) 386-3280
710 West 2nd Street
P.O. Box 7510
Tifton, GA 31793-7510

Communications Officer: Craig Solomon
(229) 391-6852
Website: www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/fielddistricts/d4/Index.shtml

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

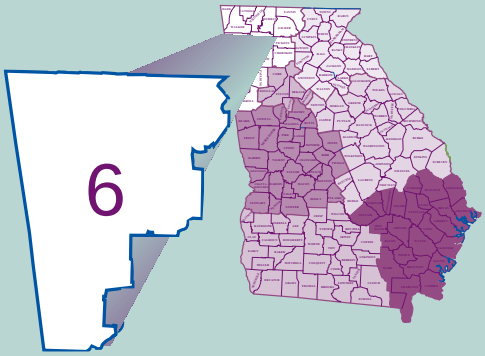


District Engineer: Glenn Durrence
(912) 427-5700
204 North Highway 301
P.O. Box 610
Jesup, GA 31598

Communications Officer: Sherry Beal
(912) 530-4075
Website: www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/fielddistricts/d5/Index.shtml

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

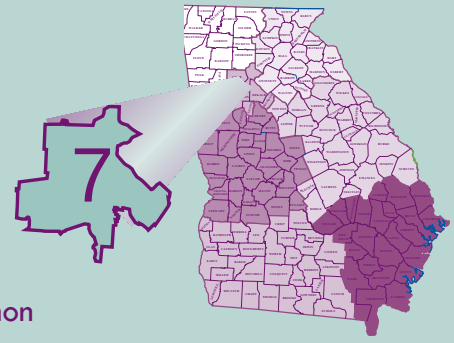


District Engineer: Kent Sager
(770) 387-3602
500 Joe Frank Harris Parkway
P.O. Box 10
Cartersville, GA 30120-0010

Communications Officer: Mohamed Arafa
(770) 387-4081
Website: www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/fielddistricts/d6/Index.shtml

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



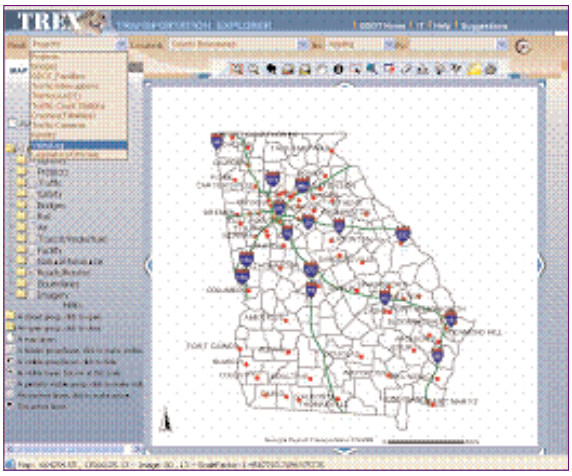
District Engineer: Bryant Poole
(770) 986-1011
5025 New Peachtree Road
Chamblee, GA 30341

Communications Officer: Mark McKinnon
770) 986-2801
Website: www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/fielddistricts/d7/Index.shtml

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 (GIS)

The Geographic Information System (GIS) links data that contains a place or a location to mapping or geospatial data. It is composed of a collection of computer hardware, software, data, and people who use the system. Software applications are used or developed to facilitate geospatial data collection, analysis, or visualization.



Commonly, geospatial data is arranged as 'layers' of information, one on top of the other. Users ask questions through the "layers" of data concerning a specific location or area of interest. This allows the Department to better understand spatial relationships or 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? These results can then be presented as maps, graphs and tables.

GIS within Georgia DOT

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

The Georgia DOT is implementing an Enterprise GIS (EGIS) Program to better leverage this technology to support the mission of the Department. Seven key service initiatives will be developed under this program:

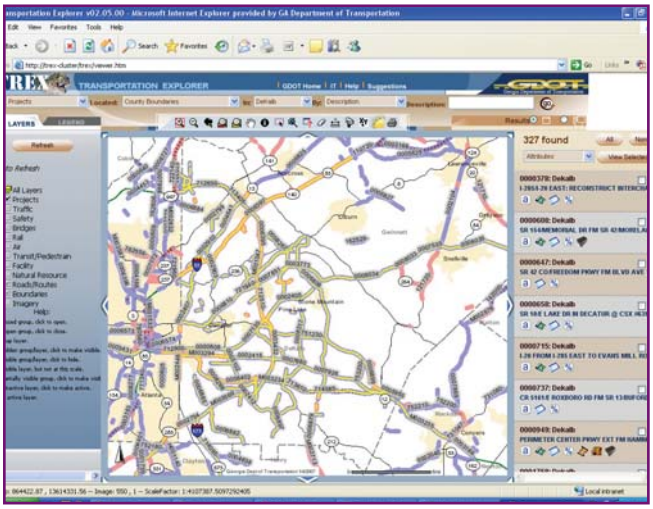
- **Mapping on Demand** - Provide non-GIS users with the ability to create, modify, and print multiple types of maps in multiple formats online.
- **Computer Aided Design (CAD) Integration** - Provide interoperability between CAD and GIS environments to facilitate access to CAD data sets within GIS and vice versa.

- **Asset Location** - Provide centralized GIS data to allow identification and location of Georgia DOT transportation structures, facilities and equipment.
- **Data Analysis** - Provide applications to support analysis of environmental, safety, traffic, inter-modal connectivity, project planning/location and economic data.
- **Work Activity Tracking** - Provide real-time tracking applications to monitor the status and retain the history of work being performed by mobile field workers.
- **Open Data Exchange** - Provide data transformation, metadata and data delivery services to facilitate free and open exchange of spatial data within Georgia DOT and with its federal and local government partners in transportation.
- **Building the GDOT GIS** - Provide a framework to support the collection, maintenance, security, accessibility, performance, replication, and versioning of the Georgia DOT GIS. This framework includes the development of enterprise GIS architecture, infrastructure and services.

Overall, the Georgia DOT GIS is used and developed to improve transportation decision-making and operational efficiency.

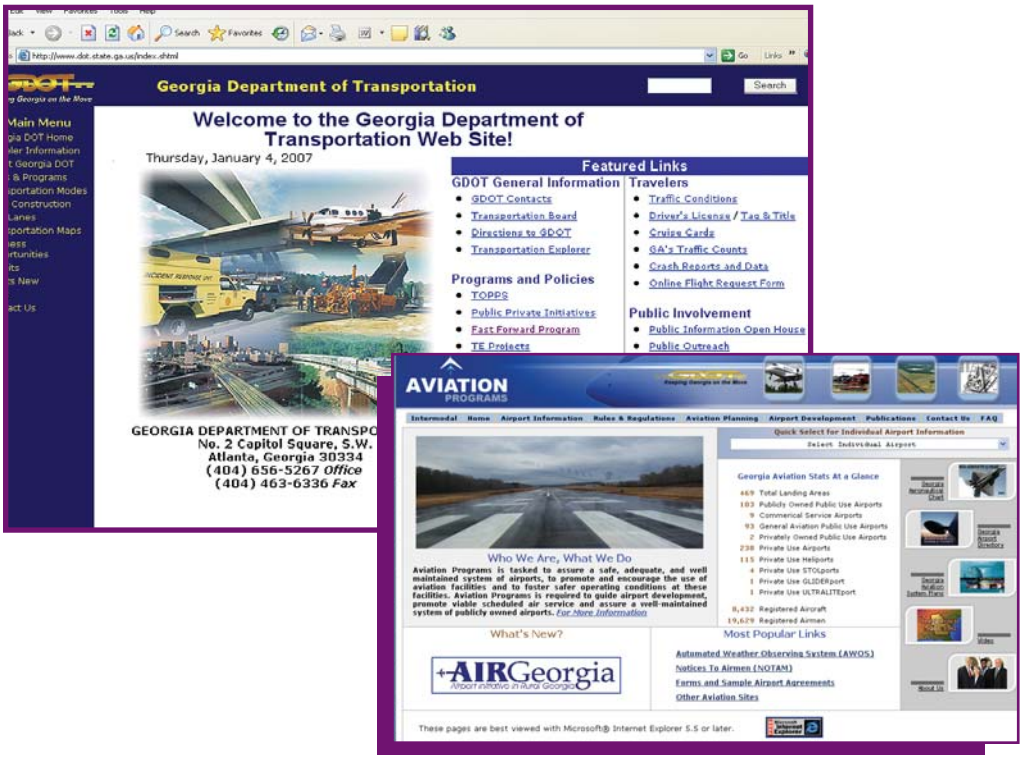
Georgia DOT GIS Data for the Public

The Georgia DOT GIS is also being used in a variety of Web applications on the Internet to serve the information and business needs of the general public. For example, the Transportation Explorer (***http://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.



The Georgia DOT, along with other state agencies, also provides the GIS data to the public through the Georgia GIS Data Clearinghouse (***http://gis.state.ga.us***).

Georgia DOT Web Site



What the Web site has to offer:

- Georgia DOT general information
- Frequently asked questions
- List of primary contacts
- Responsibilities and breakdown of Georgia DOT divisions and offices
- Traveler information
- MY NaviGAtor information
- Up-to-date traffic conditions
- Current construction projects
- Transportation maps
- HOV system and facts
- General permit information

Strategic Development

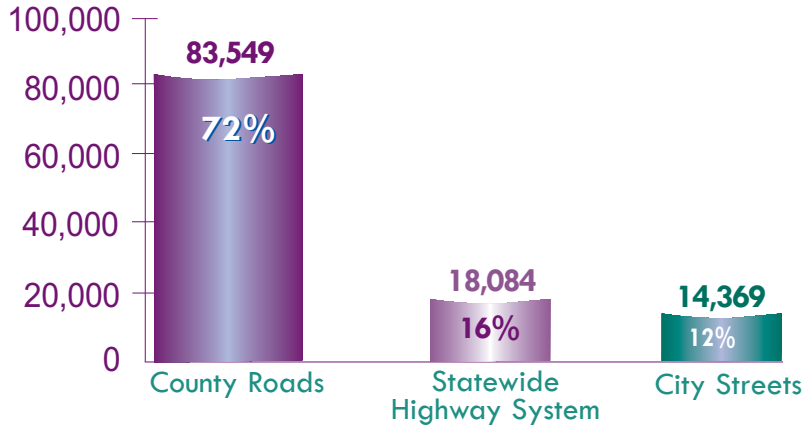
Creation of the Office of Strategic Development (OSD) was announced by Commissioner Harold Linnenkohl on May 1, 2004. OSD's mission is to contribute to the success of the Department by promoting strategic management, professional development and organizational effectiveness. OSD supports the integration of organizational performance through its programs and processes using performance standards, performance measures and quality improvements to maintain and improve the organization's health. One of OSD's key principles is to incorporate the concepts of Principle-Centered Leadership with strategic management. This infuses the values of integrity and service in the Department's execution of daily business actions and decision-making processes.

Georgia Highway Systems
Roadway Miles 2005

Rural Areas	Mileage	Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled
Statewide Highway System*	14,066	73,801,309
Interstates	715	27,577,932
County Roads	62,131	35,435,302
City Streets	3,453	2,050,025
Small Urban Areas		
Statewide Highway System*	1,084	13,150,652
Interstates	69	3,556,086
County Roads	2,695	3,838,745
City Streets	3,360	4,130,360
Urban Areas		
Statewide Highway System*	2,934	103,394,503
Interstates	460	52,255,173
County Roads	18,723	50,169,272
City Streets	7,556	17,328,527
**** State Highway System includes Interstates***		

The Georgia Department of Transportation provides a safe and efficient highway system designed to network Georgia's interstates, county roads, city streets and state highway system together to provide mobility and efficiently connect travelers to their destinations.

Miles of Georgia Road 2005

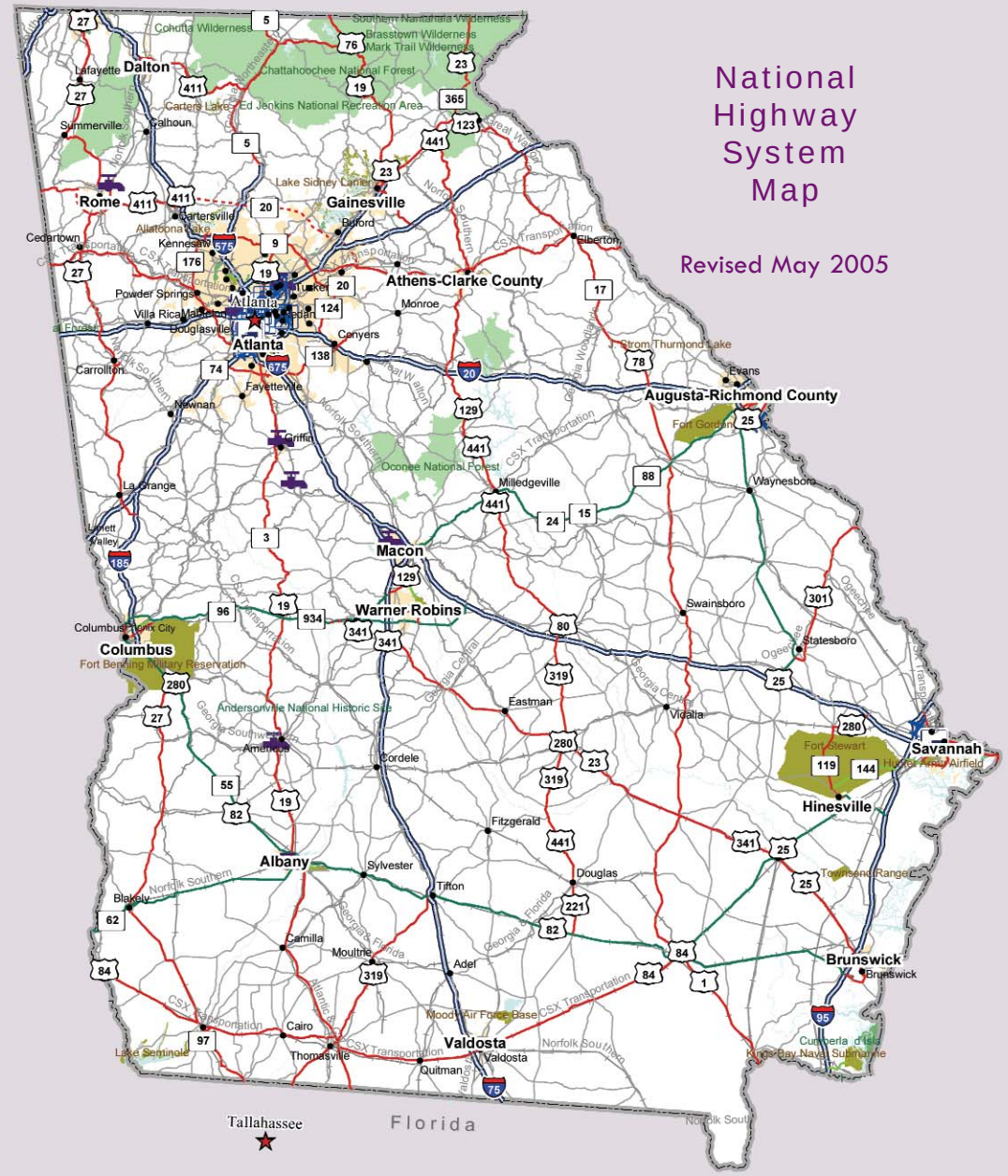


Total Miles of Public Roads in Georgia:

116,002

Georgia's transportation system consists of the following major highway programs:

- National Highway System (NHS)
- Fast Forward
- Local Assistance Road Program (LARP)
- Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP)
- Surface Transportation Program (STP)



National Highway System

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. Economic vitality nationwide is increased by the linking of these transportation systems.

NHS FACTS

Total GA NHS Mileage
5,385

Total GA Interstate Mileage
1,245

NHS Major Intermodal Connector Routes
54

Other NHS Routes
4,086

Fast Forward Transportation Program

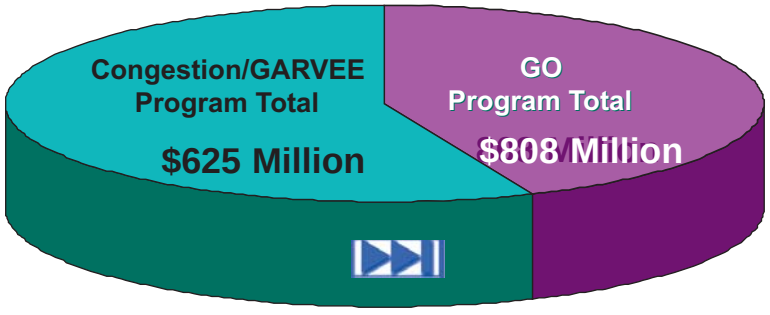
In Spring 2004, Governor Perdue approved the sale of $4.5 billion worth of bonds over six years to accelerate much-needed transportation projects. These projects were in addition to the Georgia DOT's regular program of projects of $11 billion.

Fast Forward Program is working to provide:

- **Short-Term Congestion Relief:** Intelligent Transportation System, Highway Emergency Response Operators (HERO) Expansion, Ramp Metering Expansion, Signal Timing and Synchronization Upgrades
- **Long-Term Congestion Relief:** High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane Expansion, Arterial Roadway Improvements and New Transit Corridors Implementation

The Fast Forward Program has been funded using a blend of Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds, Guaranteed Revenue Bonds (GRB) and General Obligation (GO) bonds.

Fast Forward FY 05 - FY 06
Congestion/GARVEE and GO Program Summary



TOTAL PROGRAMMED PROJECTS FY 05 - FY 06
$1.43 Billion

TOTAL AUTHORIZED PROJECTS FY 05 - FY 06
$1.77 Billion

Total Program Highlights since Fast Forward Began:

- Over $2.25 billion in contract awards in FY 06, marking the largest award amount for one year in Georgia DOT's history.
- Over $1.27 billion in contractor payments, 'cash out the door' between December 2005 and November 2006, the largest 12- payout in Georgia DOT history.
- Over $241 million in the month of June 2006 marked the largest monthly payment in Georgia DOT's history.

The 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 jurisdiction which need to be resurfaced. Georgia DOT reviews each road and street submitted and develops a needs assessment and cost estimate.

Before LARP

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.

After LARP

LARP Facts

- There are currently 69,088 miles of paved roads on the county and city systems.
- The Local Governments submitted over $188 million of paving needs for FY 06.
- The Department resurfaced 1,107 miles of roads under LARP contracts in 2006.

Governor's Road Improvement Program

Initiated in 1989 by a resolution of the state legislature and the Governor, the Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP) will connect 95 percent of the cities in Georgia with a population of 2,500 or more to the interstate system. The GRIP system will also ensure that 98 percent of all areas of Georgia will be within 20 miles of a four-lane road.

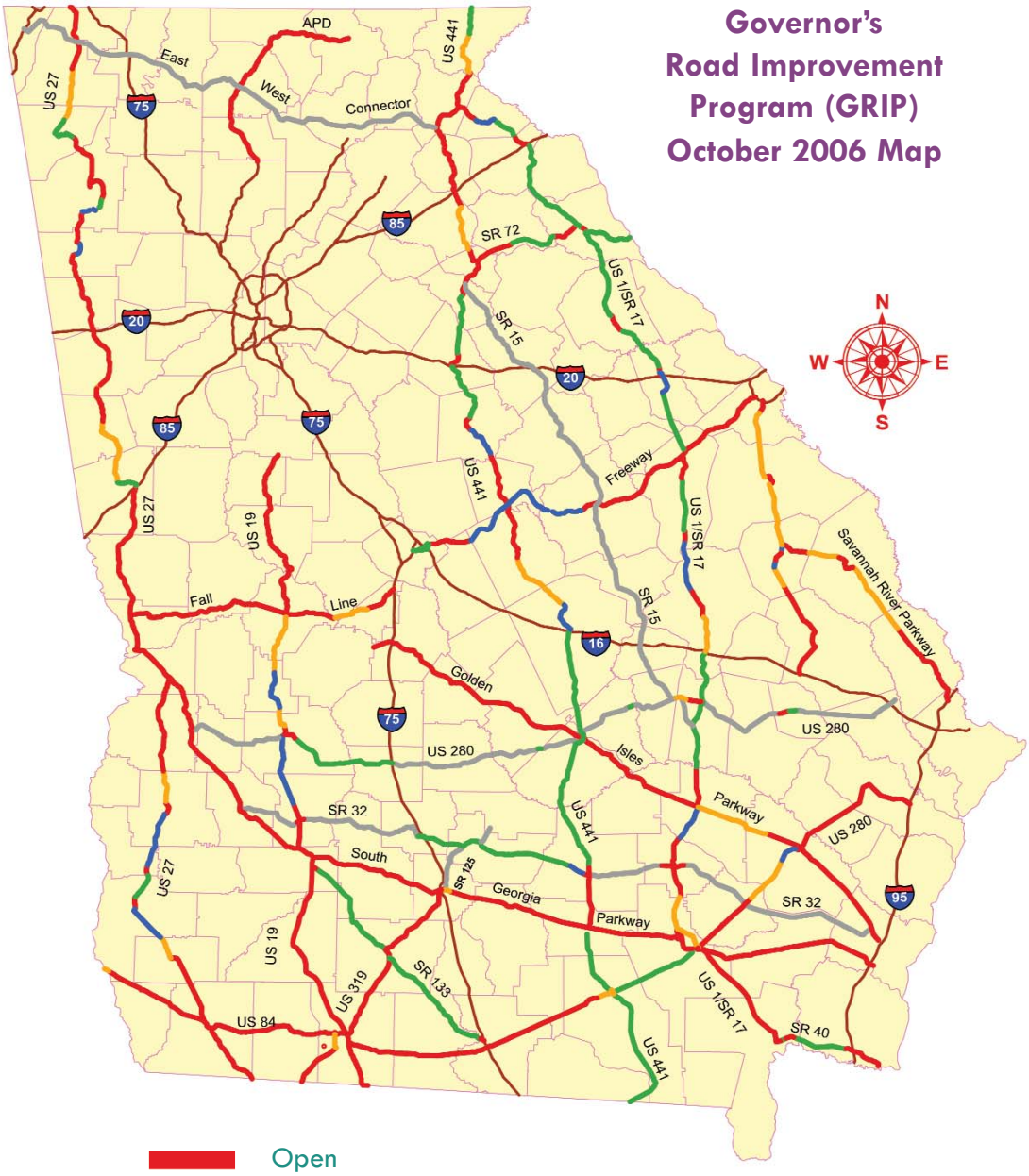
GRIP is currently made up of nineteen corridors (economic development highways), three truck access routes and 3,314 miles of roadway. Project development activities are underway for 2,651 miles of GRIP.

For up-to-date GRIP fact sheets, visit: ***http://www.dot.state.ga.us /DOT/planprog/planning/programs/grip/Index.shtml***

2006 GRIP FACTS

- 72 percent or 1,914 miles of GRIP Corridors with project development activities underway are open or under construction.
- 58 percent of the total GRIP system is open or under construction.
- 8 projects were opened to traffic in calendar year 2005.
- The projects opened to traffic added 40 miles of multi-lane roadway to the GRIP system.
- The projects opened to traffic were constructed at a cost of $109.3 million.
- The estimated cost to complete the GRIP Corridors with project development activities underway is $2.618 billion.
- The estimated cost to complete the total GRIP system is $3.967 billion.

Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP) October 2006 Map



GRIP Corridors

Appalachian Developmental Highway
South Georgia Parkway
US 319
Golden Isles Parkway
Fall Line Freeway
SR 72
Savannah River Parkway
US 19
US 1/SR 17
US 27
US 441
US 84
Sunbelt Parkway
Power Alley/US 280
SR 32
SR 40
East-West Highway
SR 15
SR 125

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.

TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

To meet its responsibilities in the most-responsive and cost-efficient manner, the Georgia DOT has participated in the following transportation-related programs and initiatives:

- **State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)**
- **Statewide Transportation Plan (SWTP)**
- **Air Quality Improvement**
- **Public Private Initiatives (PPI)**

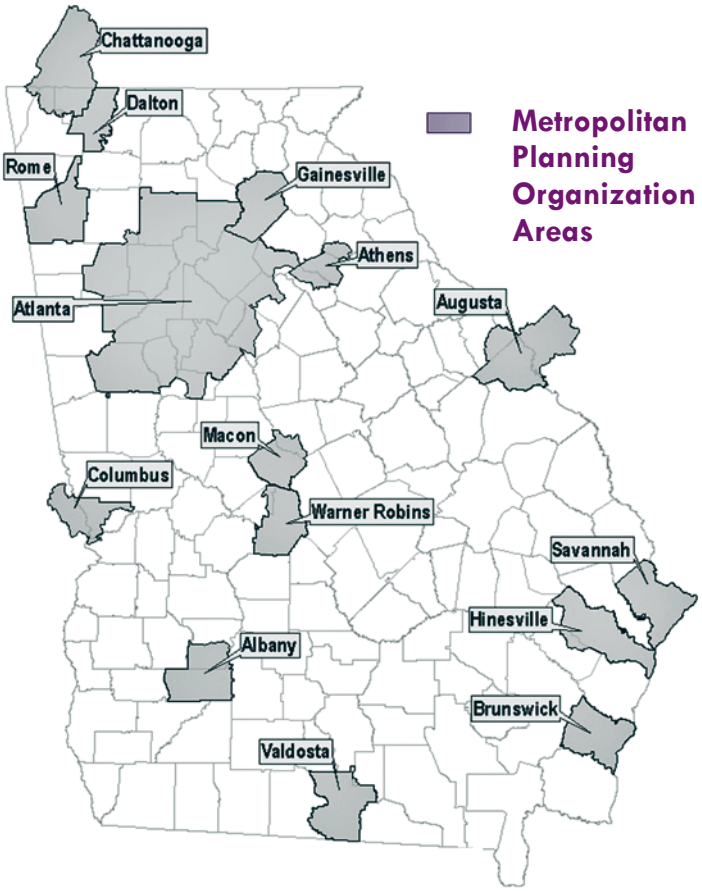
State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)

This is a three-year multimodal program that contains federally-funded projects identified through the planning process. Every year, proposed projects for the STIP are presented to local officials in non-metropolitan areas of the state for their comment and review as per Georgia DOT's ***"Consultation Process With Local Officials in Non-Metropolitan Areas of the State"*** policy. Within metropolitan areas, public involvement for federally-funded transportation projects are handled by the Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs).

The STIP is presented for public review and comment at meetings throughout the state and is available at libraries throughout the state. The STIP is also available on Georgia DOT's Web site at: ***http://www.dot.state.ga.us/DOT/plan-prog/planning/programs/index.shtml.***

Types of projects in the STIP include:

Roads and Bridges	To operate, maintain and improve the safety of the existing state highway system
Intermodal Programs	To meet transportation needs of citizens and businesses in Georgia by providing various modes of travel, including public transportation, rail, airports and deep-water ports
Transportation Enhancements	To enrich the traveling experience of the highway user through enhancements to the transportation system



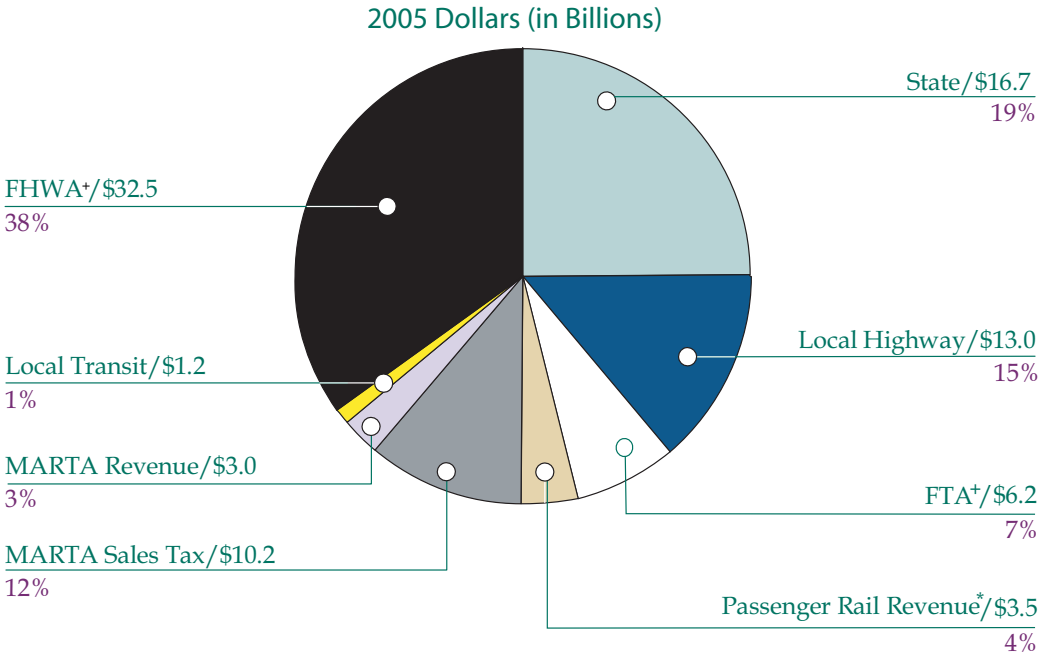
Statewide Transportation Plan (SWTP)

Federal and state laws require that the state's transportation program align with a long-range strategy in the Statewide Transportation Plan (SWTP). This plan is updated every five years and maintains a minimum 20-year horizon. The current update of the SWTP was initiated in 2005 and it developed a plan for transportation improvements extending to the 2035 horizon year. The 2005 to 2035 SWTP was completed in the fall of 2005, when the State Transportation Board adopted the plan in January 2006.

The Department worked with nationally-recognized experts in the development of the SWTP. This allowed us to incorporate planning experience, state-of-the-art information management and analytical tools to develop alternative program scenarios, investigate future funding levels (revenue and project costs), evaluate impacts and produce the plan update.

The current 2005 to 2035 Statewide Transportation Plan can be found online at: ***http://www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/plan-prog/planning/swtp/index.shtml***

Total Available Transportation Revenue by Source ($86.1 Billion) *2006-2035*

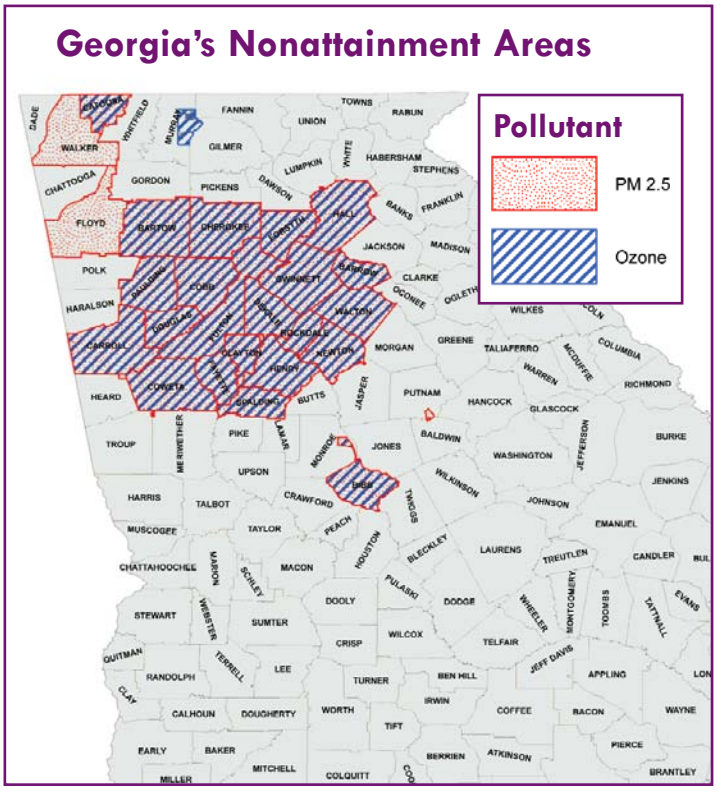


* Assumes complete system is built.
\+ Assumes SAFETEA-LU authorization levels.

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**. Although the effects of transportation on air pollution are continuing to diminish, a new standard for air quality has been set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in addition to the 8-hour ozone standard.

EPA recently added a new pollutant to Georgia's nonattainment area classifications. Particulate Matter (PM) 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. Two types of PM are currently regulated by EPA: PM 10 and PM 2.5. Georgia has areas in nonattainment for PM 2.5. Unlike ozone, PM 2.5 is a problem throughout the year. Georgia's major source of PM 2.5 are coal burning power plants, outdoor burning and diesel engines.



Counties designated in nonattainment of PM 2.5 include the 20-county metro Atlanta area, as well as parts of Putnam and Heard counties. Counties outside the metro Atlanta area include: Floyd, Walker, Catoosa, Bibb and a portion of Monroe.

CMAQ funds are used to implement a variety of projects aimed at reducing emissions by relieving traffic congestion. One effective initiative is a regional transportation demand management (TDM) program across metro Atlanta. Since the development of the program in 1999, changes in transportation behavior have been accomplished in the Atlanta region through programs to educate, encourage and facilitate the use of alternatives to driving alone.

The Department is directing a new broad-based regional program expected to have a significant effect on congestion and air quality. The program includes a project of signal synchronization across city limits and county lines within the metro Atlanta region. The program includes retiming of about 2,500 traffic signals to form interconnected systems. This program involves coordination among many state and local agencies, local governments and others; the improvement will be felt both locally and regionally.

The Department is assisting areas across the state that are now confronting air quality problems. The Department facilitates a collaborative approach at the state level to address air quality in partnership with the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources, the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority and the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority. A goal of these state partners is to use available resources to implement the most effective projects and programs to reduce congestion and to improve air quality.

For more information, please visit the Air Quality Branch's Web site ***http://www.dot.state.ga.us/DOT/plan-prog/planning/aq/***.

Public-Private Transportation Initiatives (PPI)

Georgia is challenged by a fast-growing population and expanding commerce, which impact our transportation infrastructure needs. Traffic congestion is the number one transportation issue in Georgia's metropolitan areas, whereas in other parts of the state, improving access to education and jobs drive transportation priorities. With current funding and delivery methods, there are not enough resources to meet all of our state's transportation needs in a timely manner. PPI allows the Department to partner with private/corporate businesses to help finance, design, construct, operate and/or maintain transportation projects.

In 2003, the Georgia legislature lawfully created the process that allows the Georgia DOT to consider unsolicited proposals from private companies to build transportation improvement projects. In 2005, the Georgia General

Assembly amended the PPI law to give Georgia DOT the ability to solicit proposals for much-needed transportation projects, to extend the time for receiving competing proposals from 90 to 135 days, and most importantly, provide more opportunities for public review and input.

PPI gives us a faster and more efficient way to solve our transportation challenges without compromising quality. Private partners bring innovation, new technology, finance and private resources to a project, which frees up state resources and dollars for other transportation needs. Whether or not the PPI proposal develops into a final contract for construction, Georgia DOT may continue to use the design and engineering documents produced by the private partner to continue working on the project.

PPI Proposal Criteria

Proposals are evaluated on:

1. Unique and innovative methods and technical merits
2. Potential contribution to the Department's mission
3. The proposing entity's qualifications and experience
4. Whether proposal is consistent with Board's Network Vision, including free existing general purpose lanes

What are the benefits of PPI?

Georgia is one of the fastest-growing states in the nation; PPI gives us a faster and more efficient way to solve our transportation problems without compromising quality.

PPI allows the Georgia DOT to accept and evaluate solicited and unsolicited proposals from private/corporate businesses for transportation projects.

For the latest news and information about PPI and current proposals visit: ***www.dot.state.ga.us/ppi***

Georgia DOT Receives GPTQ Award for Public Involvement and Context-Sensitive Design

The Georgia Department of Transportation partnered with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Georgia Division and Fulton County to streamline the environmental process of two proposed projects in Fulton County: the **widening of Johnson Ferry and Abernathy roads** and the **Abernathy Road Greenspace Project** sponsored by Fulton County. The goal of including both the road-widening project and greenspace project in the same environmental document was to streamline the environmental process since both projects would be capturing federal funds for their implementation and both were located along Abernathy Road. The Johnson Ferry Road project consisted of widening the road approximately 1.24 miles, including widening the bridge spanning the Chattahoochee River. The Abernathy Road project consisted of widening the existing two-lane facility to four-lanes from Johnson Ferry Road to Roswell Road. This project was also discussed in the environmental document and proposal to construct a greenspace linear park utilizing approximately 40 residential properties.

Illustration of Abernathy Parkway in Sandy Springs, Georgia

The environmental process began for both projects in September of 2003. The public involvement process was begun at a very early stage of project planning in order for interested residents, neighborhood groups, businesses, government officials, and the general public to become involved in the environmental decision-making process. A Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), consisting of approximately 25 representatives of local neighborhoods, businesses, civic associations, and government agencies, has been meeting since the spring of 2002. The CAC acted as a steering committee to give information and opinions to Georgia DOT, FHWA and Fulton County and to evaluate and recommend design features and design alternatives for both the proposed widening and greenspace projects. Through a series of four meetings and two workshops, the CAC provided the project team with a wealth of information about the public's needs and desires concerning both transportation and greenspace

projects. The CAC has been very adamant throughout the planning process that both the road widening project and greenspace project remain and progress together through the planning and environmental phase. Their support of the road- widening project was contingent upon the successful design and progress of the greenspace plan.

Coordination with other federal and state agencies was needed to progress the projects through the NEPA process. Coordination with the National Park Service (NPS) was required to coordinate the purchase of land from the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area along Johnson Ferry Road, resulting in a Section 4(f) impact.

Because of the extensive public involvement activities and coordination of both projects with state and federal agencies at the onset of project planning, the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) with Section 4(f) was approved within 18 months from the initiation of the environmental process. An Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact (EA/FONSI) with Section 4(f) was approved June 13, 2005.

Public Outreach Project

Georgia DOT has proposed a project to construct pedestrian safety improvements along the Buford Highway corridor from the DeKalb/ Fulton County line to Shallowford Terrace, a distance of approximately 4.8 miles. This would include the construction of a raised median from the county line north to Clairmont Road; the construction of pedestrian refuge islands in nine locations throughout the project corridors; the construction of sidewalks; and the installation of new traffic signals at five locations. These improvements were designed as a result of a 10-month long public involvement process which engaged both residents and business owners located in the corridor.

Public outreach within the community consisted of several events. The first was a face-to-face survey of five Hispanic-owned businesses. The purpose of the survey was to conduct a needs assessment based on input from those who lived and worked in the corridor.

Outreach to the Asian business community was addressed in a different manner. The Center for Pan Asian Community Services was retained to identify four Vietnamese, four Chinese, and four Korean business owners and to conduct interviews with these business owners to determine their perceptions of the impact of a raised median. Before-and-after visualizations were used to show possible design scenarios for Buford Highway.

Transportation Enhancement Program

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

TE projects may fit into one or more of the following categories:

- multi-use facilities, such as biking/pedestrian trails or paths
- safety and educational activities for pedestrians and cyclists
- historic preservation, such as railroad depots and abandoned rail corridors
- transportation aesthetics, such as streetscape, landscaping and scenic beautification projects
- acquiring scenic easements
- control and removal of outdoor advertising
- archaeological planning and research
- environmental mitigation
- transportation museums

Douglas Streetscape

The TE program implemented its first ever Web-based application process for the fiscal year '06 - '07 TE call for projects. Through the innovative partnership of Georgia DOT's IT Department and the Office of Planning, Georgians in all 13 Congressional districts were able to electronically submit their applications for consideration of TE funding. The call for TE projects extended from July to September 23, 2005 and 275 applications were received statewide. Of these, 152 were selected for funding.

Brunswick TE Projects: the images above show the Waterfront Farmers Market, Waterfront longview and Waterfront sidewalk

Georgia Scenic Byways 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 nine scenic byways in Georgia that give travelers extraordinary views of their surroundings.

Designation

To obtain 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. The Corridor Management Plan (CMP), with significant public involvement, documents the vision for the byway and future steps to be taken to achieve the goals of promotion, preservation and enhancement.

Red Oak Creek Bridge in Meriwether County

Ninth Scenic Byway

The State Transportation Board designated the **Ocmulgee-Piedmont Scenic Byway** in Jones County as Georgia's ninth Scenic Byway at its December 2006 Board meeting. Visitors to this byway will observe vestiges of 200 years of Jones County history as well as pre-historic and historic sites of the Creek Indians who lived there in the 17th and 18th centuries. Civil War battle sites, the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, and the setting for the 1991 film Fried Green Tomatoes are some of the many attractions featured on this corridor.

For more information about Scenic Byways, please visit the Web site: ***http://www.dot.state.ga.us/DOT/plan-prog/planning/projects/scenic_byways/index.shtml***

Scenic Byways

Altamaha: 17 miles

Cohutta-Chattahoochee: 54 miles

Historic Piedmont: 82 miles

Meriwether-Pike: 55 miles

Monticello Crossroads: 29 miles

Ocmulgee-Piedmont: 21 miles

Ridge and Valley: 51 miles

Russell-Brasstown: 41

South Fulton: 29

The total mileage for the 9 scenic byways is 379

Wildflower Program

This year, Georgia DOT's Office of Maintenance planted approximately 400 acres of wildflowers. Of total wildflowers planted, 350 acres were planted using funds from the Wildflower Auto Tag, which is the only guaranteed source of revenue for the Wildflower Program.

Purple Coneflower

The Maintenance office performs ongoing research of Georgia native species and updates conservation techniques to keep our wildflowers blooming on the roadsides each year.

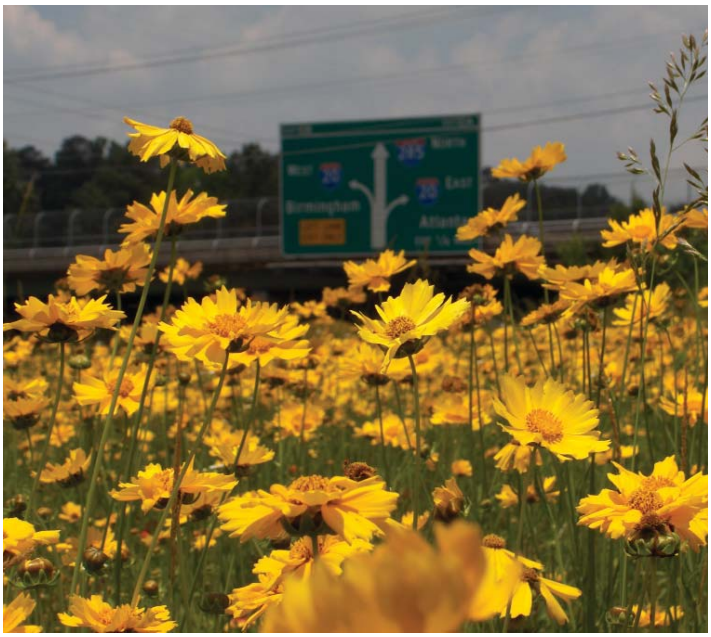
The wildflower mixture includes:

- Indian Blanket (Gaillardia pulchella)
- Lemon Mint (Monarda citriodora)
- Black-eyed Susan (Rudbeckia hirta)
- Clasping Coneflower (Rudbeckia amplexicaulis)
- Purple Coneflower (Echinacea purpurea)
- Golden-Wave (Coreopsis basalis)

Program Maintenance

The Wildflower Program experienced phenomenal growth as public awareness efforts had a direct influence on increased Wildflower tag sales.

Helpful information about the Wild-flower Program is included on the Georgia Department of Transportation Website. The site even provides growing tips that encourage Georgians to cultivate their own wildflower gardens!



***Lanceleaf Coreopsis planted along I-285 in** District 7*

Program Promotion

Georgia DOT employees also expanded the Program's reach as a proud participant in the 2005 Southeastern Flower Show. The Department's participation in the Flower Show provided a platform to share information about cultivating wild-flowers and to further increase the public's education of the Wildflower Program. The Flower Show also featured a "roadside garden" developed by Department employees for patrons to view in the event's Discovery Zone.

Black-eyed Susan

Ongoing Stewardship

For a one-time fee of $25, Georgians may purchase the Wildflower Auto Tag and provide critical funding to sustain the Program. The auto tag can be purchased any time at local county tag offices. For more information, visit *www.dot.state.ga.us* or *http://www.etax.dor.ga.gov*

NaviGAtor, Georgia's Intelligent Transportation System (ITS), is a joint venture between the Georgia Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) and Atlanta Regional Commission.

Transportation Management Center

Launched in 1996 in time for the Summer Olympic Games, NaviGAtor integrates state-of-the-art technology, information processing and communication to make Georgia's roadways safer and easier to travel. Housed at the Transportation Management Center (TMC) in Atlanta, NaviGAtor's operators monitor traffic cameras, answer calls from 911 Centers for assistance, and dispatch emergency responders. Customer Service Representatives respond to calls from the general public, who report incidents and road hazards. Together, the team works to confirm incidents, verify construction projects, and communicate this information to the public in real time.

NaviGAtor Technology

- 367 full-color, pan-tilt-zoom, closed-circuit (CCTV) cameras confirm and monitor traffic incidents on state routes and interstates. They are spaced every one mile.
- 207 arterial CCTV cameras are operated by area Traffic Control Centers (TCCs).
- 1,361 Video Detection System (VDS), fixed-position, black and white, cameras, provide continuous speed an volume data to the TMC and generate travel times for Changeable Message Signs (CMS). They are spaced every one-third mile.

CCTV and VDS Cameras

- 101 Changeable Message Signs (CMS) display trip times, incident information, air quality, child abduction and highway safety messages.

- 48 Weather Stations statewide provide current weather conditions to the TMC and the public. They are used to aid in dispatch of emergency crews during severe weather.
- Ramp Meters are placed at key access points on metro-area interstates. Similar to a traffic signal, they allow one motorist at a time to merge onto an interstate. Ramp Meters reduce interstate congestion by 22 percent.

Weather Monitoring Station

- Remote Traffic Microwave Sensors (RTMS), also known as Radar Vehicle Detectors, use real-time video to detect and verify road congestion and traffic incidents. RTMS are found on SR 141and SR 166.

Web Site

The NaviGAtor Web site, *www.georgia-navigator.com*, features live traffic cameras, 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*, create personalized travel profiles, and get real-time information sent directly to their cell phones, computers, or PDAs.

TICKERAlert: Community Alert Networks

TICKERAlert is a community alert network of LCD billboards that supports the national emergency response initiatives as an early warning alert network. Its innovative news and marketing system provides timely, custom broadcasts to the public. While offering effective news services, TICKERAlert gives immediate notification in the event of a child abduction, homeland security alert or similar emergency.

NaviGAtor's TICKERAlert network is located throughout the state in the rest areas and welcome centers in Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, Valdosta, West Point, Tallapoosa, Ringgold, Lavonia and Kingsland. For more information, go to *www.tickeralert.com*.

EMnet

EMnet is a secure, satellite-based messaging system designed for the emergency management community. Messages are transmitted to our EMnet server via an Internet connection, and then are delivered to the intended stations by satellite broadcast. User-friendly EMnet provides a platform for composing, sending, receiving and broadcasting Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages in order to:

- Issue and monitor Amber Alerts and weather alerts.
- Monitor EAS messages issued by National Weather Service and others.
- Provide a single, efficient interface for inbound hazard notices and outbound warning systems.

The TMC currently utilizes EMnet computer software, designed to give information about major emergency events throughout the state of Georgia. For more information about EMnet, go to *http://www.comlabs.com/products.php*

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.

Accident Investigation Sites (AIS)

Accident Investigation Sites (AIS) are 100-foot long shoulder extensions that provide a safe area for motorists involved in accidents to exchange information away from the danger of on-coming traffic. Approximately 51 AISs have been constructed along I-20, I-75, I-85 and I-285.

Get real-time traffic information or report a road hazard 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

- *DOT (368) is available for Cingular, T-Mobile, Sprint and Verizon wireless customers who see or are involved in an accident or traffic congestion.
- 404-635-6800 - landline and other wireless carriers
- 1-888-635-8287 - toll-free

Highway Emergency Response Operators (HERO)

- Assist in reducing traffic congestion and delays
- Provide support to law enforcement, first responders, and other emergency management agencies
- Patrol 21 routes on 220 miles of metro Atlanta interstates 7 days a week
- Operate on three shifts from 5 a.m. Monday until 5:30 a.m. Saturday

- One shift of HEROs patrol routes Saturday and Sunday from 9:30 a.m. - 9:30 p.m.
- Shift supervisors and managers are on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- Trained as first responders - 360 hours in class and 200 hours on the road

When not responding to traffic incidents, 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.

HERO Unit Facts (2005)

Total HERO Unit Personnel: 78

Total Vehicles in Fleet: 62

- 59 Ford F-450 Incident Response vehicles
- 1 supply truck
- 2 Blazers (Management vehicles)

Total Assists/Accidents Worked: 63,457 for 2005

Average Response Time: 8 minutes

TIME Task Force

The Traffic Incident Management Enhancement (TIME) Task Force was formed 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.

Mission: Develop and sustain a region-wide incident management program to facilitate the safest and fastest roadway clearance, lessening the impact on emergency responders and the motoring public.

TIME holds general meetings on a quarterly basis to distribute information on training and workshops, present updates on incident management initiatives and provide its members opportunities to network and share resources. Each autumn, TIME facilitates an annual two-day conference for first responder organizations to exchange ideas on incident management and discuss opportunities for improvement. Nationally-recognized experts share their "best practices" from jurisdictions all over the country.

The TIME Purpose

1. To continue the dialogue on ways to improve inter-agency coordination and cooperation.
2. To create an opportunity for multi-agency training which promotes teamwork.
3. To serve as a platform for participants to develop common operational strategies.

The TIME Task Force is led by a Board of Directors and four committees:

Operations Committee: focus is on how to address the standardization of response and clearance as well as the institutional and jurisdictional barriers that reduce the efficiency of incident management.

Communications Committee: focus is to coordinate timely and open communication, internally between transportation and public safety agencies and externally with the public and media.

Program and Institutional Issues: focus is on issues that can be addressed by policy changes and institutional coordination.

After-Incident-Review (AIR) Subcommittee: AIR is responsible for debriefing incidents in the Metro Atlanta region by meeting with primary responders to obtain incident overviews, determine expectations, note strengths and weaknesses, and share information.

Annual Conference Planning: responsible for the planning and oversight of the annual TIME Conference.

For more information about the TIME Task Force, see our Web site at *www.timetaskforce.com* or call 404-635-8035.

Bicycle 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 will be updating this plan in the coming year. The Department also sponsored and facilitated the development of 15 regional bicycle and pedestrian plans in conjunction with the Regional Development Centers. For more information, visit ***www.dot.state.ga.us/bikeped/***.

Examples of Georgia DOT's bicycle and pedestrian initiatives:

Georgia Guidebook for Pedestrian Planning

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

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 tips on safety and techniques, rules of the road and also contains a listing of local, state and national bicycle resources. So far, 200,000 copies of this popular Guide have been distributed to schools and colleges, welcome centers, Department of Driver Services locations and many more sites throughout Georgia.

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 Bicycle & Pedestrian Conference

Georgia DOT hosted its first statewide bicycle and pedestrian conference in October 2006 in Decatur, Georgia. The conference provided a valuable opportunity to bring together professionals from diverse disciplines working toward a common goal: improving bicycle and pedestrian access and safety throughout the state and making Georgia a healthier, more sustainable place to live. The conference was attended by 160 planning, engineering and public health professionals, law enforcement officers, local government officials, students and non-profit organizations from all over the state, including a few from neighboring states.

Metro Atlanta Safe Routes to School Demonstration Project

The Atlanta Bicycle Campaign, under contract with Georgia DOT, is conducting a Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program in four metro-Atlanta schools. This four-year pilot program (currently in its last year) will produce a final report on the effectiveness of SRTS programs, as well as a statewide "how to" manual on developing SRTS programs. The "how to" guide will be instrumental in preparing schools for the new federally-funded Georgia Safe Routes to School program.

Safe Routes to School Program

Safe Routes to School (SRTS) is a new program created by the federal transportation bill, SAFETEA-LU. The Program's goal is to increase the number of children in grades K-8 who bicycle and walk to school. The Program's enabling legislation guides how this will be implemented: 1) by increasing awareness; 2) developing locally-driven and supported programs; 3) improving bicycling and walking conditions near the qualifying schools; and 4) evaluating at the project and Program levels. Benefits of the Program include: reduced congestion and increased safety near participating schools; reduced air pollution in route to and near participating schools; and increased physical activity of children.

Safe Routes to School is a comprehensive program that includes the 5 E's:

The 5 E's include:

1) **Evaluation** - Monitoring and researching outcomes and trends through the collection of data, including the collection of mode share before and after the program intervention(s).
2) **Encouragement** - Using events and activities to promote walking and bicycling.
3) **Education** - Teaching the school community about the broad range of transportation choices, instructing them in important life-long safety skills and offering school-bound and school area driver safety campaigns.
4) **Engineering** - Creating operational and physical improvements to the infrastructure surrounding schools that reduce speeds and establishing safer crosswalks, walkways, trails and bikeways.
5) **Enforcement** - Partnering with local law enforcement to ensure rivers obey traffic laws, initiating community enforcement such as crossing guard programs and ensuring that policies are enforced.

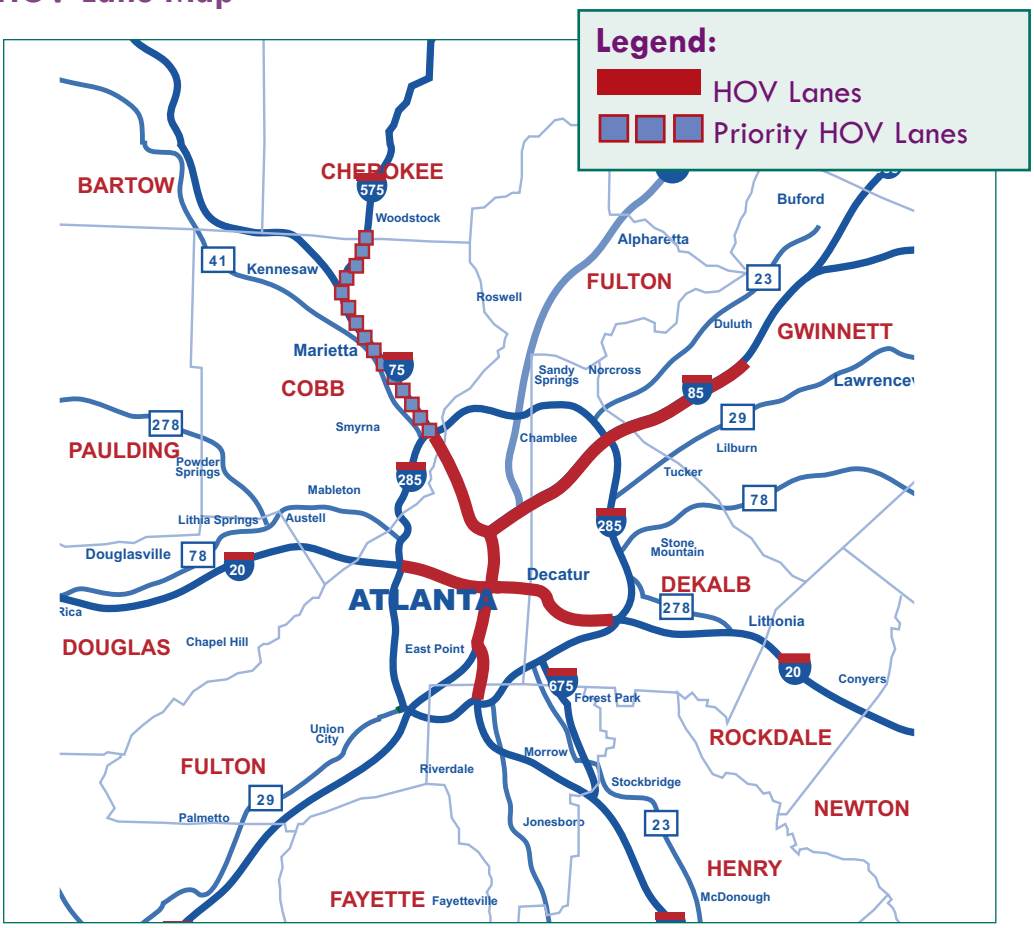
Summary of Georgia SRTS Program:

- Georgia $1.00 Million (FY05), $2.7Million (FY06), $3.0 Million (FY07), $4.5 Million (FY08), $5.6 Million (FY09)
- SRTS projects will be federally-funded at 100 percent, based on the approved application
- Eligible applicants: state, local, and regional agencies, including nonprofits and public schools
- Primary beneficiaries must be K-8 grade students
- Infrastructure projects must be within two miles of a school and on public property or private land with legal public-access
- Competitive application process administered by Georgia DOT.
- Award recipient must comply with stringent federal and state funding requirements

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)

HOV lanes decrease driving times, reduce stress and improve the region's air quality. How? The system is designated for carpools, vanpools, and transit buses — all ways of travel that reduce single-occupant vehicles on our busy roads.

HOV Lane Map



HOV Occupancy Requirements

- Two or more occupants per vehicle
- Certified Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFV), such as electrically-powered cars and compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles
- Motorcycles
- Emergency vehicles
- Buses

Hours of Operation

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

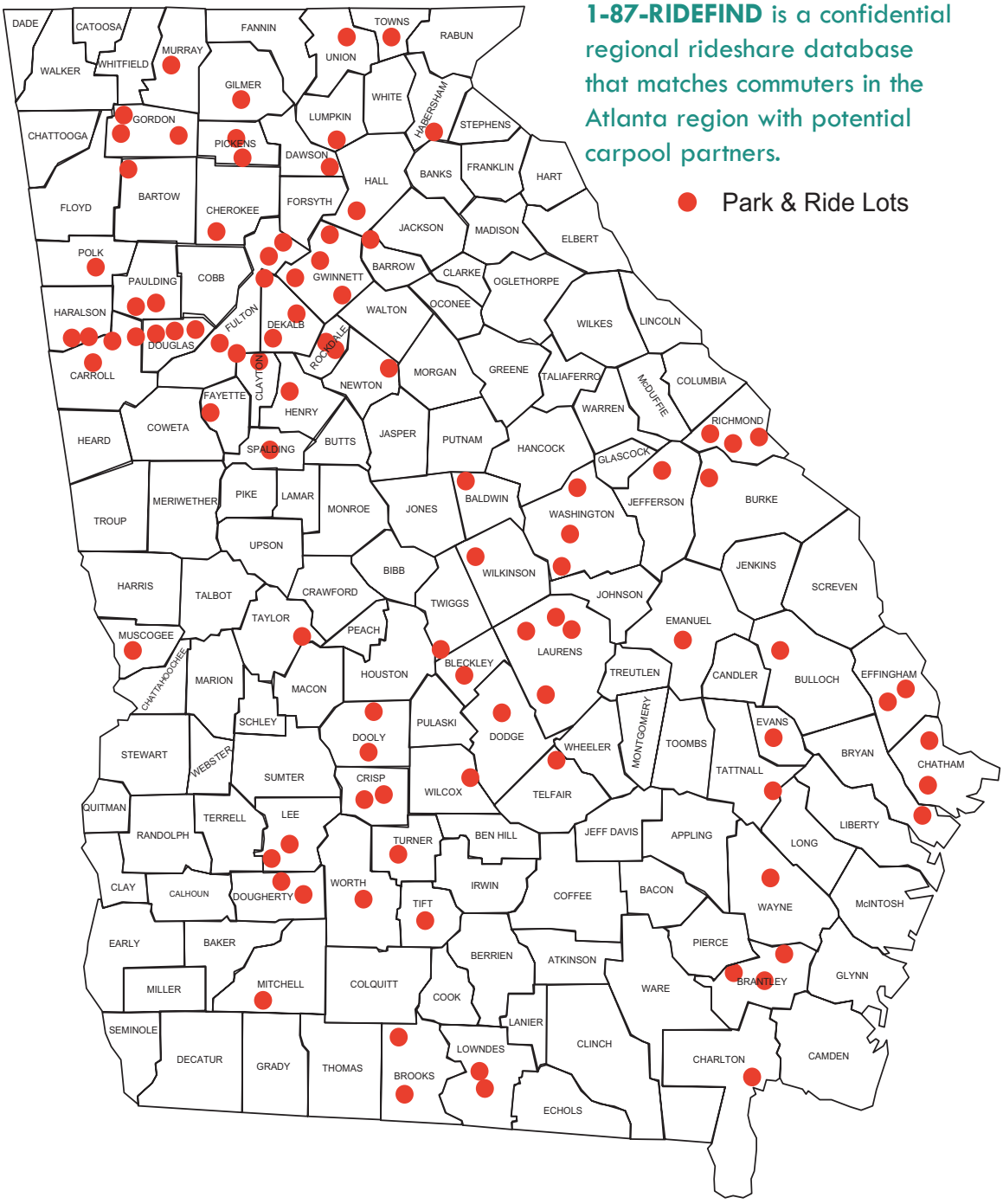
For more information on HOV lanes, visit the Georgia DOT Web site at: w***ww.dot.state.ga.us/specialsubjects/hov/index.shtml***

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.

2005 Park & Ride Facts

Active Park & Ride Lots	96
Available Spaces	8,454
Percent Statewide Usage	28 percent
Avg. Daily Number of Spaces Used	2,326



1-87-RIDEFIND is a confidential regional rideshare database that matches commuters in the Atlanta region with potential carpool partners.

● Park & Ride Lots

Public Transit

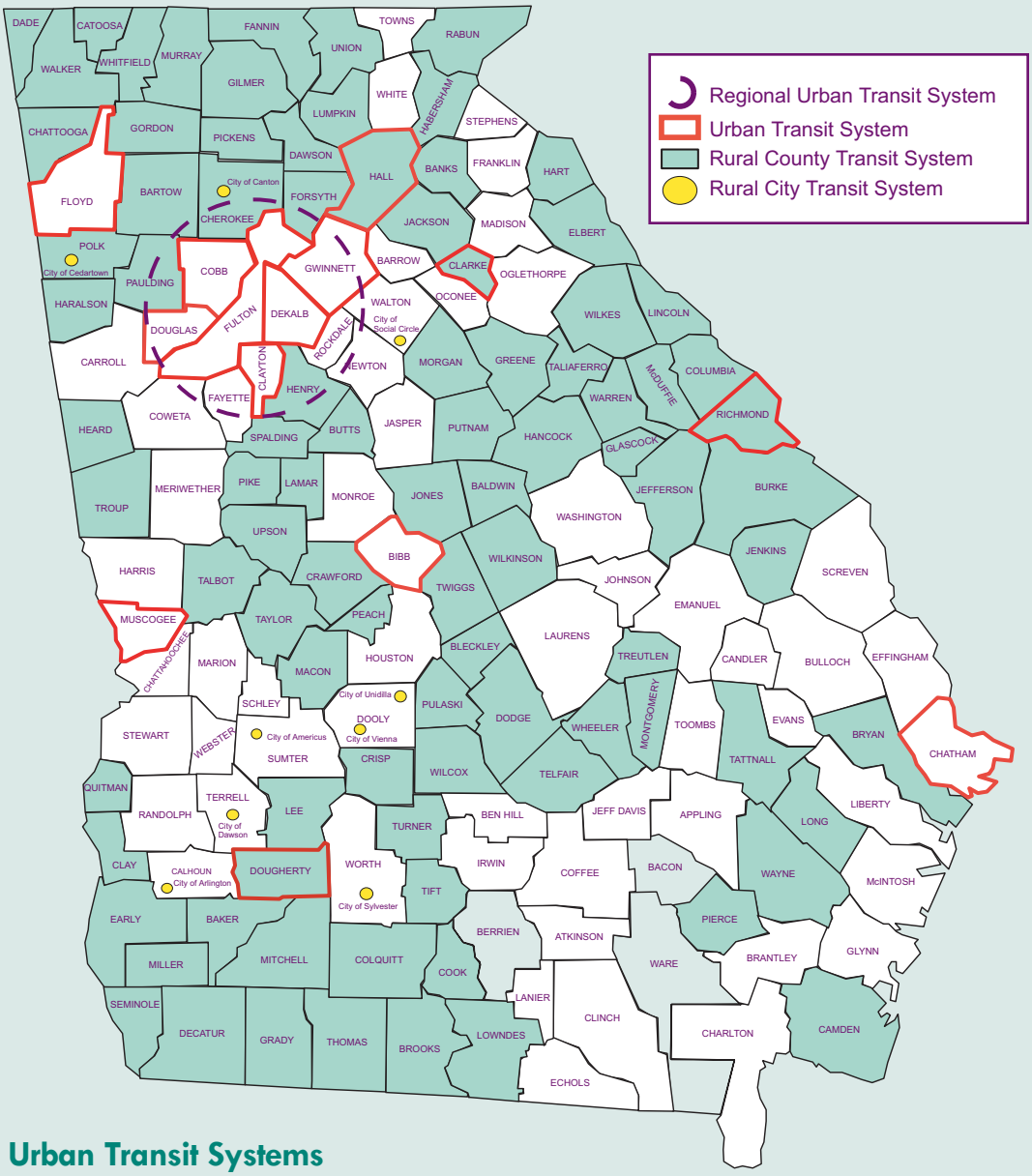
2005 Rural Transit Facts

Number of Rural Transit Programs:	99
Total Revenue Vehicles:	355
ADA Compliant	181
Revenue Vehicle Miles:	9,526,913
Number of Passenger Trips:	1,612,520

2005 Urban Transit Facts

Urban Transit Systems (statewide):	14
Total Revenue Vehicles:	1037 buses & 338 rail cars
Revenue Vehicle Miles:	62,354,992
Number of Passenger Trips:	158,638,939

Urban and Rural Transit Map



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. County Rideshare*
9. Gwinnett County Transit (GCT)
10. Georgia Regional
11. 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)

* ***Vanpool services provided***
** ***Express Bus Service Only***

Rural City Transit Systems

1. Cedartown
2. Social Circle
3. Unadilla
4. Vienna
5. Americus
6. Canton

Georgia Rail System

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

Freight Rail

The leading rail freight commodities originating and terminating in Georgia are: coal, wood products, and non-metallic minerals.

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.

Railroad Facts

Light Density lines

- 29 percent (1,455 miles) of the state's railroad system is operated by 23 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.

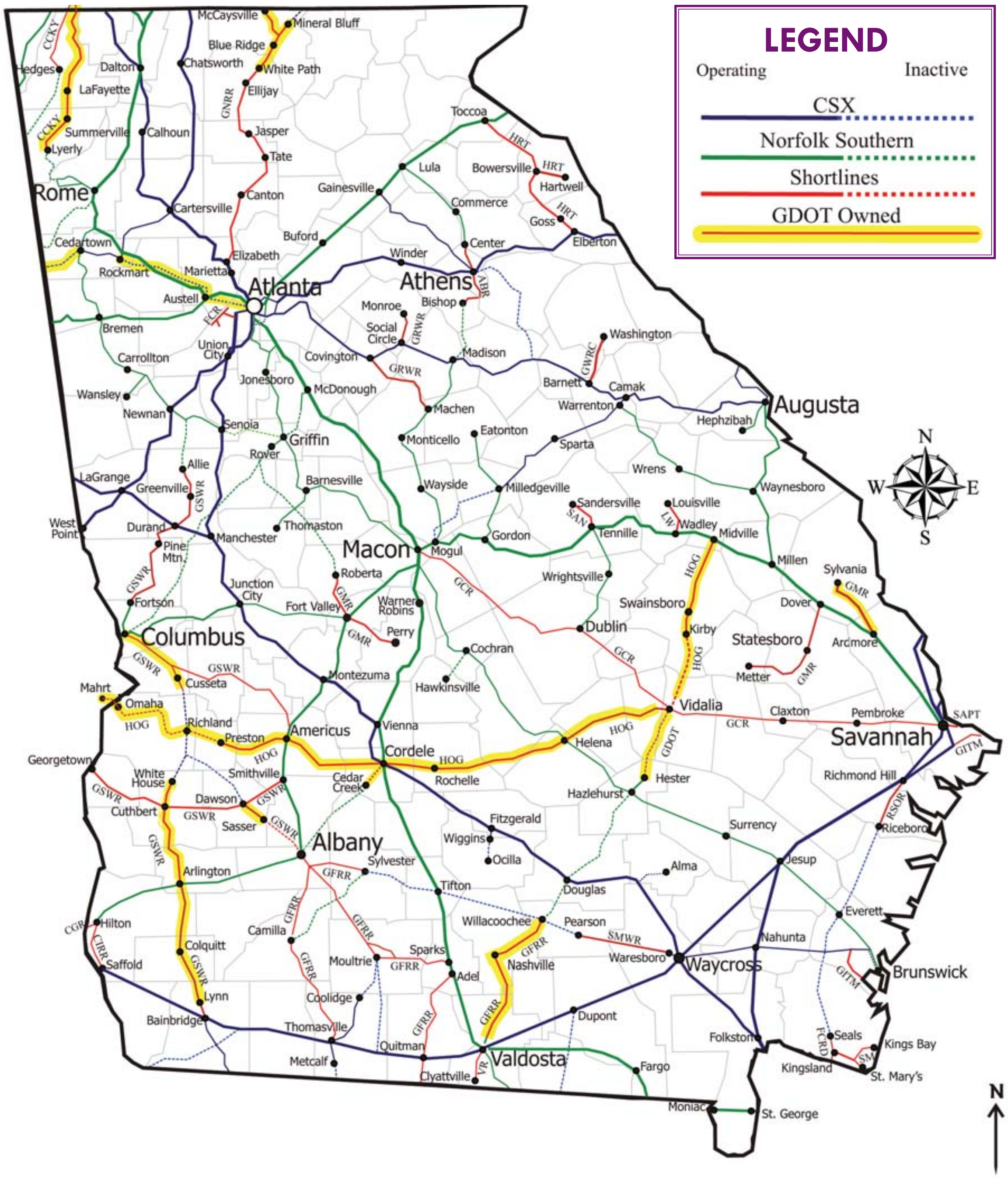
Corridor Preservation

- Georgia DOT seeks to preserve and enhance rail freight access for the state's shippers through the strategic acquisition and rehabilitation of shortline 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 and used 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 main-lines transport more than 80 million gross tons per year, ranking them among the most heavily used in the country.

Georgia Rail Map



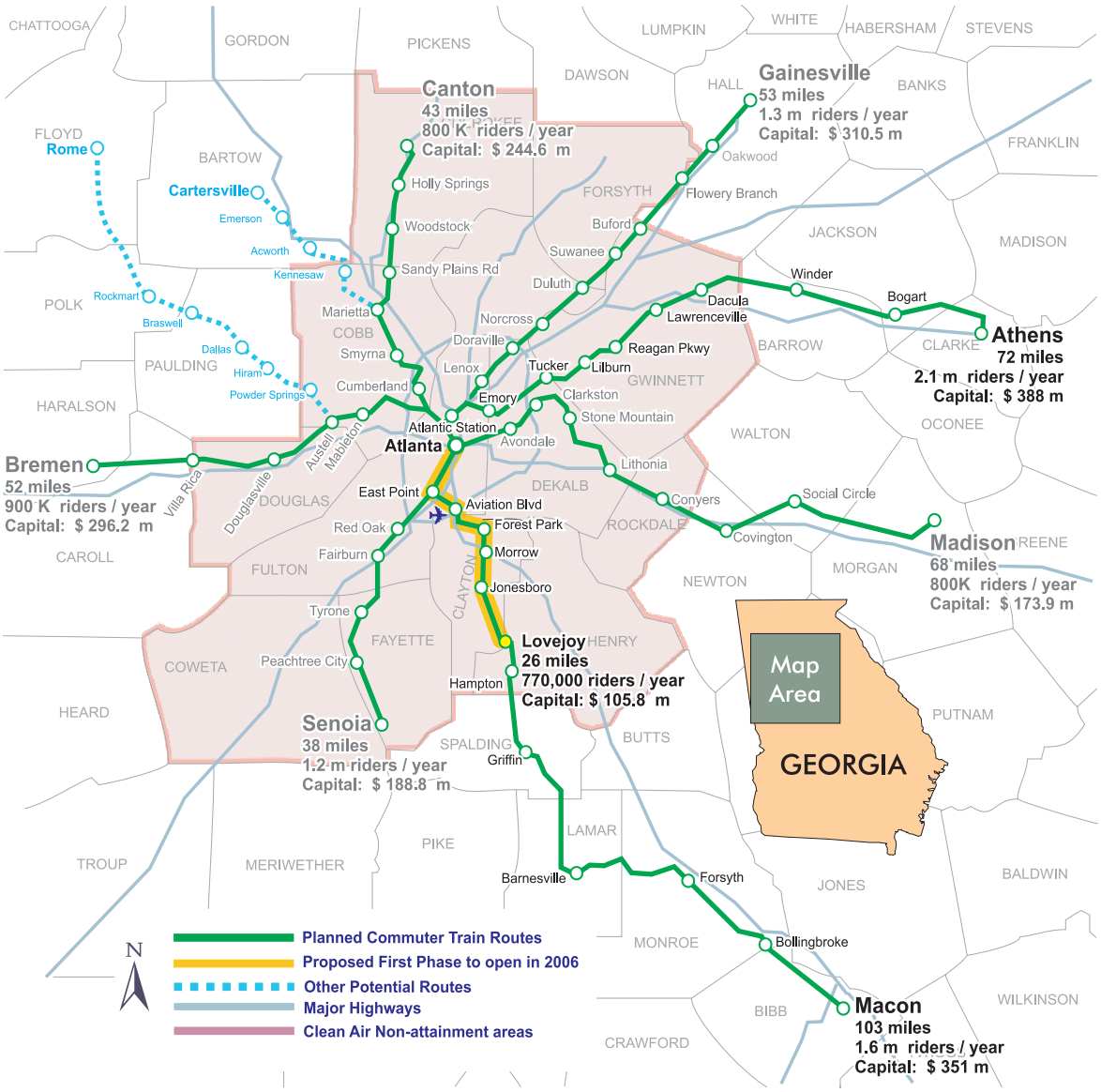
Shortline Railroad Name

ABR	The Athens Branch
CBR	Chattahoochee Bay
CIRR	Chattahoochee Industrial
CCKY	Chattooga & Chickamauga
FCRD	First Coast Railroad
FCR	Fulton County Railway
GCR	Georgia Central
GDOT	Georgia Dept. of Transportation
GFRR	Georgia & Florida Railway
GMR	Georgia Midlands
GNRR	Georgia Northeastern
GSWR	Georgia Southwestern
GWRC	Georgia Woodlands
GRWR	Great Walton Railroad
GITM	Golden Isles Terminal
HOG	Heart of Georgia
HRT	Hartwell
LW	Louisville & Wadley
RSOR	Riceboro Southern
SAN	Sandersville
SAPT	Savannah Port Terminal
SMWR	Saint Mary's West Railroad
VR	Valdosta Railway

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 on over a thousand miles of Georgia's railroads, connecting communities all over the state.

Commuter Rail Service Map



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.

AMTRAK at Buford, Georgia

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.

Silver Star in Folkston, Georgia

- The ***Palmetto*** operates daily between New York and Savannah via Charleston, S.C. The train offers coach and business class accommodations along with lounge car service.

Proposed High-Speed Passenger Rail Service

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

- Macon to Atlanta to Greenville, SC to Charlotte, NC
- Atlanta to Chattanooga

2005 Georgia Rail Passenger Ridership

Station	Passengers
Atlanta	87,811
Gainesville	4,721
Toccoa	3,994
Savannah	39,332
Jesup	6,190
Totals	**142,048**

Proposed Intercity Passenger Rail Service

A two-tiered intercity passenger rail network has been proposed for the state of Georgia. Recommendations for implementation are as follow:

First Priority Corridors

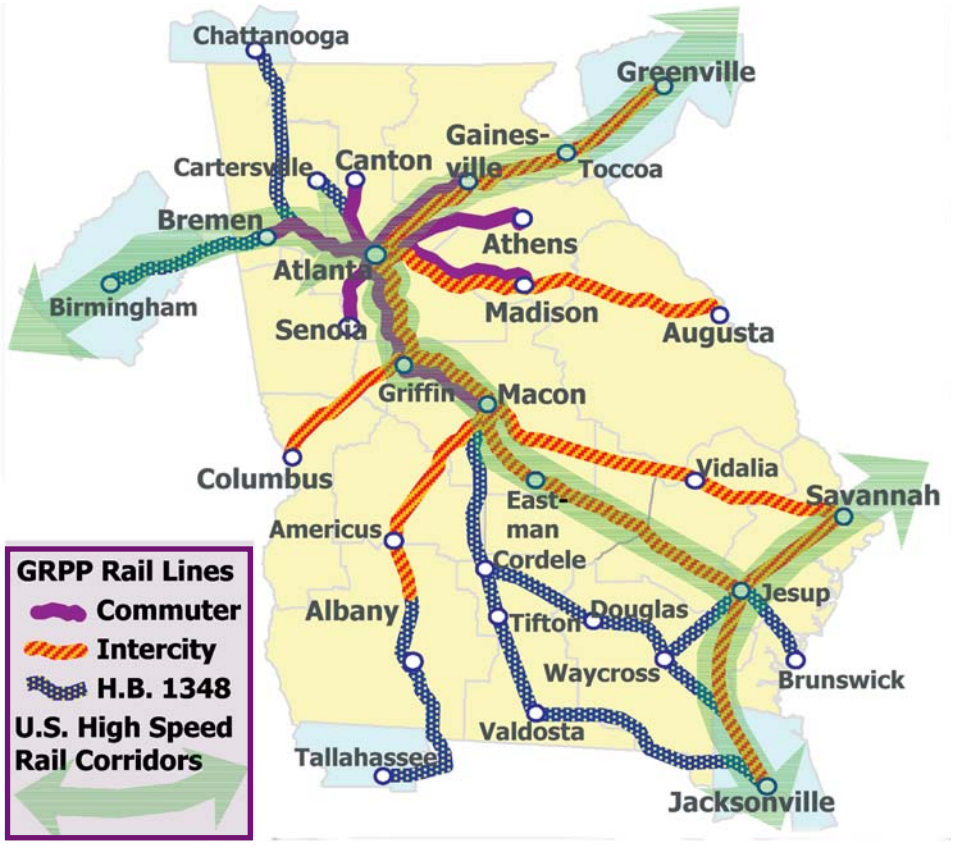
- Atlanta to Macon via Griffin
- Savannah to Jacksonville via Jesup
- Macon or Savannah via either Vidalia or Eastman and Jesup
- Macon to Albany via Americus

Second Priority Corridors

- Atlanta to Augusta via Madison
- Atlanta to Columbus via Griffin
- Atlanta to Greenville via Gainesville and Toccoa

Silver Meteor departs in Savannah

Georgia Rail Lines Map



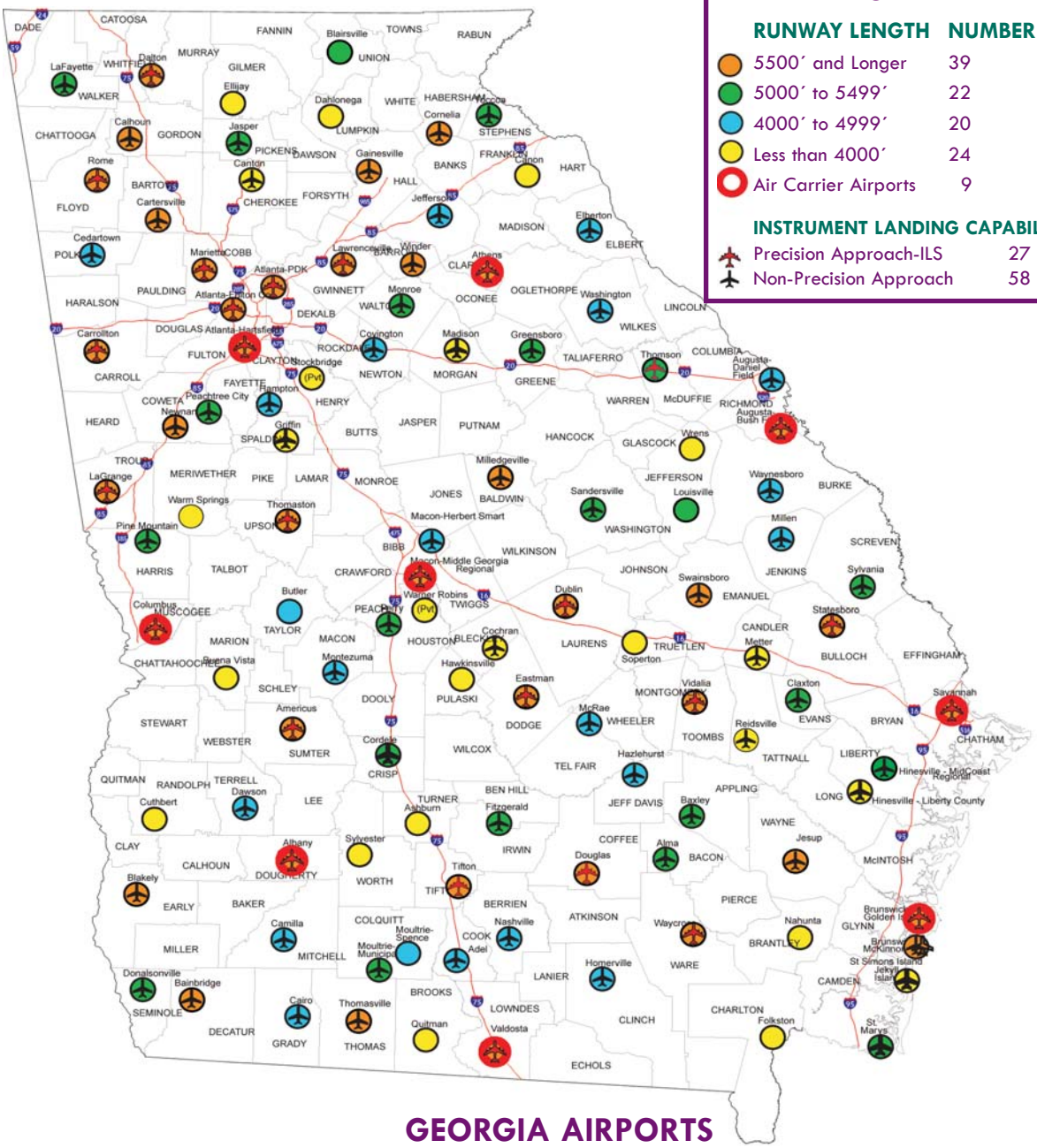
Estimated Track Route Mileage

Railroad Company	Miles
Class 1 Railroads	
Norfolk Southern	1,930
CSX Transportation	1,626
Shortline Railroads	
The Athens Branch (ABR)	19
Chattahoochee Bay (CBR)	2
Chattahoochee Industrial (CIRR)	16
Chattooga & Chickamauga (CCKY)	70
First Coast Railroad (FCRD)	8
Fulton County Railway (FCR)	25
Georgia Central (GCR)	173
Georgia & Florida Railway (GFRR)	232
Georgia Midlands (GMR)	78
Georgia Northeastern (GNRR)	100
Georgia Southwestern (GSWR)	270
Georgia Woodlands (GWRC)	17
Golden Isles Terminal (GITM)	16
Great Walton (GRWR)	36
Hartwell (HRT)	58
Heart of Georgia (HOG)	232
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
Valdosta Railway (VR)	10
TOTAL Railroad Mileage	**5,011**

For more information about Georgia's Rail Programs, visit
www.dot.state.ga.us/dot/plan-prog/intermodal/rail/

Georgia Airport System

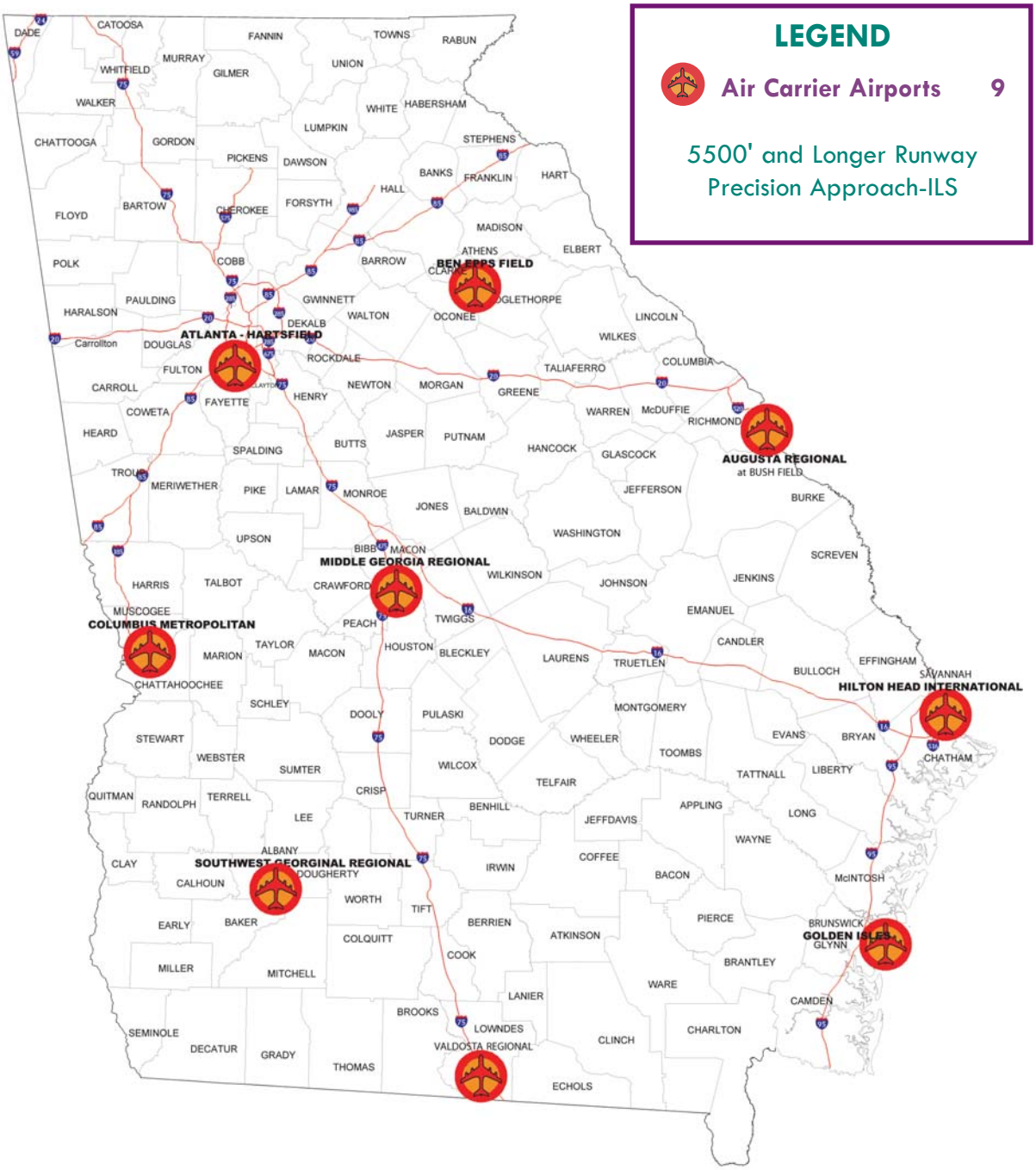
Aviation Programs guides and directs the development of the state's system of airports in support of economic development and Georgia's participation in the global marketplace.



GEORGIA AIRPORTS

Total number of Landing Areas (Public and Private)	**468**
PUBLIC USE AIRPORTS	
General Aviation and Air Carrier Airports	**105**
Publicly Owned and Open to the Public	**103**
Privately Owned and Open to the Public	**2**
PRIVATE USE AIRPORTS/HELIPORTS	
General Aviation Airports	**243**
Heliports	**116**

Airports Providing Scheduled Air Carrier Service



AIR CARRIER FACTS 2005

Number of Passengers	**88.7 Million**
International Airports (Atlanta and Savannah)	**2**
Number of Airport Employees	**63,000+**

Georgia Ports Authority (GPA)

The Port of Savannah and Port of Brunswick reported record gains in FY 06. For the first time in history, the Port of Savannah surpassed two million TEUs (Twenty-foot Equivalent Units) in FY06, an increase of 15.9 percent from the previous year. Total GPA intermodal rail lifts also rose 23.1 percent for the year, further increasing Georgia's reach into expanding markets.

Georgia's deepwater ports and inland barge terminals support more than 275,968 jobs throughout the state annually and contribute $10.8 billion in income, $35.4 billion in revenue and $1.4 billion in state and local taxes to Georgia's bustling economy.

In FY06, business grew at a rate above 11 percent in Brunswick, to almost 2.6 million tons. More than 368,000 auto and machinery units were handled at Colonel's Island Terminal, a 13 percent increase over FY05. In a year when new car sales in this country grew at only .5 percent, Brunswick recorded its best year ever, expanding market share and improving service to valued customers.

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

Other GPA Highlights include:

- For the first time in history, GPA surpassed 20 million tons of cargo. Savannah alone handled 17.6 million tons of cargo, a 10.1 percent increase over the previous year.
- GPA experienced a 23.1percent growth in intermodal traffic.
- Savannah currently has more direct services to and from Asia than any other port on the East Coast. Today, 36 shipping services call on the Port of Savannah.
- The completion of phase one of ***Container Berth 8*** (CB-8), part of the largest single container facility in the USA.
- The Port of Brunswick rose in its status as a major auto port from the position of 8th largest to 6th largest in the nation.

- An ambitious rail expansion program was approved that will increase rail capacity at the Port of Brunswick by 100%.
- Both Target and IKEA announced a total of four million additional square feet of distribution space at the Savannah International Trade Park, four miles from the Garden City Terminal at the Port of Savannah.

The number one priority for the Georgia Ports Authority, and one that is critical to the economic growth of Savannah, the State of Georgia and the entire nation, is the **Savannah Harbor Expansion Project**, or the SHEP. This harbor deepening project from 42 to 48 feet is not only critical to every industry along the river, but to the future vitality and staying power of our economy. After more than $32 million and ten years of study, GPA is nearing completion of the study phase of this project.

The Authority's Board of Directors has approved partial funding of $2.5 million for a major expansion of Anguilla Junction that, when complete, will increase rail capacity at the Port of Brunswick by up to 100 percent.

Future Plans

In the coming fiscal year, the GPA will invest more than $70 million in four new Super Post Panamax cranes, 15 new Rubber-Tired Gantry Cranes (RTGs), and other infrastructure upgrades on-terminal, such as the completion of an additional 30 acres of container storage behind Container Berth 8, terminal paving and overlay.

Examples of major capital projects for the Port of Brunswick in **2007** include a Grain Storage Tank, Southside Colonel's Island Development and Completion of North/South Colonel's Island Connector Road.

For updated information about Georgia's ports, visit ***www.gaports.com.***

SAFETEA-LU

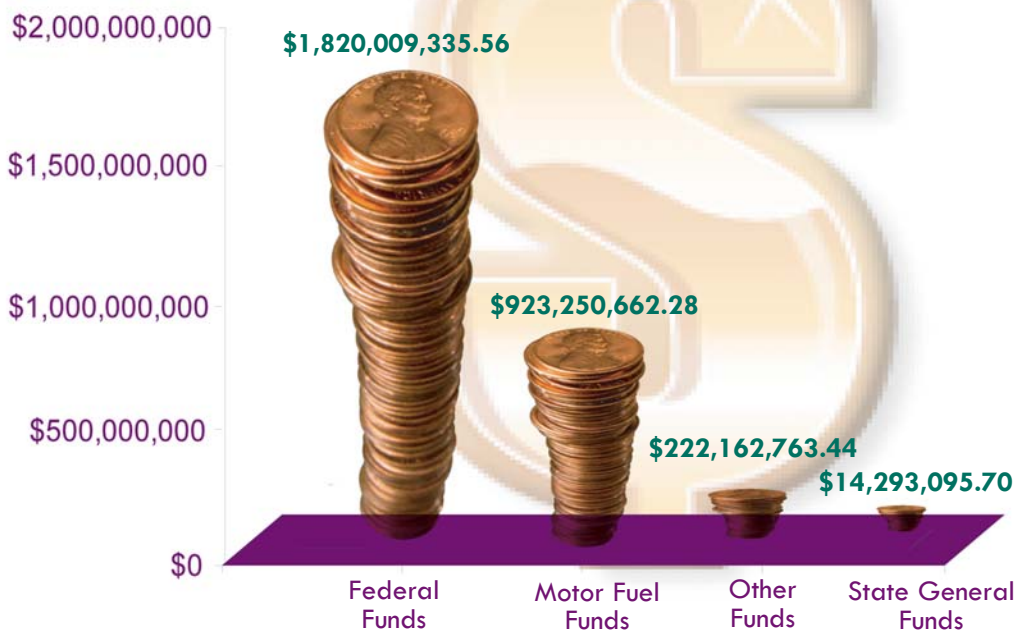
Federal funding is a key component in financing state and local transportation improvement programs. The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, referred to as **SAFETEA-LU**, was enacted by Congress in 2005 and provides guaranteed funding of $286.5 billion for highways, highway safety and transit programs for FYs 2005-2009. Average annual federal highway funding to Georgia is projected to be 29 percent higher, or about $285 million per year, compared to the previous reauthorization bill. However, Georgia highway users contribute a larger share of federal fuel tax revenue to finance the federal highway program than the share of funding the state receives from the federal highway programs. Thus, it is referred to as a "donor" state. Georgia highway users "donated" about $1 billion to fund highway projects in other states during FYs 1998-2003. Georgia worked with other donor states to increase the minimum rate of return for formula highway funds relative to a state's share of contributions. As a result, the state's overall rate of return for highway funds is projected to increase from 85 percent under the previous bill to 88 percent under SAFETEA-LU. This contributed to the increased federal highway funding to the state under SAFETEA-LU. Average annual transit formula funding to Georgia for FYs 2006-2009 is projected to be 40 percent higher, or about $42 million per year, compared to the last four years. Funding for highway safety programs such as encouraging the use of safety belts and child car seats, inspecting heavy trucks for safety and combating drunk and drugged driving will increase as well.

Funding from Selected Federal Highway Categories

Major Programs	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Interstate Maintenance	$281 Million	$260 Million	$252 Million	$240 Million
National Highway System	$185 Million	$253 Million	$235 Million	$217 Million
Surface Transportation	$253 Million	$347 Million	$336 Million	$281 Million
Bridges	$68 Million	$92 Million	$74 Million	$70 Million
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality	$36 Million	$49 Million	$51 Million	$48 Million
Summary	**$733 Million**	**$1,001 Million**	**$948 Million**	**$900 Million**

FY 2006 Actual Expenditures

$2,979,715,856.98



Georgia has several major sources for funding public-sector transportation programs.

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.

Annual Operating Budget for FY2007	
Motor Fuel Tax	$696,759,400
Federal Funds	$1,176,511,379
State General Funds	$17,272,062
Other Funds	$9,457,265
Totals	$1,850,000,106

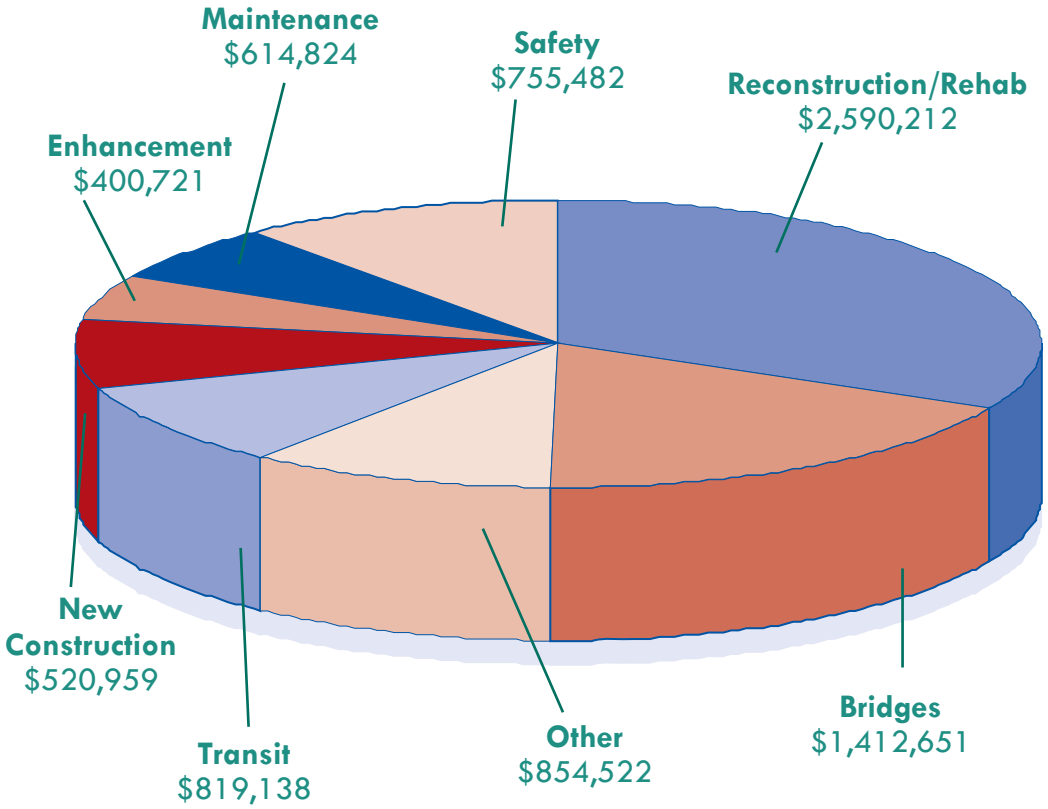
3. **Georgia General Assembly**

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.

STIP* Funds by Category for 2005-2007



* Statewide Transportation Improvement Program

* Costs are in the thousands

Total STIP Program Estimate
$7.9 Billion

GLOSSARY

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 aide 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, inter-city 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.).

*DOT (*368)

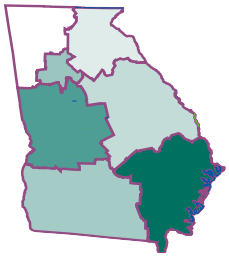
Free cellular phone service for motorists who see or are involved in an accident or traffic congestion. This phone number connects to the Traffic Management Center's operators, who can provide information on roadway incidents.

Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (DVMT)

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

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 federal agency charged with protecting the natural 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.

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.

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 designated 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

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.

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.

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 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 Control Centers (TCC)

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

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.

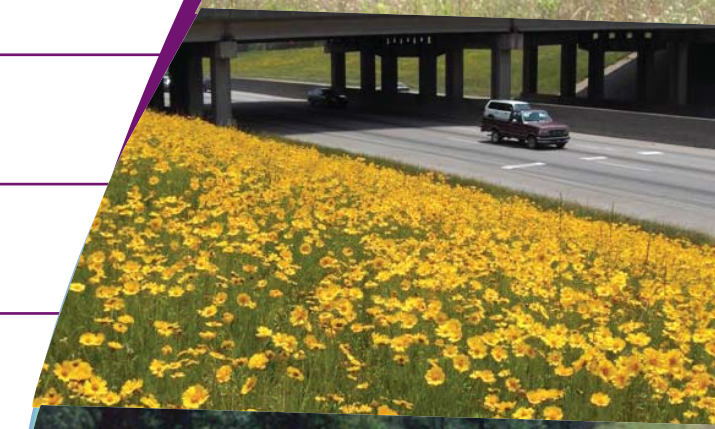
Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

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

- The Department currently owns nearly 15,000 acres of wetland mitigation stream banks.
- 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.
- There are 15,000 bridges in the state highway system.
- Georgia has 382 miles of Scenic Byways.
- Georgia boasts 3,000 miles of bicycle and pedestrian routes.
- 101 Changeable Message Signs on interstates 20, 75, 85, 285 and GA 400 alert motorists of traffic incidents and Levi's Calls.
- HERO Units assisted in more than 63,400 roadway incidents in 2005.
- 90 miles of HOV lanes on interstates 20, 75 and 85 operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- 14 urban transit systems statewide made over 158.6 million passenger trips in 2005.
- 99 rural transit systems statewide made over 1.6 million passenger trips in 2005.
- 96 Park & Ride Lots statewide provide about 8,454 available spaces to commuters.
- 3,100 mainline rail track miles transport more than 80 million gross tons of freight per year.
- 4 ports – Savannah, Brunswick, Bainbridge and Columbus – generate $35.4 billion in revenue.
- 20,800 acres of dredged material containment areas provided by Georgia DOT for harbor/waterway maintenance.
- 1.4 million square yards of pavement surround Georgia's 103 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.

NOTES



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