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ER Supplemental Information

Chapter 2

Section 2.5

(500 Nations to GPC 1972)

Augusta - Richmond County
Planning Commission
2004

AUGUSTA – RICHMOND COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

As Adopted by the Augusta-Richmond County Planning Commission
Willie Wright, Chairman
David M. Darby, Chairman, Comprehensive Plan Committee
George A. Patty, Executive Director
December 1, 2003

As Adopted by the Augusta Commission
Bob Young, Mayor
Willie Mays, III, Mayor Pro Tempore
February 17, 2004

THE AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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Chapter 8 – Natural Resources & Greenspace

must urban uses. These soils account for about 14 percent of all soils and are located across the southern part of the county.

Soils on/near Floodplains: poorly drained soils that are nearly level. Soils have a loamy surface layer and friable loamy or firm clayey subsoil.

- **Riverview-Chewacla-Chastain** - Nearly level, well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that are friable throughout and poorly drained soils that have a loamy surface layer and firm clayey subsoil. These soils are located in the floodplains of the Savannah River in the eastern part of the county. They comprise about 11 percent of the county. Primarily wooded, this association does have areas that are used for cultivated crops or pasture. There is considerable industrial and residential development in areas protected by the Savannah River levee. Clay has been mined for the manufacture of bricks, and the excavated areas are filled with water.
- **Bibb-Osier** - Nearly level, poorly drained, predominantly loamy soils that are friable and sandy soils that are loose. These soils are located on floodplains of the major tributaries of the Savannah River and account for 9 percent of all soils. Major tributaries include the following creeks: Rae's, Rocky, Butler, Spirit, Little Spirit and McBean. Primarily wooded, this association is poorly suited for farming and urban uses.
- **Dogue-Goldsboro-Roanoke** - Nearly level, moderately well drained and poorly drained soils that have a loamy surface layer and friable loamy or firm clayey subsoil. These soils are located on stream terraces and low-lying uplands adjacent to flood plains. They comprise about 6 percent of all soils and are found primarily in the northeastern part of the county. This association includes a mix of urban development, industry, wooded areas, and swampland.

8.1.4 Agricultural and Forest Land

The Georgia County Guide classified 14,775 acres as non-forestry farmland in 1997 or 7.1 % of the land in Richmond County. In 1997 there were 106 farms in the county. The average farm size was 139 acres and the median size was 50 acres. Crops include corn, soybeans and peanuts. Commodities include forestry, dairy, beef cows and ornamental horticulture. The county ranked 94th within the state for acres of harvested cropland. The 7,189 acres in harvested cropland is up 15.9% from the 5,565 acres reported in 1992.

Currently, 121,200 acres in Richmond County are forested, or 58.4% of the entire county. Of this total 56,000 acres are owned by private individuals, 39,000 acres by the Federal government (Fort Gordon), and 17,000 acres by the forest industry. The breakdown of major forest groups is Loblolly-short leaf pine - 32,800 acres, Long-leaf slash pine - 26,100 acres, and Oak-pine - 24,200 acres. Much of the forested land is undeveloped at the present time. Outside of Fort Gordon, forestlands in the county are subject to more intense development. The forestland on Fort Gordon is less likely to be converted to other uses.

Chapter 8 – Natural Resources & Greenspace

As Richmond County continues to grow, the remaining farmland and forestland will come under more development pressure. A number of local development regulations help to minimize the impact of proposed land use changes. These include zoning restrictions on allowable densities, landscaping requirements for commercial development, and soil erosion and sediment control requirements. Augusta-Richmond County also has in place regulations for the protection of wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, water supply watersheds, and the Savannah River corridor. These regulations were adopted in October 1998 in compliance with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria.

8.1.5 Plant and Animal Habitat

Richmond County is home to several plants and one animal (an invertebrate) classified as endangered, threatened, unusual or rare. Four of the plants are listed as “candidates” for federal protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. One plant, the Sweet Pitcherplant, has “partial status”, meaning that the plant is federally protected in only a portion of the species’ range. All projects that require a direct federal approval, permit, grant, loan or loan guarantee must comply with provisions of the Endangered Species Act. This includes consulting with the Department of the Interior to avoid adverse impacts on endangered species.

Table N-2 State and Federally Protected Plants and Animals Richmond County, GA		
Plants:	Federal Status	State Status
• Georgia Aster	Candidate	None
• Atlantic White-cedar	None	Rare
• Pink Ladyslipper	None	Unusual
• Shoals Spiderlily	Candidate	Endangered
• Indian Olive	None	Threatened
• Sweet Pitcherplant	Partial Status	Endangered
• Ocmulgee Skullcap	Candidate	Threatened
• Silky Camellia	None	Rare
• Pickering Morning-glory	Candidate	Threatened
Animals:		
• Pigtoe Mussel	None	Endangered
Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Protected Species List, DNR Website, May 6, 2003		

Chapter 8 – Natural Resources & Greenspace

Some plants are protected solely under provisions of the Georgia Wildflower Preservation Act of 1973. The act authorizes rules for the collection, transport, sale and listing of protected plants. The Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA) requires that impacts to protected species be addressed for all projects on state-owned lands and for all municipal or county projects if funded half or more by state funds, or by a state grant of more than \$250,000.

8.2 Major Parks, Recreation and Conservation Areas

Richmond County has several conservation, recreation and natural areas. Following is a brief description of the major natural attractions within the county. Additional information can be found in the Historic Resources and Community Facilities chapters.

8.2.1 Savannah River

The Savannah River is an exceptional resource that has had a tremendous impact on the history and development of the community. The stretch of the river adjacent to Augusta and Richmond County is one of the more unique parts of the waterway. It is just upstream from the city where the river rolls over the fall line separating the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces. The shallow waters at the fall line served as a river crossing for centuries, and have characteristics that are in sharp contrast to the deeper, navigable reaches downstream. This change in the river's environment allows it to support a variety of plants, animals, and wildlife, and gives residents a greater appreciation of the natural environment. Over the years, a number of archaeological sites have been identified in the area, many of which are located in the floodplains and swamps near the river corridor.

8.2.2 Augusta Canal

The Augusta Canal is a man-made resource located next to the Savannah River in Richmond and Columbia Counties. Owned by the city of Augusta, and managed by the Augusta Canal Authority, the canal is a designated National Historic Landmark (1977), a Regionally Important Resource (Georgia-1994), and a National Heritage Area (U. S. Congress-1996). National Heritage Area designation recognizes the canal as a treasure of national significance, spotlights Augusta on national tourist maps, and makes technical assistance and resources available through the National Park Service.

Constructed in 1845, and enlarged in 1876, the Augusta Canal is among the nation's best examples of a 19th century industrial canal system. When first built the canal's three main functions were to provide water power for industry, waterborne transportation for commodities (e.g. cotton), and a source of water for

Chapter 8 – Natural Resources & Greenspace

the community. Today, the canal continues to provide water power to two textile mills and powers the pumps at the city's raw water pumping station. The canal provides residents and visitors with a variety of recreational opportunities, including hiking, boating, bicycling and fishing. There are scenic views of the Savannah River and several historic structures adjoining the canal. For several years the Augusta Canal Authority has been implementing projects contained in the Augusta Canal Master Plan. This includes projects to renovate many of the historic structures associated within the canal, improve and expand the canal towpath, improve access to the canal, and make the canal a tourist destination.

8.2.3 Phinizy Swamp Wildlife Management Area

This 1,500-acre, state-owned cypress wetland is located in east Augusta approximately two miles south of downtown. The wildlife management area is owned by the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) and managed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. It was created as a result of a compromise brokered with environmental agencies to allow construction of Bobby Jones Expressway through the swamp. GDOT agreed to purchase and preserve the acreage in exchange for approval of the road project by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. The expressway extension, which opened in the summer of 1998, bisects the wildlife management area.

The Merry Brickyard ponds border the wildlife management area on one side and the 1,100-acre Phinizy Swamp Nature Park on another. It is home to over 100 species of waterfowl, and a variety of wildlife that includes deer, alligators, bald eagles, bobcat, beaver, snakes, and panthers. Permitted public use activities include hunting (archery only), fishing, hiking, and birdwatching. Access points are located off of Gravel Pit Road and from a half-mile long gravel road behind the Messerly Wastewater Treatment Plant.

8.2.4 Phinizy Swamp Nature Park

This 1,100-acre nature park is located south of the Phinizy Swamp Wildlife Management Area and adjacent to the Messerly Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Nature Park is owned by the city of Augusta and managed by the Southeastern Natural Sciences Academy - a nonprofit educational organization. Like the wildlife management area, the Swamp Park is home to a variety of plant and animal life coexisting in an ancient wetland area. The mission of the Southeastern Natural Sciences Academy is to promote environmental stewardship through education, research, land conservation and public outreach. The Academy has established partnerships with area school systems and has booked 8,000 students for its on-site education programs during the 2002-03 school year. Field trip demand has risen steadily since programs began in 1998.

Chapter 8 – Natural Resources & Greenspace

The Academy offers classes, tours and workshops at the Nature Park. A typical monthly calendar of events includes a tour of the park, a family bike tour, a "waterfowl" walk, and a clean-up day. The park offers endless opportunities for learning, volunteering, and working with others to promote environmental stewardship.

Included within the park is an innovative sewage treatment system where semi-treated wastewater from the Messerly Wastewater Treatment Plant flows into a series of man-made wetland cells. There, microbes and bacteria break down harmful waste products and the cleansed water then flows back into Butler Creek on its way to the Savannah River. The constructed wetlands clean municipal wastewater, provide habitat for plants and wildlife, and serve as a learning environment for park visitors. The Academy has plans for improvements at the Nature Park including construction of a research facility, visitor's center, and extension of the Floodplain Boardwalk. The Academy is also finalizing an agreement with GDOT and GA DNR to incorporate part of the Phinizy Swamp WMA into its education programs.

8.2.5 Merry Brickyard Ponds

Merry Brickyard Ponds is a semi-public fishing area located immediately north of the Phinizy Swamp Wildlife Management Area. The ponds are actually a series of strip mines that nature has transformed into a nationally known waterfowl habitat. The ponds lie among 3,100 acres owned by Merry Land Properties, Inc., which still has active clay mining leases on parts of the site.

Plans are underway to transform much of the area into new uses that will include a wetland mitigation bank. A wetlands mitigation bank offers credits to developers whose projects disrupt sensitive natural areas elsewhere. A developer can "buy" land in a mitigation bank to offset losses of wetlands elsewhere. The result is the preservation and restoration of large habitats such as the Brickyard Ponds. What the owners envision is the gradual transition of the ponds from a fishing resource to more of a conservation resource. While there will be fishing for many years to come, some ponds will be drained, filled and planted with trees to foster more diversity in the ecosystem.

8.2.6 Spirit Creek Education Forest

Spirit Creek Education Forest is 570 acres of wetlands, planted loblolly pine and bottomland hardwoods located in the midst of urban development in south Richmond County. The Georgia Forestry Commission owns and maintains the property. The Forestry Commission offers a number of educational programs and activities on-site including the following:

Chapter 9- Land Use

- **Forestry** – This category includes land dedicated to commercial timber or pulpwood harvesting or similar uses such as woodlands not in commercial use. Such uses are scattered across the southern part of the city and on Fort Gordon.
- **Undeveloped** – This category includes land not developed or not being used for a specific purpose. Examples include vacant lots scattered throughout many neighborhoods, vacant structures that are dilapidated, and floodplains of the Savannah River and local creeks.

Table L-1 Existing Land Use, 2003 Augusta-Richmond County		
	Augusta	Richmond County
Residential	52,052	54,328
Professional Office	635	643
Commercial	5,081	5,129
Industrial	9,203	9,402
Public/Institutional	52,753*	52,890*
Transportation/Communications/Utilities	11,520	11,893
Park/Recreation/Conservation	5,873	5,903
Agriculture	10,528	14,775
Forestry	18,708	18,800
Undeveloped/Unused	29,794	36,445
TOTAL	196,147	210,208
*Includes 44,286 acres at Fort Gordon		
SOURCES: Comprehensive Plan, Neighborhood Plans, Georgia County Guide, SCS, FEMA, Site Plans, Subdivision Plats, Tax Records, Aerial Photographs and Field Surveys		

9.2 Assessment of Existing Land Use

Augusta's development has been influenced by many of the same factors that have affected cities throughout the country, including major historic events, the ups and downs of the nation's economy, advancements in transportation and communication systems, improvements in building practices, and national trends in the growth of urban areas. Land use patterns also have been influenced by the area's geography and climate, the

Groundbreaking for t

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**AUGUSTA STATE UNIVERSITY SEMESTER ENROLLMENT
FALL 2004**

ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT LEVEL	
Joint Enrollment	94
Freshman	1,470
Learning Support	758
Sophomore	1,154
Junior	951
Senior	1,023
Transient	52
Auditors	15
Post Bac	339
Graduate	512
Total Enrollment	6,368

EFT BASED ON 12/9 HRS	5,304
------------------------------	--------------

ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE:	
Residents of Georgia	5,703
Other States Paying Non-Resident Tuition	73
Other States Non-Resident Tuition Waived	534
Other Countries Paying Non-Resident Tuition	47
Other countries Non-Resident Tuition Waived	11

ENROLLMENT BY SEX:	
Male	2,182
Female	4,186

ENROLLMENT BY VETERAN STATUS:	
U.S. Veteran on GI Bill	274
All Others	71

TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN:	
Black American	1,609
Am./Alaskan Native	18
Asian/Pac. Islander	189
Hispanic	172
White, Non Hispanic	3,840
Other	28
Multiracial	184
Unknown	328

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY CLASS:	
Joint Enrollment	86
Beginning Freshman	880
Transfer Freshman	189
Sophomore	132
Junior	83
Senior	14
Transient	36
Auditors	2
Post Bac	76
Graduate	108
Total New Students	1,606

TUITION WAIVED FOR GEORGIA SENIOR CITIZENS:	
Number Enrolled	40
Credit Hours Taken	151

SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS BY LEVEL	
Learning Support	3,590
Freshman Courses	29,570
Sophomore Courses	15,323
Junior Courses	10,688
Senior Courses	5,822
Graduate Courses	3,289
Total Credit Hours	68,282

SPECIAL NOTES:	
1. Included in Total Enrollment	
Non-Traditional Students	1,000

2. Included in New Student Enrollment: Learning Support	
Beginning Freshman	344
Transfer Freshman	70
Sophomore	25
Junior	4
Senior	2

3. Included in Semester Credit Hours: Freshman Courses	
Orientation(ASUO) Hours	1,689
Regents' Remediation Hours	264
MUS. 0521-0810 Hours	89
Paralegal Certificate Prog. Hrs.	75

4. Included in Post Bac. Total:	
Additional Degree Students	118

(BEA 2005a)

Section 2.5.2.1



Regional Economic Accounts

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CA25 - Total full-time and part-time employment by industry

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13033 - Burke

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CA25 Total full-time and part-time employment by industry -- Burke, GA

(number of jobs)

Code	Item	1990	2000
	<i>Employment by place of work</i>		
<u>010</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total full-time and part-time employment	8,313	9,086
	<i>By type</i>		
<u>020</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wage and salary employment	7,170	7,418
<u>040</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proprietors employment	1,143	1,668
<u>050</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farm proprietors employment	378	425
<u>060</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonfarm proprietors employment 2/	765	1,243
	<i>By industry</i>		
<u>070</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farm employment	759	592
<u>080</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonfarm employment	7,554	8,494
<u>090</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private employment	6,083	6,910
<u>100</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural services, forestry, fishing and other 3/	106	214
<u>200</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mining	(L)	(L)
<u>300</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction	178	(D)
<u>400</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	1,473	1,523
<u>500</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and public utilities	(D)	(D)
<u>610</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wholesale trade	223	343
<u>620</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail trade	1,037	1,203
<u>700</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance, insurance, and real estate	220	279
<u>800</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services	(D)	1,813
<u>900</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government and government enterprises	1,471	1,584

910	<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal, civilian	76	70
920	<input type="checkbox"/>	Military	90	74
930	<input type="checkbox"/>	State and local	1,305	1,440
931	<input type="checkbox"/>	State government	117	92
932	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local government	1,188	1,348

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Footnotes for Table CA25 (SIC)

1. The estimates of employment for 1969-74 based on 1967 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The estimates for 1975-87 are based on the 1972 SIC. The estimates for 1988-2000 are based on the 1987 SIC.
 2. Excludes limited partners.
 3. "Other" consists of the number of jobs held by U.S. residents employed by International organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.
 4. Cibola, NM was separated from Valencia in June 1981, but in these estimates Valencia includes Cibola through the end of 1981.
 5. La Paz County, AZ was separated from Yuma County on January 1, 1983. The Yuma, AZ MSA contains the area that became La Paz County, AZ through 1982 and excludes it beginning with 1983.
 6. Estimates for 1979 forward reflect Alaska Census Areas as defined by the Census Bureau; those for prior years reflect Alaska Census Divisions as defined in the 1970 Decennial Census. Estimates from 1988 forward separate Aleutian Islands Census Area into Aleutians East Borough and Aleutians West Census Area. Estimates for 1991 forward separate Denali Borough from Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and Lake and Peninsula Borough from Dillingham Census Area. Estimates from 1993 forward separate Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area into Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area and Yakutat Borough.
 7. Shawano, WI and Menominee, WI are combined as Shawano (Incl. Menominee), WI for the years prior to 1989.
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CA25 - Total full-time and part-time employment by industry

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13245 - Richmond

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CA25 Total full-time and part-time employment by industry -- Richmond, GA (number of jobs)

Code	Item	1990	2000
	<i>Employment by place of work</i>		
<u>010</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total full-time and part-time employment	129,509	135,974
	<i>By type</i>		
<u>020</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Wage and salary employment	120,858	125,103
<u>040</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Proprietors employment	8,651	10,871
<u>050</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Farm proprietors employment	126	131
<u>060</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonfarm proprietors employment 2/	8,525	10,740
	<i>By Industry</i>		
<u>070</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Farm employment	178	167
<u>080</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonfarm employment	129,331	135,807
<u>090</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Private employment	91,931	97,485
<u>100</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural services, forestry, fishing and other 3/	411	612
<u>200</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining	133	113
<u>300</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	9,439	7,052
<u>400</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	14,016	13,436
<u>500</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and public utilities	3,320	5,132
<u>610</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale trade	4,496	3,403
<u>620</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Retail trade	22,979	23,861
<u>700</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance, Insurance, and real estate	5,789	5,148
<u>800</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Services	31,348	38,728
<u>900</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government and government enterprises	37,400	38,322
<u>910</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal, civilian	7,356	5,826

920	?	Military	10,575	10,528
930	?	State and local	19,469	21,968
931	?	State government	11,576	13,586
932	?	Local government	7,893	8,382

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Footnotes for Table CA25 (SIC)

1. The estimates of employment for 1969-74 based on 1967 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The estimates for 1975-87 are based on the 1972 SIC. The estimates for 1988-2000 are based on the 1987 SIC.
 2. Excludes limited partners.
 3. "Other" consists of the number of jobs held by U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.
 4. Cibola, NM was separated from Valencia in June 1981, but in these estimates Valencia includes Cibola through the end of 1981.
 5. La Paz County, AZ was separated from Yuma County on January 1, 1983. The Yuma, AZ MSA contains the area that became La Paz County, AZ through 1982 and excludes it beginning with 1983.
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CA25 - Total full-time and part-time employment by industry

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13073 - Columbia

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CA25 Total full-time and part-time employment by industry -- Columbia, GA (number of jobs)

Code	Item	1990	2000
	<i>Employment by place of work</i>		
<u>010</u>	? Total full-time and part-time employment	18,859	32,489
	<i>By type</i>		
<u>020</u>	? Wage and salary employment	14,714	23,195
<u>040</u>	? Proprietors employment	4,145	9,294
<u>050</u>	? Farm proprietors employment	198	214
<u>060</u>	? Nonfarm proprietors employment 2/	3,947	9,080
	<i>By industry</i>		
<u>070</u>	? Farm employment	259	285
<u>080</u>	? Nonfarm employment	18,600	32,204
<u>090</u>	? Private employment	15,871	28,770
<u>100</u>	? Agricultural services, forestry, fishing and other 3/	296	(D)
<u>200</u>	? Mining	36	(D)
<u>300</u>	? Construction	2,304	3,373
<u>400</u>	? Manufacturing	2,700	3,333
<u>500</u>	? Transportation and public utilities	445	840
<u>610</u>	? Wholesale trade	517	760
<u>620</u>	? Retail trade	3,028	6,825
<u>700</u>	? Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,665	2,993
<u>800</u>	? Services	4,880	10,027
<u>900</u>	? Government and government enterprises	2,729	3,434

910	<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal, civilian	112	109
920	<input type="checkbox"/>	Military	332	294
930	<input type="checkbox"/>	State and local	2,285	3,031
931	<input type="checkbox"/>	State government	157	175
932	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local government	2,128	2,856

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 3. "Other" consists of the number of jobs held by U.S. residents employed by International organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.
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13251 - Screven

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CA25 Total full-time and part-time employment by industry -- Screven, GA (number of jobs)

Code	Item	1990	2000
	<i>Employment by place of work</i>		
<u>010</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total full-time and part-time employment	5,540	5,564
	<i>By type</i>		
<u>020</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wage and salary employment	4,512	4,194
<u>040</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proprietors employment	1,028	1,370
<u>050</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farm proprietors employment	349	409
<u>060</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonfarm proprietors employment 2/	679	961
	<i>By industry</i>		
<u>070</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farm employment	564	521
<u>080</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonfarm employment	4,976	5,043
<u>090</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private employment	4,015	3,961
<u>100</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural services, forestry, fishing and other 3/	82	142
<u>200</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mining	0	0
<u>300</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction	172	277
<u>400</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	1,910	1,230
<u>500</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and public utilities	137	279
<u>610</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wholesale trade	115	96
<u>620</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail trade	596	724
<u>700</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance, insurance, and real estate	166	243
<u>800</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services	837	970
<u>900</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government and government enterprises	961	1,082

910	?	Federal, civilian	51	55
920	?	Military	61	51
930	?	State and local	849	976
931	?	State government	110	112
932	?	Local government	739	864

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45003 - Aiken

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CA25 Total full-time and part-time employment by industry -- Aiken, SC (number of jobs)

Code	Item	1990	2000
	<i>Employment by place of work</i>		
<u>010</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total full-time and part-time employment	74,261	76,194
	<i>By type</i>		
<u>020</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Wage and salary employment	65,715	61,462
<u>040</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Proprietors employment	8,546	14,732
<u>050</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Farm proprietors employment	801	857
<u>060</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonfarm proprietors employment 2/	7,745	13,875
	<i>By Industry</i>		
<u>070</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Farm employment	1,011	1,009
<u>080</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonfarm employment	73,250	75,185
<u>090</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Private employment	66,057	67,025
<u>100</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural services, forestry, fishing and other 3/	687	988
<u>200</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining	357	226
<u>300</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	11,251	7,294
<u>400</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing	23,682	9,849
<u>500</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and public utilities	2,019	(D)
<u>610</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale trade	870	1,116
<u>620</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Retail trade	11,292	12,688
<u>700</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,758	3,587
<u>800</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Services	13,141	(D)
<u>900</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government and government enterprises	7,193	8,160
<u>910</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal, civilian	787	976

<u>920</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military	877	720
<u>930</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State and local	5,529	6,464
<u>931</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State government	1,505	1,698
<u>932</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local government	4,024	4,766

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CA1-3 - Per capita personal income

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Georgia
CA1-3 Per capita personal income ^{2/} ?
(dollars)

FIPS	Area name	1990	2000	2003
13000	Georgia	17,603	27,989	29,000
13001	Appling	12,070	19,214	19,747
13003	Atkinson	12,675	17,856	19,595
13005	Bacon	12,325	18,926	19,554
13007	Baker	12,667	20,150	19,708
13009	Baldwin	14,414	21,285	22,835
13011	Banks	13,663	21,669	24,059
13013	Barrow	14,328	23,246	23,360
13015	Bartow	14,841	25,820	26,265
13017	Ben Hill	13,540	20,603	22,475
13019	Berrien	13,558	20,928	23,288
13021	Bibb	17,476	27,053	29,405
13023	Bleckley	14,095	21,677	23,904
13025	Brantley	11,106	17,685	19,589
13027	Brooks	11,301	20,236	21,345
13029	Bryan	14,996	24,088	26,871
13031	Bulloch	12,655	19,595	19,872
13033	Burke	11,902	17,407	19,215
13035	Butts	12,677	21,813	21,898
13037	Calhoun	13,660	15,735	19,271
13039	Camden	14,095	20,939	22,730
13043	Candler	13,991	18,960	19,691
13045	Carroll	14,178	21,606	22,476
13047	Catoosa	13,175	22,372	23,543
13049	Charlton	10,902	15,585	16,108
13051	Chatham	18,275	27,804	30,022
13053	Chattahoochee	9,427	15,743	20,163

13055	Chattooga	12,707	17,998	18,951
13057	Cherokee	16,950	31,150	30,059
13059	Clarke	15,693	21,253	23,125
13061	Clay	10,438	19,973	23,718
13063	Clayton	16,709	21,609	21,569
13065	Clinch	11,142	16,985	17,772
13067	Cobb	22,537	36,447	36,175
13069	Coffee	14,200	20,510	21,549
13071	Colquitt	13,627	19,219	20,384
→ 13073	Columbia	19,584	29,751	31,562
13075	Cook	11,615	17,964	18,849
13077	Coweta	16,717	27,067	26,869
13079	Crawford	12,518	19,630	22,999
13081	Crisp	13,156	19,653	20,908
13083	Dade	11,860	20,803	21,648
13085	Dawson	14,893	26,571	28,010
13087	Decatur	13,578	19,931	21,038
13089	DeKalb	21,502	32,068	34,745
13091	Dodge	11,851	18,049	19,134
13093	Dooly	12,190	19,071	20,535
13095	Dougherty	14,941	21,608	24,399
13097	Douglas	15,941	26,290	26,273
13099	Early	13,502	20,874	25,410
13101	Echols	11,997	15,023	16,030
13103	Effingham	14,460	22,589	23,553
13105	Elbert	13,701	20,898	22,274
13107	Emanuel	12,100	18,754	20,719
13109	Evans	13,436	19,166	20,075
13111	Fannin	11,973	21,469	22,002
13113	Fayette	21,717	36,727	37,185
13115	Floyd	15,991	23,236	25,337
13117	Forsyth	18,635	36,174	30,555
13119	Franklin	15,053	22,323	23,594
13121	Fulton	25,956	45,916	48,647
13123	Gilmer	14,545	19,631	21,517
13125	Glascok	13,500	19,714	21,054
13127	Glynn	17,662	28,945	30,032
13129	Gordon	14,827	21,974	23,442

13131	Grady	12,147	18,840	21,122
13133	Greene	13,037	23,392	24,549
13135	Gwinnett	20,963	31,863	30,277
13137	Habersham	14,918	21,916	23,202
13139	Hall	16,554	24,734	25,132
13141	Hancock	10,814	13,747	15,673
13143	Haralson	13,391	21,080	21,742
13145	Harris	16,318	30,537	32,173
13147	Hart	14,310	21,115	21,663
13149	Heard	11,443	18,766	19,172
13151	Henry	16,648	26,993	26,468
13153	Houston	16,801	24,390	26,379
13155	Irwin	13,132	19,206	20,590
13157	Jackson	14,427	23,421	24,445
13159	Jasper	13,881	22,178	22,211
13161	Jeff Davis	13,438	20,114	21,088
13163	Jefferson	12,150	18,036	19,905
13165	Jenkins	11,430	17,776	18,753
13167	Johnson	11,333	18,171	17,582
13169	Jones	15,651	23,312	23,761
13171	Lamar	12,702	21,096	23,004
13173	Lanier	12,556	18,461	20,818
13175	Laurens	14,310	21,569	22,655
13177	Lee	13,532	22,724	21,811
13179	Liberty	10,098	16,913	19,064
13181	Lincoln	13,257	19,390	21,156
13183	Long	10,056	15,015	16,831
13185	Lowndes	14,564	21,280	24,236
13187	Lumpkin	13,814	21,937	22,282
13189	McDuffie	14,274	22,591	24,777
13191	McIntosh	10,949	17,635	19,783
13193	Macon	12,589	18,152	19,832
13195	Madison	13,868	22,548	24,349
13197	Marion	11,034	19,228	22,008
13199	Meriwether	11,304	20,385	20,730
13201	Miller	13,522	21,371	23,619
13205	Mitchell	12,729	17,344	18,466
13207	Monroe	14,360	23,792	25,207

13209	Montgomery	12,485	17,669	19,457
13211	Morgan	15,312	26,105	27,922
13213	Murray	12,638	19,930	20,579
13215	Muscogee	16,607	25,070	28,724
13217	Newton	14,475	23,594	22,458
13219	Oconee	18,537	29,015	29,922
13221	Oglethorpe	13,727	21,533	22,979
13223	Paulding	14,096	23,578	23,191
13225	Peach	16,266	21,591	22,732
13227	Pickens	15,577	26,504	27,730
13229	Pierce	12,573	19,904	21,945
13231	Pike	14,136	22,452	23,561
13233	Polk	13,188	18,725	20,102
13235	Pulaski	14,109	23,001	25,001
13237	Putnam	14,640	23,057	24,427
13239	Quitman	11,838	18,644	22,000
13241	Rabun	13,219	22,874	23,281
13243	Randolph	11,581	17,314	20,569
→ 13245	Richmond	16,931	22,105	24,320
13247	Rockdale	18,321	27,825	28,343
13249	Schley	13,037	19,799	20,284
→ 13251	Screven	13,057	17,995	19,034
13253	Seminole	12,442	21,468	24,351
13255	Spalding	14,279	22,637	24,058
13257	Stephens	14,053	22,102	23,779
13259	Stewart	11,498	19,415	20,976
13261	Sumter	13,712	21,039	22,881
13263	Talbot	10,849	17,626	19,693
13265	Taliaferro	12,376	16,158	19,163
13267	Tattnall	13,052	18,911	20,099
13269	Taylor	12,672	18,320	19,351
13271	Telfair	12,429	17,062	16,611
13273	Terrell	11,588	18,670	20,519
13275	Thomas	15,093	23,166	25,192
13277	Tift	14,341	21,878	22,596
13279	Toombs	13,405	20,138	21,984
13281	Towns	13,113	22,678	24,036
13283	Treutlen	10,652	15,346	16,788

13285	Troup	15,491	24,070	25,318
13287	Turner	12,177	17,637	20,162
13289	Twiggs	10,584	17,342	20,252
13291	Union	12,702	21,328	22,354
13293	Upson	13,017	20,114	19,920
13295	Walker	13,606	21,833	22,286
13297	Walton	14,591	23,525	23,925
13299	Ware	12,907	19,514	21,101
13301	Warren	11,328	17,870	19,830
13303	Washington	14,754	20,143	22,771
13305	Wayne	13,457	20,152	21,013
13307	Webster	12,051	19,658	24,022
13309	Wheeler	11,734	14,720	15,327
13311	White	15,516	22,807	21,890
13313	Whitfield	17,158	25,391	27,072
13315	Wilcox	11,961	18,184	20,759
13317	Wilkes	14,813	20,333	20,598
13319	Wilkinson	14,088	19,759	21,101
13321	Worth	12,506	20,349	22,249
<u>10500</u>	Albany, GA (MSA)	14,157	21,367	23,258
<u>12020</u>	Athens-Clarke County, GA (MSA)	15,639	22,705	24,420
<u>12060</u>	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA (MSA)	20,603	33,122	33,308
<u>12260</u>	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC (MSA)	17,185	23,911	26,168
<u>15260</u>	Brunswick, GA (MSA)	16,075	25,849	27,202
<u>16860</u>	Chattanooga, TN-GA (MSA)	17,242	26,955	28,814
<u>17980</u>	Columbus, GA-AL (MSA)	15,447	23,891	27,205
<u>19140</u>	Dalton, GA (MSA)	15,955	23,729	25,054
<u>23580</u>	Gainesville, GA (MSA)	16,554	24,734	25,132
<u>25980</u>	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA (MSA)	10,094	16,639	18,723
<u>31420</u>	Macon, GA (MSA)	16,490	25,456	27,554
<u>40660</u>	Rome, GA (MSA)	15,991	23,236	25,337
<u>42340</u>	Savannah, GA (MSA)	17,695	26,835	28,844
<u>46660</u>	Valdosta, GA (MSA)	13,888	20,767	23,375
<u>47580</u>	Warner Robins, GA (MSA)	16,801	24,390	26,379
<u>11140</u>	Americus, GA Micropolitan SA	13,640	20,912	22,605
<u>12460</u>	Bainbridge, GA Micropolitan SA	13,578	19,931	21,038
<u>15660</u>	Calhoun, GA Micropolitan SA	14,827	21,974	23,442
<u>16340</u>	Cedartown, GA Micropolitan SA	13,188	18,725	20,102

<u>18380</u>	Cordele, GA Micropolitan SA	13,156	19,653	20,908
<u>18460</u>	Cornelia, GA Micropolitan SA	14,918	21,916	23,202
<u>20060</u>	Douglas, GA Micropolitan SA	13,937	20,063	21,219
<u>20140</u>	Dublin, GA Micropolitan SA	13,795	21,026	21,794
<u>21640</u>	Eufaula, AL-GA Micropolitan SA	13,200	18,805	20,978
<u>22340</u>	Fitzgerald, GA Micropolitan SA	13,398	20,096	21,776
<u>22980</u>	Fort Valley, GA Micropolitan SA	16,266	21,591	22,732
<u>27700</u>	Jesup, GA Micropolitan SA	13,457	20,152	21,013
<u>29300</u>	LaGrange, GA Micropolitan SA	15,491	24,070	25,318
<u>33300</u>	Milledgeville, GA Micropolitan SA	13,752	19,902	21,537
<u>34220</u>	Moultrie, GA Micropolitan SA	13,627	19,219	20,384
<u>41220</u>	St. Marys, GA Micropolitan SA	14,095	20,939	22,730
<u>44340</u>	Statesboro, GA Micropolitan SA	12,655	19,595	19,872
<u>44900</u>	Summerville, GA Micropolitan SA	12,707	17,998	18,951
<u>45580</u>	Thomaston, GA Micropolitan SA	13,017	20,114	19,920
<u>45620</u>	Thomasville, GA Micropolitan SA	15,093	23,166	25,192
<u>45700</u>	Tifton, GA Micropolitan SA	14,341	21,878	22,596
<u>45740</u>	Toccoa, GA Micropolitan SA	14,053	22,102	23,779
<u>47080</u>	Vidalia, GA Micropolitan SA	13,189	19,544	21,354
<u>48180</u>	Waycross, GA Micropolitan SA	12,816	19,634	21,366
<u>89122</u>	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Gainesville, GA-AL (CSA)	20,189	32,445	32,688
<u>89174</u>	Chattanooga-Cleveland-Athens, TN-GA (CSA)	16,747	25,694	27,666
<u>89194</u>	Columbus-Auburn-Opelika, GA-AL (CSA)	14,801	22,423	25,241
<u>89356</u>	Macon-Warner Robins-Fort Valley, GA (CSA)	16,562	24,867	26,856
<u>89496</u>	Savannah-Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA (CSA)	16,281	24,836	26,943
13998	Georgia Metropolitan Portion	18,750	29,906	30,784
13999	Georgia Nonmetropolitan Portion	13,531	20,429	21,763

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from 1993 forward separate Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area into Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area and Yakutat Borough.

4. Virginia combination areas consist of one or two independent cities with populations of less than 100,000 combined with an adjacent county. The county name appears first, followed by the city name(s). Separate estimates for the jurisdictions making up the combination areas are not available.
5. La Paz County, AZ was separated from Yuma County on January 1, 1983. The Yuma, AZ MSA contains the area that became La Paz County, AZ through 1982 and excludes it beginning with 1983.
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CA1-3 - Per capita personal income

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South Carolina CA1-3 Per capita personal income ^{2/} (dollars)

FIPS	Area name	1990	2000	2003
45000	South Carolina	15,894	24,424	26,144
45001	Abbeville	12,592	22,966	20,289
45003	Aiken	18,214	24,832	27,350
45005	Allendale	9,878	16,246	17,221
45007	Anderson	15,475	24,272	25,946
45009	Bamberg	11,022	17,395	19,051
45011	Barnwell	14,024	22,216	19,296
45013	Beaufort	20,615	32,456	34,814
45015	Berkeley	14,215	20,156	23,441
45017	Calhoun	14,058	22,217	24,831
45019	Charleston	17,644	28,722	30,951
45021	Cherokee	13,530	20,314	21,492
45023	Chester	12,415	19,941	22,139
45025	Chesterfield	13,061	19,558	20,981
45027	Clarendon	11,081	17,902	19,630
45029	Colleton	12,713	19,103	20,416
45031	Darlington	13,954	22,115	23,797
45033	Dillon	11,161	17,965	19,378
45035	Dorchester	15,881	21,968	24,226
45037	Edgefield	13,383	18,921	20,345
45039	Fairfield	12,961	20,045	21,645
45041	Florence	15,353	23,795	26,088
45043	Georgetown	14,774	24,253	26,614
45045	Greenville	18,641	29,689	30,037
45047	Greenwood	15,537	23,092	23,922
45049	Hampton	12,311	18,548	19,855
45051	Horry	15,500	23,933	25,266

45053	Jasper	12,385	17,683	19,338
45055	Kershaw	15,940	23,355	26,159
45057	Lancaster	14,310	20,591	21,269
45059	Laurens	14,378	20,391	21,422
45061	Lee	10,568	17,225	18,643
45063	Lexington	18,512	28,902	30,048
45065	McCormick	10,285	17,308	18,338
45067	Marion	11,779	17,948	20,048
45069	Marlboro	10,702	16,841	18,676
45071	Newberry	13,637	20,545	21,933
45073	Oconee	16,409	24,108	26,201
45075	Orangeburg	13,213	19,711	22,325
45077	Pickens	14,689	21,069	23,593
45079	Richland	18,004	27,118	28,966
45081	Saluda	13,704	20,990	22,910
45083	Spartanburg	16,167	24,327	25,773
45085	Sumter	13,444	20,535	22,390
45087	Union	12,506	20,178	22,644
45089	Williamsburg	10,842	16,074	18,298
45091	York	17,383	25,942	27,407
<u>11340</u>	Anderson, SC (MSA)	15,475	24,272	25,946
<u>12260</u>	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC (MSA)	17,185	23,911	26,168
<u>16700</u>	Charleston-North Charleston, SC (MSA)	16,482	25,309	27,797
<u>16740</u>	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC (MSA)	20,092	32,182	33,251
<u>17900</u>	Columbia, SC (MSA)	17,572	26,855	28,577
<u>22500</u>	Florence, SC (MSA)	14,862	23,209	25,296
<u>24860</u>	Greenville, SC (MSA)	17,330	26,833	27,743
<u>34820</u>	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC (MSA)	15,500	23,933	25,266
<u>43900</u>	Spartanburg, SC (MSA)	16,167	24,327	25,773
<u>44940</u>	Sumter, SC (MSA)	13,444	20,535	22,390
<u>13500</u>	Bennettsville, SC Micropolitan SA	10,702	16,841	18,676
<u>16900</u>	Chester, SC Micropolitan SA	12,415	19,941	22,139
<u>19900</u>	Dillon, SC Micropolitan SA	11,161	17,965	19,378
<u>23500</u>	Gaffney, SC Micropolitan SA	13,530	20,314	21,492
<u>23860</u>	Georgetown, SC Micropolitan SA	14,774	24,253	26,614
<u>24940</u>	Greenwood, SC Micropolitan SA	15,537	23,092	23,922
<u>25940</u>	Hilton Head Island-Beaufort, SC Micropolitan SA	19,371	30,310	32,700
<u>29580</u>	Lancaster, SC Micropolitan SA	14,310	20,591	21,269

<u>35140</u>	Newberry, SC Micropolitan SA	13,637	20,545	21,933
<u>36700</u>	Orangeburg, SC Micropolitan SA	13,213	19,711	22,325
<u>42860</u>	Seneca, SC Micropolitan SA	16,409	24,108	26,201
<u>46420</u>	Union, SC Micropolitan SA	12,506	20,178	22,644
<u>47500</u>	Walterboro, SC Micropolitan SA	12,713	19,103	20,416
<u>89172</u>	Charlotte-Gastonia-Salisbury, NC-SC (CSA)	18,649	29,655	30,702
<u>89192</u>	Columbia-Newberry, SC (CSA)	17,349	26,522	28,230
<u>89273</u>	Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC (CSA)	16,408	25,254	26,527
<u>89396</u>	Myrtle Beach-Conway-Georgetown, SC (CSA)	15,324	24,004	25,560
45998	South Carolina Metropolitan Portion	16,606	25,355	27,068
45999	South Carolina Nonmetropolitan Portion	13,826	21,654	23,345

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Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Series Id: LAUCN13033003, LAUCN13033004, LAUCN13033005, LAUCN13033006
 Not Seasonally Adjusted
 Area: Burke County, GA
 Area Type: Counties and equivalents
 State/Region/Division: Georgia

Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
1995	Jan	8663(s)	7756(s)	907(s)	10.5(s)
1995	Feb	8592(s)	7853(s)	739(s)	8.6(s)
1995	Mar	8741(s)	7852(s)	889(s)	10.2(s)
1995	Apr	8657(s)	7899(s)	758(s)	8.8(s)
1995	May	8639(s)	7797(s)	842(s)	9.7(s)
1995	Jun	9186(s)	7572(s)	1614(s)	17.6(s)
1995	Jul	9337(s)	7167(s)	2170(s)	23.2(s)
1995	Aug	8846(s)	7021(s)	1825(s)	20.6(s)
1995	Sep	8648(s)	7142(s)	1506(s)	17.4(s)
1995	Oct	8511(s)	7251(s)	1260(s)	14.8(s)
1995	Nov	8299(s)	7334(s)	965(s)	11.6(s)
1995	Dec	8393(s)	7553(s)	840(s)	10.0(s)
1995	Annual	8709(s)	7516(s)	1193(s)	13.7(s)
1996	Jan	8781(s)	7604(s)	1177(s)	13.4(s)
1996	Feb	8870(s)	7638(s)	1232(s)	13.9(s)
1996	Mar	8799(s)	7661(s)	1138(s)	12.9(s)
1996	Apr	8899(s)	7710(s)	1189(s)	13.4(s)
1996	May	8789(s)	7720(s)	1069(s)	12.2(s)
1996	Jun	9201(s)	7796(s)	1405(s)	15.3(s)
1996	Jul	8868(s)	6887(s)	1981(s)	22.3(s)
1996	Aug	8499(s)	6878(s)	1621(s)	19.1(s)

1996	Sep	8896(s)	7131(s)	1765(s)	19.8(s)
1996	Oct	8739(s)	7129(s)	1610(s)	18.4(s)
1996	Nov	8841(s)	7169(s)	1672(s)	18.9(s)
1996	Dec	9277(s)	7765(s)	1512(s)	16.3(s)
1996	Annual	8872(s)	7424(s)	1448(s)	16.3(s)
1997	Jan	8525(s)	7173(s)	1352(s)	15.9(s)
1997	Feb	8534(s)	7237(s)	1297(s)	15.2(s)
1997	Mar	8504(s)	7353(s)	1151(s)	13.5(s)
1997	Apr	9014(s)	7787(s)	1227(s)	13.6(s)
1997	May	8821(s)	7903(s)	918(s)	10.4(s)
1997	Jun	9069(s)	7935(s)	1134(s)	12.5(s)
1997	Jul	9134(s)	7428(s)	1706(s)	18.7(s)
1997	Aug	8803(s)	7307(s)	1496(s)	17.0(s)
1997	Sep	8756(s)	7399(s)	1357(s)	15.5(s)
1997	Oct	8373(s)	7247(s)	1126(s)	13.4(s)
1997	Nov	8392(s)	7286(s)	1106(s)	13.2(s)
1997	Dec	8567(s)	7379(s)	1188(s)	13.9(s)
1997	Annual	8708(s)	7453(s)	1255(s)	14.4(s)
1998	Jan	8417(s)	7209(s)	1208(s)	14.4(s)
1998	Feb	8298(s)	7167(s)	1131(s)	13.6(s)
1998	Mar	8166(s)	7081(s)	1085(s)	13.3(s)
1998	Apr	7928(s)	6874(s)	1054(s)	13.3(s)
1998	May	7822(s)	6812(s)	1010(s)	12.9(s)
1998	Jun	8294(s)	7090(s)	1204(s)	14.5(s)
1998	Jul	8411(s)	7262(s)	1149(s)	13.7(s)
1998	Aug	8345(s)	7083(s)	1262(s)	15.1(s)
1998	Sep	8094(s)	7148(s)	946(s)	11.7(s)
1998	Oct	8123(s)	7198(s)	925(s)	11.4(s)
1998	Nov	8022(s)	7110(s)	912(s)	11.4(s)
1998	Dec	8070(s)	7222(s)	848(s)	10.5(s)
1998	Annual	8166(s)	7105(s)	1061(s)	13.0(s)
1999	Jan	8832(s)	7849(s)	983(s)	11.1(s)
1999	Feb	8745(s)	7802(s)	943(s)	10.8(s)
1999	Mar	8533(s)	7704(s)	829(s)	9.7(s)
1999	Apr	8504(s)	7709(s)	795(s)	9.3(s)
1999	May	8434(s)	7702(s)	732(s)	8.7(s)
1999	Jun	8784(s)	7862(s)	922(s)	10.5(s)
1999	Jul	8867(s)	7786(s)	1081(s)	12.2(s)
1999	Aug	8462(s)	7688(s)	774(s)	9.1(s)
1999	Sep	8610(s)	7935(s)	675(s)	7.8(s)

1999	Oct	8863(s)	8218(s)	645(s)	7.3(s)
1999	Nov	8872(s)	8288(s)	584(s)	6.6(s)
1999	Dec	8968(s)	8321(s)	647(s)	7.2(s)
1999	Annual	8706(s)	7905(s)	801(s)	9.2(s)
2000	Jan	9218(t)	8448(t)	770(t)	8.4(t)
2000	Feb	9188(t)	8490(t)	698(t)	7.6(t)
2000	Mar	9255(t)	8457(t)	798(t)	8.6(t)
2000	Apr	9028(t)	8347(t)	681(t)	7.5(t)
2000	May	9169(t)	8316(t)	853(t)	9.3(t)
2000	Jun	9065(t)	8244(t)	821(t)	9.1(t)
2000	Jul	9251(t)	8494(t)	757(t)	8.2(t)
2000	Aug	9196(t)	8489(t)	707(t)	7.7(t)
2000	Sep	9101(t)	8501(t)	600(t)	6.6(t)
2000	Oct	9189(t)	8678(t)	511(t)	5.6(t)
2000	Nov	9241(t)	8713(t)	528(t)	5.7(t)
2000	Dec	9201(t)	8703(t)	498(t)	5.4(t)
2000	Annual	9175(t)	8490(t)	685(t)	7.5(t)
2001	Jan	9215(t)	8639(t)	576(t)	6.3(t)
2001	Feb	9039(t)	8516(t)	523(t)	5.8(t)
2001	Mar	9110(t)	8549(t)	561(t)	6.2(t)
2001	Apr	9092(t)	8520(t)	572(t)	6.3(t)
2001	May	9329(t)	8604(t)	725(t)	7.8(t)
2001	Jun	9428(t)	8484(t)	944(t)	10.0(t)
2001	Jul	9544(t)	8648(t)	896(t)	9.4(t)
2001	Aug	9239(t)	8409(t)	830(t)	9.0(t)
2001	Sep	9201(t)	8418(t)	783(t)	8.5(t)
2001	Oct	9547(t)	8777(t)	770(t)	8.1(t)
2001	Nov	9407(t)	8617(t)	790(t)	8.4(t)
2001	Dec	9415(t)	8664(t)	751(t)	8.0(t)
2001	Annual	9297(t)	8570(t)	727(t)	7.8(t)
2002	Jan	9146(t)	8423(t)	723(t)	7.9(t)
2002	Feb	9252(t)	8471(t)	781(t)	8.4(t)
2002	Mar	9155(t)	8472(t)	683(t)	7.5(t)
2002	Apr	9157(t)	8399(t)	758(t)	8.3(t)
2002	May	9129(t)	8434(t)	695(t)	7.6(t)
2002	Jun	9292(t)	8423(t)	869(t)	9.4(t)
2002	Jul	9524(t)	8600(t)	924(t)	9.7(t)
2002	Aug	9245(t)	8449(t)	796(t)	8.6(t)
2002	Sep	9085(t)	8302(t)	783(t)	8.6(t)
2002	Oct	9109(t)	8401(t)	708(t)	7.8(t)

2002	Nov	9052(t)	8301(t)	751(t)	8.3(t)
2002	Dec	9052(t)	8317(t)	735(t)	8.1(t)
2002	Annual	9183(t)	8416(t)	767(t)	8.4(t)
2003	Jan	9230(t)	8410(t)	820(t)	8.9(t)
2003	Feb	9129(t)	8375(t)	754(t)	8.3(t)
2003	Mar	9066(t)	8296(t)	770(t)	8.5(t)
2003	Apr	9126(t)	8282(t)	844(t)	9.2(t)
2003	May	9171(t)	8304(t)	867(t)	9.5(t)
2003	Jun	9502(t)	8281(t)	1221(t)	12.8(t)
2003	Jul	9471(t)	8294(t)	1177(t)	12.4(t)
2003	Aug	9535(t)	8294(t)	1241(t)	13.0(t)
2003	Sep	9445(t)	8356(t)	1089(t)	11.5(t)
2003	Oct	9458(t)	8452(t)	1006(t)	10.6(t)
2003	Nov	9383(t)	8380(t)	1003(t)	10.7(t)
2003	Dec	9230(t)	8330(t)	900(t)	9.8(t)
2003	Annual	9312(t)	8338(t)	974(t)	10.5(t)
2004	Jan	9137(t)	8177(t)	960(t)	10.5(t)
2004	Feb	9102(t)	8185(t)	917(t)	10.1(t)
2004	Mar	9275(t)	8334(t)	941(t)	10.1(t)
2004	Apr	9196(t)	8358(t)	838(t)	9.1(t)
2004	May	9387(t)	8478(t)	909(t)	9.7(t)
2004	Jun	9640(t)	8527(t)	1113(t)	11.5(t)
2004	Jul	9634(t)	8512(t)	1122(t)	11.6(t)
2004	Aug	9530(t)	8505(t)	1025(t)	10.8(t)
2004	Sep	9250(t)	8410(t)	840(t)	9.1(t)
2004	Oct	9301(t)	8459(t)	842(t)	9.1(t)
2004	Nov	9270(t)	8416(t)	854(t)	9.2(t)
2004	Dec	9313(t)	8446(t)	867(t)	9.3(t)
2004	Annual	9337(t)	8401(t)	936(t)	10.0(t)
2005	Jan	9656	8991	665	6.9
2005	Feb	9725	8968	757	7.8
2005	Mar	9807(p)	9018(p)	789(p)	8.0(p)

s : Reflects 2000 Census-based geography and new model-based controls at the state level.
t : Reflects 2000-based geography and new model-based controls. To be revised further in 2005.
p : Preliminary.

Series Id: LAUCN13073003, LAUCN13073004, LAUCN13073005, LAUCN13073006
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Area: Columbia County, GA

Area Type: Counties and equivalents
 State/Region/Division: Georgia

Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
1995	Jan	40448(s)	38828(s)	1620(s)	4.0(s)
1995	Feb	40328(s)	38822(s)	1506(s)	3.7(s)
1995	Mar	40337(s)	38866(s)	1471(s)	3.6(s)
1995	Apr	40761(s)	39129(s)	1632(s)	4.0(s)
1995	May	40431(s)	38830(s)	1601(s)	4.0(s)
1995	Jun	40407(s)	38419(s)	1988(s)	4.9(s)
1995	Jul	40287(s)	38497(s)	1790(s)	4.4(s)
1995	Aug	39950(s)	38246(s)	1704(s)	4.3(s)
1995	Sep	39884(s)	38274(s)	1610(s)	4.0(s)
1995	Oct	39807(s)	38256(s)	1551(s)	3.9(s)
1995	Nov	39978(s)	38349(s)	1629(s)	4.1(s)
1995	Dec	39918(s)	38292(s)	1626(s)	4.1(s)
1995	Annual	40211(s)	38567(s)	1644(s)	4.1(s)
1996	Jan	40876(s)	39109(s)	1767(s)	4.3(s)
1996	Feb	40873(s)	38991(s)	1882(s)	4.6(s)
1996	Mar	40679(s)	39148(s)	1531(s)	3.8(s)
1996	Apr	41232(s)	39722(s)	1510(s)	3.7(s)
1996	May	41158(s)	39478(s)	1680(s)	4.1(s)
1996	Jun	41227(s)	39331(s)	1896(s)	4.6(s)
1996	Jul	41178(s)	39437(s)	1741(s)	4.2(s)
1996	Aug	40986(s)	39372(s)	1614(s)	3.9(s)
1996	Sep	41172(s)	39658(s)	1514(s)	3.7(s)
1996	Oct	41112(s)	39517(s)	1595(s)	3.9(s)
1996	Nov	41204(s)	39579(s)	1625(s)	3.9(s)
1996	Dec	41563(s)	39944(s)	1619(s)	3.9(s)
1996	Annual	41106(s)	39441(s)	1665(s)	4.1(s)
1997	Jan	42278(s)	40412(s)	1866(s)	4.4(s)
1997	Feb	42270(s)	40433(s)	1837(s)	4.3(s)
1997	Mar	42490(s)	40701(s)	1789(s)	4.2(s)
1997	Apr	42344(s)	40805(s)	1539(s)	3.6(s)
1997	May	42544(s)	40861(s)	1683(s)	4.0(s)
1997	Jun	42772(s)	40804(s)	1968(s)	4.6(s)
1997	Jul	42578(s)	40855(s)	1723(s)	4.0(s)
1997	Aug	42439(s)	40796(s)	1643(s)	3.9(s)
1997	Sep	42374(s)	40758(s)	1616(s)	3.8(s)
1997	Oct	42107(s)	40791(s)	1316(s)	3.1(s)

1997	Nov	42641(s)	41360(s)	1281(s)	3.0(s)
1997	Dec	42655(s)	41222(s)	1433(s)	3.4(s)
1997	Annual	42458(s)	40817(s)	1641(s)	3.9(s)
1998	Jan	43375(s)	41761(s)	1614(s)	3.7(s)
1998	Feb	43476(s)	41882(s)	1594(s)	3.7(s)
1998	Mar	43536(s)	42123(s)	1413(s)	3.2(s)
1998	Apr	44243(s)	43000(s)	1243(s)	2.8(s)
1998	May	44301(s)	42957(s)	1344(s)	3.0(s)
1998	Jun	44323(s)	42586(s)	1737(s)	3.9(s)
1998	Jul	43984(s)	42575(s)	1409(s)	3.2(s)
1998	Aug	43903(s)	42429(s)	1474(s)	3.4(s)
1998	Sep	43899(s)	42497(s)	1402(s)	3.2(s)
1998	Oct	43873(s)	42448(s)	1425(s)	3.2(s)
1998	Nov	44063(s)	42713(s)	1350(s)	3.1(s)
1998	Dec	44186(s)	43042(s)	1144(s)	2.6(s)
1998	Annual	43930(s)	42501(s)	1429(s)	3.3(s)
1999	Jan	45047(s)	43648(s)	1399(s)	3.1(s)
1999	Feb	45086(s)	43681(s)	1405(s)	3.1(s)
1999	Mar	44924(s)	43583(s)	1341(s)	3.0(s)
1999	Apr	45677(s)	44417(s)	1260(s)	2.8(s)
1999	May	45764(s)	44487(s)	1277(s)	2.8(s)
1999	Jun	45814(s)	44371(s)	1443(s)	3.1(s)
1999	Jul	45900(s)	44429(s)	1471(s)	3.2(s)
1999	Aug	45770(s)	44358(s)	1412(s)	3.1(s)
1999	Sep	45596(s)	44192(s)	1404(s)	3.1(s)
1999	Oct	45201(s)	43932(s)	1269(s)	2.8(s)
1999	Nov	45308(s)	44093(s)	1215(s)	2.7(s)
1999	Dec	45439(s)	44257(s)	1182(s)	2.6(s)
1999	Annual	45461(s)	44121(s)	1340(s)	2.9(s)
2000	Jan	42568(t)	41178(t)	1390(t)	3.3(t)
2000	Feb	43439(t)	42059(t)	1380(t)	3.2(t)
2000	Mar	43405(t)	42140(t)	1265(t)	2.9(t)
2000	Apr	43073(t)	41964(t)	1109(t)	2.6(t)
2000	May	42976(t)	41714(t)	1262(t)	2.9(t)
2000	Jun	43271(t)	41834(t)	1437(t)	3.3(t)
2000	Jul	42873(t)	41566(t)	1307(t)	3.0(t)
2000	Aug	42652(t)	41465(t)	1187(t)	2.8(t)
2000	Sep	43246(t)	42094(t)	1152(t)	2.7(t)
2000	Oct	42978(t)	41934(t)	1044(t)	2.4(t)
2000	Nov	43049(t)	42090(t)	959(t)	2.2(t)

2000	Dec	43293(t)	42416(t)	877(t)	2.0(t)
2000	Annual	43068(t)	41871(t)	1197(t)	2.8(t)
2001	Jan	43865(t)	42860(t)	1005(t)	2.3(t)
2001	Feb	43829(t)	42846(t)	983(t)	2.2(t)
2001	Mar	43781(t)	42799(t)	982(t)	2.2(t)
2001	Apr	43835(t)	42884(t)	951(t)	2.2(t)
2001	May	43882(t)	42792(t)	1090(t)	2.5(t)
2001	Jun	43450(t)	42140(t)	1310(t)	3.0(t)
2001	Jul	43660(t)	42443(t)	1217(t)	2.8(t)
2001	Aug	43089(t)	41835(t)	1254(t)	2.9(t)
2001	Sep	43431(t)	42100(t)	1331(t)	3.1(t)
2001	Oct	43833(t)	42638(t)	1195(t)	2.7(t)
2001	Nov	43904(t)	42721(t)	1183(t)	2.7(t)
2001	Dec	44161(t)	42945(t)	1216(t)	2.8(t)
2001	Annual	43727(t)	42584(t)	1143(t)	2.6(t)
2002	Jan	44531(t)	43253(t)	1278(t)	2.9(t)
2002	Feb	45064(t)	43660(t)	1404(t)	3.1(t)
2002	Mar	44916(t)	43606(t)	1310(t)	2.9(t)
2002	Apr	45338(t)	44003(t)	1335(t)	2.9(t)
2002	May	45302(t)	43933(t)	1369(t)	3.0(t)
2002	Jun	45132(t)	43506(t)	1626(t)	3.6(t)
2002	Jul	45188(t)	43495(t)	1693(t)	3.7(t)
2002	Aug	44885(t)	43343(t)	1542(t)	3.4(t)
2002	Sep	44856(t)	43468(t)	1388(t)	3.1(t)
2002	Oct	45085(t)	43814(t)	1271(t)	2.8(t)
2002	Nov	45278(t)	43984(t)	1294(t)	2.9(t)
2002	Dec	45416(t)	44098(t)	1318(t)	2.9(t)
2002	Annual	45082(t)	43680(t)	1402(t)	3.1(t)
2003	Jan	45435(t)	44097(t)	1338(t)	2.9(t)
2003	Feb	45512(t)	44188(t)	1324(t)	2.9(t)
2003	Mar	45395(t)	44069(t)	1326(t)	2.9(t)
2003	Apr	46112(t)	44701(t)	1411(t)	3.1(t)
2003	May	45904(t)	44546(t)	1358(t)	3.0(t)
2003	Jun	45906(t)	44318(t)	1588(t)	3.5(t)
2003	Jul	45962(t)	44491(t)	1471(t)	3.2(t)
2003	Aug	45693(t)	44392(t)	1301(t)	2.8(t)
2003	Sep	45615(t)	44395(t)	1220(t)	2.7(t)
2003	Oct	45902(t)	44741(t)	1161(t)	2.5(t)
2003	Nov	46194(t)	44960(t)	1234(t)	2.7(t)
2003	Dec	46244(t)	45067(t)	1177(t)	2.5(t)

2003	Annual	45823(t)	44497(t)	1326(t)	2.9(t)
2004	Jan	46550(t)	45167(t)	1383(t)	3.0(t)
2004	Feb	46439(t)	45133(t)	1306(t)	2.8(t)
2004	Mar	46402(t)	45011(t)	1391(t)	3.0(t)
2004	Apr	46259(t)	44920(t)	1339(t)	2.9(t)
2004	May	46442(t)	45013(t)	1429(t)	3.1(t)
2004	Jun	46720(t)	44965(t)	1755(t)	3.8(t)
2004	Jul	46775(t)	45023(t)	1752(t)	3.7(t)
2004	Aug	46550(t)	44856(t)	1694(t)	3.6(t)
2004	Sep	46525(t)	44893(t)	1632(t)	3.5(t)
2004	Oct	47356(t)	45405(t)	1951(t)	4.1(t)
2004	Nov	47670(t)	45749(t)	1921(t)	4.0(t)
2004	Dec	47802(t)	45937(t)	1865(t)	3.9(t)
2004	Annual	46791(t)	45173(t)	1618(t)	3.5(t)
2005	Jan	52086	49886	2200	4.2
2005	Feb	52147	49757	2390	4.6
2005	Mar	52319(p)	50032(p)	2287(p)	4.4(p)

s : Reflects 2000 Census-based geography and new model-based controls at the state level.

t : Reflects 2000-based geography and new model-based controls. To be revised further in 2005.

p : Preliminary.

Series Id: LAUCN13245003, LAUCN13245004, LAUCN13245005, LAUCN13245006
 Not Seasonally Adjusted
 Area: Richmond County, GA
 Area Type: Counties and equivalents
 State/Region/Division: Georgia

Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
1995	Jan	81682(s)	76327(s)	5355(s)	6.6(s)
1995	Feb	81626(s)	76314(s)	5312(s)	6.5(s)
1995	Mar	81557(s)	76402(s)	5155(s)	6.3(s)
1995	Apr	82179(s)	76918(s)	5261(s)	6.4(s)
1995	May	81819(s)	76329(s)	5490(s)	6.7(s)
1995	Jun	82462(s)	75523(s)	6939(s)	8.4(s)
1995	Jul	82425(s)	75677(s)	6748(s)	8.2(s)
1995	Aug	81518(s)	75184(s)	6334(s)	7.8(s)
1995	Sep	81623(s)	75236(s)	6387(s)	7.8(s)
1995	Oct	80866(s)	75201(s)	5665(s)	7.0(s)
1995	Nov	81008(s)	75385(s)	5623(s)	6.9(s)
1995	Dec	80930(s)	75273(s)	5657(s)	7.0(s)



1995	Annual	81641(s)	75814(s)	5827(s)	7.1(s)
1996	Jan	80211(s)	74199(s)	6012(s)	7.5(s)
1996	Feb	80031(s)	73973(s)	6058(s)	7.6(s)
1996	Mar	79612(s)	74273(s)	5339(s)	6.7(s)
1996	Apr	80699(s)	75362(s)	5337(s)	6.6(s)
1996	May	80461(s)	74900(s)	5561(s)	6.9(s)
1996	Jun	81220(s)	74618(s)	6602(s)	8.1(s)
1996	Jul	81425(s)	74821(s)	6604(s)	8.1(s)
1996	Aug	80974(s)	74698(s)	6276(s)	7.8(s)
1996	Sep	80940(s)	75239(s)	5701(s)	7.0(s)
1996	Oct	80984(s)	74973(s)	6011(s)	7.4(s)
1996	Nov	81210(s)	75090(s)	6120(s)	7.5(s)
1996	Dec	81657(s)	75782(s)	5875(s)	7.2(s)
1996	Annual	80785(s)	74827(s)	5958(s)	7.4(s)
1997	Jan	80952(s)	74401(s)	6551(s)	8.1(s)
1997	Feb	80631(s)	74439(s)	6192(s)	7.7(s)
1997	Mar	80791(s)	74933(s)	5858(s)	7.3(s)
1997	Apr	80484(s)	75127(s)	5357(s)	6.7(s)
1997	May	80683(s)	75230(s)	5453(s)	6.8(s)
1997	Jun	81568(s)	75123(s)	6445(s)	7.9(s)
1997	Jul	81305(s)	75218(s)	6087(s)	7.5(s)
1997	Aug	81354(s)	75108(s)	6246(s)	7.7(s)
1997	Sep	81260(s)	75040(s)	6220(s)	7.7(s)
1997	Oct	80494(s)	75100(s)	5394(s)	6.7(s)
1997	Nov	81392(s)	76147(s)	5245(s)	6.4(s)
1997	Dec	81550(s)	75894(s)	5656(s)	6.9(s)
1997	Annual	81039(s)	75147(s)	5892(s)	7.3(s)
1998	Jan	80629(s)	74486(s)	6143(s)	7.6(s)
1998	Feb	80647(s)	74701(s)	5946(s)	7.4(s)
1998	Mar	81045(s)	75132(s)	5913(s)	7.3(s)
1998	Apr	81566(s)	76696(s)	4870(s)	6.0(s)
1998	May	81871(s)	76618(s)	5253(s)	6.4(s)
1998	Jun	83213(s)	75957(s)	7256(s)	8.7(s)
1998	Jul	82546(s)	75937(s)	6609(s)	8.0(s)
1998	Aug	82116(s)	75677(s)	6439(s)	7.8(s)
1998	Sep	81492(s)	75799(s)	5693(s)	7.0(s)
1998	Oct	81267(s)	75711(s)	5556(s)	6.8(s)
1998	Nov	81049(s)	76183(s)	4866(s)	6.0(s)
1998	Dec	81288(s)	76770(s)	4518(s)	5.6(s)
1998	Annual	81561(s)	75806(s)	5755(s)	7.1(s)



1999	Jan	80445(s)	75381(s)	5064(s)	6.3(s)
1999	Feb	80412(s)	75437(s)	4975(s)	6.2(s)
1999	Mar	79837(s)	75269(s)	4568(s)	5.7(s)
1999	Apr	81021(s)	76707(s)	4314(s)	5.3(s)
1999	May	80991(s)	76831(s)	4160(s)	5.1(s)
1999	Jun	82209(s)	76630(s)	5579(s)	6.8(s)
1999	Jul	82720(s)	76727(s)	5993(s)	7.2(s)
1999	Aug	82304(s)	76608(s)	5696(s)	6.9(s)
1999	Sep	81359(s)	76319(s)	5040(s)	6.2(s)
1999	Oct	80321(s)	75871(s)	4450(s)	5.5(s)
1999	Nov	80445(s)	76149(s)	4296(s)	5.3(s)
1999	Dec	80792(s)	76431(s)	4361(s)	5.4(s)
1999	Annual	81072(s)	76197(s)	4875(s)	6.0(s)
2000	Jan	82387(t)	77464(t)	4923(t)	6.0(t)
2000	Feb	83882(t)	79119(t)	4763(t)	5.7(t)
2000	Mar	83983(t)	79274(t)	4709(t)	5.6(t)
2000	Apr	82980(t)	78942(t)	4038(t)	4.9(t)
2000	May	82843(t)	78472(t)	4371(t)	5.3(t)
2000	Jun	84129(t)	78696(t)	5433(t)	6.5(t)
2000	Jul	83570(t)	78194(t)	5376(t)	6.4(t)
2000	Aug	83363(t)	78004(t)	5359(t)	6.4(t)
2000	Sep	83543(t)	79186(t)	4357(t)	5.2(t)
2000	Oct	82695(t)	78885(t)	3810(t)	4.6(t)
2000	Nov	82732(t)	79179(t)	3553(t)	4.3(t)
2000	Dec	83392(t)	79793(t)	3599(t)	4.3(t)
2000	Annual	83291(t)	78767(t)	4524(t)	5.4(t)
2001	Jan	82525(t)	78448(t)	4077(t)	4.9(t)
2001	Feb	82531(t)	78423(t)	4108(t)	5.0(t)
2001	Mar	82474(t)	78337(t)	4137(t)	5.0(t)
2001	Apr	82290(t)	78492(t)	3798(t)	4.6(t)
2001	May	82403(t)	78324(t)	4079(t)	5.0(t)
2001	Jun	82546(t)	77131(t)	5415(t)	6.6(t)
2001	Jul	83159(t)	77686(t)	5473(t)	6.6(t)
2001	Aug	81547(t)	76573(t)	4974(t)	6.1(t)
2001	Sep	81798(t)	77058(t)	4740(t)	5.8(t)
2001	Oct	82222(t)	78043(t)	4179(t)	5.1(t)
2001	Nov	82468(t)	78194(t)	4274(t)	5.2(t)
2001	Dec	82920(t)	78605(t)	4315(t)	5.2(t)
2001	Annual	82407(t)	77943(t)	4464(t)	5.4(t)
2002	Jan	80732(t)	76308(t)	4424(t)	5.5(t)

2002	Feb	81599(t)	77026(t)	4573(t)	5.6(t)
2002	Mar	81353(t)	76930(t)	4423(t)	5.4(t)
2002	Apr	81935(t)	77632(t)	4303(t)	5.3(t)
2002	May	81918(t)	77508(t)	4410(t)	5.4(t)
2002	Jun	82317(t)	76754(t)	5563(t)	6.8(t)
2002	Jul	82235(t)	76735(t)	5500(t)	6.7(t)
2002	Aug	81889(t)	76468(t)	5421(t)	6.6(t)
2002	Sep	81579(t)	76687(t)	4892(t)	6.0(t)
2002	Oct	81783(t)	77297(t)	4486(t)	5.5(t)
2002	Nov	81820(t)	77598(t)	4222(t)	5.2(t)
2002	Dec	82037(t)	77800(t)	4237(t)	5.2(t)
2002	Annual	81767(t)	77062(t)	4705(t)	5.8(t)
2003	Jan	82414(t)	77798(t)	4616(t)	5.6(t)
2003	Feb	82386(t)	77957(t)	4429(t)	5.4(t)
2003	Mar	81868(t)	77747(t)	4121(t)	5.0(t)
2003	Apr	83108(t)	78862(t)	4246(t)	5.1(t)
2003	May	82864(t)	78590(t)	4274(t)	5.2(t)
2003	Jun	83709(t)	78186(t)	5523(t)	6.6(t)
2003	Jul	84113(t)	78492(t)	5621(t)	6.7(t)
2003	Aug	83292(t)	78318(t)	4974(t)	6.0(t)
2003	Sep	82785(t)	78322(t)	4463(t)	5.4(t)
2003	Oct	82939(t)	78934(t)	4005(t)	4.8(t)
2003	Nov	83570(t)	79319(t)	4251(t)	5.1(t)
2003	Dec	83575(t)	79509(t)	4066(t)	4.9(t)
2003	Annual	83052(t)	78503(t)	4549(t)	5.5(t)
2004	Jan	84188(t)	79686(t)	4502(t)	5.3(t)
2004	Feb	83802(t)	79625(t)	4177(t)	5.0(t)
2004	Mar	84056(t)	79409(t)	4647(t)	5.5(t)
2004	Apr	83493(t)	79249(t)	4244(t)	5.1(t)
2004	May	84101(t)	79413(t)	4688(t)	5.6(t)
2004	Jun	85501(t)	79329(t)	6172(t)	7.2(t)
2004	Jul	85345(t)	79430(t)	5915(t)	6.9(t)
2004	Aug	84804(t)	79135(t)	5669(t)	6.7(t)
2004	Sep	84637(t)	79200(t)	5437(t)	6.4(t)
2004	Oct	85960(t)	80104(t)	5856(t)	6.8(t)
2004	Nov	86552(t)	80712(t)	5840(t)	6.7(t)
2004	Dec	86833(t)	81043(t)	5790(t)	6.7(t)
2004	Annual	84940(t)	79695(t)	5245(t)	6.2(t)
2005	Jan	89031	82973	6058	6.8
2005	Feb	89107	82757	6350	7.1

2005	Mar	89363(p)	83215(p)	6148(p)	6.9(p)
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s : Reflects 2000 Census-based geography and new model-based controls at the state level.
t : Reflects 2000-based geography and new model-based controls. To be revised further in 2005.
p : Preliminary.

Series Id: LAUCN13251003, LAUCN13251004, LAUCN13251005, LAUCN13251006
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Area: Screven County, GA
Area Type: Counties and equivalents
State/Region/Division: Georgia

Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
1995	Jan	6732(s)	6173(s)	559(s)	8.3(s)
1995	Feb	6787(s)	6157(s)	630(s)	9.3(s)
1995	Mar	6839(s)	6249(s)	590(s)	8.6(s)
1995	Apr	6892(s)	6221(s)	671(s)	9.7(s)
1995	May	6816(s)	6216(s)	600(s)	8.8(s)
1995	Jun	7066(s)	6314(s)	752(s)	10.6(s)
1995	Jul	7455(s)	6262(s)	1193(s)	16.0(s)
1995	Aug	6765(s)	6158(s)	607(s)	9.0(s)
1995	Sep	6545(s)	6095(s)	450(s)	6.9(s)
1995	Oct	6616(s)	6079(s)	537(s)	8.1(s)
1995	Nov	6412(s)	6049(s)	363(s)	5.7(s)
1995	Dec	6513(s)	6065(s)	448(s)	6.9(s)
1995	Annual	6787(s)	6170(s)	617(s)	9.1(s)
1996	Jan	6546(s)	5931(s)	615(s)	9.4(s)
1996	Feb	6568(s)	5901(s)	667(s)	10.2(s)
1996	Mar	6626(s)	5949(s)	677(s)	10.2(s)
1996	Apr	6543(s)	5948(s)	595(s)	9.1(s)
1996	May	6506(s)	5900(s)	606(s)	9.3(s)
1996	Jun	6600(s)	5823(s)	777(s)	11.8(s)
1996	Jul	6535(s)	5713(s)	822(s)	12.6(s)
1996	Aug	6453(s)	5736(s)	717(s)	11.1(s)
1996	Sep	6315(s)	5520(s)	795(s)	12.6(s)
1996	Oct	6457(s)	5564(s)	893(s)	13.8(s)
1996	Nov	6308(s)	5486(s)	822(s)	13.0(s)
1996	Dec	6521(s)	5666(s)	855(s)	13.1(s)
1996	Annual	6498(s)	5761(s)	737(s)	11.3(s)
1997	Jan	6588(s)	5551(s)	1037(s)	15.7(s)
1997	Feb	6505(s)	5659(s)	846(s)	13.0(s)

1997	Mar	6472(s)	5646(s)	826(s)	12.8(s)
1997	Apr	6401(s)	5655(s)	746(s)	11.7(s)
1997	May	6383(s)	5673(s)	710(s)	11.1(s)
1997	Jun	6491(s)	5673(s)	818(s)	12.6(s)
1997	Jul	6526(s)	5700(s)	826(s)	12.7(s)
1997	Aug	6520(s)	5737(s)	783(s)	12.0(s)
1997	Sep	6496(s)	5836(s)	660(s)	10.2(s)
1997	Oct	6288(s)	5754(s)	534(s)	8.5(s)
1997	Nov	6284(s)	5787(s)	497(s)	7.9(s)
1997	Dec	6346(s)	5810(s)	536(s)	8.4(s)
1997	Annual	6442(s)	5707(s)	735(s)	11.4(s)
1998	Jan	6279(s)	5683(s)	596(s)	9.5(s)
1998	Feb	6320(s)	5735(s)	585(s)	9.3(s)
1998	Mar	6236(s)	5708(s)	528(s)	8.5(s)
1998	Apr	6057(s)	5623(s)	434(s)	7.2(s)
1998	May	6059(s)	5621(s)	438(s)	7.2(s)
1998	Jun	6155(s)	5560(s)	595(s)	9.7(s)
1998	Jul	6177(s)	5468(s)	709(s)	11.5(s)
1998	Aug	6110(s)	5520(s)	590(s)	9.7(s)
1998	Sep	5957(s)	5536(s)	421(s)	7.1(s)
1998	Oct	6003(s)	5578(s)	425(s)	7.1(s)
1998	Nov	5947(s)	5513(s)	434(s)	7.3(s)
1998	Dec	5983(s)	5596(s)	387(s)	6.5(s)
1998	Annual	6107(s)	5595(s)	512(s)	8.4(s)
1999	Jan	6042(s)	5628(s)	414(s)	6.9(s)
1999	Feb	5966(s)	5574(s)	392(s)	6.6(s)
1999	Mar	5988(s)	5582(s)	406(s)	6.8(s)
1999	Apr	5841(s)	5429(s)	412(s)	7.1(s)
1999	May	5863(s)	5484(s)	379(s)	6.5(s)
1999	Jun	6046(s)	5544(s)	502(s)	8.3(s)
1999	Jul	5943(s)	5464(s)	479(s)	8.1(s)
1999	Aug	5876(s)	5399(s)	477(s)	8.1(s)
1999	Sep	5755(s)	5412(s)	343(s)	6.0(s)
1999	Oct	5833(s)	5393(s)	440(s)	7.5(s)
1999	Nov	5781(s)	5425(s)	356(s)	6.2(s)
1999	Dec	5850(s)	5498(s)	352(s)	6.0(s)
1999	Annual	5899(s)	5486(s)	413(s)	7.0(s)
2000	Jan	6067(t)	5649(t)	418(t)	6.9(t)
2000	Feb	6117(t)	5689(t)	428(t)	7.0(t)
2000	Mar	6065(t)	5650(t)	415(t)	6.8(t)

2000	Apr	5829(t)	5449(t)	380(t)	6.5(t)
2000	May	5828(t)	5407(t)	421(t)	7.2(t)
2000	Jun	5845(t)	5332(t)	513(t)	8.8(t)
2000	Jul	5818(t)	5359(t)	459(t)	7.9(t)
2000	Aug	5817(t)	5373(t)	444(t)	7.6(t)
2000	Sep	5762(t)	5409(t)	353(t)	6.1(t)
2000	Oct	5858(t)	5555(t)	303(t)	5.2(t)
2000	Nov	5830(t)	5505(t)	325(t)	5.6(t)
2000	Dec	5812(t)	5498(t)	314(t)	5.4(t)
2000	Annual	5888(t)	5490(t)	398(t)	6.8(t)
2001	Jan	5734(t)	5361(t)	373(t)	6.5(t)
2001	Feb	5769(t)	5321(t)	448(t)	7.8(t)
2001	Mar	5860(t)	5394(t)	466(t)	8.0(t)
2001	Apr	5627(t)	5280(t)	347(t)	6.2(t)
2001	May	5745(t)	5101(t)	644(t)	11.2(t)
2001	Jun	5938(t)	4935(t)	1003(t)	16.9(t)
2001	Jul	5521(t)	4852(t)	669(t)	12.1(t)
2001	Aug	5526(t)	4912(t)	614(t)	11.1(t)
2001	Sep	5454(t)	4945(t)	509(t)	9.3(t)
2001	Oct	5508(t)	5063(t)	445(t)	8.1(t)
2001	Nov	5480(t)	4950(t)	530(t)	9.7(t)
2001	Dec	5459(t)	4948(t)	511(t)	9.4(t)
2001	Annual	5636(t)	5089(t)	547(t)	9.7(t)
2002	Jan	5340(t)	4876(t)	464(t)	8.7(t)
2002	Feb	5255(t)	4890(t)	365(t)	6.9(t)
2002	Mar	5316(t)	4942(t)	374(t)	7.0(t)
2002	Apr	5301(t)	4990(t)	311(t)	5.9(t)
2002	May	5355(t)	5049(t)	306(t)	5.7(t)
2002	Jun	5441(t)	5093(t)	348(t)	6.4(t)
2002	Jul	5431(t)	5063(t)	368(t)	6.8(t)
2002	Aug	5317(t)	5009(t)	308(t)	5.8(t)
2002	Sep	5360(t)	5063(t)	297(t)	5.5(t)
2002	Oct	5495(t)	5208(t)	287(t)	5.2(t)
2002	Nov	5429(t)	5164(t)	265(t)	4.9(t)
2002	Dec	5424(t)	5147(t)	277(t)	5.1(t)
2002	Annual	5372(t)	5041(t)	331(t)	6.2(t)
2003	Jan	5468(t)	5162(t)	306(t)	5.6(t)
2003	Feb	5454(t)	5179(t)	275(t)	5.0(t)
2003	Mar	5457(t)	5157(t)	300(t)	5.5(t)
2003	Apr	5454(t)	5154(t)	300(t)	5.5(t)

2003	May	5559(t)	5165(t)	394(t)	7.1(t)
2003	Jun	5712(t)	5155(t)	557(t)	9.8(t)
2003	Jul	5732(t)	5199(t)	533(t)	9.3(t)
2003	Aug	5565(t)	5197(t)	368(t)	6.6(t)
2003	Sep	5610(t)	5242(t)	368(t)	6.6(t)
2003	Oct	5633(t)	5306(t)	327(t)	5.8(t)
2003	Nov	5561(t)	5218(t)	343(t)	6.2(t)
2003	Dec	5432(t)	5147(t)	285(t)	5.2(t)
2003	Annual	5553(t)	5190(t)	363(t)	6.5(t)
2004	Jan	5361(t)	5043(t)	318(t)	5.9(t)
2004	Feb	5321(t)	5031(t)	290(t)	5.5(t)
2004	Mar	5452(t)	5176(t)	276(t)	5.1(t)
2004	Apr	5453(t)	5191(t)	262(t)	4.8(t)
2004	May	5597(t)	5302(t)	295(t)	5.3(t)
2004	Jun	5766(t)	5358(t)	408(t)	7.1(t)
2004	Jul	5729(t)	5341(t)	388(t)	6.8(t)
2004	Aug	5692(t)	5338(t)	354(t)	6.2(t)
2004	Sep	5586(t)	5229(t)	357(t)	6.4(t)
2004	Oct	5598(t)	5253(t)	345(t)	6.2(t)
2004	Nov	5548(t)	5200(t)	348(t)	6.3(t)
2004	Dec	5484(t)	5215(t)	269(t)	4.9(t)
2004	Annual	5549(t)	5223(t)	326(t)	5.9(t)
2005	Jan	6513	6166	347	5.3
2005	Feb	6560	6160	400	6.1
2005	Mar	6556(p)	6202(p)	354(p)	5.4(p)

s : Reflects 2000 Census-based geography and new model-based controls at the state level.

t : Reflects 2000-based geography and new model-based controls. To be revised further in 2005.

p : Preliminary.

Series Id:		LAUPA45050003, LAUPA45050004, LAUPA45050005, LAUPA45050006			
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
Area:		Aiken County, SC			
Area Type:		Counties and equivalents			
State/Region/Division:		South Carolina			
Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
1995	Jan	62975(s)	59553(s)	3422(s)	5.4(s)
1995	Feb	62594(s)	59267(s)	3327(s)	5.3(s)
1995	Mar	62799(s)	59639(s)	3160(s)	5.0(s)
1995	Apr	63989(s)	60406(s)	3583(s)	5.6(s)

1995	May	65194(s)	59930(s)	5264(s)	8.1(s)
1995	Jun	65708(s)	59934(s)	5774(s)	8.8(s)
1995	Jul	66288(s)	60663(s)	5625(s)	8.5(s)
1995	Aug	65828(s)	59930(s)	5898(s)	9.0(s)
1995	Sep	64650(s)	58814(s)	5836(s)	9.0(s)
1995	Oct	64338(s)	58904(s)	5434(s)	8.4(s)
1995	Nov	63191(s)	58693(s)	4498(s)	7.1(s)
1995	Dec	62632(s)	58397(s)	4235(s)	6.8(s)
1995	Annual	64182(s)	59511(s)	4671(s)	7.3(s)
1996	Jan	62811(s)	58520(s)	4291(s)	6.8(s)
1996	Feb	62398(s)	58245(s)	4153(s)	6.7(s)
1996	Mar	62626(s)	58680(s)	3946(s)	6.3(s)
1996	Apr	63875(s)	59978(s)	3897(s)	6.1(s)
1996	May	64045(s)	59661(s)	4384(s)	6.8(s)
1996	Jun	64412(s)	59924(s)	4488(s)	7.0(s)
1996	Jul	66353(s)	61553(s)	4800(s)	7.2(s)
1996	Aug	64447(s)	59896(s)	4551(s)	7.1(s)
1996	Sep	63625(s)	59204(s)	4421(s)	6.9(s)
1996	Oct	63224(s)	59061(s)	4163(s)	6.6(s)
1996	Nov	62619(s)	58734(s)	3885(s)	6.2(s)
1996	Dec	62602(s)	58925(s)	3677(s)	5.9(s)
1996	Annual	63586(s)	59365(s)	4221(s)	6.6(s)
1997	Jan	62462(s)	58452(s)	4010(s)	6.4(s)
1997	Feb	62308(s)	58158(s)	4150(s)	6.7(s)
1997	Mar	62371(s)	58792(s)	3579(s)	5.7(s)
1997	Apr	62566(s)	59282(s)	3284(s)	5.2(s)
1997	May	62678(s)	59390(s)	3288(s)	5.2(s)
1997	Jun	64252(s)	59747(s)	4505(s)	7.0(s)
1997	Jul	64587(s)	60381(s)	4206(s)	6.5(s)
1997	Aug	63789(s)	59905(s)	3884(s)	6.1(s)
1997	Sep	63041(s)	58994(s)	4047(s)	6.4(s)
1997	Oct	62514(s)	59291(s)	3223(s)	5.2(s)
1997	Nov	62833(s)	59802(s)	3031(s)	4.8(s)
1997	Dec	62160(s)	59263(s)	2897(s)	4.7(s)
1997	Annual	62963(s)	59288(s)	3675(s)	5.8(s)
1998	Jan	61601(s)	58301(s)	3300(s)	5.4(s)
1998	Feb	61328(s)	58437(s)	2891(s)	4.7(s)
1998	Mar	61308(s)	59048(s)	2260(s)	3.7(s)
1998	Apr	62566(s)	60349(s)	2217(s)	3.5(s)
1998	May	62785(s)	60326(s)	2459(s)	3.9(s)

1998	Jun	63049(s)	60013(s)	3036(s)	4.8(s)
1998	Jul	63354(s)	60516(s)	2838(s)	4.5(s)
1998	Aug	62760(s)	59997(s)	2763(s)	4.4(s)
1998	Sep	62153(s)	59206(s)	2947(s)	4.7(s)
1998	Oct	62176(s)	59372(s)	2804(s)	4.5(s)
1998	Nov	62027(s)	59415(s)	2612(s)	4.2(s)
1998	Dec	61693(s)	59451(s)	2242(s)	3.6(s)
1998	Annual	62233(s)	59536(s)	2697(s)	4.3(s)
1999	Jan	62218(s)	59673(s)	2545(s)	4.1(s)
1999	Feb	62572(s)	59573(s)	2999(s)	4.8(s)
1999	Mar	61991(s)	59683(s)	2308(s)	3.7(s)
1999	Apr	63671(s)	60951(s)	2720(s)	4.3(s)
1999	May	64136(s)	61328(s)	2808(s)	4.4(s)
1999	Jun	64885(s)	61603(s)	3282(s)	5.1(s)
1999	Jul	65609(s)	62193(s)	3416(s)	5.2(s)
1999	Aug	64965(s)	61876(s)	3089(s)	4.8(s)
1999	Sep	63804(s)	60915(s)	2889(s)	4.5(s)
1999	Oct	63117(s)	60357(s)	2760(s)	4.4(s)
1999	Nov	63046(s)	60191(s)	2855(s)	4.5(s)
1999	Dec	62340(s)	60027(s)	2313(s)	3.7(s)
1999	Annual	63530(s)	60698(s)	2832(s)	4.5(s)
2000	Jan	63901(t)	60943(t)	2958(t)	4.6(t)
2000	Feb	63868(t)	60952(t)	2916(t)	4.6(t)
2000	Mar	63733(t)	61303(t)	2430(t)	3.8(t)
2000	Apr	63820(t)	61544(t)	2276(t)	3.6(t)
2000	May	63875(t)	61208(t)	2667(t)	4.2(t)
2000	Jun	64433(t)	61584(t)	2849(t)	4.4(t)
2000	Jul	65572(t)	62742(t)	2830(t)	4.3(t)
2000	Aug	64910(t)	62149(t)	2761(t)	4.3(t)
2000	Sep	64793(t)	62549(t)	2244(t)	3.5(t)
2000	Oct	64000(t)	62214(t)	1786(t)	2.8(t)
2000	Nov	63657(t)	61976(t)	1681(t)	2.6(t)
2000	Dec	64892(t)	62245(t)	2647(t)	4.1(t)
2000	Annual	64288(t)	61784(t)	2504(t)	3.9(t)
2001	Jan	65436(t)	62554(t)	2882(t)	4.4(t)
2001	Feb	64990(t)	62394(t)	2596(t)	4.0(t)
2001	Mar	65458(t)	62765(t)	2693(t)	4.1(t)
2001	Apr	63081(t)	60350(t)	2731(t)	4.3(t)
2001	May	63285(t)	60405(t)	2880(t)	4.6(t)
2001	Jun	63306(t)	60006(t)	3300(t)	5.2(t)

2001	Jul	67545(t)	60985(t)	6560(t)	9.7(t)
2001	Aug	63242(t)	59697(t)	3545(t)	5.6(t)
2001	Sep	62624(t)	59131(t)	3493(t)	5.6(t)
2001	Oct	63105(t)	59770(t)	3335(t)	5.3(t)
2001	Nov	64253(t)	59612(t)	4641(t)	7.2(t)
2001	Dec	64062(t)	59770(t)	4292(t)	6.7(t)
2001	Annual	64199(t)	60620(t)	3579(t)	5.6(t)
2002	Jan	62774(t)	59197(t)	3577(t)	5.7(t)
2002	Feb	63427(t)	59559(t)	3868(t)	6.1(t)
2002	Mar	63078(t)	59747(t)	3331(t)	5.3(t)
2002	Apr	64019(t)	60703(t)	3316(t)	5.2(t)
2002	May	63910(t)	60723(t)	3187(t)	5.0(t)
2002	Jun	64164(t)	60540(t)	3624(t)	5.6(t)
2002	Jul	64343(t)	60817(t)	3526(t)	5.5(t)
2002	Aug	62846(t)	60001(t)	2845(t)	4.5(t)
2002	Sep	62797(t)	59678(t)	3119(t)	5.0(t)
2002	Oct	63329(t)	60281(t)	3048(t)	4.8(t)
2002	Nov	63770(t)	60406(t)	3364(t)	5.3(t)
2002	Dec	64316(t)	60460(t)	3856(t)	6.0(t)
2002	Annual	63564(t)	60176(t)	3388(t)	5.3(t)
2003	Jan	64185(t)	60440(t)	3745(t)	5.8(t)
2003	Feb	63980(t)	60387(t)	3593(t)	5.6(t)
2003	Mar	63671(t)	60541(t)	3130(t)	4.9(t)
2003	Apr	65230(t)	62016(t)	3214(t)	4.9(t)
2003	May	65246(t)	61945(t)	3301(t)	5.1(t)
2003	Jun	66057(t)	62134(t)	3923(t)	5.9(t)
2003	Jul	70374(t)	63252(t)	7122(t)	10.1(t)
2003	Aug	66803(t)	63027(t)	3776(t)	5.7(t)
2003	Sep	66128(t)	62576(t)	3552(t)	5.4(t)
2003	Oct	66810(t)	63133(t)	3677(t)	5.5(t)
2003	Nov	66558(t)	63043(t)	3515(t)	5.3(t)
2003	Dec	65527(t)	62139(t)	3388(t)	5.2(t)
2003	Annual	65881(t)	62053(t)	3828(t)	5.8(t)
2004	Jan	67335(t)	63548(t)	3787(t)	5.6(t)
2004	Feb	67371(t)	63365(t)	4006(t)	5.9(t)
2004	Mar	67354(t)	63397(t)	3957(t)	5.9(t)
2004	Apr	67983(t)	63836(t)	4147(t)	6.1(t)
2004	May	68445(t)	64059(t)	4386(t)	6.4(t)
2004	Jun	69561(t)	64397(t)	5164(t)	7.4(t)
2004	Jul	70415(t)	65228(t)	5187(t)	7.4(t)

2004	Aug	69272(t)	64566(t)	4706(t)	6.8(t)
2004	Sep	68298(t)	64028(t)	4270(t)	6.3(t)
2004	Oct	68793(t)	64736(t)	4057(t)	5.9(t)
2004	Nov	68923(t)	64938(t)	3985(t)	5.8(t)
2004	Dec	68592(t)	64961(t)	3631(t)	5.3(t)
2004	Annual	68529(t)	64255(t)	4274(t)	6.2(t)
2005	Jan	67811	63480	4331	6.4
2005	Feb	68354	64176	4178	6.1
2005	Mar	67495(p)	64074(p)	3421(p)	5.1(p)

s : Reflects 2000 Census-based geography and new model-based controls at the state level.
t : Reflects 2000-based geography and new model-based controls. To be revised further in 2005.

p : Preliminary.

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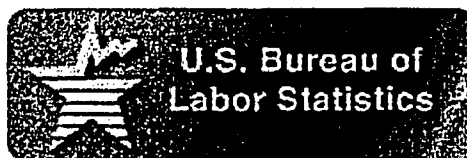
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📈 +\$0.03(p) In May 2005

PPI:

📈 -0.6%(p) In May 2005

ECI:

📈 +0.7% In 1st Qtr of 2005

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📈 +2.9% In 1st Qtr of 2005

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
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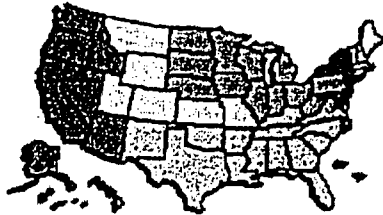
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Series Id:		LAUST45000003, LAUST45000004, LAUST45000005, LAUST45000006			
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
Area:		South Carolina			
Area Type:		Statewide			
State/Region/Division:		South Carolina			
Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
1995	Jan	1816075 (m)	1716678(m)	99397(m)	5.5(m)
1995	Feb	1823007 (m)	1724361(m)	98646(m)	5.4(m)
1995	Mar	1830251 (m)	1744991(m)	85260(m)	4.7(m)
1995	Apr	1848946 (m)	1760505(m)	88441(m)	4.8(m)
1995	May	1857502 (m)	1769544(m)	87958(m)	4.7(m)
1995	Jun	1881200 (m)	1781347(m)	99853(m)	5.3(m)
1995	Jul	1890789 (m)	1786322(m)	104467(m)	5.5(m)
1995	Aug	1870443 (m)	1771328(m)	99115(m)	5.3(m)
1995	Sep	1848693 (m)	1750111(m)	98582(m)	5.3(m)
1995	Oct	1855789 (m)	1760133(m)	95656(m)	5.2(m)
1995	Nov	1844625 (m)	1750443(m)	94182(m)	5.1(m)
1995	Dec	1831071 (m)	1739836(m)	91235(m)	5.0(m)
1995	Annual	1849866 (m)	1754633(m)	95233(m)	5.1(m)

1996	Jan	1840467 (m)	1731704(m)	108763(m)	5.9(m)
1996	Feb	1847679 (m)	1742693(m)	104986(m)	5.7(m)
1996	Mar	1860982 (m)	1764006(m)	96976(m)	5.2(m)
1996	Apr	1882850 (m)	1781456(m)	101394(m)	5.4(m)
1996	May	1903016 (m)	1798675(m)	104341(m)	5.5(m)
1996	Jun	1929671 (m)	1814129(m)	115542(m)	6.0(m)
1996	Jul	1939861 (m)	1820617(m)	119244(m)	6.1(m)
1996	Aug	1916445 (m)	1806408(m)	110037(m)	5.7(m)
1996	Sep	1898985 (m)	1789341(m)	109644(m)	5.8(m)
1996	Oct	1907956 (m)	1801044(m)	106912(m)	5.6(m)
1996	Nov	1896660 (m)	1792240(m)	104420(m)	5.5(m)
1996	Dec	1883946 (m)	1785438(m)	98508(m)	5.2(m)
1996	Annual	1892377 (m)	1785646(m)	106731(m)	5.6(m)
1997	Jan	1881271 (m)	1768664(m)	112607(m)	6.0(m)
1997	Feb	1881904 (m)	1773317(m)	108587(m)	5.8(m)
1997	Mar	1895236 (m)	1803271(m)	91965(m)	4.9(m)
1997	Apr	1902576 (m)	1819396(m)	83180(m)	4.4(m)
1997	May	1920161 (m)	1837068(m)	83093(m)	4.3(m)
1997	Jun	1944939 (m)	1848084(m)	96855(m)	5.0(m)
1997	Jul	1943412 (m)	1853583(m)	89829(m)	4.6(m)
1997	Aug	1923846 (m)	1839384(m)	84462(m)	4.4(m)
1997	Sep	1894349 (m)	1816178(m)	78171(m)	4.1(m)
1997	Oct	1893017 (m)	1827314(m)	65703(m)	3.5(m)

1997	Nov	1886804 (m)	1827113(m)	59691(m)	3.2(m)
1997	Dec	1878770 (m)	1820727(m)	58043(m)	3.1(m)
1997	Annual	1903857 (m)	1819508(m)	84349(m)	4.4(m)
1998	Jan	1878403 (m)	1803866(m)	74537(m)	4.0(m)
1998	Feb	1882002 (m)	1811259(m)	70743(m)	3.8(m)
1998	Mar	1889115 (m)	1833591(m)	55524(m)	2.9(m)
1998	Apr	1905474 (m)	1852328(m)	53146(m)	2.8(m)
1998	May	1927006 (m)	1867481(m)	59525(m)	3.1(m)
1998	Jun	1952264 (m)	1875443(m)	76821(m)	3.9(m)
1998	Jul	1955473 (m)	1875424(m)	80049(m)	4.1(m)
1998	Aug	1939090 (m)	1861087(m)	78003(m)	4.0(m)
1998	Sep	1921299 (m)	1848284(m)	73015(m)	3.8(m)
1998	Oct	1929732 (m)	1855284(m)	74448(m)	3.9(m)
1998	Nov	1922574 (m)	1852168(m)	70406(m)	3.7(m)
1998	Dec	1917232 (m)	1852686(m)	64546(m)	3.4(m)
1998	Annual	1918305 (m)	1849075(m)	69230(m)	3.6(m)
1999	Jan	1924097 (m)	1842064(m)	82033(m)	4.3(m)
1999	Feb	1928100 (m)	1840798(m)	87302(m)	4.5(m)
1999	Mar	1929961 (m)	1861170(m)	68791(m)	3.6(m)
1999	Apr	1950236 (m)	1875869(m)	74367(m)	3.8(m)
1999	May	1968349 (m)	1894611(m)	73738(m)	3.7(m)
1999	Jun	1989986 (m)	1906085(m)	83901(m)	4.2(m)
1999	Jul	1990114 (m)	1903881(m)	86233(m)	4.3(m)

1999	Aug	1975576 (m)	1888909(m)	86667(m)	4.4(m)
1999	Sep	1957613 (m)	1872053(m)	85560(m)	4.4(m)
1999	Oct	1963584 (m)	1881858(m)	81726(m)	4.2(m)
1999	Nov	1956958 (m)	1878653(m)	78305(m)	4.0(m)
1999	Dec	1945519 (m)	1876794(m)	68725(m)	3.5(m)
1999	Annual	1956674 (m)	1876895(m)	79779(m)	4.1(m)
2000	Jan	1946923 (m)	1865971(m)	80952(m)	4.2(m)
2000	Feb	1946038 (m)	1867133(m)	78905(m)	4.1(m)
2000	Mar	1948152 (m)	1884801(m)	63351(m)	3.3(m)
2000	Apr	1962671 (m)	1904539(m)	58132(m)	3.0(m)
2000	May	1974903 (m)	1906496(m)	68407(m)	3.5(m)
2000	Jun	1997954 (m)	1921356(m)	76598(m)	3.8(m)
2000	Jul	1989246 (m)	1913799(m)	75447(m)	3.8(m)
2000	Aug	1975898 (m)	1900465(m)	75433(m)	3.8(m)
2000	Sep	1952887 (m)	1888467(m)	64420(m)	3.3(m)
2000	Oct	1956054 (m)	1901954(m)	54100(m)	2.8(m)
2000	Nov	1948397 (m)	1896819(m)	51578(m)	2.6(m)
2000	Dec	1981938 (m)	1899019(m)	82919(m)	4.2(m)
2000	Annual	1965089 (m)	1895902(m)	69187(m)	3.5(m)
2001	Jan	1990014 (m)	1889184(m)	100830(m)	5.1(m)
2001	Feb	1992796 (m)	1890474(m)	102322(m)	5.1(m)
2001	Mar	2005390 (m)	1909561(m)	95829(m)	4.8(m)
2001	Apr	1930855 (m)	1835699(m)	95156(m)	4.9(m)

2001	May	1940354 (m)	1845208(m)	95146(m)	4.9(m)
2001	Jun	1962810 (m)	1854241(m)	108569(m)	5.5(m)
2001	Jul	1964236 (m)	1852973(m)	111263(m)	5.7(m)
2001	Aug	1940882 (m)	1825175(m)	115707(m)	6.0(m)
2001	Sep	1931103 (m)	1819253(m)	111850(m)	5.8(m)
2001	Oct	1943725 (m)	1834515(m)	109210(m)	5.6(m)
2001	Nov	1932385 (m)	1825696(m)	106689(m)	5.5(m)
2001	Dec	1931772 (m)	1823250(m)	108522(m)	5.6(m)
2001	Annual	1955527 (m)	1850436(m)	105091(m)	5.4(m)
2002	Jan	1928810 (m)	1805972(m)	122838(m)	6.4(m)
2002	Feb	1943303 (m)	1820493(m)	122810(m)	6.3(m)
2002	Mar	1948683 (m)	1835144(m)	113539(m)	5.8(m)
2002	Apr	1961086 (m)	1849732(m)	111354(m)	5.7(m)
2002	May	1974767 (m)	1864867(m)	109900(m)	5.6(m)
2002	Jun	1996402 (m)	1873902(m)	122500(m)	6.1(m)
2002	Jul	1992072 (m)	1872651(m)	119421(m)	6.0(m)
2002	Aug	1981376 (m)	1861375(m)	120001(m)	6.1(m)
2002	Sep	1969257 (m)	1856518(m)	112739(m)	5.7(m)
2002	Oct	1974690 (m)	1860585(m)	114105(m)	5.8(m)
2002	Nov	1967117 (m)	1844841(m)	122276(m)	6.2(m)
2002	Dec	1963126 (m)	1842350(m)	120776(m)	6.2(m)
2002	Annual	1966724 (m)	1849036(m)	117688(m)	6.0(m)
2003	Jan	1976394 (m)	1838947(m)	137447(m)	7.0(m)

2003	Feb	1980431 (m)	1845488(m)	134943(m)	6.8(m)
2003	Mar	1983884 (m)	1863995(m)	119889(m)	6.0(m)
2003	Apr	2007019 (m)	1884416(m)	122603(m)	6.1(m)
2003	May	2020882 (m)	1892729(m)	128153(m)	6.3(m)
2003	Jun	2056399 (m)	1903533(m)	152866(m)	7.4(m)
2003	Jul	2048324 (m)	1899743(m)	148581(m)	7.3(m)
2003	Aug	2026629 (m)	1887402(m)	139227(m)	6.9(m)
2003	Sep	2011203 (m)	1874836(m)	136367(m)	6.8(m)
2003	Oct	2021467 (m)	1886570(m)	134897(m)	6.7(m)
2003	Nov	2019492 (m)	1884178(m)	135314(m)	6.7(m)
2003	Dec	2004600 (m)	1878922(m)	125678(m)	6.3(m)
2003	Annual	2013061 (m)	1878397(m)	134664(m)	6.7(m)
2004	Jan	2010036 (m)	1870053(m)	139983(m)	7.0(m)
2004	Feb	2013895 (m)	1873558(m)	140337(m)	7.0(m)
2004	Mar	2022943 (m)	1888596(m)	134347(m)	6.6(m)
2004	Apr	2034682 (m)	1906760(m)	127922(m)	6.3(m)
2004	May	2050641 (m)	1918758(m)	131883(m)	6.4(m)
2004	Jun	2082184 (m)	1930792(m)	151392(m)	7.3(m)
2004	Jul	2080398 (m)	1933264(m)	147134(m)	7.1(m)
2004	Aug	2063341 (m)	1919442(m)	143899(m)	7.0(m)
2004	Sep	2040063 (m)	1903606(m)	136457(m)	6.7(m)
2004	Oct	2054800 (m)	1916330(m)	138470(m)	6.7(m)
2004	Nov	2054358 (m)	1911960(m)	142398(m)	6.9(m)

2004	Dec	2046810 (m)	1905743(m)	141067(m)	6.9(m)
2004	Annual	2046179 (m)	1906572(m)	139607(m)	6.8(m)
2005	Jan	2049000	1897162	151838	7.4
2005	Feb	2053534	1897760	155774	7.6
2005	Mar	2052798	1918836	133962	6.5
2005	Apr	2068455	1941758	126697	6.1
2005	May	2078690(p)	1954258(p)	124432(p)	6.0(p)
m : Reflects new modeling approach and reestimation as of March 2005. p : Preliminary.					

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Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Series Id:		LAUST13000003, LAUST13000004, LAUST13000005, LAUST13000006			
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
Area:		Georgia			
Area Type:		Statewide			
State/Region/Division:		Georgia			
Year	Period	labor force	employment	unemployment	unemployment rate
1995	Jan	3630241 (m)	3462135(m)	168106(m)	4.6(m)
1995	Feb	3655772 (m)	3487829(m)	167943(m)	4.6(m)
1995	Mar	3672462 (m)	3504777(m)	167685(m)	4.6(m)
1995	Apr	3673685 (m)	3504268(m)	169417(m)	4.6(m)
1995	May	3683909 (m)	3514198(m)	169711(m)	4.6(m)
1995	Jun	3709864 (m)	3512177(m)	197687(m)	5.3(m)
1995	Jul	3742872 (m)	3538968(m)	203904(m)	5.4(m)
1995	Aug	3722149 (m)	3533373(m)	188776(m)	5.1(m)
1995	Sep	3708881 (m)	3525014(m)	183867(m)	5.0(m)
1995	Oct	3728603 (m)	3552713(m)	175890(m)	4.7(m)
1995	Nov	3733730 (m)	3566462(m)	167268(m)	4.5(m)
1995	Dec	3734561 (m)	3572951(m)	161610(m)	4.3(m)
1995	Annual	3699727 (m)	3522905(m)	176822(m)	4.8(m)

1996	Jan	3724889 (m)	3545626(m)	179263(m)	4.8(m)
1996	Feb	3748707 (m)	3578665(m)	170042(m)	4.5(m)
1996	Mar	3769691 (m)	3597097(m)	172594(m)	4.6(m)
1996	Apr	3759642 (m)	3601212(m)	158430(m)	4.2(m)
1996	May	3793361 (m)	3627606(m)	165755(m)	4.4(m)
1996	Jun	3816249 (m)	3632825(m)	183424(m)	4.8(m)
1996	Jul	3855307 (m)	3662142(m)	193165(m)	5.0(m)
1996	Aug	3832941 (m)	3657063(m)	175878(m)	4.6(m)
1996	Sep	3832630 (m)	3655962(m)	176668(m)	4.6(m)
1996	Oct	3859805 (m)	3686207(m)	173598(m)	4.5(m)
1996	Nov	3873985 (m)	3700429(m)	173556(m)	4.5(m)
1996	Dec	3887688 (m)	3713789(m)	173899(m)	4.5(m)
1996	Annual	3812908 (m)	3638219(m)	174689(m)	4.6(m)
1997	Jan	3862820 (m)	3667199(m)	195621(m)	5.1(m)
1997	Feb	3875970 (m)	3686097(m)	189873(m)	4.9(m)
1997	Mar	3906330 (m)	3720836(m)	185494(m)	4.7(m)
1997	Apr	3882829 (m)	3721270(m)	161559(m)	4.2(m)
1997	May	3914160 (m)	3747662(m)	166498(m)	4.3(m)
1997	Jun	3936067 (m)	3743612(m)	192455(m)	4.9(m)
1997	Jul	3957625 (m)	3771189(m)	186436(m)	4.7(m)
1997	Aug	3946886 (m)	3767337(m)	179549(m)	4.5(m)
1997	Sep	3928115 (m)	3755207(m)	172908(m)	4.4(m)
1997	Oct	3942689 (m)	3786023(m)	156666(m)	4.0(m)

1997	Nov	3973116 (m)	3819155(m)	153961(m)	3.9(m)
1997	Dec	3995005 (m)	3834800(m)	160205(m)	4.0(m)
1997	Annual	3926801 (m)	3751699(m)	175102(m)	4.5(m)
1998	Jan	3966301 (m)	3788831(m)	177470(m)	4.5(m)
1998	Feb	3989422 (m)	3814336(m)	175086(m)	4.4(m)
1998	Mar	4010411 (m)	3833353(m)	177058(m)	4.4(m)
1998	Apr	3986260 (m)	3839631(m)	146629(m)	3.7(m)
1998	May	4016319 (m)	3861194(m)	155125(m)	3.9(m)
1998	Jun	4036312 (m)	3850823(m)	185489(m)	4.6(m)
1998	Jul	4055504 (m)	3866747(m)	188757(m)	4.7(m)
1998	Aug	4036646 (m)	3861880(m)	174766(m)	4.3(m)
1998	Sep	4037226 (m)	3870502(m)	166724(m)	4.1(m)
1998	Oct	4055447 (m)	3891237(m)	164210(m)	4.0(m)
1998	Nov	4071303 (m)	3916544(m)	154759(m)	3.8(m)
1998	Dec	4089796 (m)	3944678(m)	145118(m)	3.5(m)
1998	Annual	4029245 (m)	3861646(m)	167599(m)	4.2(m)
1999	Jan	4074167 (m)	3909737(m)	164430(m)	4.0(m)
1999	Feb	4085007 (m)	3914857(m)	170150(m)	4.2(m)
1999	Mar	4085825 (m)	3927871(m)	157954(m)	3.9(m)
1999	Apr	4069858 (m)	3923860(m)	145998(m)	3.6(m)
1999	May	4093312 (m)	3951542(m)	141770(m)	3.5(m)
1999	Jun	4110025 (m)	3946536(m)	163489(m)	4.0(m)
1999	Jul	4127800 (m)	3956264(m)	171536(m)	4.2(m)

1999	Aug	4112948 (m)	3948661(m)	164287(m)	4.0(m)
1999	Sep	4105382 (m)	3947999(m)	157383(m)	3.8(m)
1999	Oct	4118855 (m)	3973747(m)	145108(m)	3.5(m)
1999	Nov	4139122 (m)	3998291(m)	140831(m)	3.4(m)
1999	Dec	4157837 (m)	4020844(m)	136993(m)	3.3(m)
1999	Annual	4106678 (m)	3951684(m)	154994(m)	3.8(m)
2000	Jan	4142931 (m)	3985303(m)	157628(m)	3.8(m)
2000	Feb	4229725 (m)	4075938(m)	153787(m)	3.6(m)
2000	Mar	4238873 (m)	4082882(m)	155991(m)	3.7(m)
2000	Apr	4222898 (m)	4088674(m)	134224(m)	3.2(m)
2000	May	4227625 (m)	4080200(m)	147425(m)	3.5(m)
2000	Jun	4248928 (m)	4080787(m)	168141(m)	4.0(m)
2000	Jul	4240495 (m)	4077304(m)	163191(m)	3.8(m)
2000	Aug	4235728 (m)	4070781(m)	164947(m)	3.9(m)
2000	Sep	4227070 (m)	4078120(m)	148950(m)	3.5(m)
2000	Oct	4245543 (m)	4108790(m)	136753(m)	3.2(m)
2000	Nov	4256413 (m)	4126071(m)	130342(m)	3.1(m)
2000	Dec	4284426 (m)	4153889(m)	130537(m)	3.0(m)
2000	Annual	4233388 (m)	4084062(m)	149326(m)	3.5(m)
2001	Jan	4275915 (m)	4117333(m)	158582(m)	3.7(m)
2001	Feb	4275758 (m)	4122609(m)	153149(m)	3.6(m)
2001	Mar	4285356 (m)	4127639(m)	157717(m)	3.7(m)
2001	Apr	4264386 (m)	4115902(m)	148484(m)	3.5(m)

2001	May	4260992 (m)	4117588(m)	143404(m)	3.4(m)
2001	Jun	4276334 (m)	4099353(m)	176981(m)	4.1(m)
2001	Jul	4282225 (m)	4103585(m)	178640(m)	4.2(m)
2001	Aug	4246136 (m)	4059716(m)	186420(m)	4.4(m)
2001	Sep	4260819 (m)	4076671(m)	184148(m)	4.3(m)
2001	Oct	4289589 (m)	4107021(m)	182568(m)	4.3(m)
2001	Nov	4299306 (m)	4112038(m)	187268(m)	4.4(m)
2001	Dec	4318786 (m)	4125850(m)	192936(m)	4.5(m)
2001	Annual	4277967 (m)	4107109(m)	170858(m)	4.0(m)
2002	Jan	4282544 (m)	4070134(m)	212410(m)	5.0(m)
2002	Feb	4312463 (m)	4103335(m)	209128(m)	4.8(m)
2002	Mar	4310478 (m)	4098461(m)	212017(m)	4.9(m)
2002	Apr	4288226 (m)	4088181(m)	200045(m)	4.7(m)
2002	May	4302762 (m)	4104046(m)	198716(m)	4.6(m)
2002	Jun	4314082 (m)	4087805(m)	226277(m)	5.2(m)
2002	Jul	4314358 (m)	4093888(m)	220470(m)	5.1(m)
2002	Aug	4305921 (m)	4088818(m)	217103(m)	5.0(m)
2002	Sep	4311859 (m)	4110442(m)	201417(m)	4.7(m)
2002	Oct	4314806 (m)	4118606(m)	196200(m)	4.5(m)
2002	Nov	4311036 (m)	4110825(m)	200211(m)	4.6(m)
2002	Dec	4330212 (m)	4126884(m)	203328(m)	4.7(m)
2002	Annual	4308229 (m)	4100119(m)	208110(m)	4.8(m)
2003	Jan	4323040 (m)	4104464(m)	218576(m)	5.1(m)

2003	Feb	4329551 (m)	4121199(m)	208352(m)	4.8(m)
2003	Mar	4334945 (m)	4126080(m)	208865(m)	4.8(m)
2003	Apr	4328307 (m)	4129590(m)	198717(m)	4.6(m)
2003	May	4334558 (m)	4131571(m)	202987(m)	4.7(m)
2003	Jun	4362141 (m)	4120678(m)	241463(m)	5.5(m)
2003	Jul	4353228 (m)	4123123(m)	230105(m)	5.3(m)
2003	Aug	4331064 (m)	4117878(m)	213186(m)	4.9(m)
2003	Sep	4323969 (m)	4124267(m)	199702(m)	4.6(m)
2003	Oct	4339747 (m)	4151405(m)	188342(m)	4.3(m)
2003	Nov	4362357 (m)	4175700(m)	186657(m)	4.3(m)
2003	Dec	4365080 (m)	4188342(m)	176738(m)	4.0(m)
2003	Annual	4340666 (m)	4134525(m)	206141(m)	4.7(m)
2004	Jan	4354764 (m)	4156780(m)	197984(m)	4.5(m)
2004	Feb	4353913 (m)	4169697(m)	184216(m)	4.2(m)
2004	Mar	4360887 (m)	4169631(m)	191256(m)	4.4(m)
2004	Apr	4348868 (m)	4170420(m)	178448(m)	4.1(m)
2004	May	4371720 (m)	4182262(m)	189458(m)	4.3(m)
2004	Jun	4401639 (m)	4175103(m)	226536(m)	5.1(m)
2004	Jul	4413249 (m)	4191681(m)	221568(m)	5.0(m)
2004	Aug	4398340 (m)	4183251(m)	215089(m)	4.9(m)
2004	Sep	4382666 (m)	4181821(m)	200845(m)	4.6(m)
2004	Oct	4413386 (m)	4210535(m)	202851(m)	4.6(m)
2004	Nov	4435446 (m)	4229375(m)	206071(m)	4.6(m)

2004	Dec	4449867 (m)	4238697(m)	211170(m)	4.7(m)
2004	Annual	4390395 (m)	4188271(m)	202124(m)	4.6(m)
2005	Jan	4431758	4210239	221519	5.0
2005	Feb	4435023	4202953	232070	5.2
2005	Mar	4450053	4228121	221932	5.0
2005	Apr	4444626	4236132	208494	4.7
2005	May	4479950(p)	4255547(p)	224403(p)	5.0(p)
m : Reflects new modeling approach and reestimation as of March 2005. p : Preliminary.					

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The **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)** program produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data for Census regions and divisions, States, counties, metropolitan areas, and many cities, by place of residence.

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Regional Resources

Pick a state from the list.



Select a State

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Latest Numbers

Unemployment Rates,
seasonally adjusted

Alabama

4.4%(p) in May 2005

Alaska

6.4%(p) in May 2005

Archived

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- Archived **Regional and State Employment and Unemployment** Releases (1993-forward)
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SPECIAL NOTICE:

Important Information on Local Area Unemployment Statistics database series

Correction to Seasonally Adjusted and Not Seasonally Adjusted Puerto Rico data for January 2005.





























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TABLES AND MAPS CREATED BY BLS:

Arizona	 4.8%(p) in May 2005
Arkansas	 5.0%(p) in May 2005
California	 5.3%(p) in May 2005
Colorado	 5.3%(p) in May 2005
Connecticut	 5.3%(p) in May 2005
Delaware	 4.1%(p) in May 2005
D.C.	 7.9%(p) in May 2005
Florida	 4.0%(p) in May 2005
Georgia	 5.2%(p) in May 2005
Hawaii	 2.7%(p) in May 2005
Idaho	 3.9%(p) in May 2005
Illinois	 5.8%(p) in May 2005
Indiana	 4.8%(p) in May 2005
Iowa	 4.8%(p) in May 2005
Kansas	 5.3%(p) in May 2005
Kentucky	 5.7%(p) in May 2005
Louisiana	 5.4%(p) in May 2005
Maine	 5.0%(p) in May 2005
Maryland	 4.2%(p) in May 2005
Massachusetts	 4.8%(p) in May 2005
Michigan	 7.1%(p) in May 2005
Minnesota	 4.3%(p) in May 2005
Mississippi	 7.1%(p) in May 2005
Missouri	 5.6%(p) in May 2005
Montana	 4.5%(p) in May 2005
Nebraska	 4.0%(p) in May 2005
Nevada	 4.0%(p) in May 2005
New Hampshire	 3.6%(p) in May 2005

Monthly Tables**Regional and State Employment and Unemployment (Monthly)****Supplemental Tables**

- [Current Unemployment Rates for States and Historical Highs/Lows](#)
- [Unemployment Rates for States](#)
- [Over-the-Month Change in Unemployment Rates for States](#)
- [Over-the-Year Change in Unemployment Rates for States](#)

Supplemental Map

- [Unemployment rates by state, seasonally adjusted \(GIF\)](#)
- [Unemployment rates by state, seasonally adjusted \(PDF\)](#)

Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment (Monthly)**Supplemental Tables**























- [Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas](#)
- [Over-the-Year Change in Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas](#)
- [Unemployment Rates for Large Metropolitan Areas](#)
- [Over-the-Year Change in Unemployment Rates for Large Metropolitan Areas](#)


Supplemental Map

- [Unemployment Rates by Metropolitan Area, not seasonally adjusted \(GIF\)](#)
- [Unemployment Rates by Metropolitan Area, not seasonally adjusted \(PDF\)](#)

Latest Twelve-Month Average**COUNTY DATA**

- [Unemployment rates by county \(GIF\) \(PDF\)](#)

New Jersey 3.9%(p) In May 2005**New Mexico** 6.0%(p) In May 2005**New York** 5.0%(p) In May 2005**North Carolina** 5.1%(p) In May 2005**North Dakota** 3.5%(p) In May 2005**Ohio** 6.1%(p) In May 2005**Oklahoma** 4.5%(p) In May 2005**Oregon** 6.5%(p) In May 2005**Pennsylvania** 4.8%(p) In May 2005**Puerto Rico** 10.8%(p) In May 2005**Rhode Island** 4.5%(p) In May 2005**South Carolina** 6.3%(p) In May 2005**South Dakota** 4.0%(p) In May 2005**Tennessee** 6.2%(p) In May 2005**Texas** 5.5%(p) In May 2005**Utah** 4.9%(p) In May 2005**Vermont** 3.1%(p) In May 2005**Virginia** 3.6%(p) In May 2005**Washington** 5.7%(p) In May 2005**West Virginia** 4.5%(p) In May 2005**Wisconsin** 4.7%(p) In May 2005**Wyoming** 4.0%(p) In May 2005

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NEW ENGLAND DATA BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

- Unemployment rates by Minor Civil Division ([GIF](#)) ([PDF](#))

Annual Average Tables

STATEWIDE DATA

Tables

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- Over-the-year change in unemployment rates for States:
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- [Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Section II: Estimates for States, 2002](#)
- Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in states by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age:
 - 2003 Annual Averages ([PDF](#) 264K) **NEW**
- Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in states by sex, detailed age, race, and Hispanic origin:
 - 2002 Annual Averages ([PDF](#) 169K)
 - 2001 Annual Averages ([PDF](#) 179K)
 - 2000 Annual Average ([PDF](#) 158K)
 - 1999 Annual Average ([PDF](#) 122K)

- **Notes on using data**

Maps

- Latest annual average State unemployment rates ([GIF](#)) ([PDF](#))
- Latest over-the-year change in unemployment rates by State ([GIF](#)) ([PDF](#))
- Latest employment-population ratios by State ([GIF](#)) ([PDF](#))
- Historical State unemployment rate maps ([ZIP](#) 732K)([PDF](#) 3,292K)

How to View Zip Files**METROPOLITAN AREA DATA****Tables**

- Annual Average and Over-the-Year Change tables for the new Metropolitan Statistical Areas will be available as soon as possible.
- **Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Section III: Estimates for metropolitan areas and cities, 2002**

Maps contain provisional data

- Latest annual average metropolitan area unemployment rates ([GIF](#)) ([PDF](#))
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COUNTY DATA

Tables for 2000-2004 contain **provisional data**. See **Important Information** for annual revision release dates.

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- Labor force data by county, 2003

- annual averages ([TXT](#), [ZIP](#)
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annual averages ([TXT](#), [ZIP](#)
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annual averages ([TXT](#), [ZIP](#)
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CITY

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- Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Section III: Estimates for metropolitan areas and cities, 2002

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PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION:

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- Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2002

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- **Mass Layoff Statistics**--reports on mass layoff actions that result in workers being separated from their jobs..
- **Survey of Employer-Provided Training**--provides detailed information on training by

major industry division and by size of establishment from surveys conducted in 1993 and 1995.

Other Useful Links

- **Information about Unemployment Insurance** --this Department of Labor site provides links to local One-Stop services

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Washington, DC 20212-0001

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(Burke County 1991)
Section 2.5.2.4

Burke County

Comprehensive Plan: 2010

Part I: Inventory and Assessment

prepared by:

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**CENTRAL SAVANNAH RIVER AREA
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January, 1991

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Due to several factors, a new and vital interest in planning for the future development of Burke County has been sparked by the forward-looking local officials and citizens. These factors are as follows:

- 1) Projected growth in population in Waynesboro and Burke County. An increase in the number of residents living in the county places greater demands upon the use of land, public facilities, and transportation system.
- 2) Renewed interest in planning by local residents and the desire of the Board of Commissioners, mayors and city councils to plan for and promote orderly development for this expected growth.
- 3) House Bill 215, passed by the Georgia General Assembly in its 1989 session, requires that all counties/cities submit a current Comprehensive Plan in order to be considered a qualified local government (and thus receive certain state grants). The premise of the legislation is that to adequately prepare for orderly growth and development in Georgia, planning strategies must be developed on the state, regional, and local level. Burke County and its incorporated cities have taken the initiative to prepare their local component of this proposed three-tier planning process.

Outline Of Elements Of The Land Use Plan

The Comprehensive Plan for Burke County begins with an Inventory and Analysis of the existing elements affecting the growth, development, and land use. The elements include:

- Population Characteristics
- Economic Development
- Natural and Historic Resources
- Community Facilities
- Housing Supply
- Existing Land Use

Each of these factors are described and analyzed in terms of their current and future impact on the growth and development of Burke County.

The second key component of the Comprehensive Plan is a set of Community Goals established in cooperation with the Board of Commissioners, mayors and city councils. These goals address the principal issues identified in the Inventory and Analysis. Combining these goals with the realistic projections and outlooks identified in the Inventory and Analysis, a Future Land Use Map and a Five-Year Work Plan is

developed which will aid the County as well as each of its six incorporated cities in implementing their stated Community Goals between 1991 and 1995.

Updates

Planning is a continuous process. Therefore, as new information becomes available, as new areas are annexed into the cities of Girard, Keysville, Midville, Sardis, Vidette, and Waynesboro, as changes in the growth patterns are documented, and as conditions generally change over time in Burke County, this Comprehensive Plan will need to be updated to accurately reflect those changes. For example, as the 1990 U.S. Census is completed and the results published, a more accurate count of the population will be available and should be incorporated into this Plan.

Plan Products

This plan was compiled according to the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures established pursuant to the Georgia Planning Act of 1989. In addition to this document which provides an Inventory and Assessment of existing conditions in Burke County and its six cities, a separate Implementation Strategy consists of key issues and findings, a statement of goals and policies and the Five Year Work Programs. Finally, there is a set of maps which complement the Inventory and Analysis (Part 1) and Implementation Strategy and Plan (Part 2).

Public Participation

In accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures, a public hearing was held prior to the preparation of the plan. This public hearing was held with the Burke County Board of Commissioners on November 27, 1990. A Joint Planning Commission was created, consisting of designated representatives from each of the County's six cities as well as the County at large. This Joint Planning Commission met weekly during the months of December 1990 and January 1991. Local business and community leaders were consulted as the Joint Planning Commission addressed each of the six planning elements. Upon completion of the Community Goals and recommended policies, a second public hearing was held on January 28, 1991 to receive public input on the "draft" plan. These comments were incorporated into the Implementation Strategy and Plan, and submitted to the Georgia Department of Community Affairs for initial review and comment.

Community Profile

Burke County is located on the eastern edge of Central Georgia, and is bounded to the north by Richmond County, Jefferson County to the west, Emanuel, Jenkins, and Screven Counties to the south, and the Savannah River and South Carolina to the east. It has an area of 832 square miles and is the second largest county in the State. Map 1 illustrates Burke County's general location.

POPULATION ELEMENT

Recent Population Trends

The first step in planning for the future of Burke County is to predict the characteristics of the population. This is accomplished by looking at the historical population trends, current population levels, and future projections of population growth. Once these estimates have been calculated, a forecast of the land use needs of the community for the future will be feasible.

Table 1-1 indicates the recent population trends for Burke County, its incorporated cities, the 13-county Central Savannah River Area, and the State of Georgia.

AREA	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	% change 1970-1980	% change 1980-1990
Burke County	18,255	18,802	19,349	20,800	21,560	6.0	11.4
Girard	241	233	225	212	219	-6.6	-2.7
Keysville			408	400	391	N/A	-4.2
Midville	665	668	670	656	623	0.8	-7.0
Sardis	643	912	1,180	1,321	1,339	83.5	13.5
Vidette	131	117	103	88	75	-21.4	-27.2
Waynesboro	5,530	5,645	5,760	6,079	6,056	4.2	5.1
Unincorp.	11,045	11,228	11,411	12,444	12,762	3.3	11.8
RDC	301,500	331,400	351,300	377,000	407,997	16.5	16.1
State	4,605,600	5,046,250	5,486,900	5,974,500	6,508,585	19.1	18.6

Sources: City & County Data- Local Population Estimates & U.S Bureau of Census; CSRA RDC, RDC, and State Data- Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

Table 1-1 Recent Population Trends

Burke County experienced a slow but stable growth during the period of 1970-1990. This is due to a decline in the agricultural economy being balanced by the construction of Georgia Power's Plant Vogtle nuclear power plant.

As seen in Table 1-2, during the period 1985 -1990 Burke County experienced a population growth of 760. This is again illustrative of the slow stable growth pattern of Burke County.

AREA	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Burke County	20,800	21,200	21,250	21,300	21,430	21,560
Girard	212	220	220	220	220	219
Keysville	400	398	396	394	393	391
Midville	656	630	630	630	626	623
Sardis	1,321	1,310	1,315	1,320	1,329	1,339
Vidette	89	86	83	81	78	75
Waynesboro	6,079	6,080	6,050	6,020	6,038	6,056
Unincorp.	12,444	12,874	12,952	12,549	12,656	12,762

Sources: Local Population Estimates & U.S Bureau of Census.

Table 1-2 Population Trends, 1985 - 1990

Population Estimates And Projections

In 1990, the CSRA Regional Development Center generated population projections for Burke County. These projections were generated based on past trends as documented by the U.S. Census and on a projection technique using the average annual rate of population growth of Burke County and its incorporated areas from 1980 to 1988. Table 1-3 illustrates projected populations for Burke County, its incorporated areas, the 13 county region, and the State of Georgia through the year 2010.

AREA	1990	1995	2000	2010	% change 1990-2000	% change 2000-2010
Burke County	21,560	22,209	22,859	24,158	6.0	5.7
Girard	219	218	216	213	-1.4	-1.4
Keysville	391	403	415	438	6.1	5.5
Midville	623	605	587	551	-5.8	-6.1
Sardis	1,339	1,386	1,432	1,526	6.9	6.6
Vidette	75	77	80	84	6.7	5.0
Waynesboro	6,056	6,146	6,237	6,418	3.0	2.9
Unincorp.	12,762	13,277	13,792	14,822	8.1	7.7
RDC	407,997	432,870	452,486	498,474	10.9	10.2
State	6,508,585	6,947,395	7,319,348	8,192,427	12.5	11.9

Sources: Local Population Estimates- CSRA RDC & U.S. Bureau of Census; RDC and State Data- Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

Table 1-3 Projected Population Trends

Projected population trends show a slow stable growth pattern for Burke County. This stable growth pattern is due in part to Burke County's centralized location as well as its proximity to the Augusta MSA.

Table 1-4 shows projected population of Burke County in 1995 as 22,209. This is a projected increase of 649 during the period of 1990 - 1995, illustrative of the County's slow stable growth pattern.

AREA	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Burke County	21,560	21,690	21,820	21,950	22,080	22,209
Girard	219	219	219	219	218	218
Keysville	391	393	396	398	400	403
Midville	623	619	616	612	609	605
Sardis	1,339	1,348	1,357	1,367	1,378	1,386
Vidette	75	75	76	76	77	77
Waynesboro	6,056	6,074	6,092	6,110	6,128	6,146
Unincorp.	12,762	12,865	12,968	13,071	13,174	13,277

Sources: Local Population Estimates & U.S. Bureau of Census.

Table 1-4 Projected Population Trends, 1990 - 1995

Population by Age, Sex, & Race

While total population presents the overall picture, specific characteristics of the population must be examined and trends identified. Looking specifically at age distribution, population data is available for Burke County as a whole.

In 1980, the median age in Burke County was 26.8 years. The breakdown of population in Burke County according to age is represented by Table 1-5.

Age Group	1970		1980		1985		1990	
	Total	% Total	Total	% Total	Total	% Total	Total	% Total
0-4	1,862	10.2	1,819	9.4	1,955	9.4	1,703	7.9
5-14	4,455	24.4	3,734	19.3	4,120	19.8	4,441	20.6
15-24	2,026	11.1	1,935	10.0	1,747	8.4	1,725	8.0
25-34	1,661	9.1	2,748	14.2	3,515	16.9	3,816	17.7
35-44	1,643	9.0	1,780	9.2	2,038	9.8	2,458	11.4
45-54	1,844	10.1	1,645	8.5	1,664	8.0	1,789	8.3
55-64	1,588	8.7	1,741	9.0	1,726	8.3	1,639	7.6
65+	3,176	17.4	3,947	20.4	4,035	19.4	3,989	18.5

Source: CSRA RDC, Woods and Pooles Economics, Inc.

Table 1-5 Burke County Population Distribution by Age

The projected age distribution in Burke County, as seen in Table 1-6, indicates a noticeable decrease in the number of people between the ages of 5 and 14, as well as a sizable increase of people between the ages of 45 and 64, by the year 2010.

Age Group	1990		1995		2000		2010	
	Total	% Total	Total	% Total	Total	% Total	Total	% Total
0-4	1,703	7.9	1,510	6.8	1,372	6.0	1,449	6.0
5-14	4,441	20.6	4,554	20.5	4,274	18.7	3,672	15.2
15-24	1,725	8.0	1,821	8.2	2,080	9.1	1,933	8.0
25-34	3,816	17.7	3,664	16.5	3,406	14.9	3,551	14.7
35-44	2,458	11.4	2,887	13.0	3,177	13.9	2,947	12.2
45-54	1,789	8.3	2,154	9.7	2,652	11.6	3,382	14.0
55-64	1,639	7.6	1,621	7.3	1,806	7.9	2,682	11.1
65+	3,989	18.5	3,998	18.0	4,092	17.9	4,542	18.8

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., 1989.

Table 1-6 Projected Population Distribution by Age

Table 1-7 shows the ratio of male to female population in Burke County of 49.1% male to 50.9% female to be consistent with the ratio of the State population of 48.6% male to 51.4% female. This percentage has remained stable in Burke County for the twenty year period of 1970 - 1990.

	1970		1980		1990	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female
County	47.1	52.9	47.5	52.5	49.1	50.9
State	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.7	48.6	51.4

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., 1989

Table 1-7 Burke County Population by Sex, 1970-1990

The white population as a percentage of the County's total population has increased from 40% in 1970 to 46% in 1980 to 48% in 1990. This trend is illustrated by Table 1-8.

	1970		
	White	Black	Other
County	7,297	10,953	5
State	3,405,083	1,191,009	9,543
	1980		
	White	Black	Other
County	8,926	10,392	31
State	3,979,250	1,473,262	34,186
	1990		
	White	Black	Other
County	10,384	11,153	23
State	4,694,732	1,749,895	63,880

Table 1-8 Burke County Population by Race, (1970-1990)

Educational Levels

As seen in Table 1-9, the median number of years of schooling completed in Burke County in 1980 was 10.4. This compares to 12.2 years of schooling completed in the State in 1980. This number is estimated to be much higher in Burke County in 1990 due to the tremendous strides made in the Burke County educational system from 1980 to 1990.

Levels	1970		1980	
	#	%	#	%
Elementary School (0-8 years)	4,579	55.0%	3,968	38.9%
High School (1-3 years)	1,973	23.7%	2,294	22.5%
High School (4 years)	908	10.9%	2,227	21.9%
College (1-3 years)	436	5.2%	902	8.9%
College (4+ years)	432	5.2%	800	7.8%
TOTAL	8,328	100.0%	10,191	100.0%
MEDIAN YEARS	8.5		10.4	
MEDIAN YEARS (STATE)	10.8		12.2	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970, 1980.

NOTE: These data indicate the number of years of schooling completed by adults, aged 25 and over.

Table 1-9 Burke County Educational Levels 1970-1980

Households

As illustrated in Table 1-10, the number of households in Burke County increased from 5,098 in 1970 to 6,953 in 1990. This represents an increase of 1,855 households.

AREA	1970	1980	1985	1990
Burke County	5,098	6,240	7,118	7,996
Girard	241	75	75	74
Keysville	—	100	98	95
Midville	208	217	228	238
Sardis	355	383	413	442
Vidette	30	30	30	30
Waynesboro	1,652	1,952	2,084	2,218
Unincorporated	2,612	3,583	4,290	4,816

SOURCE: CSRA RDC Household Projections, 1990

Table 1-10 Burke County Households, (1970-1990)

During the twenty year period between 1990 and 2010, the number of households in Burke County is projected to increase from 6,953 to 7,791. These projections can be seen in Table 1-11.

AREA	1990	1995	2000	2010
Burke County	7,996	8,237	8,478	8,960
Girard	74	73	73	72
Keysville	95	98	101	107
Midville	238	231	224	211
Sardis	442	457	473	504
Vidette	30	31	32	34
Waynesboro	2,218	2,249	2,282	2,348
Unincorporated	4,816	5,010	5,203	5,590

SOURCE: CSRA RDC Household Projections, 1990

Table 1-11 Burke County Projected Households, (1990-2010)

The average number of persons per household in Burke County in 1990 is 2.70. This figure is consistent throughout the incorporated cities of Burke County except in the City of Keysville where the average number of persons per household is 4.10. Table 1-12 provides this data for Burke County and its incorporated areas.

YEAR	Burke County	Girard	Keysville	Midville	Sardis	Vidette	Waynesboro	Unincorp. Burke Co.
1990	2.70	2.96	4.10	2.62	3.03	2.50	2.73	2.65

SOURCE: CSRA RDC Household Projections, 1990.

Table 1-12 Burke County Persons per Household, 1990

Income

The Burke County per capita income, as illustrated by Table 1- 13, in 1990 is higher than that of the CSRA. It is, however, lower than the per capita income of the State and nation. By the year 2010, however, the Burke County per capita income is projected to be less than that of the CSRA as well as less than the per capita income of the State and nation.

AREA	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
County	5,824	7,213	8,691	11,882	12,738	13,362	14,448
RDC	6,237	7,607	8,906	9,786	11,319	13,049	16,027
State	8,059	9,707	11,325	12,374	13,589	14,906	16,969
United States	9,668	11,533	12,464	13,443	14,263	15,144	16,358

SOURCE: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. 1989.

NOTE: All of the above income figures are based on 1982 Constant Dollars

Table 1-13 Burke County Per Capita Income, (1970-2010)

The City of Waynesboro, which is the county seat of Burke County, has the highest per capita income of the incorporated cities within the County. Per capita income for each of Burke County's incorporated cities are shown in Table 1-14.

AREA	1969	1979	1990	1995
Girard	3,223	4,045	4,555	7,354
Keysville	—	—	—	—
Midville	4,043	5,391	5,962	9,806
Sardis	3,395	5,168	5,726	9,829
Vidette	—	—	—	—
Waynesboro	4,342	6,298	6,682	11,270

SOURCE: National Planning Data Corporation & U.S. Census of Population

NOTE: — indicates that income related data was not available for these areas

Table 1-14 Burke Incorp. Areas Per Capita Income 1969-95

The average household income in Burke County in 1990 is \$27,788. This is slightly more than the average household income in the CSRA of \$27,686. This data, as well as income projections, are supplied in Table 1-15.

AREA	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
County	20,777	22,291	26,808	27,788	29,858	31,120	30,404
RDC	21,146	22,320	25,540	27,686	31,517	35,907	41,582
State	26,447	27,743	31,187	33,251	35,662	38,343	40,378
United States	30,327	31,803	33,462	35,428	36,912	38,624	39,012

SOURCE: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. 1989.

NOTE: All of the above income figures are based on 1982 Constant Dollars

Table 1-15 Burke Co. Aver. Household Income, (1970-2010)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Purpose

Analysis of how people in Burke County make their living, and where the employment opportunities are located, is an essential element in the preparation of the Future Land Use Plan. The characteristics of the labor force are combined with the future population projections for Burke County to estimate the amount of land required for commercial, industrial, and other employers.

Information relating to the labor force is compiled by the Georgia Department of Labor and the Georgia Department of Industry and Trade. Because most of this information is compiled for Burke County and for the Burke County Trade Area, which is comprised of Burke, Emanuel, Jefferson, Jenkins, Richmond and Screven counties, the analyses will focus on these areas.

Several economic factors are included in this section including, Labor Force, Employment Sectors, and Commuting Patterns. Data for each of these factors are presented in a tabular format and described in the accompanying text.

Labor force And Employment

As a starting point to examine the economic environment, the overall civilian labor force of Burke County in 1989 was 8,818. Of this number, 1,222, or 13.9%, were categorized as unemployed. This is more than twice the State of Georgia's 5.5% unemployment rate for the same year. Table 2-1, which shows a breakdown of the labor force for the past ten years, reveals that Burke County's unemployment rate has been highly volatile since 1980 ranging from a low of 6.3% in 1982 to a high figure of 13.9% in 1989.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Civilian Labor Force	8,441	9,857	13,287	12,861	14,014
County Unemployment Rate (%)	10.5	8.1	6.3	6.8	6.3
RDC Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	7.1	8.6	8.4	6.9
State Unemployment Rate (%)	6.4	6.4	7.8	7.5	6.0
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Civilian Labor Force	14,366	14,933	11,457	10,646	8,818
County Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	7.4	10.7	10.5	13.9
RDC Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.5
State Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.5

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, 1981-1990

Table 2-1 Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rates

Of the jobs provided in Burke County in 1980, the private sector supplied the majority with 4,910 or 69 percent. All levels of government supplied 1,617 or 23 percent of the county's jobs. Some 530 or 7 percent of the county's jobs in 1980 were from self-employment. Table 2-2 illustrates an employment distribution by class of worker.

AREA	Private Wage & Salary		Self-Employed		Unpaid Family Worker	
	# persons	% total	# persons	% total	# persons	% total
Burke County	4,910	69.0	530	7.0	52	1.0
RDC	91,706	68.0	8,111	6.0	649	1.0
AREA	Federal Government		State Government		Local Government	
	# persons	% total	# persons	% total	# persons	% total
Burke County	270	4.0	509	7.0	838	12.0
RDC	9,693	7.0	12,098	9.0	12,121	9.0

Source: 1980 Census of Population

Table 2-2 Employed Persons by Class of Worker, 1980

Occupational Skills

Only about one third of Burke County's 1980 workforce was employed in traditional blue collar occupations. Table 2-3 illustrates that while Precision Production workers and Machine operators/Assemblers represent a major portion of the county's workforce, these occupational groups are not as predominant as in neighboring counties. Other occupational groups, such as Professional Specialists, Administrative Specialists, and Service Providers each represent significant portions of the Burke County's workforce. As a result of this occupational diversity, the County can legitimately recruit a variety of new industries in its economic development efforts.

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	# PERSONS	% TOTAL
Executive, Administrative, & Managerial	422	5%
Professional Specialty Occupations	844	10%
Technicians & Related Support Occupations	169	2%
Sales Occupations	591	7%
Administrative Support, Incl. Clerical	928	11%
Service Occupations	1,097	13%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	844	10%
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	1,014	12%
Machine Oper., Assemblers, & Inspectors	1,519	18%
Transp. & Material Moving Operators	338	4%
Handlers, Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	675	8%
TOTAL	8,441	100%

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population

Table 2-3 Burke County Employment by Occupation

Regional Economy

Although Burke County is considered rural or agricultural, it has a high percentage of its labor force employed in manufacturing. Some highly skilled jobs filled by local citizens working in manufacturing plants are located within a 50-mile commuting distance of Waynesboro.

As shown in Table 2-4, the top three sectors of the economy in the Burke County Area, as of 1988, are services, with 35% of the employment, manufacturing, with 20%, and retail, with 18%. Thus, services, manufacturing and retail are currently the dominant economic sectors within the Burke County area.

Industry	Firms	Employment	% Emp.	Weekly Wage
Transportation/Public Utilities	207	5,874	5.0	\$548.00
Construction	573	8,100	7.0	\$439.00
Manufacturing	315	24,540	20.0	\$407.00
Finance, Insur., Real Estate	412	4,279	3.0	\$407.00
Wholesale Trade	371	4,350	4.0	\$388.00
Services	1,875	42,529	35.0	\$353.00
Federal, State, and Local Gov't	131	9,612	8.0	\$351.00
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing	92	600	—	\$222.00
Retail Trade	1,298	22,397	18.0	\$193.00
Mining	3	—	—	—
Not Elsewhere Classified	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	5,275	122,377	100.0	\$352.00

Source: Georgia Department of Industry, Trade, and Tourism. NOTE: The Burke County Area is defined as Burke, Emanuel, Jefferson, Jenkins, Richmond, and Screven Counties.

Table 2-4 Burke County Area 1986 Industry Mix by Wage

Within the manufacturing sector of the area's economy, as shown in Table 2-5, the lumber and wood products industry has the greatest number of firms with 73, while the apparel industry has the greatest number of employees with 4,721. Unfortunately, these industries are concentrated in the lower half of the wage scales for the area.

Industry	Firms	Employment	% Emp.	Weekly Wage
Chemical & Allied Products	20	1,652	7.0	\$782.00
Paper & Allied Products	11	2,378	10.0	\$719.00
Printing & Publishing	39	861	4.0	\$414.00
Stone, Clay, Glass, Concrete	16	1,549	6.0	\$404.00
Computer Equip.; Ind. & Comm. Mach.	36	2,594	11.0	\$398.00
Food & Kindred Products	25	2,303	9.0	\$391.00
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Indus.	6	78	—	\$366.00
Textiles	7	3,321	14.0	\$359.00
Lumber and Wood Products	73	1,551	6.0	\$324.00
Fabricated Metal Products	31	1,433	6.0	\$310.00
Furniture and Fixtures	7	442	2.0	\$227.00
Apparel	35	4,721	19.0	\$211.00
Primary Metals	2	—	—	—
Electronic, other Elec. Equip.	3	—	—	—
Transportation Equipment	1	—	—	—
Instruments & Related Products	6	—	—	—
TOTAL	315	24,540	100.0	\$407.00

Source: Georgia Department of Industry, Trade, and Tourism. NOTE: The Burke County Area is defined as Burke, Emanuel, Jefferson, Jenkins, Richmond, and Screven Counties.

Table 2-5 Burke County Area Manufacturing Mix by Wage

Overview Of Burke County's Economy

The figures presented in Tables 2-4 and 2-5 apply to the number of jobs in the six-county Burke Trade Area, consisting of Burke, Emanuel, Jefferson, Jenkins, Richmond, and Screven counties. What about Burke County alone? Table 2-6, details the distribution of the 6,265 Burke County residents over the age of 16 who are employed in the 12 industry categories. These are 1989 figures. Here, manufacturing has the most jobs with 1,467 and local government jobs are second most abundant with 1,152. Note that employment data for the transportation and public utilities sector was not available. This is because most of the employment in this sector comes from one source, Georgia Power's Vogtle Nuclear Power Plant. However, it is estimated that there are approximately 1,100 employees in this sector. Georgia Power Company indicates that there are 1,057 employees at Plant Vogtle, only 224 (21 percent) of which are Burke County residents. Trucking and warehousing provides a small portion of the employment in this category, with only 53 employees working for approximately 11 firms.

Industry	BURKE		CSRA		STATE	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, & Mining	144	2.3	1,056	0.7	34,222	1.1
Construction	56	0.9	9,102	6.0	145,333	5.0
Manufacturing	1,467	23.4	32,866	21.8	565,056	19.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	**	**	3,539	2.3	180,055	6.0
Wholesale Trade	199	3.2	5,713	3.8	227,144	7.7
Retail Trade	815	13.0	28,251	18.7	551,504	18.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE)	156	2.5	5,467	3.6	163,567	5.5
Services	634	10.1	27,111	17.9	574,290	19.5
Federal Government	64	1.0	7,932	5.2	102,219	3.5
Local Government	1,152	18.4	16,014	10.6	295,529	10.0
State Government	104	1.7	12,201	8.0	113,909	3.9
Nonclassifiable Establishments	0	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0
Non-Disclosed Industries	1,474	23.5	2,186	1.4	—	—
Total	6,265	100.0	151,441	100.0	2,952,832	100.0

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, 1989

Table 2-6 1989 Employment by Industry

In summary, the services sector provides over a third of the jobs in the Burke County Trade Area, while the manufacturing sector provides a majority of the jobs for Burke County proper. The large proportion of service jobs in the Burke County Trade area is attributable to the inclusion of metropolitan Richmond County within the trade area. While Burke County's manufacturing jobs provide steady, reliable employment, they are concentrated on the lower end of the pay scale. To stimulate economic development in Burke County, efforts should be made to first, retain those jobs which keep residents of Burke County working, and second, attract more high paying jobs to the area to foster an expansion of the economy.

Employers

This section will detail those specific firms regarded as the largest employers in both the Burke County Trade Area and in Burke County proper. As presented in Tables 2-7 and 2-8, and consistent with the analysis above, services and manufacturing industries dominate the top ten employers in the Trade Area. Fully nine out of the ten largest employers in the counties of Burke, Emanuel, Jefferson, Jenkins, Richmond and Screven are involved in services or manufacturing processes.

Employer Name	Industry	County
Georgia Power Company	Electrical Services	Burke
Doctors Hospital	Health Services	Richmond
Federal Paperboard	Paperboard Mills	Richmond
Flightsafety Services	Communication Services, n.e.c.	Richmond
Merchantile Store	Misc. General Merchandise Stores	Richmond
Saint Josephs Hospital	Health Services	Richmond
Textron Inc.	Misc. Transportation Equipment	Richmond
Thermal Ceramic	Misc. Nonmetallic Mineral Products	Richmond
University Hospital	Hospitals	Richmond
Wyndham Baking	Bakery Products	Richmond

Source: Georgia Department of Labor

NOTE: Represents employment covered by Unemployment Insurance, excluding government and railroads.

Table 2-7 Top 10 Burke County Area Employers, 1989

Further, two of the top three employers in Burke County area also manufacturing firms. The figures presented in these Tables are based on 1989 data, and represent employment covered by Unemployment Insurance, excluding government and railroads.

Employer Name	Industry
Georgia Power Company	Electrical Services
Burke Manufacturing Company	Men and Boys Apparel
Samson Manufacturing Company	Apparel

Source: Georgia Department of Labor

Table 2-8 Burke County Top 3 Employers

Commuting Patterns

To accurately plan for the future development of Burke County, knowing how many jobs are available in the area is not enough. It must be determined where these employment opportunities are specifically located and how much of the Burke County work force travels outside of the county for work. This requires an analysis of both the commuting patterns of the residents of Burke County and the origin of workers traveling into Burke County.

After it is known how many workers commute to and from Burke County on a regular basis, an estimate of the amount of resources necessary to support employment within Burke County will be possible. For example, is there sufficient land available for industrial uses in the county?

In 1980, almost 72 percent of Burke County's workforce reported working within the county, while 18.5 percent traveled outside of the county for work. Table 2-9 compares the number of Burke County residents working outside of the county in 1970 to that of 1980.

Place of Work	Burke County				CSRA			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Workers	5,558	100.0	6,720	100.0	117,710	100.0	147,153	100.0
Worked In County of Residence	3,605	64.9	4,828	71.8	88,809	75.4	100,994	68.6
Outside County of Residence	1,100	19.8	1,242	18.5	18,560	15.8	24,056	16.3
Outside of State	N/A	N/A	81	1.2	N/A	N/A	5,816	4.0
Not Reported	853	15.3	569	8.5	10,341	8.8	16,287	11.1

Table 2-9 Workers by Place of Work, 1970 and 1980

The number and proportion of Burke County residents working outside of the county decreased between 1970 and 1980, while the number and proportion of all CSRA residents who worked outside of their respective counties increased during that time.

In terms of time spent commuting to and from work, some 40 percent of Burke County residents in 1980 reported a one-way trip of less than 15 minutes. Just over 29 percent reported a 15 to 29 minute commute and almost one third of the county residents commuted more than 30 minutes to their place of work. Table 2-10 illustrates reported travel time to work for Burke County residents in 1980.

	Less Than 5 Minutes	5-14 Minutes	15-29 Minutes	30-44 Minutes	45+ Minutes	Mean Travel Time
Number	372	2,245	1,926	1,449	603	20.0 Min.
Percent	5.6	34.0	29.2	22.0	9.1	
Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing						
NOTE: This table includes all workers 16 years old and older who did not work at home.						

Table 2-10 Workers by Travel Time To Work, 1980

The following information is based upon data from a study conducted in 1985 by the Central Savannah River Area Planning and Development Commission entitled "Travel Patterns of Workers of the CSRA," and presented in Table 2-11.

Burke County Residents Working In:	Number	Percent	Totals
Burke County	4,828	71.84	
Columbia County	19	0.28	
Emanuel County	45	0.67	
Jefferson County	135	2.01	
Jenkins County	48	0.71	
Richmond County	855	12.72	
Screven County	103	1.53	
Alken County S.C.	66	0.98	
Persons not Reporting Place of Work	621	9.24	
Total Burke County Residents Employed			6,720
Total Out-Migration of Jobs			1,271
Source: "Travel Patterns of Workers of the CSRA" study, CSRAPDC, 1985			

Table 2-11 Workers by Place of Work and Residence, 1980

Overall, 6,720 Burke County residents were employed at the time of the study. Of this number, 4,828 or 71.84% remained in Burke County to work. On the other hand, a total of 1,271, or 18.9%, of the jobs held by the residents of Burke County, were outside the county. The remaining 621, or 9.24% of the workforce did not report their place of work. Of those workers reporting their place of work, seven (7) counties outside of Burke were listed as work destinations. Those neighboring counties with the highest numbers of Burke County residents as employees are Jefferson, Richmond and Screven.

Now that it has been shown that at least 1,271 Burke County residents travel outside the county for employment, Table 2-12 shows the number of workers who commute to Burke County for work.

Workers Working in Burke County & Living In:	Number	Percent	Totals
Burke County	4,828	75.37	
Bullock County	8	0.12	
Columbia County	68	1.06	
Emanuel County	158	2.47	
Jefferson County	143	2.23	
Jenkins County	159	2.48	
Johnson County	5	0.08	
McDuffie County	36	0.56	
Richmond County	789	12.32	
Screven County	108	1.69	
Washington County	28	0.44	
Alken County, S.C.	60	0.94	
Allendale County, S.C.	16	0.25	
Total Jobs Provided In Burke County	6,406		6,406
Total In-Migration of Jobs			1,578
Total Out-Migration for Work (Table 2-10)			1,271
Net Worker Balance			307

Source: "Travel Patterns of Workers of the CSRA" study, CSRAPDC, 1985

Table 2-12 Burke County In-Migration Work Force, 1980

Of the 6,406 total jobs in Burke County identified in the study, some 1,578 are held by residents of counties outside of Burke County. The highest number of persons from a single county who travel to Burke to work is the 789 residents of Richmond County.

The result of this analysis is that Burke County imports a net of 307 workers from other counties. This speaks favorably for the county's past industrial development efforts. However, the boom economy created during the 1980's by the construction of Plant Vogtle has ended, leaving serious unemployment problems in its wake. Future economic development activities should promote retention and expansion of existing jobs, while trying to assist the roughly 13.9 percent of the workforce who are unemployed, develop skills necessary to become marketable employees.

Commercial Activity

As shown in Table 2-12, total retail sales grew from about \$49.1 million in 1970 to about \$68.7 million in 1985. This represents a \$19.6 million (40 percent) increase in total sales over a 15 year period.

	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010
Total Retail Sales	49,072	58,750	68,731	107,617	148,215	188,051	285,146
Building Materials and Hardware	4,007	3,286	2,924	4,264	6,112	8,058	13,143
General Merchandise	871	3,874	5,585	9,202	12,617	15,969	23,968
Food Stores	15,482	25,173	28,669	45,059	61,335	77,059	114,926
Auto Dealers	9,807	6,580	9,324	13,918	18,586	22,365	30,215
Gas Stations	3,735	2,870	2,570	3,707	5,497	7,765	14,165
Apparel	2,714	2,859	3,514	5,409	7,723	10,146	16,384
Furniture Stores	4,344	3,462	2,589	4,297	5,952	7,600	11,712
Restaurants and Bars	1,520	3,506	5,151	8,202	11,679	15,286	24,421
Drug Stores and Pharmacies	1,926	2,488	3,185	5,461	7,385	9,210	13,495
Miscellaneous	4,668	4,650	5,221	8,098	11,328	14,592	22,716

Table 2-13 Retail Sales (in Thousands of 1982 Constant \$)

Restaurants and General Merchandise dealers enjoyed the greatest proportional increase in sales, with increases of 238 and 541 percent, respectively. However, the greatest gain in terms of actual sales was made by Food Stores, which showed an increase of \$13.2 million or 85.2 percent.

Four retail groups experienced a decline in sales from 1970 to 1985. Among these were Building Suppliers, Gas Stations, Furniture Stores and Auto Dealers. Some of these declines reflect national trends during the period, while others may be attributable to competition from merchants in nearby Augusta.

Burke County does benefit from some tourism. For instance, the Annual Bird Dog Field Trials in Waynesboro and the Annual Ogeechee Redbreast Festival in Midville attract visitors from all over the Southeast. Yet other than these events, tourism does not play a significant role in the local economy.

In devising a strategy to enhance local retail development, the county and its communities should consider the importance of small locally operated specialty shops. For instance, retail dollars spent at a locally-owned business are recycled into the community, whereas dollars spent at large franchise-owned department stores are often removed from the local economy.

Economic Development Activities

There are many means by which economic and industrial development affect land use development within Burke County. Along with these many means are many organizations that are involved with economic and industrial development. The organizations most active within the Burke County trade area are the Burke County Industrial Development Authority and Chamber of Commerce, and the Central Savannah River Area Regional Development Center.

The Burke County Industrial Development Authority has many projects and expansion plans for Burke County, including the 120 acre Burke County Industrial Park in southeast Waynesboro and the Waynesboro Industrial District in northern Waynesboro. These industrial parks will support many new industrial sites. Occupation of these sites will affect land use patterns within the county by increasing the need for retail and support services sites.

With regard to commercial development, the Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP) should, if implemented, stimulate commercial activity due to the increased traffic generated by the expansion of US 25 to four lanes. Additionally, industrial development should be enhanced, as existing industrial sites would be provided four-lane access to the interstate highway system.

The Central Savannah River Area Regional Development Center is also involved in the economic and industrial development of the Burke County. Major program areas include business site development, financial assistance programs, industrial solicitation, regional marketing and Geographic Information System development.

Success in any of these program areas requires effective land use strategies and plans. Business site development requires not only the optimum development of the actual site for an industrial, commercial or retail prospect, but it also requires complementary development of surrounding land in order to allow the maximum potential of property to be developed.

Financial assistance programs are another program area that operate more effectively when accompanied by a land use plan. The assistance programs today, whether they provide assistance to a business or to a community, are awarded on a competitive basis. With a current and effective land use plan, a community is able to document that the investment of public funds into a project will be successful over the long-term. It will therefore be more likely to secure the grant award.

The Central Savannah River Area Regional Development Center is also involved in a direct mail industrial solicitation campaign. This effort targets businesses that are likely to be interested in locating in the Central Savannah River Area. Manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, service companies, agribusiness firms and foreign firms are contacted during this effort. Experts in the field of economic and industrial development indicate that the presence of well planned sites for these types of prospects is essential in attracting them to a community.

The Central Savannah River Regional Development Center is also involved in regional marketing. Marketing programs are directed towards Georgia's statewide developers - the professionals who bring prospects to Georgia's communities. The effort of these marketing programs is to show that the communities of the CSRA are prepared to host an industrial, commercial or retail prospect. The presence of an up-to-date and effective land use plan shows such preparation.

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is also being developed by the Central Savannah River Area Regional Development Center. This system is designed to provide detailed market information to both government and to the private sector. For a GIS to provide useful information consistency is required. The foundation for this consistency is an up-to-date land use plan. With this foundation, industrial, commercial or retail prospects can decide to locate in Burke County both more quickly and with less risk - both of which makes the county more attractive than its competitors.

NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES ELEMENT

Physical Characteristics

The existing physical features and conditions of an area greatly influence land development decisions and policies, and must be carefully examined in the preparation of the Comprehensive Plan. This section will detail these natural characteristics as well as any environmentally sensitive and ecologically significant areas and assess the impact of each upon the present and future physical development of Burke County.

Location And Physical Setting

Burke County is located in east central Georgia in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic province. This province is generally characterized by flat areas that slope gently southward. The County seat of Waynesboro is located 31 miles south of Augusta, 110 miles Northwest of Savannah, and 105 miles Northeast of Macon, Georgia. The county is located in the Central Savannah River Area and is bounded on the east by the Savannah River, on the south by Emanuel, Jenkins, and Screven counties, on the west by Jefferson County and on the north by Richmond County. Burke County contains 834.1 square miles. Of this area, 532,992 acres are land and 832 acres are covered by water. This ranks Burke County as the second largest county in the state of Georgia.

Geology

Burke County is typical of the landforms that came about as a result of marine sediment deposited in central and eastern Georgia between approximately 20 and 40 million years ago.

The northern and eastern portions of the county consist of predominantly sand deposits, collectively known as the Barnwell Group of the late Eocene age. The southern portion of the county from the city of Waynesboro to the southern county boundary is made up primarily of sediment of the Hawthorn Formation of the Miocene Age. The Barnwell Group underlies the Hawthorn Formation in southern Burke County and outcrops along the stream valleys and lower elevations where channel development has bisected the overlying Hawthorn Formation.

Soils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service prepared a soil suitability survey for Burke County in October of 1967. This survey identified the major soil association areas in the county and evaluated the suitability of each soil type based on land Use. The land use categories that were used included residential, industrial, commercial, transportation, recreation, and agricultural uses.

Table 3-1 (attached) outlines the suitability of land for development. A soil with a rating of "slight" indicates that there are few or no limitations for the use selected. A rating of "moderate" indicates that some planning and engineering practices are needed to overcome limitations. A rating of "severe" indicates that engineering practices and a large capital investment are needed to overcome soil limitations.

Soils in Burke County can be grouped into eighteen associations. A soil association is a landscape that has a distinctive proportional pattern of soils. It usually consists of one or more major soils, for which it is named, and at least one minor soil. Soils in one association may occur in another, but in a different pattern. For a general description of each of the eighteen association areas, please refer to "Soil Suitability for Land Development" Burke County, Georgia. This document is available at the CSRA RDC. To find the limitations for any particular area in Burke County, check the Soil Association Map (Map 2) found in the enclosed map packet, then upon determining the soil association designation, look up the association on Table 3-1 (attached) for the particular land use of interest.

In assessing soil types for Burke County's six cities, it is necessary to consult the Soil Survey of Burke County, prepared by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in February 1986. Appendix A (attached) contains excerpts from this survey which list and describe the 50 different soil types in Burke County in terms of slopes, agricultural potential and development potential. Also included are six maps from the survey which illustrate approximate geographic locations of soil types within each of Burke County's incorporated cities. Prior to expensive engineering studies, the cities should consult the soil maps and tables to assess general site suitability before either proceeding with public projects or allowing private development projects in a given area.

Soil erosion

Three of the main contributing factors to soil erosion in Burke County are steepness of slope, rainfall intensity and duration, and the construction methods used in development. Excessive erosion can be avoided if these factors are taken into consideration in both the design and construction phases of development. Control mechanisms such as retention/detention ponds, vegetative cover, and sediment fencing can greatly reduce the amount of erosion if utilized properly throughout the development process.

When soil erosion does occur, the eroded soil is usually deposited in natural and man-made water channels. This results in excessive sedimentation which is the greatest source of non-point source pollution. The State of Georgia addresses this problem through the Erosion and Sedimentation Act. Burke County should consider the adoption of an Erosion Control Ordinance aimed at the establishment of control measures.

Aquifer Recharge Areas

Recharge is the process by which precipitation infiltrates soil and rock to add to the volume of water stored in pores and other openings within them. Aquifers are soils or rocks that yield water to wells. Infiltration and recharge takes place in virtually all soils to some degree. The rate or amount of recharge varies however depending on geologic conditions of the area.

The majority of water in Burke County comes from ground water sources. The only surface water source is Brier Creek, which the City of Waynesboro uses for a portion of its water supplies.

Burke County is served by two separate aquifer systems. The northern portion of Burke County lies over the Cretaceous Aquifer. This aquifer is primarily a system of sand and gravel and serves as a major source of water for east central Georgia. The southern portion of Burke County overlies the Floridan Aquifer. This aquifer is made of confined limestone, dolostone, and calcareous sand. It supplies approximately 50% of the state's groundwater (600 million gallons per day).

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has mapped all of the recharge areas in the state which are likely to have the greatest vulnerability to pollution of groundwater from surface and near surface activities of man. Map 4 (attached) graphically displays the locations of the major aquifer recharge areas within the boundaries of Burke County. Note that the Cities of Midville and Vidette have no significant recharge areas. However, the City of Keysville partially overlays the Cretaceous-Tertiary aquifer system; the City of Waynesboro partially overlays the Floridan/Jacksonian aquifer system; and the Cities of Sardis and Girard both partially overlay the Miocene/Pliocene - Recent Unconfined Aquifers.

Development in these areas should be limited to very low impact development in which little to no area is covered with impervious surfaces such as roads, parking lots and building pads. The sub-surface integrity of these areas should also be maintained by avoiding development that may contaminate water supplies (i.e. landfills).

Floodplains

Flooding is defined as the temporary covering of soil with water from overflowing streams and by run-off from adjacent slopes. Water left standing after a rainfall, however, is not considered flooding, nor is water in swamps. Flooding is characterized in terms which describe the frequency and duration of the flood and the time of year that the flood occurs.

Development within floodplain areas is discouraged with the exception of very low impact such as recreational facilities (i.e. trails, open fields, etc.). With this type of land use, the floodplains are utilized without disturbing the natural cycles of the floodplain.

Floodplains serve 3 major purposes: Natural water storage and conveyance, water quality maintenance, and groundwater recharge. These 3 purposes are greatly inhibited when floodplains are misused or abused through improper and unsuitable land development. For example, if floodplains are filled in order to construct a building, then valuable water storage areas and recharge areas are lost thus causing unnecessary flooding in previously dry areas.

Burke County and its incorporated areas participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. This is a federal program which allows property owners within a participating area to purchase federally backed flood insurance. Currently, however, sanctions are placed against the City of Girard. Also, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has mapped flood prone areas of Burke County based on the 100 year floodplain. This is the national standard on which flood management and NFIP insurance requirements are based.

Carefully monitored development in these areas is essential to guarantee both the functional integrity of the floodplains and the safety, health, and property of all Burke County citizens.

Prime Agricultural Farmland and Forests

Prime farmland is defined as available land that is best suited for producing food and fiber. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply necessary to produce sustained yields of crops.

In Georgia, almost 8 million acres are classified as prime. Because this land is often prime for urban development as well, approximately 25,000 acres are converted annually to non-agricultural uses. By the year 2000, with continued population and economic growth, as many as a half million acres, or 6.5 percent of the state's prime farmland, may be lost to non-agricultural uses. Map 5 (attached) locates the prime farmland within Burke County and categorizes it based on the percent of the land classified as prime.

Table 5 in Appendix A indicates which specific soil types in Burke County are considered prime farmland. A total of 240,367 acres, almost half of the county's total acreage, is considered prime farmland. Table 3-2, below, lists prime farmland soil types found in each city. See Maps in Appendix A for approximate locations and concentrations within each city. Significant portions of the land area in the Cities of Sardis, Midville and Vidette may be considered prime farmland.

Girard	Keysville	Midville	Sardis	Vidette	Waynesboro
TtB, DoB, CnA	None	TtB, DoB, DoA	TtB, DoB, CoB, CnA	TtB, DoB, CoB, CnA, ENB, CaB2, DoA	TtB, DoB, DoA

Source: Soil Survey of Burke County, U.S. Soil Conservation Service

Table 3-2 Burke Incorporated Areas Farmland Soil Types

As of 1989, there were an estimated 293,529 acres of timber in Burke County. This represents over half of the County's usable land. The major forest types within Burke County and its six cities are Loblolly-Shortleaf (26 percent), Long-Leaf-Slash (8 percent), Oak-Pine (13 percent), Oak-Hickory (33 percent), and Oak-Gum-Cyprus (17 percent). Over 40 million board feet of timber were processed in Burke County during 1990. This represents a significant economic benefit in terms of jobs and income. Some additional benefits of the forests in Burke County and its cities are their contribution to water quality and flood control, as well as the provision of a variety of wildlife habitats.

Given the vast abundance of timber resources in Burke County, it is not likely that the projected physical and economic growth of the county or its cities will significantly impact these resources. Perhaps the major threat to the timber resources of Burke County and its cities are forest fires.

The incidence of forest fire fluctuates from year to year depending on rainfall amounts. For instance, in 1988, a relatively dry year, there were a reported 212 forest fires in Burke County in which 2,651 acres were lost. In contrast, in 1989, a somewhat wet year, there were only 78 forest fires in which 908 acres were lost. Some of these fires are caused by nature (ie. lightening), and some are caused by carelessness (ie. cigarette butts).

The Georgia Forestry Commission is responsible for preventing/fighting forest fires, as well as monitoring forest management in Burke County and it cities. The local governments of Burke County should continue to cooperate with the Georgia Forestry Commission to protect the County's/Cities' valuable timber resources.

Water Supply Watersheds

Water supply watersheds are defined by DNR as the areas of land upstream of a governmentally owned public drinking water intake. There are many different factors that determine the volume of water in a stream or other body of water. These factors include amount of precipitation, land cover, slope, soil type, and capacity and speed of absorption into the soil. Any water that is not absorbed by the soil, detained on the surface by lakes or ponds, or used by vegetation, runs off of the land as overflow, or surface run-off. Water that is later released by the soil adds to this overflow to produce what is known as total run-off. As run-off flows to areas of lower elevation, it collects in drainage areas, the boundaries of which form watersheds. Run-off from these watersheds flows into streams which serve as outlets for water in the watersheds.

The removal of vegetation and the introduction of paving for roads, parking lots, etc. increase the total run-off on a site which in turn increases erosion, flooding, and sedimentation of water sources. To protect drinking water supplies downstream, DNR has established buffer requirements and impervious surface limitations to be applied to certain watersheds. For watersheds with an area in excess of 100 square miles, all perennial streams within 7 miles of a public water supply intake have a required 100 foot buffer on each side beyond which no development can occur. (150 feet for impervious surfaces and septic tank drainfields)

The City of Waynesboro operates the county's only surface water treatment plant at Brier Creek about five miles northeast of the City on State Route 56. Approximately one-third of the City's water comes from this plant. Map 1 illustrates the protected streams within this watershed according to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division criteria. Under these criteria, the buffers referenced above apply to protected streams. Future development in this area should respect these buffer requirements.

Wetlands

Freshwater wetlands are defined by federal law as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Some examples of wetlands include marshes, swamps, bogs and similar areas. Under natural conditions wetlands help to maintain and enhance water quality by filtering out sediments and other non-point source pollutants from adjacent land uses. In addition to this, they store water and provide habitat for a variety of plant and animal species.

Freshwater wetlands are defined by federal law as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Some examples of wetlands are swamps, marshes, and bogs. Preservation of wetlands is vital because of the many important functions they serve. These functions include water purification, water storage, and the creation of fish, animal, and plant habitats.

Wetlands are currently being mapped by DNR. Until these maps are available, however, please refer to Map 3 for approximate wetland locations. These wetlands approximations are based upon the location of soil associations in which wetlands are commonly found. According to Map 3, only the cities of Keysville and Midville contain wetlands. The remainder of the County's wetlands are local in the unincorporated areas.

Land uses in wetland areas should be limited to low impact uses such as timber production and harvesting, wildlife and fisheries management, wastewater treatment, and recreation. These land uses as well as others are covered in more detail under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act. Under this act, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is charged with the protection of all freshwater wetlands, both in the County and the cities.

Steep Slopes

Slopes in Burke County range from nearly level in the low lying floodplain areas to around 20 percent along the sideslopes of some ridge lines. Please refer to Table 3-1 (Soil Association Descriptions) and Map 2 for the approximate locations of steep slopes in Burke County. Note that there are no significant areas with greater than 20 percent slope in the County.

There are no significant steep slopes in any of Burke County's six cities. Please refer to the city soil type maps and Table 4 in Appendix A to assess the extent of slopes within Burke County's cities. Countywide, only soil type TUF has a slope in excess of 17 percent. Note that none of the cities have this soil type.

Plant and Animal Habitats

Under its Natural Heritage Inventory Program, the Georgia DNR has compiled a computerized and mapped inventory of plants, animals and natural habitats in the state which are rare enough to warrant state and federal protection. Map 26 illustrates the geographic location of these plant and wildlife habitats, and Appendix B provides additional information on these environmentally sensitive areas. The 17 species identified, all of which are endangered or threatened, are vulnerable to the impacts of rapid land use changes and population growth. These species should be protected by the community to the extent possible. Yuchi Wildlife Management Area is a 7360 acre tract of land recently acquired in Burke County by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Parks and Recreation

There are presently no state parks located in Burke County. However, DNR has recently acquired a 7360 acre tract of land near the Savannah River which will be used as a Wildlife Management area and Public Fishing area.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Introduction

An historic building is defined as any building 50 years or older. The concern for historic buildings to remain in use or to be reused makes good economic sense. About 60 percent of all historic buildings standing have preservation potential, that is, the economic feasibility to remain in use or to be reused. It is for this reason that programs in historic preservation have been developed for municipal and public use, and that the following recommendations are offered as a draft for Burke County's preservation planning.

In Georgia, all historic preservation programs are approved through the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta. For the CSRA region, information and technical help for historic preservation can be obtained through the Regional Historic Preservation Planner, at the CSRA Regional Development Center.

The main programs which will benefit Burke County in historic preservation are the historic resources survey, the National Register of Historic Places, the Certified Local Government Program, the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit, the state historic tax assessment freeze, and certain others. The historic resources survey will be explained below (#1).

The National Register of Historic Places is a type of honor roll for the historic buildings and their community. Either a single historic building or a cluster of historic buildings can be placed on the Register with appropriate documentation. To qualify, the buildings must meet one or more criteria: a) be architecturally significant; b) be associated with an important event in local, state, or national history; c) be associated with the life of an important person(s) in local, state, or national history; or, d) be of archaeological significance. Being on the National Register instills in a community a sense of pride, and will qualify the building to participate in other historic preservation programs. Property rights are not affected.

The Certified Local Government Program permits local governments to control legally the areas in which historic buildings are located and the buildings themselves. In addition, funds are available for educational programs about the city and county history, architecture, driving tours, design guidelines, and any historic preservation information. The requirements for application to the Certified Local Government program are for the county commission or city council to pass an historic preservation ordinance and appoint an historic preservation commission which meets regularly to address the historic preservation needs of the city or county. Wide public support is required for this program.

The federal rehabilitation tax credit gives the owner of income-producing historic buildings a 20 percent tax credit for substantially rehabilitated buildings which

are on the National Register of Historic Places. Rehab work must be approved in advance. Forms and technical help are available.

The state tax assessment freeze is available for historic buildings on the Georgia Register of Historic Places and those having substantial rehabilitation work completed on them. Unlike the federal credit, residential, commercial, or mixed-use buildings can receive the tax freeze. Historic buildings with substantial rehab work begun after January 1, 1989, may qualify for an eight-year freeze on property tax assessment at the pre-rehab fair market value. During the ninth year, the assessment increases by 50 percent, and in the tenth year, the tax assessment will then be based on current fair market value. Rehab work must be approved in advance. Forms and technical help are available.

Recommendations

1. Complete Historic Resources Survey

Burke County, the second largest county in Georgia, had 6,806 housing units listed in 1939. Of that, it is estimated that only 1,000 buildings remain.

The basis for preservation planning is to begin with an inventory of the historic buildings. The State of Georgia Historic Preservation Section has competitive funds for employing a consultant to make the survey. The historic resources survey entails traveling all of the public roads in Burke County and recording specific architectural, historical, and location information about each building (43 categories). In addition, a photograph is taken.

For Burke County, the historic resources survey is being completed now for the cities of Waynesboro, Midville, Keysville, and Vidette. The Burke County Historical Society has co-sponsored this program with Burke County.

A special map has been prepared showing the potential historic districts or clusters of houses 50 years or older for the City of Waynesboro. In Waynesboro, 277 historic buildings were surveyed; in Vidette, 8 historic buildings (MAP 15); in Keysville, 29 historic buildings (MAP 14). At the time of this writing, Midville is not yet completed.

It is recommended that the survey be completed for Sardis, Girard, and the rural communities and areas of the county.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENTS

Transportation Network

US Highway 25 passes through Burke County from north to south. The proposed Savannah River Parkway, a connector between Augusta, I-16 in Statesboro and Savannah is part of the Governor's Road Improvement Plan and will follow US Highway 25 in its north-south route through Burke County. In terms of east-west highway transportation, the Savannah River serves as a barrier, as there is presently no bridge linking Burke County directly to South Carolina.

Burke County has a public airport with a lighted 3200' runway which is located outside the city limits of Waynesboro. Bush Field is located 25 minutes from Burke County in Augusta. Bush Field is served by Delta Airlines, US Air and Eastern Metro Express.

Rail Service is provided by Norfolk Southern in Waynesboro with piggyback service available in Savannah. Six federal highways and 25 inter/intrastate motor carriers serve Burke County. Map 1 (attached) illustrates the road network of Burke County and Maps 7-12 (attached) show the road network for each of its six incorporated cities. The Georgia Department of Transportation conducts regular traffic counts throughout the County to ensure that road capacity is sufficient to meet demand. The County and its cities also maintain a prioritized list of roads which need maintenance and improvements. Through continued participation in Georgia DOT's Local Assistance Road Program (LARP), each of Burke County's local government entities can continue to provide a safe and efficient road network throughout the County.

Public transportation is also available through the Section 18 program provided by the County with assistance from DOT. This program provides transportation throughout the county for all Burke County residents.

Water Supply And Treatment

The City of Waynesboro has a total water storage capacity of 1,075,000 gallons. The City's total water treatment capacity is 2.5 million g.p.d. The current water demand is 1,000,000 g.p.d. By the year 2000, this demand will be 1,029,888 g.p.d. and by 2010, demand will reach 1,059,755 g.p.d. Therefore, current storage and treatment capacity should be sufficient through the year 2010. The primary sources of water for Waynesboro are one well and Brier Creek.

The City of Midville has a total water storage capacity of 200,000 gallons. The City's total water treatment capacity is 288,000 g.p.d. Currently, water demand is at 100,000 g.p.d. Future water demand should decrease slightly as the projected population decreases through 2010. Therefore, current treatment and storage capacity should be sufficient through 2010. The primary source of water for Midville is two Artesian wells.

The City of Sardis has total water storage capacity of 180,000 gallons. The City's total water treatment capacity is 350,000 g.p.d. The current demand for water in the City of Sardis is 180,000 g.p.d. Although the current treatment capacity should be adequate through 2010, the current storage capacity of 180,000 may need to be upgraded in the near future to accommodate the projected slight increase in population through 2010. The primary source of water for Sardis are two wells.

The Cities of Girard and Vidette currently operate water distribution systems. Girard currently has a demand of 75,000 g.p.d. This demand should decrease slightly in the future as the projected population decreases. The City of Keysville operates a City well.

Sewerage System And Waste Water Treatment

The City of Waynesboro has a sewer system treatment capacity of 2,000,000 g.p.d. with a present usage of 950,000 g.p.d. This demand is projected to increase to 978,393 g.p.d. by 2000 and 1,006,787 g.p.d. by 2010. Therefore, the current treatment capacity is more than enough to handle demand through the year 2010.

The City of Midville has a sewer system treatment capacity of 1,480,000 g.p.d. The City of Sardis has a sewer system treatment capacity of 100,000 g.p.d. and a current demand of 100,000 g.p.d. A new sewage treatment facility is currently under construction in the City of Sardis. This facility is slated for completion in late 1991 and will meet the needs of the city quite adequately through the year 2010.

Solid Waste Disposal

Burke County operates a County maintained 52 acre landfill on Clarke Place Road approximately 2 miles southeast of Waynesboro.

The projected lifespan of this landfill is 106 months which will support the county's need through approximately 1998. The cities of Waynesboro, Midville, and Sardis currently provide garbage pickup services to their citizens.

Public Safety

The Burke County Sheriff's Department provides the County with law enforcement protection. Currently 54 certified and 10 noncertified officers provide 24 hour protection to the county.

The Sheriff's Department currently has 26 vehicles in service to the county. A new, modern holding facility has recently been completed just northwest of the city of Waynesboro.

The City of Waynesboro maintains a law enforcement staff of 20, including 15 certified personnel. At this time, 9 patrol cars are in use throughout the city limits. The city also maintains a 12 inmate holding facility located at the Waynesboro Police Station.

Police protection is also available in the cities of Midville and Sardis. The City of Midville's force is made up of one full-time officer, one part-time employee, and one patrol vehicle. The City of Sardis' force consists of 3 officers and 2 patrol cars.

Fire Protection

The Burke County Emergency Management Agency employs 105 full-time employees at eleven stations throughout the County. These stations provide medical emergency and fire protection services for Burke County. Ninety-five percent of Burke County residents live within five miles of a fire station equipped with both an engine and a tanker.

The Cities of Waynesboro and Midville operate full-time fire departments which provide 24 hour fire protection. The Waynesboro station houses 3 trucks, 7 full-time firemen, and 20 volunteers. The Midville station houses 2 trucks, and 2 full-time employees. The City of Sardis currently maintains a volunteer force of 14 people and 2 trucks. Map 6 (attached) illustrates the locations of all fire stations in Burke County as well as other community facilities such as hospitals, EMA headquarters, etc.

Emergency Medical Services

The Burke County Emergency Management Agency operates eleven stations which are located throughout the County. There are an average of 31 emergency medical technicians on call 24 hours a day at these 11 locations. The Burke County EMA employs 85 technicians who are trained as both fire fighters and emergency medical technicians. Twenty additional personnel are trained both as fire fighters and paramedics. Ninety-five percent of all Burke County Residents live within 5 miles of a radio dispatched EMA Station. 911 emergency dialing is also available throughout Burke County.

Educational Facilities

The Burke County Public Education System provides four elementary schools, one middle school, and a state of the art Comprehensive High School for school age children in grades K-12. There are 900 students enrolled in the Waynesboro Elementary School for grades K-2 and 175 students enrolled in the Cousins Elementary School in Sardis for grades K-2.

For grades 3-6, 1,500 students are enrolled at Blakeney Elementary School in Waynesboro and 280 students are enrolled at SGA Elementary School in Sardis. There are 670 seventh and eight grade students enrolled in the Burke County Middle School in Waynesboro. Grades 9-12 are served by the Burke County Comprehensive High School in Waynesboro.

Burke County has 3 institutions which offer an alternative to the public education system. Edmund Burke Academy in Waynesboro has 300 students enrolled in grades K4-12. Edmund Burke Academy is accredited by the Georgia Accrediting Commission. Burkehaven Christian School has 90 students enrolled in grades K5-6. Waynesboro Mennonite School has 51 students enrolled in grades 1-12.

For the post-secondary and the graduate student, the Medical College of Georgia, Georgia Southern University, Augusta College, Paine College, East Georgia College, Augusta Technical Institute, and Swainsboro Technical Institute are within a one hour driving time from Waynesboro.

Government Facilities

Burke County is governed by a five member commission, elected to four year terms and a County Administrator. The administrative offices of the County are located in the Burke County Courthouse which has recently undergone extensive renovation. Other County facilities include the Burke County Library with branches in Sardis and Midville, the Burke County Hospital, the Burke County Health Department, the Burke County Department of Family and Children Services, the Emergency Management Agency, and the newly constructed Burke County Jail.

Burke County maintains and operates a road department and maintenance shop, and a Training Center. In addition to this, the County operates a county Museum and a Development Authority. The Burke County Office Park houses the County's Agricultural Services.

A Mayor, 6 member council, and a City Administrator govern the City of Waynesboro. The administrative department of the City as well as the police and fire departments are located at City Hall. The City maintains an additional office for the water, public works, and gas departments. The City of Waynesboro maintains the Equal Opportunity Authority/Headstart Program Facility.

The cities of Sardis, Girard, Midville, Keysville, and Vidette elect Mayor-Council Governments and have their administrative offices at their respective City Halls. The City of Midville operates a separate facility for their Emergency Management Agency and Fire Department.

Libraries And Other Cultural Facilities

The Burke County Library, which is headquartered in Waynesboro, is part of the East Central Georgia Regional Library System, a membership which affords residents convenient access to thousands of volumes. The Burke County Library maintains branches in Midville and Sardis.

The arts play an important role in Burke County. The Burke County Council of the Arts and the Community Concert Association support and sponsor numerous events. A children's theatre group, Peter Rabbit and Company, provide dramatic arts for the children of Burke County.

The Burke County Museum houses an interpretive history in the restored J.D. Roberts house built in 1858. A large collection of Indian artifacts, including a burial urn dated c.a.1200 A.D. are on display there. The Burke county Office Park houses a 500 seat auditorium and serves as the County's cultural center.

The Waynesboro Country Club provides an eighteen hole championship golf course and the Savannah and Ogeechee River and Brier Creek provide areas for water sports. One of the nation's oldest hunting dog competitions, The Georgia Field Trials, are based in Burke County. Burke County maintains many private hunting preserves.

Recreation

Burke County and the City of Waynesboro operate a full-time recreation department which provides year-round recreational programs for residents of all ages in Burke County, including senior citizens, children, and the mentally handicapped. The department provides year-round programs for youth, including craft and play programs for preschoolers, field trips, supervised play at county parks, and baseball, football and softball league play. A schedule of adult and senior adult activities which includes craft classes, aerobic and exercise classes, special outings for senior citizens, and tennis, softball, and baseball league play, are also available. In addition, the recreation department is responsible for maintaining the County's eight parks and a near-Olympic size swimming pool.

In assessing the adequacy of the County's recreational facilities it is necessary to compare the current available facilities to accepted community recreational standards. Table 4-1 lists the current recreational facilities in Burke County, while Table 4-2 provides the standards for these facilities.

FACILITY	EXISTING
Baseball/Softball Fields	10
Football Fields	7
Basketball Courts	7 outdoor, 5 indoor
Tennis Courts	10
Swimming Pools	1
Recreation Building	1 planned

Table 4-1; Burke County Recreational Facilities

FACILITY TYPE	EXISTING
Total Park Acreage	10 acres/ 1,000 Population
Baseball/Softball Fields	1/3,000 Population
Basketball Courts	1/5,000 Population
Tennis Courts	1/2,000 Population
Swimming Pools	1/10,000 Population
Football Fields	1/20,000 Population

SOURCE: National Recreation and Park Association, 1983. Modified by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 1990

Table 4-2; Selected Standards For Recreational Facilities

Applying these standards to Burke County's estimated 1991 population of 21,690, Table 4-3 identifies the additional facilities that need to be acquired by the County in order to meet the accepted recreational standards.

Facility Type	Existing Facilities	Percent of Standard	Standard Met	Amount Needed to Reach Standard
Total Park Acreage	30 acres	13.9%	NO	186 Acres
Baseball/Softball Fields	10	100%	YES	None
Basketball Courts	12	100%	YES	None
Tennis Courts	10	92.7%	NO	1 Court
Swimming Pools	1	50%	NO	1 Pool
Football Fields	7	100%	YES	None

SOURCE: CSRA Regional Development Center 1990

Table 4-3; Deficiency Analysis

According to this analysis, the County needs to acquire 1 tennis court, 1 swimming pool, and 186 acres of parkland to meet current needs. Table 4-4 shows how many additional recreational facilities will be needed in the future and when they will be needed during the planning period.

Facility	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	Total 2010
Park Acreage	186 acres	36 acres	7 acres	6 acres	7 acres	272 acres
Softball/ Baseball					1 field	11 fields
Basketball						7 out, 5 in
Tennis	1 court	1 court			1 court	13 courts
Pools	1 pool					2 pools
Football						7 fields
Rec. Building						1 building

SOURCE: CSRA Regional Development Center, 1991

Table 4-4; Additional Recreational Facility Requirements

HOUSING ELEMENT

Inventory

The preliminary figures released by the 1990 Census indicate that Burke County had 8,268 housing units as of April 1990, with 1,294 (16 percent) of these units reported as vacant. This represents an increase of 1,456 (21 percent) in the number of housing units reported for Burke County in the 1980 Census. Table 5-1, which illustrates housing units characteristics for Burke County and Waynesboro in 1970 and 1980, reveals that Burke County's housing stock grew by 1,249 (22 percent) from 1970 to 1980. Thus, the overall Burke County housing market has shown moderate and steady growth during the past twenty years.

	BURKE COUNTY		WAYNESBORO	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS	5,563	6,812	1,856	2,124
Single Family Units	4,811	5,344	1,481	1,501
Multi-Family Units	435	641	345	522
Mobile Homes	241	802	30	101
Seasonal and Migratory Units	76	25	0	0
NUMBER OCCUPIED BY OWNER	2,521	3,968	806	1,096
Owner Occupied (%)	45.9	58.5	43.4	51.6
Median Value (\$)	10,500	26,800	14,200	31,400
NUMBER OCCUPIED BY RENTER	2,568	2,244	961	937
Renter Occupied (%)	46.8	33.1	51.8	44.1
Median Rent (\$)	80	63	30	124
NUMBER OF UNITS VACANT	206	575	89	91
Vacant Units (%)	3.8	8.5	4.8	4.3

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census 1970, 1980

Table 5-1 Burke Co. & Waynesboro Housing Characteristics

Between 1970 and 1980, the number of mobile homes grew from 241 (4 percent) to 802 (12 percent). Given the continued rising costs of site-built housing, combined with improvements in the quality and safety of manufacturing housing, it is likely that this type of housing will have gained an even larger share of the County's total housing stock when 1990 Census figures are released.

Tables 5-1 and 5-2 reveal that Burke County, as well its six incorporated municipalities, has a high rate of owner-occupancy verses renter occupancy. Indeed from 1970 to 1980, the number of owner-occupied housing units in Burke County grew from 2,521 (45.9 percent) to 3,968 (58.5 percent).

	SARDIS	MIDVILLE	GIRARD	KEYSVILLE*	VIDETTE*
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS	419	346	76	97	43
Single Family Units	328	296	60	73	39
Multi-Family Units	26	23	7	0	0
Mobile Homes	61	25	9	24	4
Seasonal & Migratory Units	4	2	0	N/A	0
# OCCUPIED BY OWNER	276	174	43	N/A	N/A
Owner Occupied (%)	66.5	50.6	56.6	N/A	N/A
Median Value (\$)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# OCCUPIED BY RENTER	120	131	24	N/A	N/A
Renter Occupied (%)	28.9	38.1	31.6	N/A	N/A
Median Rent (%)	132	112	97	N/A	N/A
# UNITS VACANT	19	39	9	9	1
Vacant Units (%)	4.6	11.3	11.8	9.3	2.3
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1980; CSRA Regional Development Center					
* Data from "Burke County Housing Element" (1979) prepared by CSRA APDC					

Table 5-2 1980 Housing Characteristics, Burke Inc. Areas

As illustrated in Table 5-3, nearly one third of Burke County's housing stock was built during the 1970's. However, some 1,582 (23 percent) of the County's housing units in 1980 were constructed prior to 1940. Nearly a third of Sardis' housing units were built prior to 1940, while Midville and Girard had 46 and 55 percent, respectively, of their housing units constructed before 1940. Many of the County's older housing units have been well maintained and are even historic in nature. However, some of these older units are in disrepair and lack adequate plumbing.

YEAR BUILT	COUNTY	WAYNESBORO	SARDIS	MIDVILLE	GIRARD	KEYSVILLE	VIDETTE
1979-March 1980	266	105	6	5	0	N/A	N/A
1970-1978	2,062	402	74	51	11	N/A	N/A
1960-1969	1,168	410	62	48	7	N/A	N/A
1950-1959	1,021	531	77	55	5	N/A	N/A
1940-1949	707	275	67	28	11	N/A	N/A
1939 or Before	1,582	401	129	157	42	N/A	N/A
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1980							

Table 5-3 Housing Age, 1980; Burke Co. & Incorp. Areas

Substandard Housing

Overall, condition of Burke County's housing stock is good. However, informal windshield surveys have revealed two areas with significant concentrations of substandard or dilapidated housing units. These areas are the Gough Community, located about 10 miles due west of Waynesboro, and a section of west Waynesboro just north of State Route 56, bounded by Nesbit, Gilstrap, and West Seventh Streets. It should be noted that every house in these two areas is not substandard, and that there are indeed substandard houses outside of these areas. These are simply the most apparent because of their high concentration of substandard units.

Table 5-4 illustrates the number of housing units lacking complete plumbing in 1970 and 1980. In 1980, 14.9 percent of the County's housing units lacked complete plumbing, compared the nearly half just ten years earlier.

AREA	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Waynesboro	557	30.0	211	9.9
Sardis	N/A	N/A	34	8.2
Midville	N/A	N/A	77	22.4
Girard	N/A	N/A	19	25.0
Keysville	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vidette	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burke County	2,661	48.5	1,013	14.9

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970, 1980

Table 5-4 Housing Units Without Complete Plumbing

The cities of Midville and Girard had the greatest percentage of their housing units with deficient plumbing in 1980, with 22.4 and 25 percent, respectively. More complete and up-to-date information on Burke County Housing will be available in late 1991, when 1990 Census data is released. However, a comprehensive housing survey is needed in order to identify which specific properties are dilapidated and to what extent.

Market Information

An informal survey of local realtors indicates that new home prices in Burke County in 1990 range from a low of about \$30,000 to a high of \$155,000. Most homes, however, sell for between \$60,000 and \$70,000. The average house in the county rents for approximately \$375-400 per month, while the average apartment rents for \$200-\$250.

Low Income Housing

Two programs are available in Burke County to provide housing to low income households. One is the traditional subsidized rental apartment and the other is a federal program which assists low income people in purchasing their own home.

The Burke County Housing Authority provides a total of 291 subsidized rental apartment units countywide: with 265 in Waynesboro, 6 in Sardis, 6 in Girard, and 14 in Midville. Meanwhile, home ownership is available to Burke County residents of all income levels. The County has an active Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Office which, in its 25 years of existence, has provided subsidized housing for nearly one-fifth of the county's citizenry. The purpose of FmHA is to make loans to very low and low income people for new homes. As of September 1990, the agency had 781 active loans, in addition to 139 loans which have been sold.

LAND USE ELEMENT

With 532,992 acres of land area, Burke County is the second largest county in Georgia in terms of area. Land use in Burke County consists largely of agriculture and forestry. Indeed, Agriculture and Forestry utilize approximately 506,283 acres (97.33 percent) of the usable land in the County. Of this acreage, some 76,350 acres are classified by the tax assessor as preferential agriculture, and are thus bound by covenant to remain in agriculture for a given time.

At the end of this section are a series of tables that illustrate both the existing and projected land use distribution figures for Unincorporated Burke County as well as the six incorporated cities in Burke County. All projection assume that the ratio of land acreage to population will remain constant throughout the planning period. One exception is that the Agriculture acreage will remain the same throughout the planning period.

Existing Land Use

Unincorporated Burke County

The unincorporated area of Burke County consists of 524,313 acres of land. Of this acreage, 399,271 acres are agricultural/forest land. This represents 76.2% of all the unincorporated area of the County. Vacant/Open land claims 7.8% of the land and Residential makes use of an additional 4.9%. (See Map 16 and Table 6-1).

City of Girard

The City of Girard covers an area of 2,058 acres in southeastern Burke County. The predominant land use in the City is Vacant/Open land with 1,912 acres or 92.9% of the city. Residential land comprises 126 acres or 6.1% of the City while Public and Commercial land uses each represent an additional .4%. (See Map 17 and Table 6-2).

City of Keysville

The City of Keysville lies in the northwestern portion of Burke County along the Burke/Jefferson County Line. Of the 486 total acres in by Keysville, 251 acres, or 51.6%, is Vacant/Open land. Residential land makes up 223 acres or 45.9% and Commercial land and Churches each make up an additional 1.2%. (See Map 18 and Table 6-3)

City of Midville

The City of Midville lies in the southwestern portion of Burke County along the Burke/Emanuel County border. The city covers 1,423 acres of land. Of this acreage, 1,146 acres, or 80.5%, are categorized as Vacant/Open land. 10.9% of the City is Residential land. Commercial and Industrial land each make up 1.3% of the total land area. (See Map 19 and Table 6-4)

City of Sardis

The City of Sardis covers an area of 807 acres in southeastern Burke County. The predominant land use in Sardis is Vacant/Open land with 456 acres or 56.5% of the total land area. Residential land is the second most abundant with 37.4% of the land. Other land uses include Commercial (1.6%), Schools (1.6%), and Public (.9%). (See Map 21 and Table 6-5).

City of Vidette

The City of Vidette lies in the western portion of Burke County on 532 acres of land. 435 acres, or 81.8% of this land is categorized as Agriculture/Mining/Forestry. Residential makes up 10.2% of the City while Vacant/Open land makes up 5.6%. (See Map 23 and Table 6-6)

City of Waynesboro

The City of Waynesboro is located in central Burke County and serves as the County seat. Covering 3,373 acres, it is the largest City in the County. The predominant land use in Waynesboro is Vacant/Open land with 1,271 acres or 37.7% of the land. Following at a close second is Residential with 1,005 acres (29.8%). Other land uses include Commercial with 12.0%, Agriculture/Mining/Forestry with 7.7%, and Public with 5.6%. (See Map 24 and Table 6-7).

Future Land Use

Unincorporated Burke County

The unincorporated areas of Burke county are projected to increase in population through the year 2010. Therefore, the demand for land will also increase. Projections show that Unincorporated Burke County will require an additional 4,159 acres of residential land by the year 2010. Considering that there are currently 41,036 acres of Vacant/Open land, the future demands of unincorporated Burke County can be met by utilizing this Vacant/Open space. The County currently enforces a Land Development Code which does not specify where certain activities can locate, only that they meet minimum setback, buffer and access requirements. Thus for purposes of illustrating future land use, Map 16 will serve as both an existing and future land use map. (See Map 16 and Table 6-8).

City of Girard.

Population projections for the City of Girard show a slight decrease through 2010. If this holds true, there will be no real increase of demand for land in the city. Therefore, current land use distribution should be adequate through 2010. (See Map 17 and Table 6-9).

City of Keysville

The City of Keysville is projected to grow slightly through the year 2010 and land demand will grow accordingly. If population projections prove accurate, the city will require an additional 27 acres of Residential land, as well as a slight increase in commercial and public land. These needs can be met by utilizing a portion of the 251 acres in the City that are currently Vacant/Open. (See Map 18 and Table 6-10).

City of Midville

The City of Midville is projected to decrease in population slightly through 2010. Assuming this trend takes place, current land use distribution in the City should be adequate for the coming years. (See Map 20 and Table 6-11).

City of Sardis

The population of the City of Sardis is projected to increase through the year 2010. This growth will place a demand on the City for additional acreage for every land use. Projections show a demand for 42 acres of Residential land, 2 acres of Commercial land and slight increase in Churches, Schools, and Public land. As in all of Burke County, this demand can be met by utilizing existing Vacant/Open land in the City. (See Map 22 and Table 6-12).

City of Vidette

The City of Vidette is projected to decrease slightly in population through the year 2010. Assuming this is so, current land use distribution in the City should be adequate through the year 2010. (See Map 23 and Table 6-13).

City of Waynesboro

The population of the City of Waynesboro is projected to increase steadily through the year 2010. As this occurs, more demand will be present for land. This demand for more land can be adequately met by utilizing some of the existing Vacant/Open land. Projections show a demand for 60 additional acres of Residential land, 24 acres of Commercial land, and 11 acres of Public land. (See Map 25 and Table 6-14).

TABLE 6-1

Unincorporated Burke County Existing Land Use

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Residential	25,767
Industrial	201
Commercial	731
Churches	482
Schools	76
Agriculture/Mining/Forestry	399,271
Public	8,696
Vacant/Open	41,036

Total	524,313

TABLE 6-2

Girard Existing Land Use

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Residential	104
Industrial	0
Commercial	10
Churches	1
Schools	0
Agriculture/Mining/Forestry	1
Public	38
Vacant/Open	1,904

Total	2,058

TABLE 6-3

Keyssville Existing Land Use

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Residential	223
Industrial	0
Commercial	5
Churches	6
Schools	0
Agriculture/Mining/Forestry	0
Public	1
Vacant/Open	251

Total	486

TABLE 6-4
Midville Existing Land Use

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Residential	155
Industrial	17
Commercial	18
Churches	6
Schools	1
Agriculture/Mining/Forestry	34
Public	46
Vacant/Open	1,146

Total	1,423

TABLE 6-5
Sardis Existing Land Use

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Residential	302
Industrial	0
Commercial	13
Churches	6
Schools	13
Agriculture/Mining/Forestry	9
Public	8
Vacant/Open	456

Total	807

TABLE 6-6
Vidette Existing Land Use

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Residential	54
Industrial	0
Commercial	3
Churches	4
Schools	0
Agriculture/Mining/Forestry	435
Public	6
Vacant/Open	30

Total	532

TABLE 6-7Waynesboro Existing Land Use

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Residential	1,005
Industrial	134
Commercial	404
Churches	24
Schools	86
Agriculture/Mining/ Forestry	261
Public	188
Vacant/Open	1,271

Total	3,373

TABLE 6-8Unincorporated Burke County Projected Landuse, 2010

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>1990 ACRES</u>	<u>2010 ACRES</u>	<u>NET CHANGE</u>
Residential	25,767	29,926	4,159
Industrial	201	233	32
Commercial	731	849	118
Churches	482	560	78
Schools	76	88	12
Agriculture/Mining/ Forestry	399,271	463,720	64,449
Public	8,696	10,100	1,404
Vacant/Open	41,036	18,837	
	-----	-----	-----
Total	524,313	524,313	70,252

TABLE 6-9CITY OF GIRARD, PROJECTED LAND USE

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>1990 ACRES</u>	<u>2010 ACRES</u>	<u>NET CHANGE</u>
Residential	104	104	0
Industrial	0	0	0
Commercial	10	10	0
Churches	1	1	0
Schools	0	0	0
Agriculture/Mining/ Forestry	1	1	0
Public	38	38	0
Vacant/Open	1,904	1,904	0
	-----	-----	-----
Total	2,058	2,058	0

TABLE 6-10
PROJECTED LAND USE, CITY OF KEYSVILLE

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>1990 ACRES</u>	<u>2010 ACRES</u>	<u>NET CHANGE</u>
Residential	223	250	27
Industrial	0	0	0
Commercial	5	6	1
Churches	6	7	1
Schools	0	0	0
Agriculture/Mining/ Forestry	0	0	0
Public	1	2	1
Vacant/Open	251	221	
<hr/>			
Total	486	486	30

TABLE 6-11
PROJECTED LAND USE, CITY OF MIDVILLE

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>1990 ACRES</u>	<u>2010 ACRES</u>	<u>NET CHANGE</u>
Residential	155	155	0
Industrial	17	17	0
Commercial	18	18	0
Churches	6	6	0
Schools	1	1	0
Agriculture/Mining/ Forestry	34	34	0
Public	46	46	0
Vacant/Open	1,146	1,146	0
<hr/>			
Total	1,423	1,423	0

TABLE 6-12
PROJECTED LAND USE, CITY OF SARDIS

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>1990 ACRES</u>	<u>2010 ACRES</u>	<u>NET CHANGE</u>
Residential	302	344	42
Industrial	0	0	0
Commercial	13	15	2
Churches	6	7	1
Schools	8	9	1
Agriculture/Mining/ Forestry	9	10	1
Public	6	7	1
Vacant/Open	461	413	
<hr/>			
otal	805	805	48

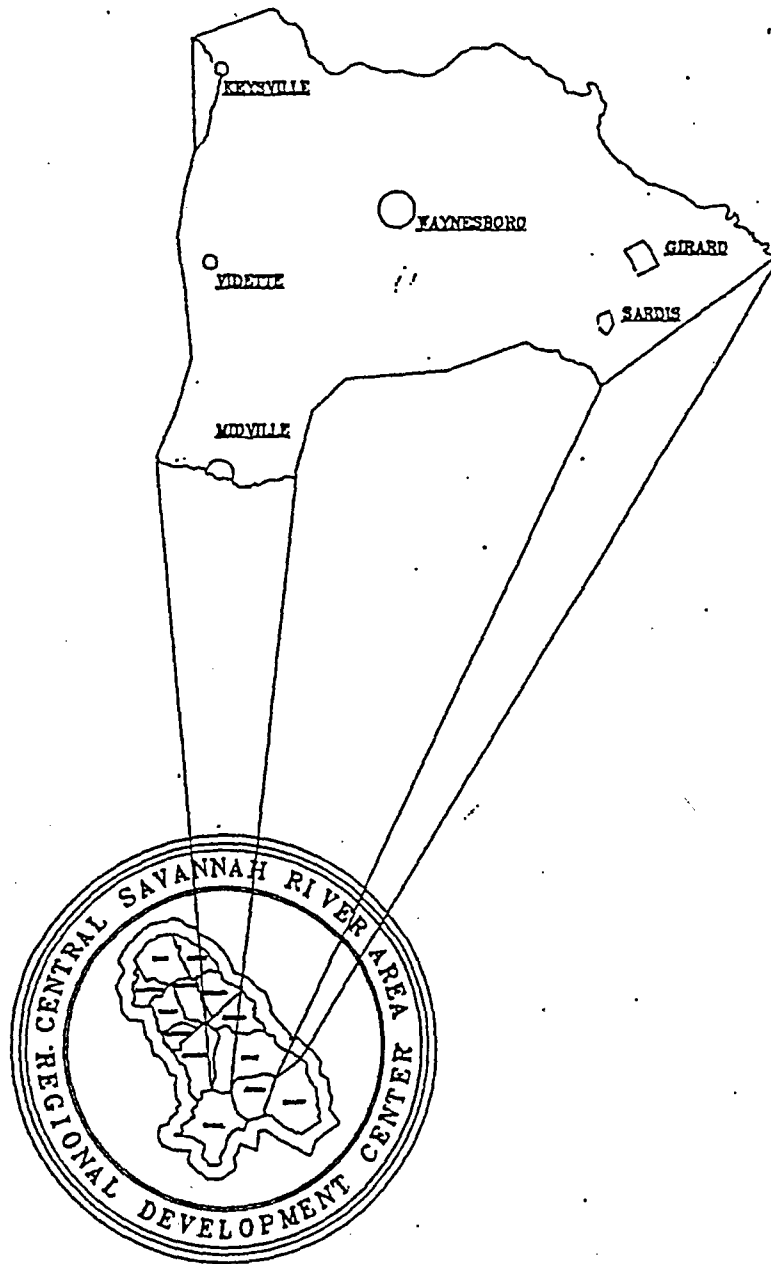
TABLE 6-13
PROJECTED LAND USE, CITY OF VIDETTE

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>1990 ACRES</u>	<u>2010 ACRES</u>	<u>NET CHANGE</u>
Residential	54	54	0
Industrial	0	0	0
Commercial	3	3	0
Churches	4	4	0
Schools	0	0	0
Agriculture/Mining/ Forestry	435	435	0
Public	6	6	0
Vacant/Open	30	30	0
Total	531	531	0

TABLE 6-14
PROJECTED LAND USE, CITY OF WAYNESBORO

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>1990 ACRES</u>	<u>2010 ACRES</u>	<u>NET CHANGE</u>
Residential	1,005	1,065	60
Industrial	134	142	8
Commercial	404	428	24
Churches	24	25	1
Schools	86	91	5
Agriculture/Mining/ Forestry	261	277	16
Public	188	199	11
Vacant/Open	1,271	1,146	
Total	3,373	3,373	125

BURKE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 1990 - 2010



PART II IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND PLAN

Burke County

Comprehensive Plan: 2010

Part II: Implementation Strategy and Plan

prepared by:

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January, 1991

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ISSUES, GOALS, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Comprehensive Plan is primarily a method of shaping the growth of the County and its cities, and guiding development through a series of choices. The choices reflect the desires and visions of the citizens as to what form their community should take in the future. This collective vision of the future of Burke County is reflected in a series of goals which provide the guiding principles throughout the Comprehensive Plan.

Beginning in the latter months of 1990, the Joint Burke County Planning Commission began holding working sessions designed to establish the needs of the citizens, perceived problems with current development trends, and future expectations for growth. The series of discussions resulted in a listing of issues deemed important to the future of Burke County, as well as a list of goals and recommended policies to address these issues.

These goals are designed to advance the best interests of the citizens of Burke County, as well as be realistic. In determining the set of goals for this plan, the political, economic, natural and current land ownership environments were considered. Without this acknowledgment of the practical limitations upon the Comprehensive Plan, the diligence of effort and the opportunity for success in implementation are greatly reduced.

Listed below are the County Goals, organized into five general categories:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Issues:

Burke County's unemployment rate of 13.9 percent is more than twice as high as unemployment in the CSRA and the State.

Over one-third of Burke County's 1980 population over 25 years old had not attended high school.

Burke County has no post-secondary technical school nor are any off-campus programs available to residents.

Burke County presently has no speculative building available for prospective industries.

Burke County is not presently served by a four lane highway.

The Savannah River serves as a transportation barrier for employment and business opportunities in South Carolina.

Burke County's economy is diversified, but there is no nationally recognized firm (ie. Fortune 1000) firm located here.

Burke County's public hospital is not the selling point that it could be to prospective industries.

Local retailers are threatened by increasing competition from discount stores in nearby Augusta.

Goals:

Goal 1: To provide for full employment of Burke County's workforce through education and skills training.

Policy 1-1: Coordinate efforts between local business and industry and the Burke Comprehensive High School to make the vocational education curriculum more responsive to the needs of local employers.

Policy 1-2: Maintain and expand the current Adult Literacy Program which is offered at the campus of Burke County Comprehensive High School.

Policy 1-3: Provide Burke County workforce with opportunity to participate in a technical school program and learn job skills. This effort could initially take the form of a shuttle to Augusta Tech, then progress to off-campus Augusta Tech programs offered in Waynesboro, and ultimately result in a self-supporting Burke County Technical School.

Goal 2: To encourage the expansion of existing industry and to attract new industry to Burke County.

Policy 2-1: Promote and facilitate economic development through the coordinated efforts of the Burke County Industrial Development Authority and the Burke County Chamber of Commerce.

Policy 2-2: Analyze the availability of private and public financial resources for construction of a speculative building in the County's industrial park, as well as the feasibility of such a project.

Policy 2-3: Analyze the local hospital in terms of efficiency of administration and responsiveness to local health care needs, and cooperate with the Hospital Board to ensure that the hospital will be viewed by prospective industries and residents as an asset.

Goal 3: To increase employment and economic opportunities in the County by expanding transportation access.

Policy 3-1: Work closely with the Georgia Department of Transportation and area legislators to expedite the completion of the four-laning of US 25.

Policy 3-2: Work closely with the Georgia Department of Transportation, along with area legislators and state and local officials from South Carolina to get a bridge constructed at Shell Bluff on the Savannah River.

Goal 4: To promote maintenance and expansion of retail activity within the County.

Policy 4-1: Encourage businesses to stay open later in the evening when people normally shop.

Goal 4-2: Facilitate revitalization of the downtown area of Keysville.

NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Issues:

The County's most significant natural resources are its vast prime farmland acreage and its timberland.

As of 1989, there were an estimated 293,529 acres of timber in Burke County.

In 1978, Burke County led the state in harvested cropland acreage with 142,343 acres. By 1987, the County's harvested cropland acreage had fallen by 55 percent to 77,571 acres, seventh in the state.

Poor agricultural, construction, and timber harvesting techniques can lead to excessive soil erosion, which can lead to water pollution and run-off problems.

Burke County does not presently have an erosion and sedimentation control ordinance.

The City of Girard does not presently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

State and Federal Regulations prohibit development of environmentally sensitive areas such as aquifer recharge areas and freshwater wetland.

Several programs are available to both individuals and local governments which provide both technical and financial assistance for viable historic preservation and downtown development projects.

Historic resources in Waynesboro, Vidette, Keysville and Midville have been identified, mapped and cataloged. Historic resources in the unincorporated portion of the County are presently being cataloged, while resources in Sardis and Girard have not yet been identified.

The City of Midville has a historic preservation ordinance and is taking steps to become a Certified Local Government.

Burke County has an active Historical Society and a Museum which is open year-round.

Goals:

Goal 1: Identify the County's natural and historic resources and make them available to the public.

Policy 1-1: Finish the comprehensive historic resources survey for the unincorporated County, as well as the cities of Girard and Sardis.

Policy 1-2: Mark the site of Georgia's first Episcopal Church and the Lyman Hall (Governor of Georgia and signer of Declaration of Independence) gravesite.

Policy 1-3: Provide public access and facilities to the Shell Bluff oyster bed at the Savannah River.

Goal 2: Continue to support the Burke County Historical Society and other groups in their efforts to preserve and promote the County's rich historical heritage.

Policy 2-1: Participate in state and federal historic preservation programs, such as the National Historic Register Program and the Georgia Certified Local Government Program.

Policy 2-2: Continue to support the Burke County Museum.

Policy 2-3: Sponsor an effort to write a brief history of each city in Burke County.

Policy 2-4: Identify and protect at least one significant historic resource remaining in each city.

Goal 3: Cooperate with state and federal regulatory agencies to ensure that all public projects in Burke County cause no detriment to environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, aquifer recharge areas and wildlife habitats.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Issues:

The life span of the Burke County landfill has been projected to 1998, but recent practices such as the new incinerator are expected to extend the useful life of the landfill.

The 1990 Georgia Solid Waste Management Act mandates that all Georgia counties reduce by 25 percent the amount of waste that is landfilled by 1996.

The City of Keysville has a well but no water distribution system.

The Burke County Hospital cannot compete with the wide variety of services offered in nearby Augusta.

Operation of the County's public hospital has increasingly become a burden upon the county's budget.

The Savannah River serves as a transportation barrier for employment and business opportunities in South Carolina.

The County is not presently served by a four-lane highway.

With the exception of SGA Elementary School in Sardis, all of Burke County's public schools are located in Waynesboro - a 22 mile one-way commute for some.

There are presently no post-secondary schools in Burke County.

Goals:

Goal 1: To explore ways to make the Burke County Hospital operate in an economic and cost-effective manner.

Policy 1-1: Approach University Hospital or Humana Hospital in Augusta about managing the local hospital as a satellite.

Policy 1-2 Conduct a feasibility study on down-sizing the hospital's operations to emergency services and minor treatment.

Policy 1-3 Approach the Burke County Nursing Home about the possibility of designating a certain number of rooms/beds for skilled care services for their patients.

Goal 2: Reduce the County's/Cities' solid waste stream by 25 percent before July 1996.

Policy 2-1: Encourage recycling as a means of reducing solid waste and extending the useful life of the landfill.

Policy 2-2: Initiate efforts to coordinate recycling efforts between the County and its six cities.

Policy 2-3: Seek State's assistance in developing markets for recycled materials.

Policy 2-4: Encourage private sector development of recycling activities.

Policy 2-5: Devise a means of measuring the quantity of waste entering landfill so that progress toward the 25 percent reduction goal can be monitored.

Goal 3: To acquire elementary schools in Keysville and Midville to serve Kindergarten through third grade.

Policy: Lobby State for education funds to provide elementary schools in rural areas of the county.

Goal 4: To provide public water and sewer service to growth areas of cities which already have systems, and also to those cities and densely populated portions of the County which currently lack these services.

Policy 4-1: Apply for a 1991 Community Development Block Grant from the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to finance the installation of a water distribution system in Keysville.

Policy 4-2: Run a water line up U.S. 25 from Waynesboro to the Richmond County Line.

Goal 5: To maintain existing water and sewer systems.

Policy: Cities should identify old and dilapidated water and sewer lines, and program improvement projects to repair/upgrade these facilities.

Goal 6: Establish a uniform street naming and property numbering system countywide.

Policy 6-1: Continue ongoing efforts by the County and the U.S. Postal Service to establish a naming and numbering system.

Policy 6-2: Once streets are named and properties numbered, adopt an ordinance to implement the new system.

Policy 6-3: To post street signs and establish a street naming and property numbering system for the City of Keysville.

Goal 7: To provide for adequate transportation facilities within the County and its cities.

Policy 7-1: Work with the Georgia DOT to ensure that adequate maintenance and improvements are made to existing State, County and City routes.

Policy 7-2: Continue to provide public transportation with the assistance of the Georgia DOT's Section 18 program.

Policy 7-3: Lobby legislators and Georgia DOT officials to four-lane U.S. 25 as planned.

Policy 7-4: Promote efficient and safe pedestrian transportation by maintaining existing sidewalks and construction of new sidewalks, especially in the cities along major arteries.

HOUSING

Issues:

Preliminary 1990 Census figures indicate that some 1,294 or 16 percent of Burke County's 8,268 housing units are vacant.

The Burke County Housing stock grew by 1,456 units (22 percent) from 1980 to 1990.

The number of mobile homes in Burke County tripled during the 1970's, although such increases subsided during the 1980's due to the completion of construction activities at Plant Vogtle.

Countywide, over 58 percent of 1980 housing units were owner-occupied.

In general, Burke County's existing housing stock is in sound condition, except for a few isolated areas.

Burke County has been effective in providing housing for low and moderate income individuals over the past 25 years, largely due to the efforts of the Burke County Housing Authority and FmHA.

The 1980 Census indicated that almost one fourth of the housing units in Midville and Girard lacked complete plumbing.

Goals:

Goal 1: Provide for safe and adequate housing opportunities for existing and future residents.

Policy 1-1: Promote residential development in areas where they can be conveniently and economically served by existing community facilities.

Policy 1-2: Promote the development of a variety of housing types to meet the housing needs of the County's diverse population.

Policy 1-3: Facilitate housing development throughout the county through eligible state and federal programs, such as Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) and Georgia Residential Finance Authority (GRFA).

Policy 1-4: Assist and encourage private sector development of retirement communities and other housing opportunities for the County's growing elderly population.

Policy 1-5: Assist and encourage individuals and groups in the preservation and restoration of Waynesboro's Historic Homes.

Policy 1-6: Continue to support the Waynesboro County Housing Authority and the local FmHA office in their ongoing efforts to provide housing for low and moderate income families.

Policy 1-7: Establish and enforce mobile home setup codes to ensure proper wiring and plumbing connections, as well as proper tie-downs.

Policy 1-8: Require that road rights-of-way meet the minimum applicable DOT standards prior to consideration for paving.

Policy 1-6: Continue to support the Waynesboro County Housing Authority and the local FmHA office in their ongoing efforts to provide housing for low and moderate income families.

Policy 1-7: Establish and enforce mobile home setup codes to ensure proper wiring and plumbing connections, as well as proper tie-downs.

LAND USE

Issues:

The City of Waynesboro presently enforces a comprehensive zoning ordinance.

The County has a Land Development Code which sets forth minimum development standards for various land uses.

Burke County is the second largest Georgia county in land area.

Over 97 percent of the county's vast land resources are used for agriculture and forestry.

Nearly 15 percent or 76,350 acres of the County's total land acreage is classified as preferential agricultural, and thus must remain in agricultural use for a specified number of years.

Goals:

Goal 1: Provide for an efficient distribution of land use in which non-residential activities do not adversely impact residential activities.

Policy 1-1: Continue to enforce the City of Waynesboro's Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.

Policy 1-2: Revise and update the City of Waynesboro's Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance within five years.

Policy 1-3: Actively enforce the County's existing Land Development Code.

Policy 1-4: Either hire a County building inspector or designate an existing employee to enforce the County's Land Development Code.

Policy 1-5: Consider adopting a Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance for Midville.

Goal 2: Identify and acquire site for future county landfill.

Goal 3: Discourage development which would be detrimental to environmentally sensitive and historic areas of the County/Cities.

Goal 4: Encourage development in areas which are already served by community facilities and roads.

FIVE-YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAMS

Introduction

The purpose of the Short Term Work Programs is to provide a detailed listing of the various projects and programs recommended in Burke County and its six cities during the first five years covered in the comprehensive plan. Priority projects and program initiatives resulting from the overall planning process are listed in the Short Term Work Programs for each of the next five years (1991-1995) and are grouped under the planning element headings. Each recommendation should be undertaken and/or completed in the year under which it falls unless otherwise noted. In addition to the scheduling of priority items for the County and its cities, the five year work programs also provides guidance to the County and cities in terms of cost estimates and potential sources of financing. By scheduling major County/City initiatives in advance over a period of years, the five year work program will assist the local governments in undertaking activities to implement their plans and achieve their goals.

In addition, the recommended capital improvement items contained in the work programs will allow the County/cities to schedule these "big ticket" items in a more logical and cost efficient fashion. To be effective, the Short Term Work Programs must be linked to and coordinated with their respective local government's annual operating budget. The majority of the items contained in the Short Term Work Programs require direct County/City expenditures or indirect costs to the local governments through allocation of staff. Therefore, implementation of the County's/Cities' goals, policies and recommendations is tied directly to the respective annual operating budgets. As the County and its cities implement this plan they should: (1) review the recommendations in the Short Term Work Program for the upcoming year; (2) revise the recommendations based on current information; and (3) transfer the recommended items that require local funding in that year to their respective annual operating budgets. Through such an approach, Burke County and its cities will be able to systematically implement this joint comprehensive plan.

The following outlines the Short Term Work Program for Burke County and the Cities of Waynesboro, Sardis, Girard, Midville, Keysville and Vidette.

BURKE COUNTY FIVE-YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM.

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1991		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Install test wells at the County landfill to ensure safe drinking water.	\$15,000	County
2. Maintain and upgrade roads as needed.	County	LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Work with Industrial Development Authority in attracting new industries to the community.	City, County, IDA	EDA, DCA
2. Build a speculative building for prospective industries.	\$1,000,000	State, County, Private
3. Explore alternative means for better training of County work force.	County	County, State
<u>HOUSING</u>		
1. Encourage the construction of multi-family and single-family dwellings.	Developers, County	Private
<u>LAND USE</u>		
1. Update and enforce existing Land Development Code.	County	County
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES</u>		
1. Establish and enforce an erosion and sedimentation control ordinance.	County	County

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1992		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Initiate some type of County recycling in order to generate income from waste and save landfill space.	\$30,000	County
2. Maintain and upgrade roads as needed.	County	LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Continue efforts to get a bridge constructed at Shell Bluff across the Savannah River.	\$14,000,000	GaDOT USDOT
<u>HOUSING</u>		
1. Encourage continued development as needed.	Private	FmHA
<u>LAND USE</u>		
1. Work toward implementation of the County's Updated Land Use Code. /	County	County
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES</u>		
1. Continue to support the Burke County Museum and Historical Society.	County	County DNR
2. Prepare a Solid Waste Reduction Plan by July 1st, as required by Georgia Law.	County	County

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1993		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Construct water distribution systems in densely populated areas as needed.	County, Cities Private	State, Federal
2. Maintain and upgrade roads as needed.	County	LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Continue efforts to get US 25 four-laned.	GaDOT	GaDOT

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1994		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade roads as needed.	County	LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1995		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade roads as needed.	County	LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

WAYNESBORO FIVE-YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1991		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Completion of wastewater treatment plant.	City	EDA, FmHA, EPD
2. Lease Old County Jail & renovate	City	CDBG
3. Add/expand park/playground equip.	City	Local Dev Fu:
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Promotion & expansion of retail activities within the City	Chamber, Merchants	EIP, DCA
2. Work with Industrial Development in attracting new industries to the community.	City, County, IDA	EDA, DCA
3. Encourage merchants to expand hours of operation to keep business in town.	City, Merchants	Private
<u>HOUSING</u>		
1. Encourage the construction of multi-family and single-family dwellings.	Developers, City	Private
2. Promote the restoration of old homes.	Owners, City	Private, State, Federal
<u>LAND USE</u>		
1. Use existing Land Use Plan.	City	City
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES</u>		
1. Acquire/Renovate Old Depot	\$75,000	City, CDBG

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1992		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Industrial Park - water, sewer, & lift station	City	EDA, FmHA
2. Water tank/well	City	EDA, FmHA
3. Add/expand park/playground facilities	City	Local Dev Fund
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Encourage retailers to offer larger variety of merchandise	Merchants	Private
2. Provide a local extension of Augusta Tech for vocational and specialized training.	City, County	County, City, State
<u>HOUSING</u>		
1. Promote the construction of retirement communities.	Developers	FmHA
<u>LAND USE</u>		
1. Revise/update Waynesboro Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance.	\$10,000	City
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES</u>		
1. Renovate Old Ice Plant.	\$100,000	DCA,
2. Prepare Solid Waste Reduction Plan by July 1st.	City, County	Local

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1993		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Add & expand park/playground. facilities.	City	DCA, LDF
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Promote expansion of retail activity in City.	City	EIP, DCA
2. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1994		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Add/expand park & playground facilities.	City	LDF
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Promote expansion of retail activity in City.	City, Chamber	EIP, DCA
2. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA
<u>HOUSING</u>		
1. Encourage the restoration of old homes.	City, Owners	DNR, DCA Private
<u>LAND USE</u>		
1. Revise/update Waynesboro Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance.	\$10,000	City

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1995		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Add/expand park & playground facilities.	City	LDF
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Promote expansion of retail activity in City.	City	EIP, DCA
2. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA
<u>LAND USE</u>		
1. Revise/update Waynesboro Land Use Plan and Zoning Ordinance.	\$10,000	City

SARDIS FIVE-YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1991		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Expand waste water treatment plant.	\$590,000	City, EPD County,
2. Promote private sector recycling.	City, County	City, County
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Assist in the expansion of Rick's Ramstar, Inc..	City	EIP, DCA City
2. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA
<u>LAND USE</u>		
1. Set aside a city-owned lot for industrial development.	City	City
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES</u>		
1. Conduct a historical resources inventory of the City.	Burke Historical Society	City, County

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1992		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Upgrade Water and Sewage System	City	CDBG, EPD City
2. Promote City and Countywide recycling efforts.	City, County	City, County
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Pursue Industry for industrial site.	City, County IDA	City, County IDA
<u>HOUSING</u>		
1. Encourage the development of an elderly housing community.	City	FmHA
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES</u>		
1. Prepare Solid Waste Plan.	City, County	City, County

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1993		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Upgrade water and sewer system	City	City, CDBG
2. Maintain and upgrade streets.	City	City, LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1994		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade streets.	City	City, LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1995		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade streets.	City	City, LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

MIDVILLE FIVE-YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1991		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Improve water distribution system by replacing deteriorated parts and fire hydrants.	\$400,000	CDBG
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES</u>		
1. Restore historical commercial buildings in downtown business district for rental.	\$20,000	State, City

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1992		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Construct K-3 School.	County	State, County
2. Promote City and Countywide recycling efforts.	City, County	City, County
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Acquire land and develop an industrial park.	\$150,000	City, County
2. Pursue Industry for industrial site.	City, County IDA	City, County IDA
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES</u>		
1. Prepare Solid Waste Plan.	City, County	City, County
2. Continue renovation of downtown commercial buildings.	City	City, State

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1993		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Build Health Center and Senior Citizen Center.	\$200,000	CDBG
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Construct Nursing Home.	Private	Private
2. Promote increased tourism by developing river area.	City	City, State
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES</u>		
1. Emphasize the historical significance of Midville in Sherman's March to the Sea.	City	City

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1994		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Construct City Hall and Police Department Building.	\$200,000	CDBG

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1995		
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Procure an industrial plant (100+ employees) for previously constructed industrial park.	\$400,000	State, Private

GIRARD FIVE-YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1991		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade existing streets.	City	City, County LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1992		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Promote City and Countywide recycling efforts.	City, County	County
2. Maintain and upgrade streets.	City	City, County, LARP
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES</u>		
1. Prepare Solid Waste Plan.	City, County	City, County

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1993		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade streets.	city	City, County LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1994		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade streets.	City	City, County LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1995		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade streets.	City	City, County LARP
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

KEYSVILLE FIVE-YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1991		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Install a water distribution system for the city.	\$400,000	City, County, CDBG
2. Install street signs.	City	City
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA
2. Continue to support the Literacy Program.	Boggs Rural Life	City, County, Private
3. Promote downtown redevelopment.	City, Private	City, Private, LDF
<u>HOUSING</u>		
1. Support EOA Weatherization Program.	Private	OEO
2. Encourage construction of single and multi-family homes.	City	FmHA
<u>LAND USE</u>		
1. Establish and enforce City-wide Zoning ordinance.	City	City
2. Promote cleanup and beautification city-wide through participation in Governor's Community of Pride Program.	City	City, State
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES</u>		
1. Conduct a historical resources inventory of the City.	Burke Historical Society	City, County

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1992		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Install a city-wide sewage system	City	CDBG, EPD City
2. Promote City and Countywide recycling efforts.	City, County	City, County, Private
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Continue to support the Literacy Program.	Boggs Rural Life	City, County, Private
2. Continue to encourage downtown redevelopment.	City, Private	Private, State
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES</u>		
1. Prepare Solid Waste Plan.	City, County	City, County

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1993		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Secure an elementary school (K-3) for the city.	County	County, State
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries and businesses to the area	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1994		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Build a new Community Library.	City	City, County, State
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Continue to solicit new industries and businesses to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1995		
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Continue to solicit new industries and businesses to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA
<u>HOUSING</u>		
1. Promote construction of new low income rental housing.	City, Private	City, FmHA, State

VIDETTE FIVE-YEAR SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1991		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Replace deteriorated water system.	City	City, State
2. Promote private sector recycling.	City, County	City, County
3. Acquire new playground equipment for City Park.	City	City, LDF
4. Acquire street signs for all existing streets.	City	City
5. Paint both interior & exterior of City Hall.	City	City, County
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES</u>		
1. Either renovate or condemn all the old stores and former bank at the corner of GA 25 & GA 305.	City	City, State

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1992		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Promote City and Countywide recycling efforts.	City, County	County
<u>NATURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES</u>		
1. Prepare Solid Waste Plan.	City, County	City, County

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1993		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade streets.	City	City, County
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1994		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade streets.	City	City, County
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

Project	Estimated Cost or Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
1995		
<u>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</u>		
1. Maintain and upgrade streets.	City	City, County
<u>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>		
1. Solicit new industries to the area.	City, County IDA	EDA, DCA

(Burke Co. Chamber of
Commerce 2004)

Section 2.5.2.5

1-140



Sporting Opportunities

Burke County has long been known as a hot spot for numerous hunting, fishing and outdoor sports. Its 834 square miles of rural farmland, intertwined with planted pines and hardwood forests, make it an ideal destination for hunting many of Georgia's large and small game species. Burke County also boasts mile upon mile of fishing opportunities with portions of the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers and Brier Creek flowing through it, as well as numerous privately owned farm ponds, creeks and tributaries.



While the majority of land and waterfront property is privately owned, Burke County is fortunate to have four Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) within its borders. These WMAs offer over 17,000 acres of habitat for public hunting.

• **Di-Lane Plantation WMA**

This formerly private hunting plantation, established as a WMA in 1992, is the site of the annual Georgia Field Trials sponsored by the Georgia Field Trial Association. This nationally known event helped the city of Waynesboro earn the title of "The Bird Dog Capital of the World." Di-Lane's 8,100 acres are a combination of pine and hardwood stands and open fields, as well as more than 200 acres of planted fields for fall dove hunts. In recent years, Di-Lane has been specifically managed for bobwhite quail but offers excellent whitetail deer, turkey, dove and other small game opportunities.

• **Yuchi WMA**

This management area, named for the Yuchi Indian tribe that lived in this region of the country, offers 7,800 acres of public hunting land, including 40 acres of planted and maintained dove fields. Yuchi is also the site of an extensive program to restore the long-leaf pine and wiregrass ecosystem that once thrived in this area. It offers prime deer, turkey and small game hunting. Yuchi is also the sight of a DNR proposed 110-acre lake and public fishing area to be completed within the next few years.

• **Alexander WMA**

Established in 1996, Alexander is 1,300 acres of mostly pine habitat and a 20-acre maintained dove field. It allows deer hunting by archery only and opportunities for turkey, fox, bobcat, raccoon and opossum.

• **Mead Farm WMA**

Mead Farm is the newest WMA in Burke County and opened to the public in the fall of 2003. While it is small in size at just 200 acres, it is rumored to provide the finest whitetail

For information on Burke County's Wildlife Management Areas, contact the regional Game Management in Thomson at (706) 595-4222.

Hunting Preserves and Plantations

Buckeye Plantation

Located just outside of the city of Midville, in the southwestern corner of Burke County, Buckeye Plantation offers numerous hunting opportunities by day and first-class Southern hospitality and accommodations by night. The 2,300-acre plantation provides hunts for dove, wood duck, bobwhite quail, pheasant, whitetail deer and turkey, as well as a 28-acre lake offering unlimited freshwater fishing. Buckeye has two fully automatic, 12-station sporting clay ranges, as well. For more information, contact Buckeye Plantation at (478) 589-2529.

Quail Run Hunting Preserve

Quail Run, situated in the eastern-most tip of Burke County, near the city of Girard, is a hunting preserve specializing in quality wing-shooting. The 840-acre preserve offers traditional Southern style quail hunting with experienced guides and well-trained gun dogs, as well as opportunities for dove and pheasant. At the end of the day, enjoy a home-cooked meal or retire to your cabin to enjoy the quiet solitude for which rural Burke County is known. For more information, contact Quail Run Hunting Preserve at (478) 569-9235.

Hawg Wild Plantation

At Hawg Wild Plantation hunters can enjoy themselves while hunting deer, turkey and wild boar. Guided tours are available. Hawg Wild Plantation is located on Padgett's Retreat Estate, 1700 Hwy. 23 South, Waynesboro. For information, call (706) 554-0590 or e-mail info@padgettsretreat.com.

Horse Industry

One of Burke County's best-kept secrets is its horse industry. Several different major popular breeds are represented at the many stable and training facilities throughout the county. Riding lessons are available for beginners and experts alike. Several national champions have come from local stables throughout the years. Our local trainers can provide lessons in Western or English riding and training.



Map Of Burke County



(CEQ 1997)
Section 2.5.4

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
Guidance Under the
National Environmental Policy Act

Council on Environmental Quality
Executive Office of the President
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington, D.C. 20502
(202)395-5750
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/CEQ/>
December 10, 1997

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I.

Introduction

Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,"¹ provides that "each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations." The Executive Order makes clear that its provisions apply fully to programs involving Native Americans.

In the memorandum to heads of departments and agencies that accompanied Executive Order 12898, the President specifically recognized the importance of procedures under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)² for identifying and addressing environmental justice concerns. The memorandum states that "each Federal agency shall analyze the environmental effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of Federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required by [NEPA]." The memorandum particularly emphasizes the importance of NEPA's public participation process, directing that "each Federal agency shall provide opportunities for community input in the NEPA process." Agencies are further directed to "identify potential effects and mitigation measures in consultation with affected communities, and improve the accessibility of meetings, crucial documents, and notices."

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has oversight of the Federal government's compliance with Executive Order 12898 and NEPA.³ CEQ, in consultation with EPA and other affected agencies, has developed this guidance to further assist Federal agencies with their NEPA procedures so that environmental justice concerns are effectively identified and addressed. To the extent practicable and permitted by law, agencies may supplement this guidance with more specific procedures tailored to particular programs or activities of an individual department, agency, or office.

II.

¹ 59 Fed. Reg. 7629 (1994).

² 42 U.S.C. §4321 *et seq.*

³ Certain oversight functions in the Executive Order are delegated to the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy. Following the merger of the White House Office on Environmental Policy with CEQ, the Chair of CEQ assumed those functions. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has lead responsibility for implementation of the Executive Order as Chair of the Interagency Working Group (IWG) on Environmental Justice.

Executive Order 12898 and the Presidential Memorandum

In addition to the general directive in Executive Order 12898 that each agency identify and address, as appropriate, "disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations,"⁴ there are several provisions of the Executive Order and a number of supporting documents to which agencies should refer when identifying and addressing environmental justice concerns in the NEPA process.

First, the Executive Order itself contains particular emphasis on four issues that are pertinent to the NEPA process:

The Executive Order requires the development of agency-specific environmental justice strategies.⁵ Thus, agencies have developed and should periodically revise their strategies providing guidance concerning the types of programs, policies, and activities that may, or historically have, raised environmental justice concerns at the particular agency. These guidances may suggest possible approaches to addressing such concerns in the agency's NEPA analyses, as appropriate.

The Executive Order recognizes the importance of research, data collection, and analysis, particularly with respect to multiple and cumulative exposures to environmental hazards for low-income populations, minority populations, and Indian tribes.⁶ Thus, data on these exposure issues should be incorporated into NEPA analyses as appropriate.⁷

The Executive Order provides for agencies to collect, maintain, and analyze information on patterns of subsistence consumption of fish, vegetation, or wildlife.⁸ Where an agency action may affect fish, vegetation, or wildlife, that agency action may also affect subsistence patterns of consumption and indicate the potential for disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on low-income populations, minority populations, and Indian tribes.

⁴ Executive Order No. 12898, 59 Fed. Reg. at 7630 (Section 1-101).

⁵ *Id.* at 7630 (Section 1-103).

⁶ *Id.* at 7631 (Section 3-3).

⁷ For further information on considering cumulative effects, see *Considering Cumulative Effects Under The National Environmental Policy Act* (Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President, Jan. 1997).

⁸ *Id.* at 7631 (Section 4-401).

The Executive Order requires agencies to work to ensure effective public participation and access to information.⁹ Thus, within its NEPA process and through other appropriate mechanisms, each Federal agency shall, "wherever practicable and appropriate, translate crucial public documents, notices and hearings, relating to human health or the environment for limited English speaking populations." In addition, each agency should work to "ensure that public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment are concise, understandable, and readily accessible to the public."¹⁰

Second, the memorandum accompanying the Executive Order identifies four important ways to consider environmental justice under NEPA.

Each Federal agency should analyze the environmental effects, including human health, economic, and social effects of Federal actions, including effects on minority populations, low-income populations, and Indian tribes, when such analysis is required by NEPA.¹¹

Mitigation measures identified as part of an environmental assessment (EA), a finding of no significant impact (FONSI), an environmental impact statement (EIS), or a record of decision (ROD), should, whenever feasible, address significant and adverse environmental effects of proposed federal actions on minority populations, low-income populations, and Indian tribes.¹²

Each Federal agency must provide opportunities for effective community participation in the NEPA process, including identifying potential effects and mitigation measures in consultation with affected communities and improving the accessibility of public meetings, crucial documents, and notices.¹³

Review of NEPA compliance (such as EPA's review under § 309 of the Clean Air Act) must ensure that the lead agency preparing NEPA analyses and documentation has appropriately analyzed environmental effects on minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes, including human health, social, and economic effects.¹⁴

⁹ *Id.* at 7632 (Section 5-5).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 7632 (Section 5-5).

¹¹ Memorandum from the President to the Heads of Departments and Agencies. Comprehensive Presidential Documents No. 279. (Feb. 11, 1994).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

Third, the Interagency Working Group (IWG), established by the Executive Order to implement the order's requirements, has developed guidance on key terms in the Executive Order. The guidance, reproduced as Appendix A, reflects a general consensus based on Federal agencies' experience and understanding of the issues presented. Agencies should apply the guidance with flexibility, and may consider its terms a point of departure rather than conclusive direction in applying the terms of the Executive Order.

III.

Executive Order 12898 and NEPA

A. NEPA Generally

NEPA's fundamental policy is to "encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment."¹⁵ In the statute, Congress "recognizes that each person should enjoy a healthful environment and that each person has a responsibility to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment."¹⁶ The following goals, set forth in NEPA, make clear that attainment of environmental justice is wholly consistent with the purposes and policies of NEPA¹⁷:

to "assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings"¹⁸;

to "attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences";¹⁹

to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our natural heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice"²⁰; and

to "achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities."²¹

These goals are promoted through the requirement that all agencies of the Federal government shall include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a "detailed statement by the

¹⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 4321.

¹⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 4331(c).

¹⁷ 42 U.S.C. § 4331(b).

¹⁸ 42 U.S.C. § 4331(b)(2).

¹⁹ 42 U.S.C. § 4331(b)(3).

²⁰ 42 U.S.C. § 4331(b)(4).

²¹ 42 U.S.C. § 4331(b)(5).

responsible official" on: the environmental impacts of the proposed action; adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented; alternatives to the proposed action; the relationship between local, short-term uses of man's environment and long-term productivity; and any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources involved in the proposed action itself.²²

Preparation of an EA may precede preparation of an EIS, to determine whether a proposed action may "significantly affect" the quality of the human environment. The EA either will support a finding of no significant impact (FONSI), or will document the need for an EIS. Agency procedure at each step of this process should be guided by the agency's own NEPA regulations and by the CEQ regulations found at 40 C.F.R. Parts 1500-1508.

B. Principles for Considering Environmental Justice under NEPA

Environmental justice issues may arise at any step of the NEPA process and agencies should consider these issues at each and every step of the process, as appropriate. Environmental justice issues encompass a broad range of impacts covered by NEPA, including impacts on the natural or physical environment and interrelated social, cultural and economic effects.²³ In preparing an EIS or an EA, agencies must consider both impacts on the natural or physical environment and related social, cultural, and economic impacts.²⁴ Environmental justice concerns may arise from impacts on the natural and physical environment, such as human health or ecological impacts on minority populations, low-income populations, and Indian tribes, or from related social or economic impacts.

1. General Principles

Agencies should recognize that the question of whether agency action raises environmental justice issues is highly sensitive to the history or circumstances of a particular community or population, the particular type of environmental or human health impact, and the nature of the proposed action itself. There is not a standard formula for how environmental justice issues should be identified or addressed. However, the following six principles provide general guidance.

Agencies should consider the composition of the affected area, to determine whether minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes are present in the area affected by the proposed action, and if so whether there may be disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations, low-income populations, or

²² 42 U.S.C. § 4332(c).

²³ The CEQ implementing regulations define "effects" or "impacts" to include "ecological...aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social or health, whether direct, indirect or cumulative." 40 C.F.R. 1508.8.

²⁴ 40 C.F.R. 1508.14.

Indian tribes.

Agencies should consider relevant public health data and industry data concerning the potential for multiple or cumulative exposure to human health or environmental hazards in the affected population and historical patterns of exposure to environmental hazards, to the extent such information is reasonably available. For example, data may suggest there are disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on a minority population, low-income population, or Indian tribe from the agency action. Agencies should consider these multiple, or cumulative effects, even if certain effects are not within the control or subject to the discretion of the agency proposing the action.

Agencies should recognize the interrelated cultural, social, occupational, historical, or economic factors that may amplify the natural and physical environmental effects of the proposed agency action. These factors should include the physical sensitivity of the community or population to particular impacts; the effect of any disruption on the community structure associated with the proposed action; and the nature and degree of impact on the physical and social structure of the community.

Agencies should develop effective public participation strategies. Agencies should, as appropriate, acknowledge and seek to overcome linguistic, cultural, institutional, geographic, and other barriers to meaningful participation, and should incorporate active outreach to affected groups.

Agencies should assure meaningful community representation in the process. Agencies should be aware of the diverse constituencies within any particular community when they seek community representation and should endeavor to have complete representation of the community as a whole. Agencies also should be aware that community participation must occur as early as possible if it is to be meaningful.

Agencies should seek tribal representation in the process in a manner that is consistent with the government-to-government relationship between the United States and tribal governments, the federal government's trust responsibility to federally-recognized tribes, and any treaty rights.

2. Additional Considerations

The preceding principles must be applied in light of these further considerations that are pertinent to any analysis of environmental justice under NEPA.

The Executive Order does not change the prevailing legal thresholds and statutory interpretations under NEPA and existing case law. For example, for an EIS to be required, there must be a sufficient impact on the physical or natural environment to be "significant"

within the meaning of NEPA. Agency consideration of impacts on low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes may lead to the identification of disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects that are significant and that otherwise would be overlooked.²⁵

Under NEPA, the identification of a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effect on a low-income population, minority population, or Indian tribe does not preclude a proposed agency action from going forward, nor does it necessarily compel a conclusion that a proposed action is environmentally unsatisfactory. Rather, the identification of such an effect should heighten agency attention to alternatives (including alternative sites), mitigation strategies, monitoring needs, and preferences expressed by the affected community or population.

Neither the Executive Order nor this guidance prescribes any specific format for examining environmental justice, such as designating a specific chapter or section in an EIS or EA on environmental justice issues. Agencies should integrate analyses of environmental justice concerns in an appropriate manner so as to be clear, concise, and comprehensible within the general format suggested by 40 C.F.R. § 1502.10.

C. Considering Environmental Justice in Specific Phases of the NEPA Process

While appropriate consideration of environmental justice issues is highly dependent upon the particular facts and circumstances of the proposed action, the affected environment, and the affected populations, there are opportunities and strategies that are useful at particular stages of the NEPA process.

1. Scoping

During the scoping process, an agency should preliminarily determine whether an area potentially affected by a proposed agency action may include low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes, and seek input accordingly. When the scoping process is used to develop an EIS or EA, an agency should seek input from low income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes as early in the process as information becomes

²⁵ Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, U.S.C. 2000d *et seq.*, and agency implementing regulations, prohibit recipients of federal financial assistance from taking actions that discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, national origin, or religion. If an agency is aware that a recipient of federal funds may be taking action that is causing a racially discriminatory impact, the agency should consider using Title VI as a means to prevent or eliminate that discrimination.

available.²⁶ Any such determination, as well as the basis for the determination, should be more substantively addressed in the appropriate NEPA documents and communicated as appropriate during the NEPA process.

If an agency identifies any potentially affected minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes, the agency should develop a strategy for effective public involvement in the agency's determination of the scope of the NEPA analysis. Customary agency practices for notifying the public of a proposed action and subsequent scoping and public events may be enhanced through better use of local resources, community and other nongovernmental organizations, and locally targeted media.

Agencies should consider enhancing their outreach through the following means:

Religious organizations (e.g., churches, temples, ministerial associations);

Newspapers, radio and other media, particularly media targeted to low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes;

Civic associations;

Minority business associations;

Environmental and environmental justice organizations;

Legal aid providers;

Homeowners', tenants', and neighborhood watch groups;

Federal, state, local, and tribal governments;

Rural cooperatives;

Business and trade organizations;

Community and social service organizations;

Universities, colleges, vocational and other schools;

Labor organizations;

Civil rights organizations;

Local schools and libraries;

Senior citizens' groups;

Public health agencies and clinics; and

The Internet and other electronic media.

The participation of diverse groups in the scoping process is necessary for full consideration of the potential environmental impacts of a proposed agency action and any alternatives. By discussing and informing the public of the emerging issues related to the

²⁶ For more information on scoping, see Memorandum from Nicolas C. Yost, Scoping Guidance (Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President, April 30, 1981).

proposed action, agencies may reduce misunderstandings, build cooperative working relationships, educate the public and decisionmakers, and avoid potential conflicts. Agencies should recognize that the identity of the relevant "public" may evolve during the process and may include different constituencies or groups of individuals at different stages of the NEPA process. This may also be the appropriate juncture to begin government-to-government consultation with affected Indian tribes and to seek their participation as cooperating agencies. For this participation to be meaningful, the public should have access to enough information so that it is well informed and can provide constructive input.

The following information may help inform the public during the scoping process:

- A description of the proposed action;
- An outline of the anticipated schedule for completing the NEPA process, with key milestones;
- An initial list of alternatives (including alternative sites, if possible) and potential impacts;
- An initial list of other existing or proposed actions, Federal and non-Federal, that may have cumulative impacts;
- Maps, drawings, and any other appropriate material or references;
- An agency point of contact;
- Timely notice of locations where comments will be received or public meetings held;
- Any telephone number or locations where further information can be obtained;
- Examples of past public comments on similar agency actions.

Thorough scoping is the foundation for the analytical process and provides an early opportunity for the public to participate in the design of alternatives for achieving the goals and objectives of the proposed agency action.

2. Public Participation

Early and meaningful public participation in the federal agency decision making process is a paramount goal of NEPA. CEQ's regulations require agencies to make diligent efforts to involve the public throughout the NEPA process. Participation of low-income

populations, minority populations, or tribal populations may require adaptive or innovative approaches to overcome linguistic, institutional, cultural, economic, historical, or other potential barriers to effective participation in the decision-making processes of Federal agencies under customary NEPA procedures. These barriers may range from agency failure to provide translation of documents to the scheduling of meetings at times and in places that are not convenient to working families.

The following steps may be considered, as appropriate, in developing an innovative strategy for effective public participation:

Coordination with individuals, institutions, or organizations in the affected community to educate the public about potential health and environmental impacts and enhance public involvement;

Translation of major documents (or summaries thereof), provision of translators at meetings, or other efforts as appropriate to ensure that limited-English speakers potentially affected by a proposed action have an understanding of the proposed action and its potential impacts;

Provision of opportunities for limited-English speaking members of the affected public to provide comments throughout the NEPA process;

Provision of opportunities for public participation through means other than written communication, such as personal interviews or use of audio or video recording devices to capture oral comments;

Use of periodic newsletters or summaries to provide updates on the NEPA process to keep the public informed;

Use of different meeting sizes or formats, or variation on the type and number of media used, so that communications are tailored to the particular community or population;

Circulation or creation of specialized materials that reflect the concerns and sensitivities of particular populations such as information about risks specific to subsistence consumers of fish, vegetation, or wildlife;

Use of locations and facilities that are local, convenient, and accessible to the disabled, low-income and minority communities, and Indian tribes; and

Assistance to hearing-impaired or sight-impaired individuals.

3. Determining the Affected Environment

In order to determine whether a proposed action is likely to have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes, agencies should identify a geographic scale for which they will obtain demographic information on the potential impact area. Agencies may use demographic

data available from the Bureau of the Census (BOC) to identify the composition of the potentially affected population. Geographic distribution by race, ethnicity, and income, as well as a delineation of tribal lands and resources, should be examined. Census data are available in published formats, and on CD-ROM available through the BOC. This data also is available from a number of local, college, and university libraries, and the World Wide Web. Agencies may also find that Federal, tribal, state and local health, environmental, and economic agencies have useful demographic information and studies, such as the Landview II system, which is used by the BOC to assist in utilizing data from a geographic information system (GIS). Landview II has proven to be a low-cost, readily available means of graphically accessing environmental justice data. These approaches already should be incorporated into current NEPA compliance.

Agencies should recognize that the impacts within minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes may be different from impacts on the general population due to a community's distinct cultural practices. For example, data on different patterns of living, such as subsistence fish, vegetation, or wildlife consumption and the use of well water in rural communities may be relevant to the analysis. Where a proposed agency action would not cause any adverse environmental impacts, and therefore would not cause any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental impacts, specific demographic analysis may not be warranted. Where environments of Indian tribes may be affected, agencies must consider pertinent treaty, statutory, or executive order rights and consult with tribal governments in a manner consistent with the government-to-government relationship.

4. Analysis

When a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effect on a low-income population, minority population, or Indian tribe has been identified, agencies should analyze how environmental and health effects are distributed within the affected community. Displaying available data spatially, through a GIS, can provide the agency and the public with an effective visualization of the distribution of health and environmental impacts among demographic populations. This type of data should be analyzed in light of any additional qualitative or quantitative information gathered through the public participation process.

Where a potential environmental justice issue has been identified by an agency, the agency should state clearly in the EIS or EA whether, in light of all of the facts and circumstances, a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental impact on minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribe is likely to result from the proposed action and any alternatives. This statement should be supported by sufficient information for the public to understand the rationale for the conclusion. The underlying analysis should be presented as concisely as possible, using language that is understandable

to the public and that minimizes use of acronyms or jargon.

5. Alternatives

Agencies should encourage the members of the communities that may suffer a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effect from a proposed agency action to help develop and comment on possible alternatives to the proposed agency action as early as possible in the process.

Where an EIS is prepared, CEQ regulations require agencies to identify an environmentally preferable alternative in the record of decision (ROD).²⁷ When the agency has identified a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effect on low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes from either the proposed action or alternatives, the distribution as well as the magnitude of the disproportionate impacts in these communities should be a factor in determining the environmentally preferable alternative. In weighing this factor, the agency should consider the views it has received from the affected communities; and the magnitude of environmental impacts associated with alternatives that have a less disproportionate and adverse effect on low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes.

6. Record of Decision

When an agency reaches a decision on an action for which an EIS was prepared, a public record of decision (ROD) must be prepared that provides information on the alternatives considered and the factors weighed in the decision-making process. Disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on a low-income population, minority population, or Indian tribe should be among those factors explicitly discussed in the ROD, and should also be addressed in any discussion of whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental and other interrelated effects were adopted. Where relevant, the agency should discuss how these issues are addressed in any monitoring and enforcement program summarized in the ROD.²⁸

Dissemination of the information in the ROD may provide an effective means to inform the public of the extent to which environmental justice concerns were considered in the decision-making process, and where appropriate, whether the agency intends to mitigate any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects within the constraints of NEPA and other existing laws. In addition to translating crucial portions of the EIS where appropriate, agencies should provide translation, where practicable and

²⁷ 40 C.F.R. § 1505.2(b)

²⁸ See 40 C.F.R. § 1505.2(c).

appropriate, of the ROD in non-technical, plain language for limited-English speakers. Agencies should also consider translating documents into languages other than English where appropriate and practical.

7. Mitigation

Mitigation measures include steps to avoid, mitigate, minimize, rectify, reduce, or eliminate the impact associated with a proposed agency action.²⁹ Throughout the process of public participation, agencies should elicit the views of the affected populations on measures to mitigate a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effect on a low-income population, minority population, or Indian tribe and should carefully consider community views in developing and implementing mitigation strategies. Mitigation measures identified in an EIS or developed as part of a FONSI should reflect the needs and preferences of affected low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes to the extent practicable.

D. Where no EIS or EA is prepared

There are certain circumstances in which the policies of NEPA apply, and a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental impact on low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes may exist, but where the specific statutory requirement to prepare an EIS or EA does not apply. These circumstances may arise because of an exemption from the requirement, a categorical exclusion of specific activities by regulation, or a claim by an agency that another environmental statute establishes the "functional equivalent" of an EIS or EA. For example, neither an EIS nor an EA is prepared for certain hazardous waste facility permits.

In circumstances in which an EIS or EA will not be prepared and a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental impact on low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes may exist, agencies should augment their procedures as appropriate to ensure that the otherwise applicable process or procedure for a federal action addresses environmental justice concerns. Agencies should ensure that the goals for public participation outlined in this guidance are satisfied to the fullest extent possible. Agencies also should fully develop and consider alternatives to the proposed action whenever possible, as would be required by NEPA.

²⁹ See 40 C.F.R. § 1508.20.

IV.

Regulatory Changes

Consistent with the obligation of all agencies to promote consideration of environmental justice under NEPA and in all of their programs and activities, agencies that promulgate or revise regulations, policies, and guidances under NEPA or under any other statutory scheme should consult with CEQ and EPA to ensure that the principles and approaches presented in this guidance are fully incorporated into any new or revised regulations, policies, and guidances.

V.

Effect of this Guidance

Agencies should apply, and comply with, this guidance prospectively. If an agency has made substantial investments in NEPA compliance, or public participation with respect to a particular agency action, prior to issuance of this guidance, the agency should ensure that application of this guidance does not result in additional delays or costs of compliance.

This guidance is intended to improve the internal management of the Executive Branch with respect to environmental justice under NEPA. The guidance interprets NEPA as implemented through the CEQ regulations in light of Executive Order 12898. It does not create any rights, benefits, or trust obligations, either substantive or procedural, enforceable by any person, or entity in any court against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

APPENDIX A

GUIDANCE FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES ON KEY TERMS IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12898

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice, Federal agencies are to make the achievement of environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations, low-income populations, and Indian tribes and allowing all portions of the population a meaningful opportunity to participate in the development of, compliance with, and enforcement of Federal laws, regulations, and policies affecting human health or the environment regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. To that end, set forth below is guidance for Federal agencies on key terms contained in Executive Order 12898.

This guidance is intended only to improve the internal management of the Executive Branch. It shall not be deemed to create any right, benefit, or trust obligation, either substantive or procedural, enforceable by any person, or entity in any court against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person. Consequently, neither this Guidance nor the deliberative processes or products resulting from the implementation of this Guidance shall be treated as establishing standards or criteria that constitute any basis for review of the actions of the Executive Branch. Compliance with this Guidance shall not be justiciable in any proceeding for judicial review of Agency action.

TEXT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 12898,
"FEDERAL ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN
MINORITY POPULATIONS AND LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS," ANNOTATED
WITH PROPOSED GUIDANCE ON TERMS IN THE EXECUTIVE ORDER³⁰

Section 1-1. IMPLEMENTATION.

1-101. *Agency Responsibilities.* To the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review, each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Marianas Islands.

Low-income population: Low-income populations in an affected area should be identified with the annual statistical poverty thresholds from the Bureau of the Census' Current Population Reports, Series P-60 on Income and Poverty. In identifying low-income populations, agencies may consider as a community either a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans), where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect.

Minority: Individual(s) who are members of the following population groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black, not of Hispanic origin; or Hispanic.

Minority population: Minority populations should be identified where either: (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis. In identifying minority communities, agencies may consider as a community either a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a geographically dispersed/transient set

³⁰ Executive Order provisions are in standard font. Guidance is in bold font.

of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native American), where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect. The selection of the appropriate unit of geographic analysis may be a governing body's jurisdiction, a neighborhood, census tract, or other similar unit that is to be chosen so as to not artificially dilute or inflate the affected minority population. A minority population also exists if there is more than one minority group present and the minority percentage, as calculated by aggregating all minority persons, meets one of the above-stated thresholds.

Disproportionately high and adverse human health effects: When determining whether human health effects are disproportionately high and adverse, agencies are to consider the following three factors to the extent practicable:

- (a) Whether the health effects, which may be measured in risks and rates, are significant (as employed by NEPA), or above generally accepted norms. Adverse health effects may include bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or death; and
- (b) Whether the risk or rate of hazard exposure by a minority population, low-income population, or Indian tribe to an environmental hazard is significant (as employed by NEPA) and appreciably exceeds or is likely to appreciably exceed the risk or rate to the general population or other appropriate comparison group; and
- (c) Whether health effects occur in a minority population, low-income population, or Indian tribe affected by cumulative or multiple adverse exposures from environmental hazards.

Disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects: When determining whether environmental effects are disproportionately high and adverse, agencies are to consider the following three factors to the extent practicable:

- (a) Whether there is or will be an impact on the natural or physical environment that significantly (as employed by NEPA) and adversely affects a minority population, low-income population, or Indian tribe. Such effects may include ecological, cultural, human health, economic, or social impacts on minority communities, low-income communities; or Indian tribes when those impacts are interrelated to impacts on the natural or physical environment; and
- (b) Whether environmental effects are significant (as employed by NEPA) and are or may be having an adverse impact on minority populations, low-

income populations, or Indian tribes that appreciably exceeds or is likely to appreciably exceed those on the general population or other appropriate comparison group; and

(c) Whether the environmental effects occur or would occur in a minority population, low-income population, or Indian tribe affected by cumulative or multiple adverse exposures from environmental hazards.

1-102. Creation of an Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice. (a) Within 3 months of the date of this order, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ("Administrator") or the Administrator's designee shall convene an interagency Federal Working Group on Environmental Justice ("Working Group"). The Working Group shall comprise the heads of the following executive agencies and offices, or their designees: (a) Department of Defense; (b) Department of Health and Human Services; (c) Department of Housing and Urban Development; (d) Department of Labor; (e) Department of Agriculture; (f) Department of Transportation; (g) Department of Justice; (h) Department of the Interior; (i) Department of Commerce; (j) Department of Energy; (k) Environmental Protection Agency; (l) Office of Management and Budget; (m) Office of Science and Technology Policy; (n) Office of the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy; (o) Office of the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy; (p) National Economic Council; (q) Council of Economic Advisers; and (r) such other Government officials as the President may designate. The Working Group shall report to the President through the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy.

(b) The Working Group shall:

(1) provide guidance to Federal agencies on criteria for identifying disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations.

(2) coordinate with, provide guidance to, and serve as a clearinghouse for, each Federal agency as it develops an environmental justice strategy as required by section 1-103 of this order, in order to ensure that the administration, interpretation and enforcement of programs, activities and policies are undertaken in a consistent manner;

(3) assist in coordinating research by, and stimulating cooperation among, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other agencies conducting research or other activities in accordance with section 3-3 of this order;

(4) assist in coordinating data collection, required by this order;

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- (5) examine existing data and studies on environmental justice;
 - (6) hold public meetings as required in section 5-502(d) of this order; and
 - (7) develop interagency model projects on environmental justice that evidence cooperation among Federal agencies.

1-103. Development of Agency Strategies.

(a) Except as provided in section 6-605 of this order, each Federal agency shall develop an agency-wide environmental justice strategy, as set forth in subsections (b)-(e) of this section that identifies and addresses disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations. The environmental justice strategy shall list programs, policies, planning and public participation processes, enforcement, and/or rulemakings related to human health or the environment that should be revised to, at a minimum: (1) promote enforcement of all health and environmental statutes in areas with minority populations and low-income populations; (2) ensure greater public participation; (3) improve research and data collection relating to the health of and environment of minority populations and low-income populations; and (4) identify differential patterns of consumption of natural resources among minority populations and low-income populations. In addition, the environmental justice strategy shall include, where appropriate, a timetable for undertaking identified revisions and consideration of economic and social implications of the revisions.

Differential patterns of consumption of natural resources: The term "differential patterns of consumption of natural resources" relates to subsistence and differential patterns of subsistence, and means differences in rates and/or patterns of fish, water, vegetation and/or wildlife consumption among minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes, as compared to the general population.

(b) Within 4 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall identify an internal administrative process for developing its environmental justice strategy, and shall inform this Working Group of the process.

(c) Within 6 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall provide the Working Group with an outline of its proposed environmental justice strategy.

(d) Within 10 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall provide the Working Group with its proposed environmental justice strategy.

(e) Within 12 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall finalize its environmental justice strategy and provide a copy and written description of its strategy to the Working Group. During the 12 month period from the date of this order, each Federal agency, as part of its environmental justice strategy, shall identify several specific projects that can be promptly undertaken to address particular concerns identified during the development of the proposed environmental justice strategy, and a schedule for implementing those projects.

(f) Within 24 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall report to the Working Group on its progress in implementing its agency-wide environmental justice strategy.

(g) Federal agencies shall provide additional periodic reports to the Working Group as requested by the Working Group.

1-104. *Reports to the President.* Within 14 months of the date of this order, the Working Group shall submit to the President, through the Office of the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy and the Office of the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, a report that describes the implementation of this order, and includes the final environmental justice strategies described in section 1-103(e) of this order.

Sec. 2-2. FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS.

Each Federal agency shall conduct its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment, in a manner that ensures that such programs, policies, and activities do not have the effect of excluding persons (including populations) from participation in, denying persons (including populations) the benefits of, or subjecting persons (including populations) to discrimination under, such programs, policies, and activities, because of their race, color, or national origin.

Sec. 3-3. RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION, AND ANALYSIS.

3-301. *Human Health and Environmental Research and Analysis.*

(a) Environmental human health research, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall include diverse segments of the population in epidemiological and clinical studies, including segments at high risk from environmental hazards, such as minority populations, low-income populations and workers who may be exposed to substantial environmental

hazards.

Environmental hazard and substantial environmental hazard: For purposes of research, data collection, and analysis under Section 3-3 of the Executive Order, the term "environmental hazard" means a chemical, biological, physical or radiological agent, situation or source that has the potential for deleterious effects to the environment and/or human health. Among the factors that may be important in defining a substantial environmental hazard are: the likelihood, seriousness, and magnitude of the impact.

(b) Environmental human health analyses, whenever practical and appropriate, shall identify multiple and cumulative exposures.

Environmental Exposure: For purposes of research, data collection, and analysis under Section 3-3 of the Executive Order, the term "environmental exposure" means contact with a chemical (e.g., asbestos, radon), biological (e.g., Legionella), physical (e.g., noise), or radiological agent.

Multiple Environmental Exposure: For purposes of research, data collection, and analysis under Section 3-3 of the Executive Order, the term "multiple environmental exposure" means exposure to any combination of two or more chemical, biological, physical or radiological agents (or two or more agents from two or more of these categories) from single or multiple sources that have the potential for deleterious effects to the environment and/or human health.

Cumulative Environmental Exposure: For purposes of research, data collection, and analysis under Section 3-3 of the Executive Order, the term "cumulative environmental exposure" means exposure to one or more chemical, biological, physical, or radiological agents across environmental media (e.g., air, water, soil) from single or multiple sources, over time in one or more locations, that have the potential for deleterious effects to the environment and/or human health.

(c) Federal agencies shall provide minority populations and low-income populations the opportunity to comment on the development and design of research strategies undertaken pursuant to this order.

3-302. *Human Health and Environmental Data Collection and Analysis.* To the extent permitted by existing law, including the Privacy Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. § 552a):

(a) each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information assessing and comparing environmental and human health risks

borne by populations identified by race, national origin, or income. To the extent practical and appropriate, Federal agencies shall use this information to determine whether their programs, policies, and activities have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations;

(b) In connection with the development and implementation of agency strategies in section 1-103 of this order, each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain and analyze information on the race, national origin, income level, and other readily accessible and appropriate information for areas surrounding facilities or sites expected to have a substantial environmental, human health, or economic effect on the surrounding populations, when such facilities or sites become the subject of a substantial Federal environmental administrative or judicial action. Such information shall be made available to the public unless prohibited by law; and

Federal environmental administrative or judicial action includes any administrative enforcement action, civil enforcement action, or criminal enforcement action initiated by, or permitting or licensing determination undertaken by, a Federal agency to enforce or execute a Federal law intended, in whole or in part, to protect human health or the environment.

(c) Each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information on the race, national origin, income level, and other readily accessible and appropriate information for areas surrounding Federal facilities that are: (1) subject to the reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S.C. section 11001-11050 as mandated in Executive Order No. 12856; and (2) expected to have a substantial environmental, human health, or economic effect on surrounding populations. Such information shall be made available to the public, unless prohibited by law.

(d) In carrying out the responsibilities in this section, each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall share information and eliminate unnecessary duplication of efforts through the use of existing data systems and cooperative agreements among Federal agencies and with State, local, and tribal governments.

Sec. 4-4. SUBSISTENCE CONSUMPTION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE.

4-401. *Consumption Patterns.* In order to assist in identifying the need for ensuring protection of populations with differential patterns of subsistence consumption of fish and wildlife, Federal agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information on the consumption patterns of populations who principally rely on fish and/or wildlife for subsistence. Federal agencies shall communicate to the public

the risks of those consumption patterns.

Subsistence consumption of fish and wildlife: Dependence by a minority population, low-income population, Indian tribe or subgroup of such populations on indigenous fish, vegetation and/or wildlife, as the principal portion of their diet.

Differential patterns of subsistence consumption: Differences in rates and/or patterns of subsistence consumption by minority populations, low-income populations, and Indian tribes as compared to rates and patterns of consumption of the general population.

4-402. *Guidance.* Federal agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall work in a coordinated manner to publish guidance reflecting the latest scientific information available concerning methods for evaluating the human health risks associated with the consumption of pollutant-bearing fish or wildlife. Agencies shall consider such guidance in developing their policies and rules.

Sec. 5-5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION.

(a) The public may submit recommendations to Federal agencies relating to the incorporation of environmental justice principles into Federal agency programs or policies. Each Federal agency shall convey such recommendations to the Working Group.

(b) Each Federal agency may, whenever practicable and appropriate, translate crucial public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment for limited English speaking populations.

(c) Each Federal agency shall work to ensure that public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment are concise, understandable, and readily accessible to the public.

(d) The Working Group shall hold public meetings, as appropriate, for the purpose of fact-finding, receiving public comments, and conducting inquiries concerning environmental justice. The Working Group shall prepare for public review a summary of the comments and recommendations discussed at the public meetings.

Sec. 6-6. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

6-601. *Responsibility for Agency Implementation.* The head of each Federal agency shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with this order. Each Federal agency shall conduct internal reviews and take such other steps as may be necessary to monitor compliance with this order.

6-602. *Executive Order No. 12250.* This Executive order is intended to supplement but not supersede Executive Order No. 12250, which requires consistent and effective implementation of various laws prohibiting discriminatory practices in programs receiving Federal financial assistance. Nothing herein shall limit the effect or mandate of Executive Order No. 12250.

6-603. *Executive Order No. 12875.* This Executive order is not intended to limit the effect or mandate of Executive Order No. 12875.

6-604. *Scope.* For purposes of this order, Federal agency means any agency on the Working Group, and such other agencies as may be designated by the President, that conducts any Federal program or activity that substantially affects human health or the environment. Independent agencies are requested to comply with the provisions of this order.

6-605. *Petitions for Exemptions.* The head of a Federal agency may petition the President for an exemption from the requirements of this order on the grounds that all or some of the petitioning agency's programs or activities should not be subject to the requirements of this order.

6-606. *Native American Programs.* Each Federal agency responsibility set forth under this order shall apply equally to Native American programs. In addition, the Department of the Interior, in coordination with the Working Group, and, after consultation with tribal leaders, shall coordinate steps to be taken pursuant to this order that address Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

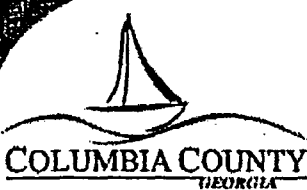
Native American programs: Native American programs include those Federal programs designed to serve Indian Tribes or individual Indians, recognizing that such programs are to be guided, as appropriate, by the government-to-government relationship, the Federal trust responsibility, and the role of tribes as governments within the Federal system.

6-607. *Costs.* Unless otherwise provided by law, Federal agencies shall assume the financial costs of complying with this order.

6-608. *General.* Federal agencies shall implement this order consistent with, and to the extent permitted by, existing law.

6-609. *Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a

party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance of the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person with this order.



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Department Listings

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Contact Information:

Columbia County Government Complex
630 Ronald Reagan Drive
Building A
P.O. Box 498
Evans, GA 30809

(706) 868-3400
Fax (706) 868-3405

Mission Statement

We are a public planning organization that puts customers first, values partnerships and strives to shape Columbia County as a premier community. We provide information, advice and technical support to Columbia County's citizens, elected officials and Planning Commission to assist them with development decisions, issues and priorities. We are committed to long-term economic vitality, environmental integrity, and quality development of our community.

View the **Columbia County Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)**. This study is a culmination of efforts by county staff, ARTS (Augusta Regional Transportation Study), the Georgia Department of Transportation, and HNTB Consulting to review the transportation needs of the county over from 2000 to 2025. The study was accepted by the Board of Commissioners on August 17, 2004 for inclusion in the 2005 Growth Management Plan Update and was the subject of 3 public meetings for input. Comments may be made to Tim Young, Senior Planner at (706) 312-7178 or via email. The proposed transportation

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Addressing
Address Request Form
Road Name Change
House Numbers

Alcohol License

Business License
/ Occupational Tax

Code Enforcement
Prohibited Signs
Permanent Sign
Perm. Sign Application
Temporary Signs
Temp. Sign Application
Billboard Application
Seasonal Vendors

Demographic Profiles

Planning Commission
Rezoning
Variance Application
Rezoning Application
Zoning Definitions

Plan Review
Commercial Site Plan
Subdivisions
Final Plans

Staff

Forward 2020: Columbia County Growth Management Plan is a long-range plan for managing and guiding Columbia County's development over the next 20 years and beyond. It has been prepared under the guidelines of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs for preparation of local Comprehensive Plans, meeting and exceeding all DCA guidelines. The Plan is intended to be comprehensive in its approach and has served as a basis for local decision making since its adoption in 2000.

The time for the Plan to be updated will soon be upon us and community involvement is the key to the adoption of a successful plan. If you are interested in participating, please contact Robin Bechtel or call our offices at 706-868-3400.

**Forward 2020
Columbia County Growth Management Plan**

Download and read chapters in .pdf format

- | | |
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| 3 <u>Population</u> | 4 <u>Housing</u> |
| 5 <u>Economic Development</u> | 6 <u>Historic Restoration</u> |
| 7 <u>Natural Resources</u> | 8 <u>Transportation</u> |
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| 11 <u>Urban Design</u> | 12 <u>Implementation</u> |
| <u>Appendix A</u> | <u>Appendix B</u> |

Last updated: 11/17/04

needs are outlined in Chapter 9 of the study and must be incorporated into the capital improvements program of the county and, for regionally-significant roads, into the ARTS Transportation Improvements Program and Long Range Transportation Plan, currently under development.

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Chapter 4	Chapter 5	Chapter 6
Chapter 7	Chapter 8	Chapter 9
Chapter 10		
Existing Conditions (9 meg) (Referred to in Chapter 3)		

Notice of **Timber Harvesting** is now required in unincorporated Columbia County. Please click here for [ordinance](#) requiring notice of timber harvesting and to obtain the notice form and requirements.

The ordinance and form is attached as a PDF.

Take a look at the ongoing Central Martinez Area Study performed by Tunnell-Spangler-Walsh & Associates at this link: www.tunspan.com/martinez/ The purpose of the Central Martinez Area Study is to undertake a comprehensive and inclusive examination of the Central Martinez area as it currently exists and to then develop a plan that ensures its continued growth as a vibrant, mixed-use core community core. Recent changes in the Study Area have highlighted the need to establish a new vision for this important business center of Columbia County. By recognizing existing challenges and building upon opportunities, the Study is intended to serve as a guide for positive change that both benefits the immediate area and the citizenry of Columbia County.



The COLUMBIA COUNTY GROWTH MANAGEMENT PLAN

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■ Preface

Forward 2020: Columbia County Growth Management Plan is a long-range plan for managing and guiding Columbia County's development over the next 20 years and beyond. It is intended to be comprehensive in its approach and holistic in its examination of the County's status and direction, in order to make recommendations for a strategy for implementation in the future. The Plan will serve as a basis for local decision making for years to come.

Forward 2020: Columbia County Growth Management Plan has been prepared under the guidelines of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs for preparation of local Comprehensive Plans. In order for a county to be designated as a Qualified Local Government by the state, it must adopt a comprehensive plan that meets or exceeds the DCA guidelines.

Forward 2020: Columbia County Growth Management Plan is the second plan update prepared by the County, with the original plan adopted in 1989. In 1994, the County undertook a five-year assessment of the original Growth Management Plan. This assessment revealed that Columbia County had become a very different place than it had been just five years earlier. There were more people, new developments, new challenges, and changing issues that needed to be examined and reflected in a new plan. The County decided that more than a simple update to the Plan was needed, and a major rewrite of the entire Growth Management Plan was necessary.

Now, ten years after adoption of the first Growth Management Plan (and certification by DCA as a Qualified Local Government), the County has embarked on a major update of the Plan to keep it consistent with trends and changing conditions. This update is intended to be a responsible plan—one that recognizes the County's role in the Augusta Metro region while maintaining our own identity. This Plan is the product of many hours of hard work and dedication by countless persons. It was prepared with the assistance of a Steering Committee appointed by the County Commission. The committee's attention and input to the project were vital components to the Plan's success and cannot be overstated.

In December 1999, the County held a "kick-off" meeting and public hearing to begin the process. Subsequently, monthly Steering Committee Meetings from December 1999, to November 2000, were held to discuss issues and to review progress. In December 2000, a "wrap-up" public hearing was held to gather additional public input to finalize the draft plan document. Subsequently, the draft was transmitted to the Central Savannah River Area Regional Development Center and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs for their review and comment.

This resulting Plan document will serve as a blueprint for County action with a view toward the next 20 years.

■ Public Participation

The State's *Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures* requires two public hearings, the first prior to the preparation of the plan, and the second prior to transmission from the County Commission to the Central Savannah River Regional Development Commission for review. The County felt that a much stronger citizen participation plan was necessary to capture the feelings, needs and desires of its residents. Citizen participation has both met and exceeded the

minimum requirements of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA). The County appointed a Steering Committee of interested and influential citizens, business interests and other stakeholders to assist and advise the Planning Team. Input from committee members and the general public were incorporated into the overall Plan, and individual planning elements. The first and last meetings were specifically advertised as Public Hearings, in accordance with the requirements of DCA, although all meetings were open to the public throughout the process.

■ The Planning Process

Georgia's *Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures* require that all local government Comprehensive Plans follow a specific planning process in their development. This process consists of the following three steps, as described by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. The results of these three steps are interwoven into the plan elements that follow:

Step 1: Inventory and Assessment

In order to plan for the future, a community must know about its existing conditions. This step answers the questions "what do we have as a community?" and "What is good or bad about our community?" Once completed, this step provides a picture of the existing conditions within a community.

Step 2: Statement of Needs and Goals

Based upon the inventory and assessment, existing community needs are identified and goals for future growth and development are prepared. These goals provide guidance for the community and the framework from which detailed policies and recommendations are developed. This step of the planning process answers the question "Where do we want to go?"

Step 3: Implementation Strategy

This step combines all of the plan's recommendations and describes how they will be implemented. This step answers the question "How are we going to get there?" The State's *Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures* also require that a Short-Term Work Program be prepared as part of the Implementation Strategy. The Short-Term Work Program is a listing of specific actions that a local government anticipates taking over the next five years to implement its plan. The Implementation Strategy and its Short-Term Work Program is designed to ensure that the plan will become a working tool, which will be used to guide decision-making rather than being just another unused report on the shelf.

■ Plan Elements

The basic planning process is applied to each of the planning elements required in the State's *Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures*. The following briefly describes the six topical areas, or planning elements, that local governments must consider in their plans:

Population

This element provides the foundation for the plan. In order to plan for the future, the County must have a general idea of approximately how many people to plan for. The Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures require that all local plans contain an analysis of historical population, estimated population and projected population. Only Step 1, Inventory and Assessment, of the planning process is applied to the Population Element.

Housing

This element provides an inventory and assessment of the county's housing. The inventory includes the age, type, condition, and location of housing units within the county. Based upon population projections, a rough estimate of the number of additional housing units needed to house the county's future population can be made. Goals and strategies are developed to address existing needs and the future provision of housing in the community.

Economic Development

This element provides an inventory and assessment of the county's economic base and its labor force. An analysis of past trends of the county's economic base and its labor force, as well as an analysis of regional comparison in these areas, will provide insight into the county's economic health. An understanding of the county's economy is necessary in order to develop goals and strategies for the county's future economic development.

Natural and Historic Resources

This element provides an inventory and assessment of the county's natural features (topography, wetlands, prime agricultural and forest land, plant and animal habitats, etc.) and historic resources (historic homes, landmark buildings, etc.) Goals, objectives, and policies are developed to address the impact that future population growth and its related development could have on these resources, as well as what role they could play in economic development. Because of their importance, natural and historic resources are discussed in separate chapters of the Plan.

Transportation and Community Facilities

This element provides an inventory and assessment of the various services that are provided by the County or other public and private groups. Existing needs are identified. The impact of future population growth on public services such as public safety, water and sewer, transportation, schools and solid waste disposal is addressed. Goals and strategies are developed to address the future provision of community facilities; transportation is discussed in a separate chapter due to the extensive nature of these facilities.

Land Use

This element provides an inventory and assessment of how land is used in the county. The estimated acreage of each land use type is calculated and projections are made of the amount of land use required to meet the demands of future populations and employment growth. Goals

and strategies are developed to address existing land use problems and to address how the county's land should be used in the future.

■ Implementation Strategy

The inventory and assessment of needs presented for each Plan Element, combined with the county's vision for the future, results in goals and strategies for Plan implementation over the next 20 years. In turn, a shorter term Work Program is outlined for the next 5 years—what is to be accomplished by whom, and with what funds.

Over time, changes will occur in the county that may not have been anticipated and over which the county may have no control—changing lifestyles, national or regional economic shifts, and very importantly, the impact of telecommuting or internet access on working and shopping patterns, etc. Annually monitoring these shifts against progress in Plan implementation may lead to the need for amendments to the Plan. In addition, the State has certain requirements for amendments and updates that must be followed. The final part of the Implementation Strategy, therefore, deals with annual review of the Plan and Short Term Work Program updates, amendment procedures, and ultimately a full Plan Update in 5 to 10 years, depending on the extent to which the Plan has been kept current.

■ Introduction

This economic development chapter provides an inventory and assessment of the economic engine driving Columbia County. This chapter takes a close look at the County's economic base, occupational trends, labor force and local and regional opportunities. In combination with information from other chapters of this Growth Management Plan, this examination will provide a base for economic development planning and policymaking within the County.

Although Columbia County is a growing community economically, it continues to remain primarily a bedroom community. As part of the Augusta-Aiken MSA (Columbia, Richmond and McDuffie Counties in Georgia and Aiken and Edgefield Counties in South Carolina), Columbia County residents enjoy cultural and employment benefits of being part of a metropolitan area that is approaching an overall population of a half a million people. Although home to several large corporations and company headquarters, the majority of businesses located in Columbia County are retail and service oriented, and their function is primarily to meet the immediate needs of its residential population. Its location in the Augusta-Aiken MSA area presents many regional opportunities. Excellent transportation infrastructure will allow continued accessibility to a multitude of markets and economic opportunities, while the development of several business and industrial parks, as well as accessory commercial and services industries in and around Columbia County, will continue to provide local economic growth in the future.

The main future economic development goal for the County is to encourage economic growth and nonresidential development in appropriate locations. The County would like to expand the tax base by creating opportunities for sustainable development, including targeting clean industry and tourism opportunities. The County is striving for an appropriate balance between residential quality of life and the need to provide employment opportunities and necessary services for its residents.

■ Setting—The County

Transportation accessibility is the engine that drives economic growth and change in Columbia County now, just as it has in the past. The County's location on I-20 midway between two state capitals, and connections to Interstates 75 and 85 in Atlanta, Charlotte, Raleigh and other large cities via Interstates 26, 77 and 95 allow businesses and residents convenient and efficient transportation connections. In addition, Bush Field Airport offers direct flights to Hartsfield International Airport. Other transportation related opportunities include 48 trucking terminals within the Columbia County area, rail service provided through CSX, and access to the international ports of Charleston and Savannah two and half-hours away.

As was apparent in the previous Growth Management Plan update, Columbia County continues to have rapid population growth. The County had the highest residential growth rate in the metro area during the 1990s, capturing 61.4% of metro area growth. The County continues to attract such growth due to its low cost of living, high quality of life, superb schools, relatively easy market access for products, low labor costs, cooperative local government, accelerated permit process, available sites, warm climate, and low taxes.

Columbia County contains two municipalities: Harlem and Grovetown, and is 91.8% unincorporated. The current population of 99,000 is projected to grow to 164,000 by the year 2020. Although Columbia County will continue to attract a large number of young families, household size is projected to decline, representing a growing single population and the maturing of families within the county. The proportion of the population over 65 years of age is projected to steadily increase from less than 6% to 8% by the year 2020.

One of the biggest draws in Columbia County is its primary school system and educated workforce. The Columbia County school system ranks in the top 10% nationally and is one of the top four in Georgia. In fact, Lakeside High School was ranked in the top 10 schools in the south by the Ohio based SchoolMatch, a company that helps relocations find the best schools for their children. The current graduation rate is 96.86% for public schools and 100% for private schools.

The Savannah River and Lake Thurmond (Clarks Hill Lake) provide recreational opportunities year round. With more than 1,200 miles of shoreline, Lake Thurmond is the largest man-made lake east of the Mississippi. The lake and the river provide opportunities for fishing, water skiing, boating and swimming.

Currently, over half of all sector employment within Columbia County is concentrated in the service and retail sectors. The majority of the County's commercial buildings are clustered in the Evans Town Center and Martinez areas. New retail and office development is projected in the William Few Parkway/Washington Road area and as part of the Bartram Trail Development on Columbia Road, with neighborhood commercial development located in identified nodal development areas. Industrial growth is projected to continue along the I-20 corridor.

Along with population growth, several economic indicators, such as educational attainment, mean income and mean housing value have shown increasing affluence in the community. Because of its location in the Augusta Metropolitan Area, excellent transportation access, affordable land prices, natural beauty, executive housing and amenities, Columbia County is an attractive community for executives and professionals.

■ The Region

Columbia County must be viewed within the regional context. During the past several decades, the Augusta Region experienced a boom in both population and job growth. An excellent transportation system, a positive housing market and continued corporate relocation and immigration will continue to fuel the region's growth to 2020. Because of Columbia County's status as a "bedroom" community, its proximity to major employment centers in Richmond and Aiken Counties, there has not been a great need to create employment opportunities within the county itself.

The region has a diversified, expanding base of industry that keeps the local economy growing. Services, manufacturing and retail trade are the leading employers in the area. The area has two natural assets—wood and kaolin. The area is one of the world's largest supplier of kaolin for ceramics and fillers. Forestry companies make wood products ranging from paper and pulpwood to fine furniture and flooring. Textile firms across the area manufacture apparel of all types. Medical supplies, services and technology are also very important to the area. Medical companies turn out pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and diagnostic equipment. Firms in emerging technologies, such as telecommunications and environmental remediation, are offered support through the CSRA's Southeast Technology Center.

As part of the half-million person August-metro area, Columbia County enjoys big-city sophistication and amenities—symphony, theater, opera and ballet companies, museums and galleries, and fine restaurants. Site-selection teams who have chosen Augusta repeatedly mention the favorable business climate and the cooperation of local officials as deciding factors.

Employment opportunities within the County are for the most part either small manufacturing/wholesale trade or construction jobs, or jobs related to retail/services that are geared primarily to the needs of the immediate population. According to 1990 census data only a little over 26% of residents actually worked in the County. Although the County will continue to actively promote and encourage nonresidential development in appropriate locations, it will nonetheless retain its commuter orientation.

■ Economic Base Inventory

Much of the following analysis uses the term "economic sector." The federal government classifies local industries and businesses into the following nine major "sectors":

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing & mining
- Construction;
- Manufacturing;
- Transportation, Communications, Utilities (TCU);
- Wholesale Trade;
- Retail Trade;
- Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE);
- Services; and
- Public Administration (government).

According to the *1998 Georgia County Guide*, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, the University of Georgia, as of 1996 there were 1,335 business located in Columbia County. Of these businesses, 34.9% were classified as service industries, 17.4% as retail establishments and 4.1% as manufacturing businesses.

■ Employment by Sector

Employment refers to the number of people employed by local businesses and industries, sole proprietors and those that are self-employed. This includes people living in surrounding areas coming to Columbia County to work, but does not include residents of Columbia County who commute to jobs outside of the County limits. The data does not determine if the workforce in the Columbia County area are also residents of Columbia County. Table E-1, Employment Trends by Sector, examines employment opportunities and trends in Columbia County from 1970 to 2020. As can be seen by this table, total employment has increased from 4,016 employees in 1970 to 32,444 employees in 2000. Total employment projected to the year 2020 is 74,424.

Table E-1

Total Employment by Sector, 1970 - 2020

Columbia County

Industry	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Total Employment	4,016	5,863	8,676	12,886	18,814	24,607	32,444	41,214	51,134	62,204	74,424
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	178	269	375	314	259	214	172	151	86	43	-
Mining	1	21	1	34	36	55	73	95	120	148	178
Construction	415	598	972	1,504	2,304	2,605	3,442	4,244	5,128	6,094	7,142
Manufacturing	702	988	1,917	2,315	2,701	3,537	4,094	4,740	5,406	6,093	6,801
TCU	69	87	163	322	445	566	764	971	1,203	1,460	1,742
Wholesale Trade	160	170	206	367	513	632	861	1,103	1,380	1,692	2,040
Retail Trade	401	666	1,356	2,280	3,023	4,615	6,105	7,913	9,966	12,264	14,806
FIRE	268	721	808	1,306	1,669	2,144	2,627	3,164	3,744	4,368	5,035
Services	968	1,162	1,336	2,481	5,120	7,169	10,631	14,622	19,297	24,655	30,697
Public Administration	854	1,181	1,542	1,963	2,744	3,070	3,675	4,233	4,804	5,387	5,983

Source: 1970-95: Woods & Poole Economics. 2000-2020: COOPER-ROSS sv.

Table E-2, percent of Sector Employment 1990-2020, provides an analysis of the percentages of employment within each sector. From 1970 to 1990 the largest 4 sectors were services, public administration, retail and manufacturing. The only difference in sector employment over that 20-year period is that services and retail continue to capture a larger share of the total employment market. As can be seen in Table E-2, in 1990 Columbia County had 18,814 jobs. The 4 largest sectors in 1990 were: services at 27%, retail at 16%, public administration at 15% and manufacturing at 14%. The 2000 employment estimates show the number of jobs increased to 32,444, and a slightly changing picture on where those jobs are. In 2000 the largest employment sector are still services at 33% and retail at 19%. The public sector's share of overall employment fell from 15% to 11% of the total market, and manufacturing, with 4,094 jobs became the third largest sector with 13% of overall jobs.

While total employment over the past decade increased by 72%, both services and retail employment more than doubled, and manufacturing employment kept pace at 13%

Table E-2
Percent of Sector Employment 1990 to 2020
Columbia County

Industry	1990	%	2000	%	2010	%	2015	%	2020	%
Total Employment	18,814	100%	32,444	100%	51,134	100%	62,204	100%	74,424	100%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	259	1%	172	1%	86	0%	43	0%	0	0%
Mining	36	0%	73	0%	120	0%	148	0%	178	0%
Construction	2,304	12%	3,442	11%	5,128	10%	6,094	10%	7,142	10%
Manufacturing	2,701	14%	4,094	13%	5,406	11%	6,093	10%	6,801	9%
TCU	445	2%	764	2%	1,203	2%	1,460	2%	1,742	2%
Wholesale Trade	513	3%	861	3%	1,380	3%	1,692	3%	2,040	3%
Retail Trade	3,023	16%	6,105	19%	9,966	19%	12,264	20%	14,806	20%
FIRE	1,669	9%	2,627	8%	3,744	7%	4,368	7%	5,035	7%
Services	5,120	27%	10,631	33%	19,297	38%	24,655	40%	30,697	41%
Public Administration	2,744	15%	3,675	11%	4,804	9%	5,387	9%	5,983	8%

Source: 1990 Woods & Poole Economics. 2000-2020: COOPER-ROSS sv.

Employment in the county is expected to grow by 130% over the next 20 years, from 32,400 now to 74,400, an increase of 42,000 new jobs. Services and retail trade continue to be the top two largest sectors with an increasing share of the market, 41% and 20%, respectively. Construction employment will become the third largest sector with 7,142 jobs or 10% of the market, while manufacturing will fall to the fourth largest sector with 9% or 6,801 jobs.

Up to now, there has been less than 1 job for every household in the county (although there is, on average, more than one employed person in each household). This underlines Columbia County's historic role as a "bedroom" community to Augusta-Richmond County and the Savannah River Plant. Projections from 2000 forward, however, show an increasing jobs-to-household ration, suggesting a growing local employment base and a lessening reliance on jobs located outside of the county.

Table E-3
Comparison of Sector Employment, 1998
Columbia, Richmond and McDuffie Counties

Industry	2000 Columbia	1998 Richmond	1998 McDuffie
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	0.5%	0.3%	4.4%
Mining	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Construction	10.6%	5.2%	6.3%
Manufacturing	12.6%	12.0%	24.7%
TCU	2.4%	4.0%	2.3%
Wholesale Trade	2.7%	3.0%	1.7%
Retail Trade	18.8%	20.0%	24.5%
FIRE	8.1%	3.1%	3.2%
Services	32.8%	46.4%	25.9%
Public Administration	11.3%	5.9%	6.4%

Source: Columbia County 2000 employment estimates, COOPER-ROSS sv. McDuffie and Richmond Counties: Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile

Columbia, Richmond and McDuffie Counties

As part of the Metro Augusta area, Columbia County's transportation network allows residents convenient access to employment in Richmond and McDuffie Counties, among other choices. As a result of this mobility, it is assumed that residents have a wide variety of employment opportunities in and around the Augusta-Aiken MSA. As mentioned earlier in the chapter, the economic well being of the residents of Columbia County has more to do with the opportunities of the region than with the opportunities presented solely within the County. Companies located within the County provide a small portion of the overall employment opportunities that the residents of Columbia County enjoy. As demonstrated in Table E-3, Comparison of Sector Employment, Columbia, Richmond and McDuffie Counties have many of the same characteristics. The top 4 sectors in each county are Services, Retail, Public Administration and Manufacturing. Differences are in the distribution of the sectors in each county. For example, in Richmond County, the service and retail sectors claim over 66%, and therefore, employment in public administration is a smaller percentage of the whole. In McDuffie County services, retail and manufacturing employment all capture approximately the same percentage of jobs.

Columbia County and the State of Georgia

Table E-4 offers a comparison of the percent of jobs by sector in the County and the State of Georgia for the years 2000 through 2015. Projections for the year 2020 were not available for the State at this time. The most striking difference between the County and the State percentages are those that relate to wholesale trade and construction. Columbia County's Wholesale Trade sector accounts for only 2.7% of the market, while in the State Wholesale Trade consistently accounts for around 6.5% of total State employment. On the other hand, in Columbia County the construction sector accounted for around 10% of the local economy, while in the

Table E-4

Comparison of Sector Employment, 2000 - 2020

Columbia County and State of Georgia

Industry	2000		2005		2015		2020	
	Columbia	Georgia	Columbia	Georgia	Columbia	Georgia	Columbia	Georgia
Total Employment	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%	100.0%	n/a
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	0.5%	2.1%	0.2%	2.0%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	n/a
Mining	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	n/a
Construction	10.6%	5.3%	10.0%	5.2%	9.8%	5.1%	9.6%	n/a
Manufacturing	12.6%	14.5%	10.6%	14.1%	9.8%	13.5%	9.1%	n/a
TCU	2.4%	6.1%	2.4%	6.2%	2.3%	6.3%	2.3%	n/a
Wholesale Trade	2.7%	6.4%	2.7%	6.5%	2.7%	6.6%	2.7%	n/a
Retail Trade	18.8%	16.8%	19.5%	17.2%	19.7%	17.9%	19.9%	n/a
FIRE	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	7.7%	7.0%	7.7%	6.8%	n/a
Services	32.8%	25.0%	37.7%	25.4%	39.6%	26.1%	41.2%	n/a
Public Administration	11.3%	15.3%	9.4%	14.8%	8.7%	14.0%	8.0%	n/a

Source: Department of Community Affairs, Planning Data, 1994 and Woods & Poole Economics 1999.

Note: 2020 State Projections are not currently available.

State only 5% of sector employment was in construction. Both the State and the County show increases in the services and retail sectors over the next 15 years, although the County's overall percentages in these sectors are much greater than the State.

■ Major Development Trends and Unique Economic Opportunities

Below is a more detailed description of economic development opportunities by sector within the County and Metropolitan area.

Retail Trade and Services

Retail trade and service employment in Columbia County increased dramatically from 1990 to 2000. In 1990 retail trade and services comprised 43% of the market with 8,143 jobs. By 2000 the number of retail jobs had doubled to 16,736, comprising more than half of all jobs in the County. The majority of commercial activity is concentrated along Washington Road in Evans and Columbia Road and Bobby Jones Expressway in Martinez. Small scale and neighborhood commercial is located at major intersections, such as Pollards Corner in Appling. Because of the County's proximity to two major regional shopping areas, retail establishments found in the County are primarily intended to serve the residential population. As of yet, regional "big box" type centers have not located in Columbia County. The largest concentrations in the retail establishments are restaurants and food stores. In the future it is expected that retail and service centers will continue to concentrate in established commercial corridors in Martinez and Evans, in addition to newly created Neighborhood, Town and Commerce Centers as outlined in the land use and urban design chapters of this Growth Management Plan.

Columbia County's proximity to the Richmond County border presents larger scale retail opportunities, such as Augusta Exchange Shopping Center on Bobby Jones Expressway and Wheeler Road and the Augusta Mall. Shops within the Augusta Exchange Shopping Center include: Target, Sports Authority, Old Navy, CompUSA, Winn Dixie and several restaurants such as Cooker Bar and Grill, Don Pablo's and Chili's with more either under construction or in the planning stages. Health and business services make up the largest portion of service establishments.

Medical Industry and health services. The Augusta MSA has over 25,000 health care employees, including 1,500 doctors and 217 dentists, and 7 major hospitals. Georgia's Health Sciences University, The Medical College of Georgia, is a 540-bed teaching hospital with approximately 2,496 residents and students and 7,000 employees. Columbia County's proximity to the Augusta medical industry concentration will continue to attract spin off from this industry.

Tourism. Metro Augusta is a growing second-tier destination for mini-vacations, conventions and seminars. Area attractions include the Augusta Invitational Rowing Regatta, the National Barrel Horse Association World Championships, the Augusta Cutting Horse Futurity, Southern National Drag-Boat Racing and the crown jewel event, the week long Masters Tournament. Hospitality amenities within the county include the mild weather that makes golf essentially a year-round option, the Clarks Hill Recreation area and the Savannah Rapids Pavilion. A growing number of hotels and related facilities are being developed to take advantage of these opportunities. As of February 1999 there were 6 hotels located at the I-20 and Dyess Parkway Interchange. In addition to taking advantage of festivals and events located in the area (such as Masters' Week), several new golf clubs and recreational facilities are proposed. As part of this Plan, the county will study ways to take greater advantage of Clark's Hill Lake, such as the addition of a lodge or small convention area.

The retail and service sector will continue to dominate the Columbia County market in the future. In 2020 61% of the total job market will consist of retail and service oriented jobs. In the 20 year period from 2000 to 2020, the number of retail and service sector jobs will almost triple.

Construction

Construction employment in the Columbia County area increased from 2,304 jobs in 1990 to 3,442 jobs in 2000. Even though the actual number of jobs increased, the percentage of sector employment decreased from 12% of the total to 11%. The increase in employment in the Construction sector can be attributed in part to explosive residential growth in the County and the surrounding area. Small trade firms comprise the majority of construction related firms. Construction employment will see a slight decrease to 10% of the total employment in 2020.

Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade

Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade are reviewed in this section together because these sectors share many of the same characteristics such as land use, employee education and skill levels. Manufacturing employment in Columbia County went from 2,701 jobs in 1990 to 4,094 jobs in 2000, an actual increase of 1,393 jobs. In 2000, manufacturing employment accounted for 13% of total sector employment, a slightly lower percentage than in 1990. Manufacturing establishments made up 4.1% of the total number of establishments in Columbia County in 1996. Infrastructure improvements meeting specific needs (rail sidings, water pressure, utilities) and readily available industrial zoned land have made Columbia County attractive for clean industrial use.

Small and medium firms manufacturing a variety of products represent the manufacturing sector in Columbia County within industrial parks, such as the Columbia County Industrial Park in Evans and Horizon South Industrial Park near Grovetown (one mile south of I-20 at Exit 62), and along the I-20 corridor. Key manufacturers in Columbia County include:

John Deere	Georgia Iron Works
Club Car/Ingersoll Rand	Augusta Sportswear
Greenfield Industries, Inc.	Southern Beverage
ADP	Intertape Augusta
Graphix Source	Pollard Lumber Co., Inc.
Ownes & Minor	United Medical Enterprises
Tracy-Luckey Co.	Martin Marietta
CSR Aggregates	

The market share of manufacturing employees will decline to 9% in 2020.

The percentage of Wholesale Trade employment in Columbia County has stayed the same at 3% since 1990. Wholesale trade share of the market will remain the same in 2020 accounting for approximately 7% of the total. Future industrial development will continue to locate primarily

along the I-20 corridor and within existing, expanded and new industrial parks. The County will continue its commitment to provide necessary infrastructure to attract clean industry.

Because of the County's location within the Augusta Metropolitan area, employment opportunities should be viewed in terms of opportunities available throughout the area. In fact, the majority of Columbia County residents commute to employment outside of the County. Above average manufacturing job growth and worker productivity pushed the Augusta-Aiken MSA to the top 11% of U.S. metropolitan areas of *Industry Week's* list of "World Class Communities."

Fort Gordon

Fort Gordon is the home of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, the largest communications/electronics training center in the world. As of February 1999, Fort Gordon employed approximately 4,715 civilian and 11,085 military personnel. The annual economic impact on the community is \$725 Million. Fort Gordon has been allocated more than \$60 million for new construction since FY95, with another \$80 million slated for future improvements. Fort Gordon is a model corporate neighbor and citizen, making valuable contributions to the community by supporting civic endeavors such as scouting, Adopt-a-School and D.A.R.E, among others.

■ Sector Earnings

Earnings represent the total of wages, salaries, and other earned income paid to persons working for the businesses or industries located in a given geographic area. In addition to comparison to the State, comparisons are made to Richmond and McDuffie Counties where available.

Table E-5

Average Weekly Wage by Sector--1990-1998

Columbia, Richmond and McDuffie Counties, Augusta-Aiken, SC MSA and State of Georgia

Industry	1990		Total Earnings			
	Columbia	Georgia	1998			
			Columbia	Richmond	McDuffie	Georgia
All Sectors	\$335	\$425	\$440	\$519	\$414	\$592
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	\$204	\$276	\$319	\$353	\$443	\$372
Mining	n/a	\$589	n/a	\$949	n/a	\$831
Construction	\$319	\$462	\$475	\$513	\$516	\$590
Manufacturing	\$462	\$602	\$657	\$741	\$463	\$653
TCU	\$378	\$378	\$609	\$597	\$646	\$834
Wholesale Trade	\$354	\$354	\$635	\$651	\$419	\$870
Retail Trade	\$231	\$231	\$272	\$282	\$292	\$867
FIRE	\$334	\$334	\$473	\$900	\$476	\$582
Services	\$272	\$272	\$377	\$521	\$408	\$356
Public Administration	\$415	\$415	\$497	\$535	\$456	\$622

Source: 1990: Department of Community Affairs Planning Data. 1998 Georgia Employment and Wages Averages, Georgia Department of Labor, Manufactured Goods (durable and non-durable) and State, Federal and Local employees averaged.

In 1990 the average weekly wage paid in Columbia County was \$335, considerably lower than the statewide average weekly pay of \$425 for the same period. In 1998, the latest date that information is available, average wages in Columbia County were \$440 as compared to Richmond County \$519, McDuffie County \$414 and the State wage of \$592. Except for McDuffie County, which is a more rural county, average weekly wages in Columbia County are below both Richmond and the State. Two things can possibly explain this lower weekly wage. First of all, a large portion of the Columbia County economy is based on the retail and service sectors, which have historically paid a lower wage. In fact, the retail and service sector average wage was among the three lowest with \$272 for retail and \$377 for services. A second possible explanation may be the types of employment opportunities found in the metropolitan area. Only a small percentage of County residents actually work in the County. Augusta has become very attractive as a relocation choice for many corporate and high tech industries, and therefore, a large concentration of management, professional and precision trades are located in Augusta.

In 1998 in Columbia County, the manufacturing, wholesale trade and TCU sectors had the largest average weekly pay at \$657, \$635 and \$609, respectively. Of these three sectors, the percentage of employment in each of these sectors was, 12% for manufacturing, 2.7% for wholesale trade and 2.7% for TCU. Except for mining in both Richmond and the State, top wage sectors were also paid in the manufacturing, wholesale trade and TCU sectors.

■ Sources of Personal Income

The sources of personal income are indicators of how a community receives its income. The State of Georgia Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., has developed categories and numbers for the analysis of sources of personal income. These five categories of personal income include the following:

1. **Wage and Salary** - Total income earned as compensation for working or rendering services;
2. **Other Labor Income** - Total employer contributions to private pension or worker's compensation funds;
3. **Proprietor's Income** - Proprietor's Income measured total profits earned from partnerships and sole proprietorships;
4. **Dividends-Investment-Rent-and Interest Payments, and Interest Income** - Total income from investments and rental property; and
5. **Transfer Payments** - Total income from payments by the government under many different programs that include Social Security, unemployment insurance, food stamps, veterans benefits, and countless others.

Associated with these figures is a Residence Adjustment category, which measures the net amount of personal income of residents of the county that is earned outside the county. When the number is positive, as in Columbia County, it means that the amount of income earned outside the county by residents of the county is greater than the amount of income earned in the county by nonresidents. This confirms the data trends seen in Table E-5.

Tables E-6 and E-7 show the source of personal income by type for Columbia County and the State of Georgia.

Table E-6
Sources of Personal Income by Type--1990-2000
 Columbia County and State of Georgia

	1990		1995		2000	
	Columbia	Georgia	Columbia	Georgia	Columbia	Georgia
Wage and Salary	43.7%	60.1%	42.6%	58.7%	42.3%	58.0%
Other Labor	4.3%	6.0%	4.5%	6.3%	4.4%	6.1%
Proprietor's Income	10.5%	6.6%	10.7%	6.9%	10.4%	6.6%
Dividends, Investment, Rent & Interest Payments	21.8%	14.5%	19.3%	13.3%	19.9%	14.3%
Transfer Payments	19.4%	12.5%	22.6%	14.5%	22.7%	14.8%
Residence Adjustment	103.9%	0.1%	95.0%	1.1%	91.1%	1.5%

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Data for Planning, Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 1999

When comparing Columbia County to the State of Georgia, several differences become apparent. During the time period from 1990 to 2000 Columbia County's percentage of Wages and Salary is lower than the State. This can be attributed to the fact that Columbia County has a lower average income and salary than Georgia averages. Similar comparisons can be made in the "Other Labor" category.

While Wage and Salary were below state averages, Proprietors' Income and Dividends-Investment-Rent- and Interest Payments, were above the State averages. Considering the massive in-migration of population during in the mid-1990's, and the maturing of the County, these trends would suggest Columbia County is attracting a more mature and established population that has a greater percentage of self-employed persons, and long-term investments. Trends developed during the 1990s will continue to 2020.

Table E-7

Sources of Personal Income by Type--2000-2020
Columbia County and State of Georgia

	2005		2010		2015		2020	
	Columbia	Georgia	Columbia	Georgia	Columbia	Georgia	Columbia	Georgia
Wage and Salary	41.5%	56.9%	40.3%	55.6%	38.7%	54.1%	35.1%	55.1%
Other Labor	4.3%	5.9%	4.1%	5.7%	3.9%	5.5%	3.6%	5.9%
Proprietor's Income	10.1%	6.4%	9.8%	6.2%	9.4%	5.9%	4.9%	6.1%
Dividends, Investment, Rent & Interest Payments	20.7%	15.3%	21.7%	16.4%	22.9%	17.6%	26.5%	16.7%
Transfer Payments	23.1%	15.3%	23.9%	15.9%	24.9%	16.7%	29.9%	16.2%
Residence Adjustment	86.8%	1.7%	82.5%	1.9%	77.9%	1.9%	89.7%	0.2%

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Data for Planning, Woods & Pools Economics, Inc., 1999

Columbia County's residence adjustment was very high at 103.9% in 1990, although it has been notably decreasing. In 2020 the residential adjustment factor for the county was down to 89.7%. On the other hand, the State of Georgia's has been slowly rising. The residential adjustment represents the net amount of personal income of residents, but receiving the income outside the County. The resident who earns income in one county but lives in a different county would have that income counted under positive residential adjustment, and the county in which the resident works would have a negative adjustment. Although still very high in 2020, Columbia County's decreasing amount of personal income earned outside the county by residents compared to the amount of income earned in county by nonresidents shows how Columbia County is continuing to expand its job base. The State of Georgia's numbers are extremely close to 0%, which means almost all residents of Georgia earn their income in the state.

■ Inventory of Major Community-Level Economic Activities

The Columbia County area has seen a tremendous burst of economic activity in the last few years. Columbia County's transportation infrastructure and proximity to Interstate 20, excellent schools, weather, executive housing and suburban living so close to the hubbub of Augusta are some of the main attractions of the County.

The County has been proactive in the areas of planning and providing the necessary infrastructure to attract and sustain growth, and the County's overall commitment to integrating progressive urban design elements into the fabric of its development nodes. Because of its nearness to the Augusta metropolitan area and the County's transportation infrastructure, including I-20, Columbia County is a natural location for warehouse/distribution and clean industrial activities. Several large industrial and business parks are located in and adjacent to its borders.

While the County has experienced tremendous growth both in its residential population and employment opportunities, the County is challenged to provide an attractive business environment, while at the same time maintain a high quality living environment for its residents. As part of this Growth Management Plan, the County has identified a "Commerce Center" along the I-20 corridor. This Commerce Center is envisioned as a destination for expanded interstate trade opportunities that would accommodate retail, office, industrial and other commercial uses. This corridor is dependent upon access to the transportation network, technology and communications infrastructure. In addition, neighborhood and town centers also incorporate appropriate commercial land uses within village-type centers.

Development Authority

The Development Authority and the Chamber of Commerce are the primary vehicles to attract and provide available locational opportunities for industrial development. With the expansion of John Deere, the Development Authority Industrial Park, Horizon South, is currently at capacity. The Development Authority and the Chamber are currently identifying future sites for either expansion or the development of a new industrial park location.

■ Labor Force Analysis

This section involves the inventory and assessment of the employment of Columbia County's labor force. Work force characteristics include sex, amount of participation in the work force, and occupation and sector of the workers.

Columbia County Residents' Jobs

Table E-8 shows the percentages of total employment by occupational classifications for 1990 in Columbia County, the Columbia County Area,

Table E-8
Occupation of Residents
Columbia County, Columbia Area*, State of Georgia and Nation

Occupation	1990			
	Columbia	Columbia Area	Georgia	U.S.A.
Executive, administrative and managerial (not farm)	13.8%	10.5%	12.3%	12.3%
Professional and technical specialty	19.4%	15.6%	16.0%	17.8%
Sales	12.2%	16.1%	12.3%	11.8%
Clerical and administrative support	15.3%	14.1%	16.0%	16.3%
Private household services	n/a	n/a	0.5%	0.5%
Services (not private household)	9.9%	15.1%	11.5%	12.8%
Farming, fishing, forestry	1.5%	1.3%	2.2%	2.5%
Precision production, craft and repair	13.2%	12.7%	11.9%	11.3%
Equipment operation, assembly, inspection	4.9%	7.3%	8.5%	6.8%
Transportation equipment operation	3.1%	3.7%	4.6%	4.1%
Labor (not farm)	3.1%	3.1%	4.1%	3.9%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, Area Labor Profile, 1990 Census. Columbia County Area includes Lincoln, McDuffie and Richmond Counties

Georgia and the Nation. This analysis looks at the occupations of the residents of the county, regardless of where they work in the region. The top three occupations of County residents were professional and technical specialty (19.4%), clerical and administrative support (15.3%), and executive, administrative and managerial (13.8%). These occupations account for almost 50% of the working residents of the County. The percentages of workers in occupational categories requiring above levels of education are higher than in the Columbia County area, State or Nation. This indicates that the majority of Columbia County residents are professional or "white-collar." This fact further emphasizes Columbia County's status as a bedroom community. However, continued development of industrial and commercial facilities within the county may have a future impact of where residents work.

Percentage breakdowns in Columbia County are similar to those found in the Columbia Area and the State of Georgia, with the exception of a higher executive, administrative and managerial percentage in Columbia County. The top three occupations in the Columbia County area and Georgia are professional and technical specialty, sales and clerical and administrative support. Nationally, the top three occupations are professional, clerical and services.

Several of the occupational categories showed Columbia County having a smaller portion of participation than the State and Nation. Private Household, Non-household Service and Equipment Operation, Assembly and Inspection categories are under represented in the County as compared to the State and Nation. While a large portion of the County's economy is focused in the service industry, this data would suggest that a large portion of these service sector employees do not reside in the County, but commute into the County for employment.

Labor Force Participation

Columbia County has an abundant and educated labor force. With one of the best primary school systems in the southeast, more than 81% of workers over 25 years of age have a high school diploma. Several area institutions provide advanced vocational and academic diplomas, such as Augusta Technical Institute, Augusta State University, Paine College and The Augusta Medical College of Georgia. In 1990, Columbia County had the highest proportion of persons age 25 or older with some college and/or college degrees (51%) in the four-county area of Richmond, McDuffie and Aiken SC. Technology is well woven into the public school system; every classroom is wired to the Internet through Peachnet, and through special programs at area universities, such as The Center for Advanced Technology and the Machine Tool Advanced Skills Technology Program.

Companies within Columbia County have an abundant workforce to choose from. With an average commute time of 20 to 40 minutes, people are willing to travel to a good job. The civilian workforce of the Augusta Metro area is 204,041. It is estimated that an additional 69,951 persons from the non-traditional labor force (students,

Table E-9

Labor Force Participation: 1980 and 1990

Columbia County, State of Georgia and Nation

	1980			1990		
	Columbia	Georgia	U.S.A.	Columbia	Georgia	U.S.A.
Total in Labor Force	67.3%	63.4%	62.0%	72.3%	67.9%	65.3%
Civilian Labor Force	62.0%	61.6%	61.0%	70.3%	66.4%	64.4%
Military Labor Force	5.2%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	1.5%	0.9%
Males in Labor Force	82.3%	75.8%	75.1%	81.5%	76.6%	74.4%
Females in Labor Force	53.1%	52.3%	49.9%	63.4%	59.9%	56.8%

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Data for Planning, 1994.

post secondary, military dependents, military retirees, and civilian retirees) are available for employment. The average age in the metro area is 31.

Table E-9 outlines labor force participation in Columbia County, State of Georgia and National figures for the census years 1980 and 1990.

The labor force figures are derived from the number of people 16 years and over living in Columbia County on April 1, 1980 and 1990. In 1980 labor force participation totaled 67.3% of the persons 16 years old and older. This is a little higher than both Georgia (63.4%) and the nation 62%. Both male (82.3%) and female (53.1%) participation was also higher than both the State and Nation. In 1990 labor force participation increased across the board. In Columbia County 72.3% of the persons 16 years old and older were part of the labor force. Labor force participation in the County continues to be a bit higher than both Georgia (67.9%) and the Nation (65.3%). Both male (81.5%) and female (63.4%) participation were also higher than both the State and Nation in 1990.

Table E-10
Labor Force Activity
Columbia County MSA, State of Georgia, USA

	Labor Force	1998 Annual Averages		
		Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Columbia	42,409	40,973	1,436	3.4%
Lincoln	3,619	3,372	247	6.8%
McDuffie	9,657	8,885	772	8.0%
Richmond	81,218	75,434	5,784	7.1%
Columbia Area	136,903	128,664	8,239	6.0%
Edgefield County, S.C.	9,290	8,870	420	4.5%
McCormick County, S.C.	4,240	3,880	360	8.5%
Georgia	4,020,811	3,851,722	169,089	4.2%
USA	137,673,000	131,463,000	6,210,000	4.5%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, South Carolina Security Commission, Georgia Area Labor

Table E-11
Unemployment Rates
Gwinnett County, Georgia, and Nation

	Columbia	Georgia	U.S.A.
1985	4.0%	6.6%	7.2%
1986	3.7%	5.9%	7.0%
1987	4.2%	5.5%	6.2%
1988	4.0%	5.8%	5.5%
1989	3.9%	5.5%	5.3%
1990	3.1%	5.4%	5.4%
1991	3.3%	5.0%	6.6%
1992	4.4%	6.9%	7.4%
1993	4.9%	5.8%	6.8%
1994	3.9%	5.2%	7.1%
1995	3.9%	4.5%	5.6%
1996	3.9%	4.5%	n/a
1997	4.0%	4.5%	4.9%
1998	3.4%	4.2%	4.5%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor

Unemployment

Table E-10 shows a comparison of labor force participation and unemployment in the Columbia County area, Georgia and the Nation in 1998. As can be seen from this table, Columbia County had the lowest unemployment rate of all surrounding counties, with 3.4%. McDuffie County in Georgia, and McCormick County in South Carolina had the highest unemployment rates in the area, with 8.0% and 8.5% respectively.

Columbia County's unemployment rate has consistently been lower than the State's and the Nation in the past decade. Table E-11 presents unemployment figures for Columbia County, Georgia and the Nation from 1985 to the latest year available, 1998. Low unemployment within the County can be attributed in part to its location in the Augusta Metropolitan Area, and its diverse and abundant labor supply.

■ Commuting Patterns

Table E-12
Commuting Patterns
 Employed Residents of Columbia County

Place of Work	1980		1990	
	Number	% Total	Number	% Total
Richmond	10,920	69%	19,339	59%
Columbia	3,539	22%	8,705	26%
Aiken County, S.C.	909	6%	3,482	11%
Other	418	3%	1,478	4%
Total Reporting	15,786		33,004	
Total Out-Migration	12,247	78%	24,299	74%

Source: 1990 Census

Trends in place of work and place of residence have seen a continual shift over the last 20 years in the State of Georgia. 1990 saw a shift of the percentage of residents working outside their county of residence increase over 1980. Increased mobility and transportation linkages have allowed an increasing number of residents to choose separate locations for their homes and offices. In 1990 only 26% of all workers 16 years and over worked within Columbia County. This is an increase from the 1980 percentage of 22%. The predominate

land use in Columbia County is residential, and is known as a "bedroom" community. Schools, not jobs are the main reason that people relocate to the County. Although there was a slight increase in the number of residents working within the County, 74% of the County residents still commute to neighboring counties for employment. Fifty-nine percent of the County work force travels to Richmond County to find employment and 11% are employed in Aiken County.

■ Local Economic Development Resources

Economic Development Agencies

Effective economic development programs are a group effort, involving not only local government and staff but also the cooperation of and resources available from other potential partners that have programs underway at various levels.

• The CSRA Unified Development Council

The CSRA UDC is a voluntary organization of concerned local and regional economic development groups, community service associations, and educational institutions whose purpose is to continuously improve the area's economic structure and quality of life. The mission of the CSRA UDC is to provide planning, management and information services to its members, and to serve as a forum for addressing economic development. The CSRA UDC provides its members with such services as city/county/regional planning, state and federal grant applications, historic preservation, small business loans, data services and strategic planning. The CSRA UDC also sponsors educational seminars, industrial prospect tours, and strategic planning meetings.

• Augusta Metro Chamber of Commerce

The Augusta Metro Chamber of Commerce is a combined endeavor of Augusta-Richmond County, Columbia County and Burke County, Georgia. The Chamber's main focus is to fos-

ter success among the businesses within the borders of Metro Augusta and to assist families and employees who are considering a move to Metro Augusta.

- **Education and Training Opportunities**

Augusta Technical Institute has opened the area's first high-tech "incubator," a facility that offers engineers, scientists, researchers and others free or low-cost technical support as well as office and research space. The Center for Advanced Technology (CADTEC) is the Consortium for Manufacturing Competitiveness demonstration site for the state of Georgia. The facility is a natural extension of Augusta Tech's QuickStart program, which enables area employers to tailor the school's curriculum to match the job skills they need in the local market. Augusta Tech's goal is to eliminate the need for weeks or months of on-the-job training by producing graduates who can support their employer's program from day one.

In addition to Augusta Tech, Swainsboro Technical Institute and an extension of the Georgia Institute of Technology provide technical training and support. Sandersville Regional Technical Institute is the newest institution. Skill specific training is offered through the CSRA Employment and Training Consortium, a public-private partnership.

- **Georgia Power Company, Economic Development Division**

Georgia Power is the oldest economic developer in Georgia, and has an Economic Development Division whose primary role is to attract businesses to the state. Georgia Power's primary local contact for economic development issues is generally with the Chamber of Commerce. Georgia Power's main emphasis is heavy marketing of Georgia in general and responding to client's site needs by maintaining a current site inventory database. Georgia Power will provide communities with technical advice on how to make changes necessary to attract business. The utility provides advice on downtown revitalization and solid waste disposal systems and various funding sources available to help meet the cost of such improvements. Georgia Power provides computer-enhanced imaging services to communities by modifying photographs of the community's downtown area. Georgia Power's Community Development Department also serves as a clearinghouse for communities to identify matching grants and other programs to plant trees, add fire hydrants or upgrade the water and sewer infrastructure. The sources of grant money may be state or federal agencies.

- **Georgia Department of Industry, Trade and Tourism**

The Georgia Department of Industry, Trade and Tourism (GITT) is a state-funded agency mandated to serve as the agent for all the cities and counties in the State of Georgia. The GITT's primary purpose is to assist potential businesses considering locating in Georgia by identifying an optimal location for their operational needs. The Georgia Department of Industry, Trade and Tourism also assists the movie industry in locating appropriate movie locations throughout the state. The identification of international markets for the export of Georgia goods and services is another duty of the GITT. In the event that a potential business is interested in the Columbia County area, GITT policy is to work with both the Chamber of Commerce and the local governmental entity. GITT has a working relationship with the utility companies, rail systems, banks, universities, and other agencies with resources to facilitate economic development. GITT maintains a substantial computer-based inventory of commercial and industrial sites throughout Georgia.

Resources—Programs and Tools

• Ga. Business Expansion Support Act

In 1994, the State passed legislation for tax credits against state income taxes to encourage economic development in Georgia. Some of the programs are targeted to specific industry groups (industry, tourism, and research and development) while others apply to all employers. For instance, tax credits for retraining employees and for providing childcare are available to all businesses.

Job tax credits and investment tax credits are available to the targeted industry groups at different levels, depending on the economic development relative needs of an area. Following is a brief description of potential programs.

Job Tax Credit. Applies to business or headquarters of a business engaged in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, processing, tourism, and research and development industries. Does not include retail businesses.

Investment Tax Credit. Allows a corporation or person, which has operated an existing manufacturing facility in the state for the previous three years to obtain a credit against income tax liability.

Retraining Tax Credit. Any employer in Columbia County that provides retraining for employees is eligible for a tax credit equal to 25% of the costs of retraining per full-time student up to \$500.

Child Care Credit. Any employer in Columbia County that provides or sponsors childcare for employees is eligible for a tax credit of up to 50% of the direct cost of operation to the employer. The credit cannot exceed more than 50% of the taxpayer's total state income tax liability for that taxable year.

Manufacturing Machinery Sales Tax Exemption. Provides for exemption from the sales and use tax for manufacturing equipment

Primary Material Handling Sales Tax Exemption. Provides for exemption from the sales and use tax on purchases of primary material handling equipment which is used directly for the handling and movement of tangible personal property in a new or expanding warehouse or distribution facility when such new facility or expansion is worth \$10 million or more.

Electricity Exemption. Electricity purchased for the direct use in manufacturing a product is exempt from sales taxes when the total cost of the electricity makes up 50% or more of all the materials used in making the product. It allows full exemption on the sales tax and is available for new and existing firms.

• Financing Mechanisms

Community Improvement Districts. The Georgia Constitution provides for a special tax district called a Community Improvement District (CID). This type of district can be created only upon the petition of the property owners themselves, and is managed by a board that includes representatives of the property owners and the County. Under a CID, only nonresidential property is subject to the special tax, and the funds must be used only for certain public facilities, such as roads and water and sewer utilities. The funds can be used for both capital and operating expenditures, and the special nature of the Act allows the basis of taxation to be the development density or impact of a property as well as its assessed value. The Act also allows

debt financing without referendum since a majority of the property owners (who must own at least 75% of the properties by value) must request the CID designation. A plus for the City is that debts of a CID are not debts of the government and do not affect the City's debt limit, while the CID can enjoy a lower interest rate due to its quasi-governmental structure.

Urban Enterprise Zone. Under an Urban Enterprise Zone, specific areas are delineated where deteriorating physical or market conditions have resulted in little or no investment in property improvements or development. Within an Urban Enterprise Zone, if a property owner renovates or develops a site, the City's property taxes can be frozen at the pre-improvement level for a specified time period, then rising in annual steps to full value taxation at the end of the period. This approach is useful in encouraging investment that would otherwise not occur, and in eventually increasing the tax base where taxes would otherwise continue to fall through depreciation.

Urban Enterprise Zones can be set up through State legislation for commercial, industrial or housing investment, but should be used only where development would not otherwise occur.

Tax Increment Financing. This approach allows property taxes to rise as sites are developed or improved, but directs all or some of the increase over and above the pre-improvement tax level into public facilities that have been built to support the area's revitalization. In effect, the government takes the risk through provision of public improvements up front, and then pays itself back through the higher tax collection increment while assuring that the pre-improvement tax collections continue to go into the general fund. Once the improvements are paid for, all of the taxes will go into the general fund. This approach can be very useful in a carefully controlled revitalization effort for a deteriorating area, where future renovations and development can be reasonably anticipated but are dependent on a general improvement to the area.

Development Impact Fees. Fair and reasonable development impact fees can be a useful tool in encouraging economic development when the development community recognizes that adequate public facilities are important to attracting buyers and tenants to their developments. This maintains the long-range health of the community and therefore the continued ability of development to be a profitable enterprise.



CSRA Alliance for Fort Gordon

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The Economic Impact of Fort Gordon to the area is significant, making a substantial contribution to the local economy. Listed below is an example of the impact the Fort Gordon Military base has on the CSRA.

1. Fort Gordon is the CSRA's largest employer with over 12,000 military and 5,000 civilian employees.
2. Fort Gordon has an annual income impact of \$1.2B. Income impact includes direct salary dollars, local procurement, and salaries of jobs created as a result of direct jobs and procurement.
3. Approximately 28% of the residents of Richmond County that are employed have jobs because of Fort Gordon, 14% of employed Columbia County residents.
4. About 1000 service members separate from the military at Fort Gordon annually. These are primarily highly skilled information technology or medical professionals. Surveys show about 1/3 would like to remain in Augusta area if the job market was supportive.
5. There are 10,600 military retirees in just the Richmond, Columbia, Edgefield, and Aiken County area who collectively earn \$180M in military retirement pay annually. The entire Fort Gordon Retirement Services Area includes 30 GA counties and 10 SC counties, within which there are over 18,000 military retirees earning over \$295M in military retirement pay annually.
6. There are 83,000 vehicles registered on Ft Gordon. Automobile dealers say the average person buys a different vehicle (not necessarily a new vehicle) every 5-6 yrs, thus about 15,000 vehicles are sold annually to people affiliated with Ft Gordon.
7. There was over \$24M in health care purchased from area medical facilities in 2003. This includes TRICARE in/outpatient care at area civilian facilities, specialty care/referrals for treatment not available at Eisenhower Army Medical Center, and contracted care at civilian facilities such as all obstetric care for military being provided by the Medical College of Georgia.
8. Fort Gordon averages 250,000 hotel nights annually for official government visitors for meetings and conferences, estimated to be about a \$10M impact. What has not been captured as yet is the impact of corporate and private company visitors for many of the same meetings

Fort Gordon

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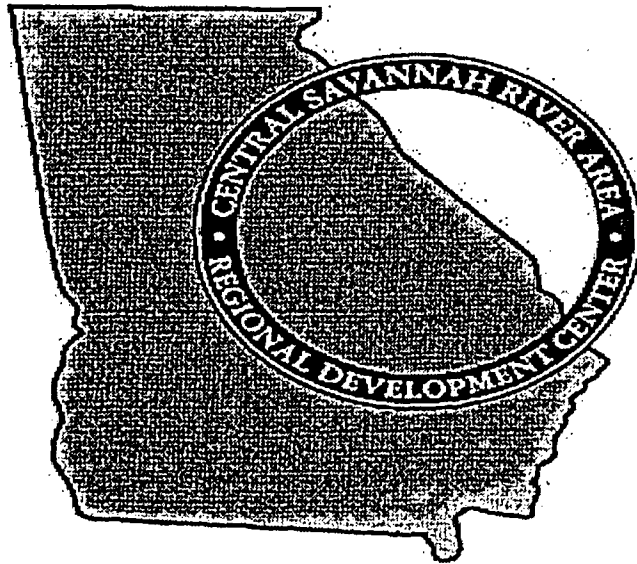
and conferences.

9. In 2003, the Fort Gordon Blood Donor Center collected 15,138 units of blood, valued at \$3.3 Million. The Fort Gordon Blood Donor Center primarily supports EAMC, the VA Medical Center and Department of Defense worldwide blood requirements but there is a partnership agreement with area facilities for critical needs.
10. The Richmond and Columbia County School Districts collectively receive about \$1.35M annually in impact aid, which is funding provided by the Department of Education to compensate for federal employees who do not pay property or GA state taxes because they live in government housing or are out-of-state residents.
11. Fort Gordon is the largest contributor to the Combined Federal Campaign in CSRA, collecting over \$373,000 in 2003.
12. The US Army Signal Corps Band provides over 400 performances annually in parades, ceremonies, receptions, schools, nursing homes, museums, funerals, and other area activities.
13. Fort Gordon service members, civilians and family members volunteer thousands of hours in area schools, nursing homes, food bank, and other community activities and events.
14. Fort Gordon facilities are used for community activities such as the Regional Soccer Tournament, Soap Box Derby, Special Olympics, Motorcycle Safety Course, and ROTC/JROTC training.

[Click here](#), to read a full study on The Economic Impact of Fort Gordon on Columbia and Richmond Counties, Georgia compiled and presented by Harpal S. Grewal, Ph.D., Professor and Chair of the Division of Business at Claflin University in Orangeburg, SC and J. Christopher Noah, Ph.D., Adjunct Professor of the Division of Business for Claflin University in Orangeburg, SC, compiled in July 2003.

For more information about the CSRA Alliance for Fort Gordon,
please contact us via [email](#) or by calling 706-722-0037.

Central Savannah River Area Regional Plan 2005-2025



Technical Staff Report

March 2005

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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COMMUNITY FACILITIES SUMMARY

The majority of community facilities in the region are locally operated and maintained. The local governments are very dependant upon grant money to either get them started or to continue expansion of existing services. Overall the population of the region is served well by the existing facilities and the existing process of obtaining grant money for expansion purposes. There are some shortfalls in the region where people may not be receiving services or where there is a possibility of a future problem.

The inventory is an exhaustive list of the facilities found in the region, which is followed by an analysis of the facilities that merited further discussion. The facilities that are discussed in the analysis are: *solid waste, providing minimum standards for police and fire services, education and intellectual facilities, parks and recreation, transportation services, health facilities and regional water services.*

The regional issues and problems identified in this chapter are listed below in bullet format followed by the inventory and analysis. A brief description of each issue and problem is provided at the end of the chapter. Each regional issue is **bolded** and **underlined** throughout the chapter.

REGIONAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS IN THE COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

- ? Cooperation between jurisdictions in providing community facilities
- ? A Need for Minimum Service Standards
- ? Vocational Training and Education
- ? A Need for Telecommunications Infrastructure
- ? A Need for Improved Road Access
- ? Regional Water System
- ? Parks and Recreation (Passive and Active)
- ? Continuous need for Public Infrastructure and Grants
- ? A Need for Compatible E-911 Address Systems

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The community facilities inventory is an opportunity to look at the facilities and services that are currently offered in the region. The inventory was completed as an exhaustive list of the facilities that currently exist in the CSRA. A portion of this process included whether or not the future needs will be met by the facility. The remainder of the process is explained at the beginning of the analysis section.

A. Local Government Service Analysis

The majority of CSRA counties provide annual expenditures for services of fire and police protection, jails, and road maintenance, as well as recreation and library facilities. Most operate solid waste management systems of varying capacity and service. Other necessary services such as water and sewer are provided by mainly the metropolitan counties, while the smaller, sparsely populated counties in the region are either provided for by their incorporated cities, use private means such as wells or septic systems, or contract for services with private companies.

Solid waste collection, zoning, building inspection and regulations are services that are not widely provided by CSRA counties. For example, many of the smaller sparsely population counties cannot

support planning, zoning and code enforcement services because of financial, administrative and managerial restrictions.

Governmental Service Expenditure Analysis:

A governmental service delivery analysis is intended to measure how equitably a government distributes its revenues.

The CSRA counties were then compared to other Georgia counties with similar population numbers to determine areas of government support and weakness. The population breakdowns are shown in Table CF-1, below:

Table CF-1

County Population Categories	
Population Group	Population Range
Group A	> 100,000
Group B	50,000 - 99,999
Group C	25,000 - 49,999
Group D	15,000 - 24,999
Group E	10,000 - 14,999
Group F	< 10,000

CSRA Region

B. Inventory of Community Facilities and Services:

1. Solid Waste

The Georgia legislature has provided that solid waste management planning by the State, local governments, and Regional Development Centers within the State is necessary to prevent environmental degradation, to manage resources, and to effectively reduce and manage solid waste for the State and its residents. The State has an interest in promoting and sustaining an effective comprehensive solid waste management strategy that addresses waste reduction, collection, transfer, and disposal.

To achieve that end, the 1990 session of the Georgia General Assembly passed the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act. The Act, among other things, declares that in order to

receive a permit, grant, or loan for a solid waste management facility, each city and county shall develop or be included in a comprehensive solid waste management plan. In addition, under the Act, any request for a solid waste handling facility permit or funding for publicly owned and operated solid waste facilities or equipment must be consistent with the solid waste management plans of all affected local governments.

The Act declares that it is the policy of the State of Georgia to educate and encourage generators and handlers of solid waste to reduce and minimize to the greatest extent possible the amount of solid waste which requires collection, treatment, or disposal, through source reduction, reuse, composting, recycling, and other methods, and to promote markets for and engage in the purchase of goods made from recovered materials and goods which are recyclable.

The Act requires the development of a State Solid Waste Management Plan, to which local, multi-jurisdictional, or regional plans must conform. It also required preparation of these Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, to guide preparation of local, multi-jurisdictional, or regional plans.

Cities and counties are encouraged by the Act to jointly develop multi-jurisdictional and/or regional plans, preparation of which is to be guided by the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management.

The Solid Waste Management Act requires that each solid waste management plan meet the following criteria:

1. Each solid waste management plan is to provide for the assurance of adequate solid waste collection capability and disposal capacity within the planning area for at least ten years from the date of plan completion.
2. Each solid waste management plan relying upon a landfill in Georgia for waste disposal, shall have a program in effect to reduce by 25 percent the per capita rate of municipal solid waste disposed statewide in solid waste facilities as compared with the per capita municipal solid waste disposal rate in FY 1992.
3. Each solid waste plan must identify all solid waste handling facilities within the plan's area as to size and type.
4. Each solid waste management plan must identify land areas unsuitable for solid waste handling facilities based on environmental and land use factors.

All of the counties in the CSRA have updated Solid Waste Management Plans that conform to the minimum standards and are consistent with the state solid waste management plan. Two of the required planning elements, waste reduction and education and public involvement create a challenge for the CSRA counties. It is difficult to encourage, institute or even require waste reduction programs in counties where there is limited to no education on such programs and the benefits of such programs. In addition, counties that do provide recycling or would, are reluctant to do so because of the high cost of transporting the recyclables and the low participation by

citizens. Participation rates in the counties that do provide recycling, such as Columbia and Richmond, are low because there is no incentive to recycle and the cost of recycling to the citizen is actually higher than if they did not recycle. An intensive educational program in the CSRA would be the only way a regional recycling program could get off the ground.

As for the collection and disposal of solid waste, five counties of the CSRA (McDuffie, Wilkes, Burke, Lincoln and Richmond) provide for both collection and disposal of solid waste in landfills. The other counties either provide dumpster sites for residents or collection through contracts with private haulers, who themselves dispose of the waste. Some counties dispose of their solid waste in adjacent city or county landfills and one county, Jenkins County, disposes of waste out of state. With this in mind, the counties should begin working together to hold down costs. This is one of the potential strategies that is suggested as a regional opportunity.

2. Sewage Treatment Facilities

The phrase "the solution to pollution is dilution" is part of how our society approaches water pollution control and mitigation. Federal and state governments allow pollution based upon the quality of either the effluent or the receiving water. Generally, it is the quality of the receiving water which dictates the level of treatment of wastewater. Water's assimilative capacity, or its ability to dilute contaminants, is a benefit of having streams or rivers near urban areas. Where ample dilution is available, less costly wastewater treatment is required. It is important, however, that both solutions-assimilative capacity and primary and secondary wastewater treatment-are utilized, especially in high population area. This will help to reduce the risks to public health, aquatic life, and environmental health.

The discharge of wastes into receiving waters can impair water quality or disturb natural ecological processes. The primary objective of wastewater treatment is to remove or modify wastewater contaminants that are detrimental to human health and the water resource. The most common types of sewage treatment facilities are primary, secondary, and oxidation ponds. Each individual community decides what type to use, depending on the technology, funds available, and the community's needs. With most CSRA treatment facilities, secondary treatment is generally necessary to meet Federal and State effluent standards.

Many smaller communities in place of the more complicated and expensive primary and secondary treatment facilities use lagoons and Oxidation ponds. These systems involve the natural interaction of sunlight, algae and oxygen to convert solid wastes, which then settle to the bottom of the pond.

Another, innovative way of dealing with sewage treatment is the construction of wetlands and aerated lagoons. The lagoon and wetland process relies on biological growth attached to the wetland plants as well as the plant uptake for nutrient removal after the organic strength and solids concentration has been reduced through the lagoon.

Table CF-3 illustrates the location of sewage treatment plants in the CSRA Region. The table shows the type of treatment facility and the facility capacity.

Table CF-3

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS IN THE CSRA			
	PERMITTED CAPACITY	AVG. DISCHARGE	TYPE OF SYSTEM
LOCATION County (City)	(GPD)	(GPD)	
BURKE (Midville)			Oxidation Pond for Construction
BURKE (Waynesboro)	2,000,000	630,000	Trickling Filter
BURKE (Sardis)	200,000		P, Constructing Wetland
COLUMBIA	3,550,000	3,400,000	
COLUMBIA (Harlem)	250,000	125,000	
COLUMBIA (New 1989 Plant)	1,500,000		
GLASCOCK (Gibson)	210,000	90,000	P
HANCOCK (Sparta)	200,000	200,000	S, Land Application
JEFFERSON (Louisville)	575,000	280,000	Oxidation Pond
JEFFERSON (Wadley)	215,000	200,000	Oxidation Pond
JEFFERSON (Wrens)	600,000	300,000	Activated Sludge
JENKINS (Millen)	1,000,000	475,000	P
LINCOLN (Lincolnton)	500,000	250,000	P, S
MCDUFFIE (Thomson)	2,500,000	768,000	P, S
RICHMOND (Augusta)	48,340,000	31,120,000	S
TALIAFERRO (Crawfordville)	100,000	40,000	S, O
WARREN (Warrenton)	340,000	300,000	2 Oxidation Ponds
WASHINGTON (Sandersville)	1,700,000	1,000,000	S

Community Facilities

WASHINGTON (Tennile)	250,000	215,000	P, O
WILKES (Washington)	4,000,000	2,000,000	S, by Aeration Ponds
KEY:	P = Primary treatment plant	S = Secondary treatment plant	O = Oxidation Pond

Sewage treatment facilities are not a regional issue in the Central Savannah River Area. Sewage treatment is currently provided by local jurisdictions and will remain this way throughout the planning period. According to Table CF-3 the treatment plants at Tennille, and Warren are at or nearing capacity and need to be upgraded in the near future. These items and concerns will continue to be dealt with at a local level.

3. Water Supplies and Treatment

Water supply systems are composed of four parts: source, treatment and pumping facilities, storage facilities and water distribution systems.

A. Sources:

B.

Water supply for the counties of the CSRA is found in surface water, such as rivers, lakes, and streams, and groundwater aquifers. The geologic and geographic conditions of a county's location within the region dictate the availability and supply of water resources. The land area north of the fall line is called the Piedmont-Mountain Province and is characterized by a limited supply of groundwater due to the dense, crystalline rock underlying the area. The counties north of the fall line include Columbia, McDuffie, Warren, Hancock, Taliaferro, Wilkes and Lincoln.

Table CF-4 illustrates, the yields from the crystalline rock system are significantly less per minute than from the aquifer systems south of the fall line. As a result, most of the large municipal systems in this area obtain water from the Savannah River or one of its impoundments. However, some of the smaller cities within the Piedmont Province do utilize wells that adequately meet water demands.

TABLE CF-4

REGIONAL AQUIFERS AND WELL YIELDS	
Clairborne Aquifer	Sand and Sandy Limestone
	Common Depth Range 20 - 450 feet
	Common Yield Range 150 - 600 gallons per min
Cretaceous Aquifer	Sand and Gravel
	Common Depth Range 30 - 750 feet
	Common Yield Range 50 - 1,200 gallons/minute

Crystalline Rock	Granite, Gneiss, and Meta Sediments
	Common Depth Range 40 - 600 feet
	Common Yield Range 1 - 25 gallons/minute
Floridian Aquifer System	Limestone, Dolomite, and Calcareous Sand
	Common depth Range 40 - 900 feet
	Common Yield Range 1,000 - 5,000 gal/min

Source: Atlas of Georgia, 1994.

The Coastal Plain, south of the fall line, is the location of two dominating aquifers, the Cretaceous and the Floridian aquifer system. These aquifers yield high amounts of water to supply the underground wells. Within these aquifers, groundwater yields of 2,000 gallons per minute are not uncommon. This yield could support systems requiring 3,000,000 gallons per day.

Consequently, the majority of counties located in the Coastal Plain obtain their water supply from wells. Table CF-6 shows most of the CSRA counties north of the fall line rely on surface water sources for their municipal water supply, while counties south of the fall line rely on ground water wells. In some cities a surface water source such as the Savannah River or Briar Creek provides additional water to supplement the deep wells.

Table CF-5

WATER SOURCES IN THE CSRA REGION	
County/City	Water Source
Burke County	
Midville	1 Deep Well
Waynesboro	1 Deep Well & Briar Creek
Columbia County	Savannah River
Harlem	6 Deep Wells and Booster Pump
Grovetown	9 Deep Wells
Glascock County	

Gibson	3 Deep Wells
Hancock County	
Sparta	1 Deep Well (stand-by only), Ford Creek & Lake Sinclair
Jefferson County	
Louisville	6 Deep Wells
Wadley	3 Deep Wells
Wrens	5 Deep Wells
Jenkins County	
Millen	
Lincoln County	
Lincolnton	County Water System
McDuffie County	
Thomson	4 Deep Wells, Usry's Pond, Sweetwater Creek, Strom Thurmond Lake
Richmond County	25 Deep Wells and connection to Augusta's system
Augusta	Savannah River and Tuscaloosa Aquifer

Taliaferro County	
Crawfordville	3 Deep Wells
Warren County	
Warrenton	26-Acre Reservoir
Washington County	
Sandersville	4 Deep Wells
Tennille	2 Deep Wells
Wilkes County	
Washington	Little Beaverdam Creek, Big Beaverdam Creek, Clark Hill Reservoir

Source: Georgia Facts, 2000

Table CF-6 shows the amount of water taken from groundwater or surface water sources for CSRA counties. In addition, the table has the amount of public water use per capita. Wilkes County has the highest per capita water use with 462.57 GPD, while Jenkins County had the lowest per capita water use with 89.35 GPD. The average per capita use in the CSRA Region is 175.76 GPD, while the per capita usage for the State of Georgia is 186.6 gallons per day.

TABLE CF-6

WATER USE IN CSRA COUNTIES, 1995								
COUNTY	TOTAL	GROUND WATER	SURFACE WATER	Public Supply	Domestic & Commercial	Industry & Mining	Irrigation	Livestock
Burke	75.48	9.95	65.53	1.85	0.88	0	8.95	0.19

CF-10

Community Facilities

Columbia	11.88	2.41	9.47	10.1	1.24	0.14	0.33	0.07
Glascocock	0.39	0.29	0.1	0.13	0.11	0.02	0.08	0.05
Hancock	1.09	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.38	0.01	0.07	0.05
Jefferson	15.46	8.08	7.38	1.89	0.7	6.85	5.87	0.15
Jenkins	5.49	3.82	1.67	0.52	0.35	0.01	4.46	0.15
Lincoln	1.16	0.83	0.33	0.59	0.39	0	0.02	0.06
McDuffie	3.74	1.4	2.34	1.33	0.88	0.01	1.44	0.08
Richmond	127.34	23.38	103.96	37.6	3.29	79.89	6.5	0.06
Taliaferro	0.24	0.18	0.06	0.06	0.12	0	0	0.06
Warren	5.04	1.67	3.37	0.53	0.22	1.5	2.69	0.1
Washington	24.42	23.16	1.26	2.07	0.75	17.64	3.82	0.14
Wilkes	4.12	0.81	3.31	2.41	0.41	0	0.99	0.31
CSRA	275.85	76.51	199.34	59.66	9.72	106.07	35.22	1.47
Georgia	5818.25	1192.5	4625.75	1153.18	147.55	675.8	719.89	47.5

Source: The 2000 Georgia County Guide

Public Supply includes water withdrawn by public and private water suppliers and delivered to various users. Small communities that furnish water to at least 25 people or that have a minimum of 15 hookups are considered public supply systems. Some industry and mining users are self supplied, therefore total public supply figures are lower than total water used figures.

Table CF-6, above indicates that the largest water users in the CSRA Region are Industry and Mining followed by, irrigation, domestic and livestock uses.

B. Water Treatment and Storage

Water treatment is costly because all harmful pollutants, such as runoff from urban and agricultural sources, and industrial or municipal wastes, must be removed before human consumption. Counties that obtain the majority of their water from surface water sources must operate a treatment facility at the point where the water is removed from the source. Surface water treatment includes the removal of physical contaminants such as sediments or other particular matter, and biological contaminants such as bacteria. Chlorination is the most common means of achieving the latter.

Groundwater is less susceptible to pollution than surface water. Most pathogens or other undesirable substances are removed by the filtering action of soil particles. Although groundwater may require less treatment for drinking water standards, it may also require softening. Hard water is the result of contact with soil and rock, particularly limestone. Softening is a process to remove hardness, or certain metallic substances such as calcium and magnesium. Hard water can be consumed by humans, but it may be unsuitable for industrial uses due to scaling problems in boilers.

Table CF-7, illustrates that the communities of the CSRA are being adequately served with water, with all plants capable of meeting daily demands.

TABLE CF-7

Plant Capacity and Water Storage				
City/County	Plant Capacity gal/day	Average Consumption gal/day	Storage Capacity (gals) Elevated	Ground
Waynesboro/BURKE	3,000,000	1,000,000	625,000	400,000
COLUMBIA	12,000,000	6,000,000		
Harlem/COLUMBIA	720,000	230,000	565,000	
Grovetown/COLUMBIA	1,000,000	500,000	400,000	
Gibson/GLASCOCK	216,000	80,000	175,000	
Sparta/HANCOCK	750,000	265,000	575,000	140,000
Louisville/JEFFERSON	2,000,000	800,000	375,000	750,000
Wadley/JEFFERSON	399,000	244,000		
Wrens/JEFFERSON	1,000,000	350,000		
Millen/JENKINS	2,800,000	594,017		400,000
Lincolnton/LINCOLN	660,000	300,000	300,000	
Thomson/MCDUFFIE	4,000,000	1,300,000	1,200,000	200,000
RICHMOND	17,000,000	17,000,000		
Augusta/RICHMOND	82,000,000	41,700,000		
Crawfordville/TALIAFERRO	268,000	42,665	83,000	
Warrenton/WARREN	750,000	450,000	850,000	180,000
Sandersville/WASHINGTON	5,512,000	1,300,000	700,000	200,000
Tennille/WASHINGTON	1,008,000	248,000	250,000	
Washington/WILKES	4,000,000	2,500,000		1,760,000

Storage is necessary in any municipal water supply system to meet variable water demand (quantity and pressure), to provide fire protection, and for emergency needs. The most common type of storage is an elevated tank. The amount of water pressure is largely a function of the size and location of the tank in the distribution system. Other water storage facilities include surface tanks, which require pumps to maintain pressure, and reservoirs or lakes created by dams or other water control measures. Generally, most community storage systems should have the capacity to store at least one day's average consumption. The factors a community must consider when storing water include the costs of

implementing and maintaining the system, the increased level of fire protection and lower fire insurance rates, and the greater reliability of an available water supply.

Most counties and cities of the CSRA store water in above ground tanks, while some use both above ground and ground tanks to meet their storage needs.

In comparing storage with average daily consumption in Table CF-7 above, most counties of the CSRA have at minimum one day's supply of water in storage

Water supply, even though a regional item, it is not a regional concern. The CSRA communities are adequately served by the existing water supply and it is estimated that the region will have enough supply throughout the planning period. The only regional concern is the protection of the aquifer among those counties that are located below the fall line. There are protection measures offered by the Department of Natural Resources under ground water protection. The CSRA RDC encouraged all localities to adopt these measures through the Comprehensive Planning process; however, not all localities have plans to adopt the measures.

4. Electricity Supply.

The communities of the CSRA are part of Georgia's modern integrated electrical transmission system, and have an excellent ability to meet demands, including industrial demands. Eighty-five percent (85%) of the states power generating plants utilize coal, ensuring a long term continuity of supply. Local communities that supply power in the CSRA region are the City of Washington and the Rayle Electric Membership Corporation.

Electricity supply in the CSRA is not a regional issue or concern.

5. Natural Gas

Natural Gas is supplied by the Georgia Natural Gas Corporation and is available on both a firm and interruptible basis to the CSRA Region, except in areas of Taliaferro County and Lincoln County where there natural gas is not available.

Natural Gas supply in the CSRA is not a regional issue or concern, but is a concern to some counties that are not fully supplied by natural gas..

6. Public Safety (Fire and Police Protection)

Fire Protection:

Burke County has the highest persons per firefighter rate and a relatively high fire insurance rating. Nine of the CSRA counties had fire insurance ratings over 6. These counties include Washington, Warren, Taliaferro, Lincoln, Jenkins, Hancock, Glascock, Columbia, and Burke. These high fire insurance ratings and below expected fire expenditures indicate a need such as additional funding for equipment or manpower in these counties.

TABLE CF-8

FIRE PROTECTION				
	Total Population 2000 Census	Firefighters FT & Volunteer	Persons per Firefighter	Fire Insurance
Burke	22,794	25	911	9
Columbia	89,288	132	676	6
Glascock	2,556	32	79	10
Hancock	10,076	25	403	7
Jefferson	17,266	79	218	5
Jenkins	8,575	26	329	6
Lincoln	8,348	25	333	6
McDuffie	21,231	29	732	5
Richmond	199,775	300	665	2
Taliaferro	2,077	18	115	9
Warren	6,336	21	301	9
Washington	21,176	52	407	8
Wilkes	10,687	43	248	4
CSRA Total	420,185	807	520	

Police Protection:

Police protection is adequately provided in all sections of the CSRA Region. As populations increase and technologies evolve future expenditures and upgrades may become necessary.

TABLE CF-9

POLICE PROTECTION			
	Total Population 2000 Census	Police Protection	Persons per Police
Burke	22,794	82	277
Columbia	89,288	90	992
Glascock	2,556	4	639
Hancock	10,076	16	629
Jefferson	17,266	37	466
Jenkins	8,575	9	952
Lincoln	8,348	42	198
McDuffie	21,231	11	1930

Community Facilities

Richmond	199,775	200	998
Taliaferro	2,077	6	346
Warren	6,336	10	633
Washington	21,176	24	882
Wilkes	10,687	25	427
CSRA Total	420,185	556	755

Jails & Prisons:

There are 13 jails in the CSRA region and 3 state prisons

Table CF-11

Jails & Prisons			
	# Of Jails	Jail Operator	State Prisons
BURKE	1	County	
COLUMBIA	1	County	
GLASCOCK	1	County	
HANCOCK	1	County	1
JEFFERSON	1	County	
JENKINS	1	County	
LINCOLN	1	County	
McDUFFIE	1	County	
RICHMOND	1	County	1
TALIAFERRO	1	County	
WARREN	1	County	
WASHINGTON	1	County	1
WILKES	1	County	
CSRA	13		3

Crime Rate:

The number of crimes reported is divided by the population of the county then multiplied by 100,000 to get the index crime rate. In 2000, Richmond County had the highest number of crimes reported per 100,000 people. Burke County has the second highest number of crimes reported. Glascock County had the lowest number of crimes reported per 100,000 people.

Richmond County has the highest arrest rate in the CSRA per 100,000 people. Hancock County has the second highest arrest rate. The lowest arrest rate is in Glascock County.

TABLE CF-11

CRIME RATE, 2000								
	Crimes Reported				Crime Arrests			
	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Total	Crime Rate per 100,000 Pop.	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Total	Arrest Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Burke	263	817	1,080	4,855.50	7	34	59	265.3
Columbia	92	1,760	1,852	2,074.20	37	158	265	296.8
Glascock	2	1	3	117.4	1	0	2	78.2
Hancock	30	71	101	1,002.40	26	39	81	803.9
Jefferson	28	220	248	1,436.30	25	34	63	364.9
Jenkins	94	130	224	2,612.20	23	24	54	629.7
Lincoln	6	67	73	874.5	4	28	33	395.3
McDuffie	39	631	670	3,155.80	30	29	59	277.9
Richmond	640	9,902	10,542	5,276.90	231	985	1,824	913
Taliaferro	8	16	24	1,155.50	2	1	8	385.2
Warren	22	92	114	1,799.20	0	4	13	205.2
Washington	68	589	657	3,102.60	35	61	124	585.6
Wilkes	18	158	176	1,646.90	11	38	60	561.4
CSRA	1,310	14,454	15,764		432	1,435	2,645	
GEORGIA	35,681	299,909	335,590	21,099.30	12,968	28,500	52,965	647

Source: The 2002 Georgia County Guide

Table CF-12 shows the Georgia Rank of Crime Rate for 2000. There are 159 counties in Georgia. The top 79 counties have the lowest crime rate in Georgia. 80 to 159 have the highest crime rate. Eight counties in the CSRA have the lowest crime rate. The counties are Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, Taliaferro, Warren, and Wilkes. The CSRA has five counties that fall in categories of highest crime rate. They are Burke, Jenkins, McDuffie, Richmond, and Washington County.

TABLE CF-12

Georgia Rank of Crime Rate, 2000	
County	Rank
Burke	143/159
Columbia	79/159
Glascocock	6/159
Hancock	28/159
Jefferson	47/159
Jenkins	96/159
Lincoln	22/159
McDuffie	116/159
Richmond	146/159
Taliaferro	33/159
Warren	64/159
Washington	113/159
Wilkes	61/159

Source: The 2002 Georgia County Guide

7. Education and Intellectual Facilities (Schools and Libraries)

A. Libraries

The CSRA has six different library systems serving the region. Three of the library systems in the CSRA only serve the CSRA. They are Bartram Trail, East Central Georgia, and Jefferson County. When combining all of the six library systems serving the CSRA there are 35 different libraries.

Table CF-13

REGIONAL LIBRARY SYSTEM		
Library System	Counties	# Of Libraries
Bartram Trail	McDuffie, Taliaferro, Wilkes	3
East Central GA	Burke, Columbia, Glascocock, Lincoln, Richmond, Warren	15

Jefferson County	Jefferson	3
Oconee	Johnson, Laurens, Treutlen, Washington	4
Screven-Jenkins	Jenkins, Screven	2
Uncle Remus	Greene, Hancock , Jasper, Morgan, Putnam, Walton	8
* BOLD are in the CSRA		

Source: The 2002 Georgia County Guide

B. Education

In analyzing the adequacy of the CSRA's educational facilities, to meet the needs of the areas population 4 variables were considered. The variables are the number of schools, school enrollment, and the number of teachers employed in the public system, the number of students per teacher and teacher salaries. The quality of educational attainment in the region is detailed in the population section of this document. This intended to show the ability of the school facilities to provide for the population, and to flag areas of weakness that may exist. Table CF-15 shows the existing universities, colleges and technical schools in the region. There are enrollment waiting lists for the technical schools. Every effort should be made to let more and more people into these schools for training through formula funding or some similar strategy.

TABLE CF-14

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES (PUBLIC SCHOOLS)						
	2000-2001 FTE Avg Enrollment	Elementary School	Middle School	High School	Consolidated School	Total Number of Schools
Burke	4,754	3	1	1	0	5
Columbia	18,395	15	7	4	0	26
Glascok	530	0	0	0	1	1
Hancock	1,717	2	0	1	0	3
Jefferson	3,500	3	2	1	0	6
Jenkins	1,729	1	1	1	0	3
Lincoln	1,465	1	1	1	0	3
McDuffie	4,319	4	1	1	0	6
Richmond	34,517	35	10	10	0	55

Community Facilities

Taliaferro	168	0	0	0	1	1
Warren	931	1	0	1	0	2
Washington	3,854	4	1	1	0	6
Wilkes	1,818	2	1	1	0	4
CSRA Total	77,697	71	25	23	2	121

TABLE CF-15

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, TECHNICAL SCHOOLS						
	Enrollment			Type of School	County	
	Total	Male	Female			
Medical College of Georgia	2,377	48.00%	52.00%	Senior/Doctorate	Richmond	Unive
Augusta State University	5,407	36.20%	63.80%	Senior/Master's	Richmond	Unive
Paine College	838	N/A	N/A	Senior	Richmond	
Augusta Technical	3,711	41.30%	58.70%	Technical	Richmond	Inst. of St
Sandersville Technical	681	37.90%	62.10%	Technical	Washington	Inst. of St

Source: The 2002 Georgia County Guide

CSRA Teachers:

There are 4,940 teachers in the CSRA region. Only Lincoln and Taliaferro have over 50% of the teachers with advanced degrees. Columbia, Hancock, McDuffie, and Washington have over 40% of the teachers with advanced degrees. Seven counties in the CSRA have less than 40% of their teachers with advanced degrees. The average salary for teachers in Georgia is \$42,141 dollars the CSRA falls under with an average of \$39,861 dollars. Lincoln County has the highest paid teachers in the CSRA with an average salary of \$43,356 dollars. Warren County has the lowest average salary of \$37,424 dollars. There are 159 counties in the state of Georgia. Only three counties in the CSRA rank in the top 50% based on salary. They are Columbia, Lincoln, and McDuffie County.

TABLE CF-16

CSRA TEACHERS								
	Total Number	% With Advanced Degrees	Less than < 1 Year of Experience	More than > 30 Years of Experience	Average Salary (Dollars)	Rank of Average	Total Student Enrollment	Students/ Teacher
Burke	296	38.50%	7.1	1.4	39,186	139	4,754	16
Columbia	1,131	46.20%	5.2	1.2	41,924	42	18,395	16
Glascock	39	38.50%	15.4	2.6	37,639	154	530	14
Hancock	95	48.40%	3.2	3.2	39,923	109	1,717	18
Jefferson	225	31.10%	15.1	4.9	38,248	149	3,500	16
Jenkins	123	37.40%	3.3	2.4	39,477	128	1,729	14
Lincoln	101	56.40%	0	8.9	43,356	16	1,465	15
McDuffie	295	42.40%	2.4	3.1	41,272	66	4,319	15
Richmond	2,180	38.70%	0.3	4	39,887	110	34,517	16
Taliaferro	16	62.50%	0	12.5	40,606	93	168	11
Warren	62	16.10%	19.4	4.8	37,424	156	931	15
Washington	245	44.10%	4.5	2.4	40,203	102	3,854	16
Wilkes	132	37.90%	0	3.8	39,048	142	1,818	14
CSRA	4,940	N/A	5.83	4.24	39,861	N/A	77,697	15
Georgia	94,179	49.80%	6.5	2.4	42,141	N/A	1,412,665	15

Source: The 2002 Georgia County Guide

For additional information on educational level attainments are in the Population Chapter. Information on other education and training opportunities in the CSRA are in the Economic Development Chapter.

8. CSRA Recreational Amenities

Parks and recreation is a valuable asset to the CSRA Region. Outdoor recreation provides a setting in which to pursue health, adventure, solitude and camaraderie that links people to the environment. Recreational activities can enhance social skills and contribute greatly to the regions quality of life.

The CSRA Region north of the fall line is characterized by rolling hills and has a variety of recreational opportunities including boating, trail hiking, picnicking and swimming, horseback riding, site seeing and nature observation. Many reservoirs in the region provide broad water recreational activities. Below the fall line, the Coastal Plain Region offers extensive timberland areas, which provide for hunting and fishing.

Table CF-17

CSRA State Parks and Historical Sites
Mistletoe State Park
George L. Smith State Park
Magnolia Springs State Park
Elijah Clark State Park
A.H. Stevens State Park
Hamburg State Park
Big Hart State Park
Liberty Hall and Confederate Museum
Robert Toombs House
Lake Ostmsted

Source: Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites

TABLE CF-18

The National Recreation and Park Association provided standards for determining the number and type of recreational facilities that should be present in a community, based on population size.

TABLE CF-18

NRP RECREATION STANDARDS	
Facility Type	Recommended Number
Baseball/Softball Fields	1 per 5,000
Football Fields	1 per 20,000
Basketball Courts	1 per 5,000
Tennis Courts	1 per 2,000
Swimming Pools	1 per 20,000*
Soccer Fields	1 per 10,000
Total Park Acreage	10 per 1,000
Golf Course	1 per 50,000 (standard 18 holes)
*Be able to accommodate 3-5% of population at a time.	

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

Table CF-19

Recreation Facilities							
	Country Club	Golf (Public and Private)	Swimming Pool	Tennis Courts	Athletic Fields	Recreation Dept.	Parks
Burke	1	1		6	6	1	
Columbia	1	2		10		1	6
Glascock					1		
Hancock				2			2
Jenkins	1	1	2	6			5
Jefferson	1	1	2	3			4
Lincoln			1	4	4		1
McDuffie	2	2	2	6			4
Richmond	8	15	8	51			54
Taliaferro			1				1
Warren		1	2	4			2
Washington	1	1	3	6	4	1	1
Wilkes	1	1		9			4
CSRA	16	25	21	107	15	3	84

9. Transportation

A. Roads & Highways

Table CF-20 shows the CSRA Highway mileage for 2002. The CSRA has 8,100 miles of road, 17.75% are State Routes, 0.85% is Interstate Routes, 89.58% are County Roads, and 7.25% are City Streets. In the CSRA, 32.1% of the total mileage unpaved. Richmond County is the only county in the CSRA to be over 90% paved. Columbia County has more than 80% paved in the CSRA. Burke, Hancock, Jenkins, Taliaferro, and Washington Counties have more than 40% of there roads unpaved. Only five counties in the CSRA have Interstate Routes. They are Columbia, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, and Warren.

Table CF-20

CSRA HIGHWAY MILEAGE 2002

Community Facilities

COUNTY	Road Mileage	State Route Total	Interstat e	County Roads	City Streets	Total	Unpaved Mileage % of Total	Total	Paved Mileage % of Total
Burke	1,061.98	201.82	0	1,188.18	49.56	462.28	43.53	599.7	56.47
Columbia	743.13	122.05	16.58	878.85	31.93	100.81	13.57	642.32	86.43
Glascock	226.21	40.29	0	411.22	3.47	90	39.79	136.21	60.21
Hancock	591.36	75.04	0	968.52	9.51	273.21	46.2	318.15	53.8
Jefferson	824.66	186.13	0	545.42	74.83	283.1	34.33	541.56	65.67
Jenkins	525.44	83.94	0	563.7	27.43	239.82	45.64	285.62	54.36
Lincoln	345.16	74.75	0	220.27	11.75	111.35	32.26	233.81	67.74
McDuffie	497.01	92.05	12.02	313.32	43.45	108.38	21.81	388.63	78.19
Richmond	1,080.62	136.25	16.75	387.47	203.49	43.06	3.98	1,037.56	96.02
Taliaferro	235.03	58.33	10.17	310.29	7.8	102.73	43.71	132.3	56.29
Warren	431.65	94.41	13.45	720.14	21.22	169.95	39.37	261.7	60.63
Washington	956.79	167.49	0	316.02	59.68	421.18	44.02	535.61	55.98
Wilkes	581.65	104.65	0	433.27	43.73	195.01	33.53	386.64	66.47
CSRA	8,100.69	1,437.20	68.97	7,256.67	587.85	2,600.88	32.1	5,499.81	67.89

B. Rail Service:

The CSRA has two primary rail carriers: Norfolk Southern and CSX Rail Service. Warren County is the only county in the CSRA able to connect with Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Savannah by rail. Currently there is no passenger rail service offered in the CSRA. The following table shows the rail service in every county in the CSRA.

CSRA RAILWAYS	
COUNTY	RAIL
BURKE	
	Norfolk Southern Rail Service at Midville (local)
	Norfolk Southern Rail Service at Waynesboro (local)
	Norfolk Southern piggyback at Savannah (101 miles away)
	CSX piggyback at Savannah (101 miles away)
COLUMBIA	
	Norfolk Southern Rail Service Columbia County (local)
	Norfolk Southern Rail Service at Savannah (127 miles)

	CSX Rail Service at Columbia County (local)
	CSX piggyback service at Savannah (127 miles)
GLASCOCK	
HANCOCK	
	Norfolk Southern piggyback service at Macon (50 Miles)
	CSX Service at Sparta (local)
	CSX piggyback service at Atlanta (108 miles)
JEFFERSON	
	Norfolk Southern rail service at Wadley (local)
	Norfolk Southern rail service at Wrens (local)
	Norfolk Southern piggyback service at Macon (90 miles)
JENKINS	
	Norfolk Southern Rail Service at Millen
	Norfolk Southern piggyback service at Savannah (82 miles)
	CSX piggyback service at Savannah (82 miles)
LINCOLN	
MCDUFFIE	
	Norfolk Southern Piggyback Service at Atlanta (125 miles)
	CSX Service at Thomson (local)
	CSX piggyback service at Atlanta (125 miles)
RICHMOND	
	Norfolk Southern Rail Service at Augusta (local)
	Norfolk Southern Piggyback Service at Savannah (127 miles)
	CSX rail service at Augusta (local)
	CSX piggyback service at Savannah (127 miles)
TALIAFERRO	
	Norfolk Southern piggyback service at Atlanta (85 miles)
	CSX rail service at Crawfordville (local)
	CSX piggyback service at Atlanta (85 miles)
WARREN*	
	Norfolk Southern rail service at Warrenton (local).
	Norfolk Southern piggyback service at Macon (75 miles)
	CSX rail service at Warrenton (local)
WASHINGTON	
WILKES	

Georgia Woodlands Railroad, a short-line railroad connecting with CSX
* Only County Connected by Rail to Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Savannah

C. Air Service.

The CSRA has 11 airports to serve the region. The only airport in the region to offer commercial service is Augusta Regional in Richmond County. Augusta Regional provides commercial freight and passenger service for the CSRA. Detailed information regarding these facilities is included in the Georgia Statewide Aviation Systems Plan, (updated in 2002). The Systems Plan gathered information on all local airports, aircraft registrants, general aviation forecasts, demand/capacity analysis and, most importantly to local Fixed Base Operators, a systems needs and facilities requirements survey. This information will be vital to the Georgia Department of Transportation and serve the Federal Aviation Administration by including local data into the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). This in turn will benefit local airports and the State in obtaining federal financial assistance for airport development.

Table CF-21

Air Service				
County	Name of Airport	# Of Runways	Size of Runways	# Of Airports
Burke	Burke County	1	4035 x 75	1
Columbia		0		0
Glascocock		0		0
Hancock		0		0
Jefferson	Louisville Muni.	1	3500 x 75	2
	Wrens Memorial	1	3000 x 50	
Jenkins	Millen	1	4000 x 60	1
Lincoln		0		0
McDuffie	Thomas-McDuffie County	1	5200 x 100	1
Richmond	Augusta Regional	1	6002 x 150	2
		1	8001 x 150	
	Daniel Field	1	4002 x 100	
		1	3738 x 100	
Taliaferro		0		0
Warren		0		0
Washington	Kaolin Field	1	5015 x 75	1
Wilkes	Washington-Wilkes	1	4020 x 75	1

Community Facilities

	County			
CSRA		11		9

Source: Georgia Department of Transportation

The CSRA has three airports with runway lengths in excess of 5,000 feet. They include McDuffie, Richmond, and Washington County. Burke, Jefferson, Jenkins, and Wilkes County have runway lengths between 3,000 and 4,999 feet. Five counties in the CSRA do not have airports. The counties are Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Lincoln, Taliaferro, and Warren.

There are no expansions planned for the counties, which currently offer air service. The counties without air service do not have plans to build an airport.

10. Health Facilities

A county's health factor is measured by facilities and health and human services.. The number of hospital beds, nursing homes, physicians and active dentists in each county determines the facilities total. The county population to determine the number of health facilities per 1,000 persons then divides the total facilities

Table CF-22

HEALTH FACILITY COMPARISONS, 2001						
	HOSPITALS		NURSING HOMES		DENTISTS	MEDICAL DOCTORS
	Total	Bed Capacity	Total	Bed Capacity		
Burke	1	40	2	167	12	26
Columbia	0	0	3	285	19	117
Glascock	0	0	1	104	0	0
Hancock	0	0	2	152	0	6
Jefferson	1	65	2	241	8	19
Jenkins	1	40	1	100	4	5
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	2
McDuffie	1	47	1	150	8	9
Richmond	4	1,803	9	1,018	219	1610
Taliaferro	0	0	0	0	0	7
Warren	0	0	1	110	1	3
Washington	1	56	4	226	8	44
Wilkes	1	50	1	47	5	9

Community Facilities

CSRA	10	2,101	27	2,600	285	1,857
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Ten counties have hospitals including, Burke, Jefferson, Jenkins, McDuffie, Richmond, Washington and Wilkes. Richmond County, as expected has the highest hospital bed capacity, while of those counties with local hospitals Burke and McDuffie have the lowest bed capacity. Some rural hospitals will struggle under managed care and should consider alliance with stronger facilities that will allow continued quality care.

Every county in the CSRA has one medical doctor except Glascock. Every county except Lincoln and Taliaferro have nursing homes. Every county in the CSRA has at least one dentist except Glascock, Hancock, and Taliaferro.

Augusta is one of the leading medical and paramedical centers in the Southeast. More than 25,000 persons are employed in the medical community and 4 general hospitals and 7 total hospitals in Richmond County alone. State and regional medical centers located in Augusta include the Poison Control Center, the Regional Radiation Therapy Center, a Regional Trauma Center and the Kidney Dialysis Referral Center which also provides transplant surgery.

Each county within the CSRA has a health department, which serves all residents regardless of their ability to pay for services. Some of the programs and services offered by health departments include:

Child and Adolescent Health Programs, which promote quality health care for children through assessment procedures and the recognition of the need for intervention and use of appropriate and available resources.

Health Screening: Physical, developmental and nutritional assessment of children 0-21 years old, immunizations and specific screening as needed. Most of these services are available to Medicaid eligible Georgia children, and some are required for admission to Georgia Schools.

Women's Health: Medical, social and educational services provided to all women and men upon request. Specific Clinics are often held for specific screening procedures such as cancer screening, sexually transmitted disease screening etc.

Immunizations: Centers often provide vaccines to immunize children against a myriad of diseases and provide active disease surveillance for the vaccine preventable childhood diseases and outbreak control procedures. Provide health education about the value of immunizations.

Laboratory Services: Laboratories examine specimens for various diseases and problems.

Teen Pregnancy Prevention programs: Outreach education, counseling and contraceptive clinical services to teenagers in order to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

Scoliosis Screening: For children at risk of developing curvature of the spine. Health department personnel in the schools do screenings. Suspicious findings are reported to parents who are encouraged to have a referral made for evaluation by an orthopedist.

Parasite Screening: Children are screened for intestinal parasites and schools are given assistance in managing head lice infestation by mass screening and individual cases.

Diabetic Screening: (self explanatory)

Health Education and Counseling: (self-explanatory)

Homemaker Services to the Elderly: (self-explanatory)

Prenatal Care - Examinations and nutritional education

Sexually Transmitted Disease Control - Screening, referrals to medical doctors for treatment, follow up procedures and prevention procedures taught.

In addition, some county schools in the region do not have a school nurse; therefore many rely on the Health Department for nursing support. The health department may provide all hearing, vision, and scoliosis screening in the school. They may examine children for lice and parasites, illness etc. Yearly immunization audits of kindergarten children can be performed to insure adequacy.

Health Systems of the CSRA region can be evaluated in how effectively they provide services by using the 1999 Vital Statistics Indicators, which reveal what areas of health services are needed most in each county.

Variables include: Live births, infant deaths, births to unwed mothers, births to teenagers, and number of suicides.

TABLE CF-23

INDICATORS OF THE NEED FOR HEALTH SERVICES, 1999							
COUNTY	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Births to All Unwed Mothers	% Of Total Live Births	Live Births to Teenage Mothers	% Of Total Live Births	Infant Deaths 1990-1999	% Low Birth Weight Births
Burke	17.48	241	59.36	83	20.44	54	11.7
Columbia	12.73	250	21.04	87	7.32	71	6.3
Glascok	12.92	9	27.27	2	6.06	3	6.3
Hancock	15.47	113	80.71	30	21.43	23	11.2

Community Facilities

Jefferson	15.62	169	60.57	52	18.64	40	12.4
Jenkins	14.99	73	57.94	32	25.4	9	10.4
Lincoln	10.19	40	47.06	10	11.76	6	8.8
McDuffie	14.84	191	58.95	68	20.99	28	10.6
Richmond	16.45	1,644	52.52	493	15.75	411	10
Taliaferro	12.46	17	70.83	5	20.83	4	13.6
Warren	14.16	59	68.6	10	11.63	18	13
Washington	13.41	147	54.24	49	18.08	36	11.3
Wilkes	12.5	66	50	27	20.45	13	10
CSRA	NA	3,019	48.5	948	15.21	716	10.43
Georgia	NA	46,267	36.6	14,264	11.3	11,271	8.7

Source: The 2002 Georgia County Guide

PUBLIC FACILITIES ANALYSIS

To identify "regional" issues that warranted further discussion and analysis the RDC staff developed 3 questions that had to be answered. If the staff answered positive to at least two of the items then we considered it a regional issue that merits further discussion, however, if the staff answered positive to one of the questions then it was addressed as an "other issues" depending on the input from the Planning Committee. The questions were as follows:

- 1) Are there potential opportunities for cooperation between 2 or more jurisdictions, regarding this item, in the region?
- 2) How likely is the item to change over the next 20 years? Is it vulnerable? If so, would it impact 2 or more jurisdictions?

The following public facilities were identified as regional issues by answering the questions identified above and by analyzing the local comprehensive plans.

- >Solid Waste
- >Providing Minimum Standards for Police and Fire Protection Service and Facilities
- >Education and Intellectual Facilities
- >Parks and Recreation
- >Transportation - Major highways and North - South access;
- >Health Facilities
- >Regional Water Service

1) Solid Waste

Waste is a regionally significant issue not only because of the costs of operating and maintaining a sanitary landfill, but also because of the opportunities that exist for

cooperation across jurisdictional boundaries. Currently, solid waste disposal is met by either operating individual jurisdiction sanitary landfills, or by contracting a private hauler to haul the waste out of the county. Recycling and waste reduction is not currently a priority or opportunity in the region. To reach the 25% reduction goal for the state, waste reduction and recycling need to become a priority in the next ten years. The CSRA Regional Development Center would like to research and develop a cost-effective and efficient regional recycling program to benefit all counties and cities.

Are existing facilities adequate to meet the current need?

Existing solid waste facilities in the region are currently adequate to meet the current need. The counties that do not have sanitary landfills are meeting the disposal demand through contracting with a private hauler to dispose of the waste somewhere else. Recycling facilities are not currently adequate to meet the need, however, with the existing education programs and increased awareness among the younger generation, the region may see an increased demand for recycling facilities and then the private community will meet that demand with recycling facilities.

Are there areas in the region that are not being served?

The entire region is being served by solid waste services; however, the level of service varies. Five counties provide for both collection and disposal of solid waste in landfills. The other counties either provide dumpster sites for residents or collection through contracts with private haulers.

Will existing facilities be adequate to meet future needs based on population projections?

The existing solid waste facilities will not be adequate as a whole. However, jurisdictions have made arrangements to ensure that the facilities do meet the future needs. With the improvements listed under each county in the summary of activities in the counties the planned improvements will provide adequate service to the growing population of the CSRA. The region has a lack of recycling facilities and will need to be improved throughout the planning period.

Conflicts, inconsistencies or opportunities for cooperation in the region.

There were no conflicts found concerning solid waste in the region (besides the typical Not in My Backyard conflict). However, opportunities for cooperation on a regional basis do exist. Cooperation among the jurisdictions, not only with disposal but reduction of the amount of waste, is possible. Opportunities for environmental education programs developed on a regional basis, mulching and chipping operations purchased and used by two or more counties, and regional landfills paid and maintained jointly by two or more counties placed in a central location are all opportunities that exist in the region. As mentioned above solid waste can be approached as an economic development resource. CSRA counties may be able to jointly share the costs of pick-up and disposal, provide cost effective (even profitable) disposal, provide mulch and other by-products to the jurisdictions and jointly reap the benefits. Costs to operate a landfill in the future will be very expensive, so sharing these costs may be a healthy opportunity.

2) Public Safety - Providing Minimum Standards for Fire and Police Protection:

Fire and Police Protection is an issue that is primarily a local issue where the only regional involvement comes in when there is a question about consolidation or a need for money for equipment and space. Fire and Police protection are services that are currently adequate for the localities and are projected to be adequate throughout the planning period. These items will not be addressed as a regionally significant issue because they are locally based. The only item concerning fire and police protection that should be discussed from a regional standpoint is the possible need for regional minimum service standards for fire and police services. Many jurisdictions need guidance when purchasing equipment, and when hiring more people. Consolidation and efficiency studies are currently under way in several of the jurisdictions and it is projected that more consolidation ventures may be contemplated in the future. Providing minimum standards would help jurisdictions cooperate, would aid them in consolidation ventures, and would provide some guidance for the localities when purchasing new equipment. A minimum service standard may need to be developed from a regional perspective.

3) Education and Intellectual Facilities (Schools and Libraries)

The variables: number of schools, school enrollment, and the number of teachers employed in the public system, the number of students per teacher and teacher salaries were considered in the analysis. The number of schools, the number of teachers and the number of students per teachers did not differ that significantly from the State of Georgia. The teacher salaries were lower than the State which may impact the quality of teacher. According to the Educational Attainment section in the Population section CSRA students have lagged behind the rest of the State in levels of educational attainment. This poses a serious problem for economic development in the area. As educational and skill requirements of employers continues to become more demanding, the less the rural areas will be able to compete for new economic opportunities.

Are existing facilities adequate to meet the current need?

The existing facilities are adequate to meet the current demands of the population. The schools have seen an increase in the amount of computers in the schools because of the Lottery money and because of the increasing accessibility to personal computers. However, with developing and changing technology schools may have to provide better facilities for the computer laboratories as well as allowing computers in every classroom. Other than allowing for better facilities for the computers the facilities are adequate.

There is a strong feeling in the region that vocational skills should be taught in the public schools so that every student has the opportunity to receive a skill and be marketable in the CSRA upon graduation. In order to offer vocational training in each public school major renovation would have to take place to make room for drafting, welding, construction and other vocational subjects. The CSRA does have several vocational schools that are separate from the public schools: they are listed in Table CF-15.

Are there areas in the region that are not being served

Every part of the region is being served by the current education facilities. The regional vocational schools have easy access across county lines. Continuing education should be made more available to those that did not graduate from High School. Although education attainment

levels are increasing in the CSRA there are many people that do not have an education and that need a continuing education opportunity to learn a skill. GED and adult literacy is an area that needs concentration because the dropout rates are so high in the CSRA.

Will existing facilities be adequate to meet future needs based on population projections?

In most areas the existing facilities will be adequate to meet the future needs of the region. With the increasing demand for more skilled laborers in the region, another vocational school should be considered.

Will the planned facility improvements be adequate?

The planned facility improvements indicated in each of the local Comprehensive Plans will be adequate to meet the population growth throughout the region. As the region comes to a decision about providing vocational training in the public schools some facility changes may be necessary through renovation of existing buildings or reuse of abandoned schools buildings or the construction of new buildings.

Conflicts, inconsistencies or opportunities for cooperation in the region.

No conflicts or inconsistencies were found. Cooperation already exists within the region regarding vocational training. There are 4 vocational schools in the region that are regionally oriented. Because of the public outcry for more vocational training for the population more cooperation in the region may be necessary. The CSRA region has one primary educational issue that needs to be addressed: how to best give the opportunity for vocational training to those students currently in school and those out of school. This is an opportunity for the school systems to work together and to provide a service that will benefit the entire region.

The libraries are already cooperating on a regional basis providing library services for several counties. These libraries are increasing their computer accessibility which will increase the regional approach. It is also worthwhile to mention that these libraries cross the RDC boundaries to cooperate on even a broader regional basis.

4) Parks and Recreation:

Local athletic fields and other active recreation facilities did not meet the requirements to be addressed as a regionally significant issue. The majority of the region is adequately served and will continue to use existing grant money options to expand and upgrade their existing facilities. Also, the Planning Advisory Committee was overall pleased with the existing recreational facilities and did not think that it should be addressed as a regional issue

The one recreation related item that received enough attention from the Planning Advisory Committee to merit comment, was the provision of alternative land development in conjunction with environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands or flood plains. Many jurisdictions are interested in providing some recreation/park development options in these sensitive areas.

Some alternative forms of development may be "open space" subdivision development, small "pocket parks" in the urban areas or the development of passive uses such as walking and hiking along regionally significant rivers and creeks. This type of development will mesh well with the

population trend of the aging "baby boomers." This age cohort will continue to get older and will require different types of recreation services. The current conventional recreational activities for those over age 30 throughout the planning period should be adequate considering the number of golf courses, tennis courts, fishing and hunting activities that are available in the CSRA. However, with the many health related benefits of walking and hiking, it is expected that this age group will be partaking in these more basic recreational activities as a part of their regular health regiment. Providing places to walk and hike for the citizens of the CSRA should be made a significant part of future recreation plans, environmental protection, subdivision designs and streetscapes. This should be encouraged from a regional standpoint in order to give guidance to the localities on when walkways are acceptable in development, and different types of walkways that are acceptable.

The two items that are regional issues are:

- 1) Encouraging greenways (parks) along rivers, creeks and other environmentally sensitive areas and linking them across County boundaries. Richmond and Columbia County have already been cooperating in the preservation of the Augusta Canal and the development of a walking and bike path
- 2) The encouragement of alternative subdivision design from a regional perspective. The RDC can do this when it develops zoning ordinances for the different localities. A correctly developed zoning ordinance can provide flexibility to developers so that they can provide sidewalks, parks and more recreational amenities at no extra costs. Providing recreational amenities within subdivisions takes some of the burden off of the government to provide this service and places it on the private developer and residents. Many localities in the region are interested in alternative forms of development and alternative forms of recreation.

5) Transportation:

Road development sometimes encourages jobs and economic development. For this section, projects within the Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP) will be considered as regionally significant for analysis as well as the potential north-south development of GA 17/US 1.

Are existing facilities adequate to meet the current need?

The Fall Line Freeway and the Savannah River Parkway projects are a regional issue. The Fall Line Freeway opens up more access and development between Augusta and Macon and all the smaller cities in between. The Savannah River Parkway will connect Augusta to Savannah and will encourage some north/south traffic, although a typical north/south freeway does not exist in the region. The CSRA Region needs to have some kind of access that is north/south oriented. GA 17/US 1 from I-85 to I-16 as a north to south connector should be promoted and developed into the primary north-south connector. This connection already exists but it is inconvenient in many areas. Road enhancements can make this already existing infrastructure very valuable.

Are there areas in the region that are not being served

Many of the residents of this region feel that a major road much like the east and west Fall Line Freeway should serve the North and South parts of the region. This would provide easier access to Savannah for many of the residents, especially the South East section of the region. It is feasible to estimate that a road like this could open a whole a new market for Jenkins, and Burke Counties.

Will existing facilities be adequate to meet future needs based on population projections?

The existing Fall Line Freeway will be adequate to meet the future needs. The CSRA region would like to have a north - south connector that would continue improved access to the region.

Will the planned facility improvements be adequate?

The planned improvements to the local roads as indicated in the Comprehensive Plans will be adequate to meet the future needs of the population. There are currently no plans for a north-south connection throughout the region. This should be addressed from a regional viewpoint.

Conflicts, inconsistencies or opportunities for cooperation in the region.

No conflicts were identified although some opportunities do exist. There is an opportunity for many of the jurisdictions to work together to help promote the idea and the exact placement of a north-south route. Another opportunity that exists in the development of these three (3) transportation projects is the development of the nodes where they intersect. These intersections alone could be new areas for economic development money to be focused.

6) Health Facilities:

Health facilities were identified as a regional issue that merited further analysis because of the large aging population, the significant medical services in the region and the location of the services being primarily in Augusta.

Are existing facilities adequate to meet the current need?

The existing health facilities concerning acute care are adequate to meet the current and future needs of the region. There are more than enough hospital beds for the region. One of the explanations for this is increasing presence of Managed Care. Managed Care encourages people to stay out of the hospital through wellness and other prevention concepts.

"Baby Boomers" will be entering the years where they will be more reliant upon doctors and individual attention from doctors. This may require a need for more doctors or better access to doctors.

Are there areas in the region that are not being served

The region is adequately served by the existing health facilities. There are counties that do not have hospitals; however, they rely on adjoining counties for the hospital service.

Will existing facilities be adequate to meet future needs based on population projections?

The population projections show an increasing aging population. This is similar to the trends in Georgia and the United States. The nursing homes and hospital beds are currently adequate to meet the needs of the future. However, as the population gets older there will be a need for quick access to the specialist doctors that may be needed. Providing more ambulance services or having more doctors close by will help with the situation. This need is expected to be fulfilled by the private sector seeking a demand for more services.

Will the planned facility improvements be adequate?

There are no planned facility improvements at this time.

Conflicts, inconsistencies or opportunities for cooperation in the region.

No conflicts or inconsistencies were identified. Cooperation in the region may be found through the economic development potential of health services. Local Chambers of Commerce can work together to promote their communities to doctors to locate their offices or satellite offices in their towns to provide better service to the rural area's aging population. Also, cooperation for more ambulance services or helicopter services may be necessary to provide quick access to the regional medical center in Augusta. It is possible that individual county Emergency Management directors could be consolidated into a regional initiative, where each quadrant has their own quadrant director.

7) Regional Water Service:

Water service throughout the region is primarily a local issue where local water authorities make decisions concerning expansion, costs, and budgets. However, there is an opportunity in the region to have a regional water system that connects 3 or perhaps 4 counties. Richmond and Columbia County have water systems that are already linked. The City of Thomson has an extensive water system that is approaching the Columbia County line, and the City has a progressive annexation policy and is planning on extending more infrastructures. Richmond, Columbia and McDuffie Counties could reasonably be linked within the planning period of twenty years. The City of Lincoln extends their water service south towards the lake which is close to Columbia County's northern boundary. Lincoln County could also be a part of this regional water system if Columbia County and Lincoln County both are aggressive in their infrastructure expansion. A regional water service system may be beneficial in times of drought or other emergency situations. This also may open the door for economic development opportunities if these jurisdictions work together and promote this as a regional water system. Eventually, Burke and Warren Counties could be added to the water service area.

According to the individual plans of these counties and cities, there are no actual policies stating that they want to link up and create such a regional service water system. The close proximity of all of these water systems; however, forces the issue and will require local officials to decide when and if they want to pursue linking to other jurisdictions.

REGIONAL ISSUES AND NEEDS:

- ? Cooperation between jurisdictions in providing community facilities
- ? A Need for Minimum Service Standards
- ? Vocational Training and Education
- ? A Need for Telecommunications Infrastructure
- ? A Need for Improved Road Access
- ? Regional Water Service System
- ? Parks and Recreation (Passive and Active)
- ? Continuous need for Public Infrastructure and Grants
- ? A Need for Compatible E-911 Address Systems and a Regional Approach to EMA Directors

Cooperation: Solid waste management, industrial site development, regional jail location, building inspection and others are infrastructure (and economic) issues that lend themselves to inter-jurisdictional cooperation. There are opportunities for jurisdictions to cooperate.

Minimum Service Standards: There is a need within the region to have a listing or some guidance when a jurisdiction of any size is making a community facility purchase such as fire trucks, police cars and recreation. The development of Minimum Service Standards is one strategy that may be considered to deal with this need.

Vocational Schools: Vocational training and continuing education continues to be an issue brought up that may need to be made more available to the public. There is a need for more vocational schools and /or better transportation to existing schools to allow more people to receive training in a marketable skill.

Telecommunications Infrastructure: This item is also a recognized need in the Economic Development Chapter. Providing telecommunications infrastructure can lead to many new options. Besides helping small business development, this infrastructure may make getting access to the internet less expensive for the general public in the region. This is an issue that is also a recognized need in the Georgia Tech study of attracting high tech industry.

Road Access within the Region: There is a need in the region to improve road access within the region. The need for continuing to support the construction of the Fall Line Freeway and Savannah River Parkway is apparent. Also, the North/South GA 17/US1 connector between I-20 and I-16 should continuously be supported by the region to make a natural north-south connector. GA 15, 104, US378 and US78 should be upgraded.

Regional Water System: Columbia, Richmond, McDuffie, and Lincoln need to consider the arguments of linking their water systems together and figure out what actions should be taken. This may help the involved jurisdictions to make investment decisions. The new water system could help the rest of the region or other parts of these counties in time of need.

Parks and Recreation (Both Passive and Active): *Passive* - More passive parks are needed throughout the region, whether it is for leisurely walks or strenuous hikes or sitting on a

riverbank. River corridors and other natural resources lend themselves to these types of uses. Active - County's will always need more money for recreation. Money is continuously being sought after for typical recreation items like tennis courts, softball and baseball fields. Money to staff and maintain these parks is also needed. Many of the smaller, more rural localities are left out of the recreation because funding is based on population. More creative funding for recreation for smaller jurisdictions may be a need for the region.

One type of park that could have a significant impact on the region is the location of a significant State Park. As addressed in Natural Resource and Economic Development Chapters, A State Park that draws a large crowd for conventions and golf could be a large success in the CSRA Region. Magnolia Springs is half way there it just needs to be supported and funded to complete the golf course and convention center. Another State Park in Lincoln County may be another good location of a second Park.

Public Infrastructure: Public infrastructure is still needed throughout the region and this may be obtained through grants for new and expanding infrastructure.

E-911 and EMA: Compatible address systems for E-911 purposes as well as other Geographic Information System uses are needed throughout the region to provide efficiency and compatibility within the region. An approach to EMA Directors throughout the region may be to have quadrant directors instead of county directors. This can be facilitated through the CSRARDC.

Implementation Activities in Local Plans

The biggest regional impact that will occur after local implementation plans are completed will result from the upgrades and expansions of public water and sewer systems. These projects not only provide direct benefits to the citizens of the region, but also provide numerous construction jobs throughout the region. The same thing can be said about the plans throughout the region to widen two-lane highways to four-lane highways to allow for easier and quicker routes to surrounding cities. The widening of the Fall Line Freeway and the Savannah River Parkway will allow significant growth to occur in these areas and have provided numerous jobs for the region.

V-276

(EPA 2002)
Section 2.5.4.

11.2



Environmental Justice

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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Georgia Department of Correction

Corrections Division

⑦

Facilities Listings

Revised December 9, 2004

⑦/6

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Division Director's Office	2 MLK Jr. Drive, SE. 652 Twin Towers East Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-2809 Fax: (404) 651-8335	Corrections Division Director Facilities Operations Director Special Operations Director Corrections Div. Assistant Facilities Ops Director Assistant Probation Operations Director Inmate Administration Manager	Alan Adams Brenda Murrell Rick Jacobs Valerie Williamson John Howard Michael Nail Calvin Brown
Support Staff	2 MLK Jr. Drive, SE 652 Twin Towers East Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-2809 Phone: (404) 656-2809 Phone: (404) 656-2809 Phone: (404) 463-6036 Phone: (404) 656-4712 Phone: (404) 656-4661 Phone: (404) 656-4747 Fax: (404) 651-8335	Administrative Assistant Secretary 3 – Facilities Operations Secretary 3 - Special Operations Secretary 3 – Probation Division Secretary 2 – Inmate Administration Secretary 2 - Receptionist	Betty Felder Hilda Walker Alma Bedward Aura Fortney Tongakay Oakes
Business Office	2 MLK Jr. Drive, SE 652 Twin Towers East Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-0560 Phone: (404) 651-8029 Phone: (404) 651-6912 Phone: (404) 651-9908 Phone: (404) 651-6525 Phone: (404) 463-3371	Business Manager Admin. Ops Coordinator II Business Manager Accountant Paraprofessional Admin. Ops Coordinator II Accountant paraprofessional	Martha Williams Valerie Seaborn Melissa Kinder Marcia Luckett Nancy Jackson Maria Thompson
Personnel Office	2 MLK Jr. Drive, SE 652 Twin Towers East Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-5338 Phone: (404) 656-7737 Phone: (404) 463-7493 Phone: (404) 656-3320 Phone: (404) 463-6338 Fax: (404) 651-9936	Personnel Manager Personnel Representative Personnel Representative Personnel Representative Adverse Action Coordinator	Vicki Parker Sonya Anderson Tammy Edwards Linda Mayo Jean Byrdsell

Georgia Department of Correction

Corrections Division

①

Facilities Listings

Revised December 9, 2004

⑦/6

FIELD OPERATIONS MANAGERS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Corrections Division	2 MLK Jr. Drive 754 East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-6132 Fax: (404) 651-8335	Field Operations Manager Contract Facilities	Peggy McBrayer
Facilities Operations		Phone: (404) 651-6843	Secretary 2	Faith Hartwell
Corrections Division	2 MLK Jr. Drive 1566 East Towers Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 651-6040 Fax: (404) 463-6799	Field Operations Manager – North	Arnie DePetro
Facilities Operations				
Corrections Division	2 MLK Jr. Drive 1566 East Towers Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 651-6968 Fax: (404) 463-6799	Field Operations Manager – South	Johnny Sikes
Facilities Operations				
Corrections Division	2 MLK Jr. Drive 1566 East Towers Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 651-0905 Fax: (404) 463-6799	Field Operations Manager – PDC's Transitional and Diversion Centers	Jim Laine
Facilities Operations				
Corrections Division	2 MLK Jr. Drive 1566 East Towers Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 463-3577 Fax: (404) 463-6799	Field Operations Administrative Assistant	Delores Warren
Facilities Operations				
Corrections Division	2 MLK Jr. Drive 954 East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 651-5891 Fax: (404) 651-6537	Field Operations Manager Probation Operations	Bob Haness
Probation Operations				
Corrections Division	2 MLK Jr. Drive 1566 East Towers Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-0905 Fax: (404) 463-6799	Field Operations Manager Probation Detention Centers	Chuck Bass
Facilities Operations				
Corrections Division	Post Office Box 19 Waycross, Georgia 31502	Phone: (912) 338-5274 Fax: (912) 338-5273	Field Operations Manager	Herman Hill
Probation Operations				

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Division Director's Office	2 MLK Jr. Drive, SE. 652 Twin Towers East Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-2809 Fax: (404) 651-8335	Corrections Division Director Facilities Operations Director Special Operations Director Corrections Div. Assistant Facilities Ops Director Assistant Probation Operations Director Inmate Administration Manager	Alan Adams Brenda Murrell Rick Jacobs Valerie Williamson John Howard Michael Nail Calvin Brown
Support Staff	2 MLK Jr. Drive, SE 652 Twin Towers East Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-2809 Phone: (404) 656-2809 Phone: (404) 656-2809 Phone: (404) 463-6036 Phone: (404) 656-4712 Phone: (404) 656-4661 Phone: (404) 656-4747 Fax: (404) 651-8335	Administrative Assistant Secretary 3 – Facilities Operations Secretary 3 - Special Operations Secretary 3 – Probation Division Secretary 2 – Inmate Administration Secretary 2 - Receptionist	Betty Felder Hilda Walker Alma Bedward Aura Fortney Tongakay Oakes
Business Office	2 MLK Jr. Drive, SE 652 Twin Towers East Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-0560 Phone: (404) 651-8029 Phone: (404) 651-6912 Phone: (404) 651-9908 Phone: (404) 651-6525 Phone: (404) 463-3371	Business Manager Admin. Ops Coordinator II Business Manager Accountant Paraprofessional Admin. Ops Coordinator II Accountant paraprofessional	Martha Williams Valerie Seaborn Melissa Kinder Marcia Lockett Nancy Jackson Marla Thompson
Personnel Office	2 MLK Jr. Drive, SE 652 Twin Towers East Atlanta, Georgia 30334	Phone: (404) 656-5338 Phone: (404) 656-7737 Phone: (404) 463-7493 Phone: (404) 656-3320 Phone: (404) 463-6338 Fax: (404) 651-9936	Personnel Manager Personnel Representative Personnel Representative Personnel Representative Adverse Action Coordinator	Vicki Parker Sonya Anderson Tammy Edwards Linda Mayo Jean Byrdsell

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Arrendale State Prison (Lee Arrendale)	Post Office Box 709 Alto, Georgia 30510-0709 2023 Gainesville Highway, So Habersham County	Phone: (706) 776-4700 Fax: (706) 776-4710	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager Unit Manager Unit Manager Unit Manager	Tony Turpin Johnny Huggins David Wood James Franklin Richard Ellis Timothy Mauldin Mark Garner Mark Pilgrim
Augusta State Medical Prison 1	3001 Gordon Highway Grovetown, Georgia 30813-3809 Columbia County	Phone: (706) 855-4700 Fax: (706) 855-4924	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Unit Manager Unit Manager Unit Manager Unit Manager	Tony Howerton Dennis Brown Ronald Whitaker Joan Turner Cherie Coleman Vallie Chambliss
Autry State Prison (Jimmy Autry)	Post Office Box 648 Pelham, Georgia 31779 3178 Mount Zion Church Road Mitchell County	Phone: (229) 294-2940 Fax: (229) 294-6559	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Unit Manager	Fredrick J. Head Stacey Webb W.C. McDaniel Jim Rigsby Keith Jones
Baldwin State Prison	Post Office Box 218 Hardwick, Georgia 31034 Laying Farm Road Baldwin County	Phone: (478) 445-5218 Fax: (478) 445-6507	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Unit Manager	Vanessa O'Donnell Stanley Williams Nathan Handberry Vanessa Hawkins Stanley Williams
Bostick State Prison	Post Office Box 1700 Hardwick, Georgia 31034 Bostick Circle Baldwin County	Phone: (478) 445-4623 Fax: (478) 445-6505	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin.	Ralph Battle John Jeanes Maple McKinley Rodney Stone

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Burruss C.T.C. (Al Burruss Correctional Training Center) Camp Burruss	Post Office Box 5849 Forsyth, Georgia 31029 Ga. Public Safety Training Center Complex 1000 Indian Springs Drive Monroe County	Phone: (478) 994-7511 Fax: (478) 994-7561	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Unit Manager	Randy Tillman Dwayne Johnson Pamela Bittick Stuart Holt
Calhoun State Prison	Post Office Box 249 Morgan, Georgia 39866 27823 Main Street Calhoun County	Phone: (229) 849-5000 Fax: (229) 849-5017	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin.	James Lanier Dwayne Mathis Terry Seltzer Fred Carter
Central State Prison	4600 Fulton Mill Road Macon, Georgia 31208 Bibb County	Phone: (478) 471-2906 Fax: (478) 471-2068	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin.	Hilton Hall Thomas P. Nelson Arthur Gordon William Czameski
Coastal State Prison	Post Office Box 7150 Garden City, Georgia 31418 200 Gulfstream Road Chatham County Chatham County	Phone: (912) 965-6330 Fax: (912) 966-6799	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Diagnostic Manager Unit Manager Unit Manager	Dannie Thompson James E. Deal Gregory Thomas Katrina Hagan Patricia Tabor Carlotta Rice Charles Wilcox
Dodge State Prison	Post Office Box 276 Chester, Georgia 31012-0276 2971 Old Bethel Road Dodge County	Phone: (478) 358-7200 Fax: (478) 358-7303	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Unit Manager	Don Jarriel David McNeal Tina Sanders Elizabeth Ethridge Charles (Stuart) Rogers

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Dooly State Prison	Post Office Box 750 Unadilla, Georgia 31091 1412 Plunkett Road Dooly County	Phone: (478) 627-2000 Fax: (478) 627-2140	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin.	Bruce Chatman William C. Danforth Ben Charles Allen Ross
Georgia Diagnostic and Classification State Prison	Post Office Box 3877 Jackson, Georgia 30233 Highway 36, West Butts County	Phone: (770) 504-2000 Fax: (770) 504-2006	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Unit Manager Unit Manager Unit Manager Major	Derrick Schofield Tony Henderson Betty Lance Belinda Davis Dana Smith Edward Youngberg John Fagan Betty McGrew
Georgia State Prison	300 1 st Avenue South Reidsville, Georgia 30453 Tattnall County	Phone: (912) 557-7301 Fax: (912) 557-7241	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Unit Manager Unit Manager Unit Manager (SMU)	Hugh Smith Steve Roberts Sandra Moore Wendell Fowler Albert Porter Visol Smith Steve DuPree
Hancock State Prison	Post Office Box 339 Sparta, Georgia 31087 701 Prison Boulevard Hancock County	Phone: (706) 444-1000 Fax: (706) 444-1137	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Unit Manager	Victor Walker John Perry Jim Cook Andy Walker John Ford
Hays State Prison (Forest Hays, Jr. State Prison) Camp Hays	Post Office Box 668 Trion, Georgia 30753 666 Underwood Road Summerville, Georgia 30747 Chattooga County	Phone: (706) 857-0400 Fax: (706) 857-0624	Warden Deputy Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin. Unit Manager Unit Manager – Boot Camp Unit Manager – Boot Camp	Steve Upton Roy Edgerton Betty Bailey-Dean Joyce Pledger Lynn Tinch Allen DeBord John Crawford

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Homerville State Prison	Post Office Box 337 Homerville, Georgia 31634 700 Reddick Street Clinch County	Phone: (912) 487-3052 Fax: (912) 487-3497	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin.	J. Darrell Hart Alan Carter Alan Carter Wallace Mincey
Johnson State Prison	Post Office Box 344 Wrightsville, Georgia 31096 Central Region	Phone: (478) 864-4100 Fax: (478) 864-4104	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager	Timothy Ward Ronnie Lawrence Stan Shepard Brenda Garnto
Lee State Prison	153 Pinewood Drive Leesburg, Georgia 31763 Lee County	Phone: (229) 759-6453 Fax: (229) 759-3065	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Care & Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager	Kevin Roberts George Laster Michael Haas James Sanders
Macon State Prison	Post Office Box 426 Oglethorpe, Georgia 31068 Highway 49 South Macon County	Phone: (478) 472-3400 Fax: (478) 472-3524	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager Unit Manager	Steve Benton Samuel Lacy Clinton Perry, Jr Jamie Hall Charlie Harper
Mens State Prison	Post Office Box 396 Hardwick, Georgia 31034 Lawrence Road Grounds of Central State Hospital Baldwin County	Phone: (478) 445- 4702 Fax: (478) 445-4223	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Tyodus Meadows Doug Underwood Tim Jones Gail Brooks
Metro State Prison	1301 Constitution Road Atlanta, Georgia 30316 DeKalb County	Phone: (404) 624-2200 Fax: (404) 624-2235	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Thalrone Williams H. "Rusty" Brooks Victoria Malone

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Milan State Prison	Post Office Box 410 Milan, Georgia 31060 Pickerton Street Telfair County	Phone: (229) 362-4900 Fax: (229) 362-4939	Warden Deputy Warden Security/C&T Deputy Warden Administration	Anthony Washington Timothy Spires Donna Swearingen
Montgomery State Prison	Post Office Box 256 Mt. Vernon, Georgia 30445 Highway 107, South Montgomery County	Phone: (912) 583-3600 Fax: (912) 583-3667	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin.	J.M. "Hoppy" Sikes Thomas Gramiak Thomas Gramiak Susan Mitchell
Phillips State Prison (Clyde N. Phillips State Prison)	2989 West Rock Quarry Road Buford, Georgia 30519 Gwinnett County	Phone: (770) 932-4500 Fax: (770) 932-4544	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager Unit Manager Unit Manager	Michelle Martin Kathleen Kennedy Dennis Bruce Lee Martin Pinsky Myrna Morris Stuart Minor
Pulaski State Prison	Post Office Box 839 Hawkinsville, Georgia 31036 Upper River Road Pulaski County	Phone: (478) 783-6000 Fax: (478) 783-6008	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager	Guy Hickman Connie Rouse Barbara Fowler Tommy Bowen
Rivers State Prison	Post Office Box 1500 Hardwick, Georgia 31034 Rivers Lane Baldwin County	Phone: (478) 445-4591 Fax: (478) 445-1391	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Wendy Thompson David Fraizer Cheryl Chapman Sharon Shaver

STATE PRISONS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Rogers State Prison (Richard Rogers State Prison)	1978 Georgia Highway 147 Reidsville, Georgia 30453 Highway 147 Tattnall County	Phone: (912) 557-7771 Fax: (912) 557-7051 Fam: (912) 557-7171	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager	Glenn Rich R.D. Collins John Paul Kelly Murray Otto Lewis
Rutledge State Prison (Jack T. Rutledge State Prison)	Post Office Box 8409 Columbus, Georgia 31908 7175 Manor Road Columbus, Georgia 31907 Muscogee County	Phone: (706) 568-2340 Fax: (706) 568-2126	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Admin.	Herman Johnson Brown L. Keys, Jr Michael A. Land, Sr.
Scott State Prison (Frank C. Scott State Prison)	Post Office Box 417 Hardwick, Georgia 31034 Lawrence Road Baldwin County	Phone: (478) 445-5375 Fax: (478) 445-5945	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Rose Williams Aubrey Jones Toris Rozier
Smith State Prison (Donald B. Smith State Prison)	Post Office Box 726 Glennville, Georgia 30427 9676 Highway 301, North Tattnall County	Phone: (912) 654-5000 Fax: (912) 654-5305	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager	William Terry Billy Brown Thomas (Wayne) Johnson Donna Nobles Jimmy Bland
Telfair State Prison	Post Office Box 549 Helena, Georgia 31037 210 Longbridge Road Telfair County	Phone: (229) 868-7721 Fax: (229) 868-6509	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Paul Thompson Fred Burnette Pat Ethredge Mark Farris

TATE PRISONS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Valdosta State Prison	Post Office Box 310 Valdosta, Georgia 31603 3259 Valtech Road Lowndes County	Phone: (229) 333-7900 Fax: (229) 333-5387 Lowndes Unit Phone: (229) 245-6450 Fax: (229) 245-6586	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Lowndes Unit	Donald Barrow Michael Nervo Ted Philbin Terry Angove Sandra Jones
Walker State Prison	Post Office Box 98 Rock Springs, Georgia 30739 Walker County	Phone: (706) 764-3600 Fax: (706) 764-3613	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager	H. Dwight Hamrick Lester Dale Hemdon Jeanie Kasper Ken Carson Bill Krause
Ware State Prison	3620 North Harris Road Waycross, Georgia 31503 Ware County	Phone: (912) 285-6400 Fax: (912) 287-6520	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration Unit Manager-Fast Track	Carl Humphrey Stacey Stone Randall Holden Geronda Nall Mark Crosby
Washington State Prison	Post Office Box 206 Davisboro, Georgia 31018 13262 Highway 24, East Washington County	Phone: (478) 348-5814 Fax: (478) 348-5613	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Alexis Chase Garland Riner Kathy Lanthrip Debbie Molton
Wayne State Prison	Post Office Box 219 Odum, Georgia 31555 Wayne County	Phone: (912) 586-2244 Fax: (912) 586-2260	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Thomas Ammons Dwayne Johnson Christine Fowler
Wilcox State Prison	472 South Broad Street Post Office Box 397 Abbeville, Georgia 31001 Wilcox County	Phone: (229) 467-3000 Fax: (229) 467-2380	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Curtis Johnson Willie Hollie, III Todd Tripp Doris Evans

PRIVATE PRISON

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Coffee Correctional Institution	1153 North Liberty Street Nicholls, Georgia 31554	Phone: (912) 345-5058 Fax: (912) 345-5086	Warden	Todd Thomas
	Mailing Address Post Office Box 650 Nicholls, Georgia 31554 Privatization Unit		Contract Monitor	Wendell "Fred" Brown
D. Ray James Correctional Institution	Highway 252 Folkston, Georgia 31537	Phone: (912) 496-6242 Fax: (912) 496-6147	Warden	Calvin Morton
	Mailing Address Post Office Box 2000 Folkston, Georgia 31537 Privatization Unit		Contract Monitor	D. K. Moses
Wheeler Correctional Institution	Post Office Box 466 Alamo, Georgia 30411	Phone: (912) 568-1731 Fax: (912) 568-1710	Warden	Ralph Kemp
	1100 North Broad Street Privatization Unit		Contract Monitor	Dan Stone

COUNTY PRISONS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Athens, Clarke County Prison	2825 County Farm Road Athens, Georgia 30605	Phone: (706) 613-3400 Fax: (706) 613-3404	Warden Deputy Warden Business Manager Administrative Assistant	Willie Bolton Joe Strickland Tony Lynn Addie Stribling
Bulloch County Prison	17301 U.S. 301 North Bldg. 209 Statesboro, Georgia 30458	Phone: (912) 764-6217 Fax: (912) 489-1366	Warden Deputy Warden Counselor	Gary Lanier Andy Water
Carroll County Prison	96 Horsley Mill Road Carrollton, Georgia 30117	Phone: (770) 830-5905 Fax: (770) 830-5904	Warden Deputy Warden Business Manager	Thomas Burgess Jason Driver Linda Smith
Clayton County Prison	Post Office box 309 Lovejoy, Georgia 30250 11420 S.L. R. Boulevard Lovejoy, Georgia 30250	Phone: (770) 473-5777 Fax: (770) 473-5783	Warden Deputy Warden Secretary	Mickey Camp Frank Smith Lisa West
Colquitt County Prison	Post Office Box 339 Moultrie, Georgia 31776	Phone: (229) 616-7490 Fax: (229) 616-7492	Warden Deputy Warden Secretary	William Howell Raiford Causey Myrtle Goff
Coweta County Prison	101 Selt Road Newnan, Georgia 30263	Phone: (770) 254-3723 Fax: (770) 254-3738	Warden Deputy Warden Chief of Security Business Manager Secretary	Bill McKenzie Nancy Pye William Rhoads Charles O. Patterson Heidy Guarnaccia
Decatur County Prison	1153 Airport Road Bainbridge, Georgia 39817	Phone: (229) 248-3035 Fax: (229) 248-3041	Warden Deputy Warden Counselor	Jim Miller Elijah McCoy Martha Hall
Effingham County Prison	Post Office Box 235 Springfield, Georgia 31329	Phone: (912) 754-2108 Fax: (912) 754-7306	Warden Deputy Warden Secretary	Ronald Spears Gary Fowler Holly Wrinkler
Floyd County Prison	329 Black Bluff Road Rome, Georgia 30161	Phone: (706) 236-2494 Fax: (706) 236-2483	Warden Deputy Warden Business Manager	Anne Brinkley David Jackson Lisa Hawkins
Gwinnett County Prison	Post Office Box 47 Lawrenceville, Georgia 30046 750 High Hope Road Lawrenceville, Georgia 30046	Phone: (678) 407-6000 Fax: (678) 407-6003	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Secretary	James Kraus David Peek Jeff Sligar Beverly Britt

UNTY PRISONS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Hall County Prison	1694 Barber Road Gainesville, Georgia 30507	Phone: (770) 536-3672 Fax: (770) 536-3709	Warden Deputy Warden Secretary Business Manager	Don Nix Dennis Udzenski Michele Shirley Katrina Adams
Harris County Prison	9982 Highway 16 Hamilton, Georgia 31811	Phone: (706) 628-4959 Fax: (706) 628-4361	Warden Deputy Warden Business Manager	Jimmy Evans Alexander Haden Barbara Moore
Jackson County Prison	255 Curtis Spence Drive Jefferson, Georgia 30549	Phone: (706) 367-5287 Fax: (706) 367-8737	Warden Deputy Warden Inmate Coordinator Deputy Warden Administration	Vickie Underwood Johnny Weaver Leonetti Moseley Stephen Jones
Jefferson County Prison	1159 Clarks Mill Road Louisville, Georgia 30434	Phone: (478) 625-7230 Fax: (478) 625-4000	Warden Deputy Warden Secretary	Williams Evans Mark Williamson Joyce Toulson
Mitchell County Prison	4838 Highway 37, East Camilla, Georgia 31730	Phone: (229) 336-2045 Fax: (229) 336-2047	Warden Deputy Warden Secretary	Bruce Shiver Danny Layton Jackie Slocumb
Muscogee County Prison	Post Office Box 84041 Columbus, Georgia 31908 7175 Sacerdote Lane	Phone: (706) 561-3220 Fax: (706) 561-4594	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Record Specialist	William W. Adamson H. L. Covington Janet Ammons
Richmond County Prison	2314 Tobacco Road Augusta, Georgia 30906	Phone: (706) 798-5572 Fax: (706) 798-8110	Warden Deputy Warden Secretary	Robert Leverett Jimmy Blackburn Joyce Bowdre
Screven County Prison	Post Office Box 377 Sylvania, Georgia 30467 859 Rockyford Road	Phone: (912) 863-4555 Fax: (912) 863-7523	Warden Deputy Warden Business Manager	Wayne Morris Richard Saxon Dian White
Spalding County Prison	295 Justice Boulevard Griffin, Georgia 30224	Phone: (770) 467-4760 Fax: (770) 467-4766	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Secretary	Arsene Massac David McPherson Beth Grubb Joni Adams

COUNTY PRISONS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Stewart County Prison	Post Office Box 157 Lumpkin, Georgia 31815	Phone: (229) 838-4385 Fax: (229) 838-6538	Warden Deputy Warden	James Babb Johnny Harty
Sumter County Prison	Post Office Box 484 Americus, Georgia 31709 346 McMath Mill Road	Phone: (229) 928-4582 Fax: (229) 928-4583	Warden Deputy Warden Deputy Warden Secretary	Jimmy L. Colson Roland Murphy Jimmy Jones Edna Johnson
Terrell County Prison	3110 Albany Highway Dawson, Georgia 31742	Phone: ((229) 995-5381 Fax: (229) 995-3792	Warden Deputy Warden Business Manager	James McClung, Jr. Daniel Jones Mary Bozeman
Thomas County Prison	116 Joiner Road Thomasville, Georgia 31757	Phone: (229) 226-4394 Fax: (229) 228-0441	Warden Deputy Warden Business Manager	Sandra Abrams Robert Geer Patricia Howard
Troup County Prison	2508 Hamilton Road LaGrange, Georgia 30241	Phone: (706) 883-1720 Fax: ((706) 883-1744	Warden Deputy Warden Deputy Warden Care & Treatment Secretary	Dexter Wells Cameron Boozer Rebecca Lacy Sharonda Lewis

SITIONAL CENTERS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Albany Transitional Center	304 North Washington Street Albany, Georgia 31707 Dougherty County	Phone: (229) 430-3888 Fax: (229) 430-3917	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Secretary Chief Security Business Manager	Carol Ellis Christopher Railey Vikki Dickson Anthony Bond Brenda Kimbrell
Atlanta Transitional Center	332 Ponce de Leon Ave. NE Atlanta, Georgia 30308 Fulton County	Phone: (404) 206-5103 Fax: (404) 206-5133	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Secretary Chief Security Business Manager	Stanley Arrington Audrey Rodgers Retha Al'Sadiq Rosevelt Hall Eddie Worthan
Augusta Transitional Center	601 Taylor Street Augusta, Georgia 30901 Richmond County	Phone: (706) 721-1650 Fax: (706) 721-1798	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Secretary Chief of Security Business Manager	Gail McGahee Ronald Brawner Sarah Jennings Thomas Butts Dianna Lively
Coastal Transitional Center	309 Styles Avenue Savannah, Georgia 31415 Chatham County	Phone: (912) 651-0900 Fax: (912) 651-0918	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Secretary Chief of Security Business Manager	Raymond Rouse L. Demetra Bush-Butler Donnie Singletary Sharon Kizer
Clayton Transitional Center	242 Falcon Drive Forest Park, Georgia 30297 Post Office Box 16158 Atlanta, Georgia 30321 Clayton County	Phone: (404) 675-1528 Fax: (404) 675-1471	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Secretary Chief of Security Business Manager	Cheyenne Puckett Jeffrey Whiting Samariah Stephens Lonnie Mitchell Cassandra Quinn
LaGrange Transitional Center	Post Office Box 1309 LaGrange, Georgia 30241 100 Jim Hester Road Troup County	Phone: (706) 845-4018 Fax: (706) 845-4109	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Secretary Chief of Security Business Manager	Jack Koon Billy Wicker Debra Johnston Charles Flemming Jennifer Brown
Macon Transitional Center	1100 Second Street Macon, Georgia 31201 Bibb County	Phone: (478) 751-6090 Fax: (478) 751-6665	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Chief Security	Ben Combes Kenneth Barnes Janette Nihles Tammy Blount

TRANSITIONAL CENTERS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Metro Transitional Center	1303 Constitution Road Atlanta, Georgia 30316	Phone: (404) 624-2380 Fax: (404) 624-2398	Superintendent	Sharon Campbell
	DeKalb County		Assistant Superintendent Secretary Chief of Security Business Manager	Joyce Elder Pat Martin Barbara Jenkins Louvenia Coleman
Savannah Mens Transitional Center	1250 East President Street Savannah, Georgia 31404	Phone: (912) 651-6372 Fax: (912) 651-6384	Superintendent	Leroy Warnock
	Chatham County		Assistant Superintendent Secretary Chief Security Business Manager	Valenti Smalls Carl Davis Karen Williams

BOOT CAMPS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Scott Probation Boot Camp	Post Office Box 417 Hardwick, Georgia 31034 Lawrence Road Baldwin County	Phone: (478) 445-5375 Fax: (478) 445-5945	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Rose Williams Aubrey Jones Thomas McElhenney Toris Rozier

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
West Georgia Boot Camp	Post Office Box 690 137 Hays-Glass Drive Bremen, Georgia 30110	Phone: (478) 445-5375 Fax: (478) 445-5945	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Treatment Deputy Warden Administration	Robert E. Burbo, Jr. Trevon Daniels Thomas Williamon Gail Rice

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Bacon Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 904 Alma, Georgia 31510 165 E. Eastside Industrial Blvd. Bacon County	Phone: (912) 632-8157 Fax: (912) 632-8208	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Chief of Security	Billy Tompkins Teresa Smith Joni Music
Bleckley Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 519 179 Jac Arts Road Cochran, Georgia 31014	Phone: (478) 934-3303 Fax: (478) 934-3583	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	Britt Stewart Kay Stephenson Dale Sanders
Central Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 190 Cadwell, Georgia 31009 2839 Railroad Avenue Laurens County	Phone: (478) 689-4750 Fax: (478) 689-4672	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	Andy Sellers Johnny Duckworth
Colwell Probation Detention Center (Carlton H. Colwell P.D.C.)	797 Beasley Street Blairsville, Georgia 30512 Union County	Phone: (706) 745-3610 Fax: (706) 745-7131	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	Kenneth Harrell Diane Hassett
Davis Probation Detention Center (I. W. Davis P.D.C.)	Post Office Box 730 Jefferson, Georgia 30549 265 I.W. Davis Road Jackson County	Phone: (706) 367-1732 Fax: (706) 367-1798	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	Gerald Freeman Brooks Benton
Davisboro Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 128 Davisboro, Georgia 31018 13262 Highway 24, East Washington County	Phone: (478) 348-2361 Fax: (478) 348-3025	Unit Manager Chief of Security Probation Officer	Martha Brawner Jacqueline Hicks Scott Brady
5 Emanuel Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 1430 Twin City, Georgia 30471 121 Casa Drive Emanuel County	Phone: (478) 763-2400 Fax: (478) 763-3686	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	John Terwilliger Robert Humes
6 Emanuel PDC-Swainsboro Unit	714 Gumlog Road Swainsboro, Georgia 30401 Emanuel County	Phone: (478) 289-2746 Fax: (478) 289-2755	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	John Terwilliger Brad Hooks

DETENTION CENTERS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Larmore Probation Detention Center (J.C. Larmore P.D.C.)	Post Office Box 491419 College Park, Georgia 30349 5651 Stonewall Tell Road Fulton County	Phone: (770) 306-6942 Fax: (770) 306-6904	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Chief of Security Business Manager	Cynthia Nelson Eric Sellers Lt. Michael Kyles Loretta Mack
McEver Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 1480 Perry, Georgia 31069 Houston County	Phone: (478) 988-7024 Fax: (478) 988-7026	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Chief of Security Business Manager	Mike Phillips Malinda Anderson Jody Parham Cheryl Mincey
Northwest Probation Detention Center	1030 West Gurrard Avenue Cedartown, Georgia 30125 Polk County	Phone: (770) 749-2300 Fax: (770) 749-2335	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	Tom Chapman James Payne
Patten Probation Detention Center (Robert L. Patten P.D.C.)	Post Office Box 278 Lakeland, Georgia 31635 1009 North 10 th Street Lanier County	Phone: (229) 482-8241 Fax: (229) 482-8385	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	James Camon Moses Daniels
Paulding Probation Detention Center	1295 North Industrial Boulevard Dallas, Georgia 30132 Paulding County	Phone: (770) 443-7807 Fax: (770) 443-7876	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Chief of Security Business Manager	Tony Daniel Tom Caldwell Scott Greene Melanie McCullough
Rockdale/DeKalb Probation Detention Center	2165 Chambers Drive Conyers, Georgia 30012 Rockdale County	Phone: (770) 388-5777 Fax: (770) 785-6827	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Chief of Security Business Manager	Coleman Wilson R. W. Smith Keith Eutsey Jacque Parker

DETENTION CENTERS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Scott Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 417 Hardwick, Georgia 31034 Lawrence Road Baldwin County	Phone : (478) 445-1920 Fax: (478) 445-5692	Counselor/Probation Officer Phone (478) 445-3367	Rob Miller
Smith Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 726 Glennville, Georgia 31034 1606 Downey Musgrove Hwy. Tattnall County	Phone: (912) 654-5000 Fax: (912) 654-5131	Unit Manager Probation Officer	Jimmy Bland Amie Deal
Southeast Probation Detention Center	8631 U.S. Highway 301 Claxton, Georgia 30417 Evans County	Phone: (912) 739-1911 Fax: (912) 739-8984	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	Cliff Kennedy Greg Stewart
Southwest Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 3188 Moultrie, Georgia 31776 200 S. Vandenberg Drive	Phone: (229) 891-7180 Fax: (229) 891-7191	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	Marty Allen Tonda Dampier
Terrell Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 779 Dawson, Georgia 39842 1666 Albany Highway Terrell County	Phone: (229) 995-6701 Fax: (229) 995-6231	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	Kathy Bass Lawrence Stewart
Treutlen Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 707 Soperton, Georgia 30457 Treutlen County	Phone: (912) 529-6760 Fax: (912) 529-6968	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	Cheryl Parsons Robert Humes
West Central Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 589 Zebulon, Georgia 30295 335 County Farm Road Pike County	Phone: (770) 567-0531 Fax: (770) 567-0257	Superintendent Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden Administration	Edd Sanders Raynard Smith Timothy Skinner

Revised December 9, 2004

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Western Probation Detention Center	Post Office Box 2250 Butler, Georgia 31006 1019 Billy Boulevard Taylor County	Phone: (478) 862-5851 Fax: (478) 862-2904	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	June Bishop Lawrence Whittington
Whitworth Parole Detention Center	Post Office Box 769 Hartwell, Georgia 30643 414 Valley Hart Road Hart County	Phone: (706) 856-2601 Fax: (706) 856-2646	Warden Deputy Warden Security Deputy Warden, Administration	Frankie Teasley Mark Martin Nancy Carlton
Women's Probation Detention Center	Post Office 920 Claxton, Georgia 30417 Highway 301, North Evans County	Phone: (912) 739-0716 Fax: (912) 739-8491	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent	John Lawson Twindell Bureggman

Georgia Department of Corrections

Diversion Center Listings

Revised December 9, 2004

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Albany Diversion Center	Post Office Box 50188 Albany, Georgia 31703-0188 2123 Reid Street Dougherty County	Phone: (229) 430-4306 Fax: (229) 430-3009	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Jack Roberts Wilbert Moore Debra Banks
Alcovy Diversion Center	Post Office Box 1600 Monroe, Georgia 30655 1417 South Madison Avenue Walton County	Phone: (770) 207-4171 Fax: (770) 207-4175	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Deborah M. Green Quinton R. James, Jr.
Athens Diversion Center	Post Office Box 1229 Athens, Georgia 30603-1229 171 Old Epps Bridge Road Clark County	Phone: (706) 542-8628 Fax: (706) 542-9074	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Clarke Arick Althea Fleming Lynn Haralson
Augusta Diversion Center	Post Office Box 5706 Augusta, Georgia 30906 3439 Mike Padgett Highway, So. Street J Richmond County	Phone: (706) 771-4763 Fax: (706) 790-3967	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	T. J. Conley I. Harris Sanders Julie Cox
Clayton Diversion Center	Post Office Box 2283 Forest Park, Georgia 30298 270 Falcon Drive Clayton County	Phone: (404) 363-7680 Fax: (404) 362-6599	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Norman McCard John Paul Ruth Peggy Steele

DIVERSION CENTERS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Columbus Diversion Center	3900 Schatulga Road Columbus, Georgia 31907 Muscogee County	Phone: (706) 568-2167 Fax: (706) 569-3115	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Bonnie R. Kersey Rita Means Chris R. Dunn
Gainesville Diversion Center	1002 Aviation Boulevard Gainesville, Georgia 30501 Hall County	Phone: (770) 535-5723 Fax: (770) 535-6921	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Cynthia Lomax Dennis Shedd JoAnne Evans
Gateway Diversion Center	1100 Sylvan Road, SW Atlanta, Georgia 30310 Fulton County	Phone: (404) 756-4600 Fax: (404) 756-4628	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Melvin Hinton Alvine Brown Jackie Hill
Griffin Diversion Center	Post Office Box 1086 Griffin, Georgia 30224 1498 D.F. Fuller Drive Spalding County	Phone: (770) 229-3327 Fax: (770) 412-4768	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Sharon Duffey Dwayne Williams Terrie Langlois
Helms Diversion Center	1275 Constitution Road Atlanta, Georgia 30316 DeKalb County	Phone: (404) 624-2413 Fax: (404) 624-2417	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Art Moore James Brown Betty Hurst
Macon Diversion Center	200 Henry Street Macon, Georgia 31206 Bibb County	Phone: (478) 751-6197 Fax: (478) 751-6655	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	William Powell Mary Wimberly

DIVERSION CENTERS

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Rome Diversion Center	100 Marable Way Rome, Georgia 30165 Floyd County	Phone: (706) 295-6418 Fax: (706) 802-5135	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Donna Pitman Greg Tanner Tammie Kinne
Savannah Diversion Center	1303 President Street Savannah, Georgia 31404 Chatham County	Phone: (912) 651-2733 Fax: (912) 651-2255	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Curtis Rawls John D. Beasley Bernice Reid
Thomasville Diversion Center	Post Office Box 980 Thomasville, Georgia 31779 800 West Jackson Street Thomas County	Phone: (229) 225-4025 Fax: (229) 225-3925	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Larry Brooks Susan Crawford Billy Register
Tommy M. Rouse Diversion Center	Post Office Box 759 Waycross, Georgia 31502 3019 Memorial Drive U.S. 1, South Ware County	Phone: (912) 285-6028 Fax: (912) 287-6725	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	James Arnold Johnny Rawls

PROBATION DIVISION DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

FACILITY NAME	MAILING ADDRESS and LOCATION	PHONE/FAX	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	
			TITLE	INCUMBENT
Bainbridge Probation Substance Treatment Center	Post Office Box 1010 Bainbridge, Georgia 39818 235 State Hospital Road Bainbridge, Georgia 39817 Decatur County	Phone: (229) 248-2416 Fax: (229) 248-2413	Superintendent Assistant Superintendent Business Manager	Benjamin Ford Christa Courson



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Query Results



Query Selections:

State selected: **GEORGIA**County selected: **COLUMBIA**Population Selected: **Very Small (0-500), Small (501-3,300), Medium (3,301-10,000), Large (10,001-100,000), Very Large (100,000+)**Water System Status: **active**Query executed on: **JUN-22-2005**Results are based on data extracted on: **APR-09-2005**

List of Water Systems in SDWIS

Information about water systems in GEORGIA is maintained by [Georgia EPD DWP](#).

For a detailed Violation and Enforcement History, click on the underlined Water System Name. To obtain additional information about drinking water please call EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Community Water Systems: Water Systems that serve the same people year-round (e.g. in homes or businesses).

<u>Water System Name</u>	<u>Principal County Served</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Primary Water Source Type</u>	<u>System Status</u>	<u>Water System ID</u>
<u>COLUMBIA COUNTY</u>	COLUMBIA	77280	Surface water	Active	GA0730000
<u>GROVETOWN</u>	COLUMBIA	5500	Ground water	Active	GA0730001
<u>HARLEM</u>	COLUMBIA	4290	Ground water	Active	GA0730002
<u>MARTINEZ WATER ASSOC.</u>	COLUMBIA	150	Ground water	Active	GA0730010
<u>MOBILE CITY MOBILE HOME PARK</u>	COLUMBIA	42	Ground water	Active	GA0730020
<u>PINE NEEDLE TRAILER PARK</u>	COLUMBIA	106	Ground water	Active	GA0730022
<u>WINDY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK</u>	COLUMBIA	140	Ground water	Active	GA0730017

Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems: Water Systems that serve the same people, but not year-round (e.g. schools that have their own water system).

No systems were found.

Transient Non-Community Water Systems: Water Systems that do not consistently serve the same people (e.g. rest stops, campgrounds, gas stations).

<u>Water System Name</u>	<u>Principal County Served</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Primary Water Source Type</u>	<u>System Status</u>	<u>Water System ID</u>
AUGUSTA SAILING CLUB	COLUMBIA	68	Ground water	Active	GA0730081
DNR-MISTLETOE STATE PARK	COLUMBIA	999	Ground water	Active	GA0730009
EAST CENTRAL HOSPITAL RECREATION AREA	COLUMBIA	100	Ground water	Active	GA0730016
TRADEWINDS MARINA & YACHT	COLUMBIA	250	Ground water	Active	GA0730052
USCE-LAKE SPRINGS RAMP	COLUMBIA	34	Ground water	Active	GA0730076
USCE-LAKE SPRINGS REC AREA	COLUMBIA	735	Ground water	Active	GA0730071
USCE-PETERSBURG AREA #1	COLUMBIA	140	Ground water	Active	GA0730023
USCE-PETERSBURG CAMPGROUND #2	COLUMBIA	111	Ground water	Active	GA0730078
USCE-RIDGE RD CAMP & PICNIC #1	COLUMBIA	63	Ground water	Active	GA0730067
USCE-WEST DAM	COLUMBIA	605	Ground water	Active	GA0730070
USCE-WINFIELD CAMP #1	COLUMBIA	90	Ground water	Active	GA0730072

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Query Results

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Query Selections:

State selected: **GEORGIA**County selected: **BURKE**Population Selected: **Very Small (0-500), Small (501-3,300), Medium (3,301-10,000), Large (10,001-100,000), Very Large (100,000+)**Water System Status: **active**Query executed on: **JUN-22-2005**Results are based on data extracted on: **APR-09-2005**

List of Water Systems in SDWIS

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For a detailed Violation and Enforcement History, click on the underlined Water System Name. To obtain additional information about drinking water please call EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Community Water Systems: Water Systems that serve the same people year-round (e.g. in homes or businesses).

<u>Water System Name</u>	<u>Principal County Served</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Primary Water Source Type</u>	<u>System Status</u>	<u>Water System ID</u>
GIRARD	BURKE	220	Ground water	Active	GA0330000
KEYSVILLE	BURKE	400	Ground water	Active	GA0330044
MIDVILLE	BURKE	736	Ground water	Active	GA0330001
SARDIS	BURKE	1152	Ground water	Active	GA0330002
VIDETTE	BURKE	100	Ground water	Active	GA0330003
WAYNESBORO	BURKE	5813	Surface water	Active	GA0330004

Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems: Water Systems that serve the same people, but not year-round (e.g. schools that have their own water system).

<u>Water System Name</u>	<u>Principal County Served</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Primary Water Source Type</u>	<u>System Status</u>	<u>Water System ID</u>
BURKE ACADEMY	BURKE	500	Ground water	Active	GA0330006
BURKE COUNTY	BURKE	64	Ground water	Active	GA0330022

TRAINING CENTER					
SOUTHERN NUCLEAR-SIMULATOR BLD	BURKE	125	Ground water	Active	GA0330035
SOUTHERN NUCLEAR-VOGTLE MAKEUP	BURKE	894	Ground water	Active	GA0330017

Transient Non-Community Water Systems: Water Systems that do not consistently serve the same people (e.g. rest stops, campgrounds, gas stations).

<u>Water System Name</u>	<u>Principal County Served</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Primary Water Source Type</u>	<u>System Status</u>	<u>Water System ID</u>
SOUTHERN NUCLEAR-VOGTLE REC	BURKE	400	Ground water	Active	GA0330036

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Query Results



Query Selections:

State selected: **GEORGIA**County selected: **RICHMOND**Population Selected: **Very Small (0-500), Small (501-3,300), Medium (3,301-10,000), Large (10,001-100,000), Very Large (100,000+)**Water System Status: **active**Query executed on: **JUN-22-2005**Results are based on data extracted on: **APR-09-2005**

List of Water Systems in SDWIS

Information about water systems in GEORGIA is maintained by [Georgia EPD DWP](#).

For a detailed Violation and Enforcement History, click on the underlined Water System Name. To obtain additional information about drinking water please call EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Community Water Systems: Water Systems that serve the same people year-round (e.g. in homes or businesses).

<u>Water System Name</u>	<u>Principal County Served</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Primary Water Source Type</u>	<u>System Status</u>	<u>Water System ID</u>
<u>AUGUSTA-RICHMOND CO WS</u>	RICHMOND	200000	Surface water	Active	GA2450000
<u>BLYTHE</u>	RICHMOND	910	Ground water	Active	GA2450001
<u>EAST CENTRAL REGIONAL HOSPITAL</u>	RICHMOND	1300	Ground water	Active	GA2450023
<u>HEPHZIBAH</u>	RICHMOND	2184	Ground water	Active	GA2450002
<u>HEPHZIBAH-OAKRIDGE</u>	RICHMOND	827	Ground water	Active	GA2450017
<u>HERITAGE MOBILE HOME PARK</u>	RICHMOND	296	Ground water.	Active	GA2450029
<u>MARS TRAILER PARK</u>	RICHMOND	190	Ground water	Active	GA2450014
<u>MOBILE HOME COUNTRY CLUB MHP</u>	RICHMOND	65	Ground water	Active	GA2450016
<u>OAKDALE TRAILER PARK</u>	RICHMOND	68	Ground water	Active	GA2450061
<u>PLANTATION ACRES</u>	RICHMOND	304	Ground water	Active	GA2450011

MHP					
SIMON TRAILER PARK	RICHMOND	135	Ground water	Active	GA2450038
USA-FORT GORDON	RICHMOND	24000	Surface water	Active	GA2450028

Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems: Water Systems that serve the same people, but not year-round (e.g. schools that have their own water system).

No systems were found.

Transient Non-Community Water Systems: Water Systems that do not consistently serve the same people (e.g. rest stops, campgrounds, gas stations).

<u>Water System Name</u>	<u>Principal County Served</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Primary Water Source Type</u>	<u>System Status</u>	<u>Water System ID</u>
GORDON LAKES GOLF COURSE LT1	RICHMOND	50	Ground water	Active	GA2450166
GORDON LAKES GOLF COURSE LT2	RICHMOND	50	Ground water	Active	GA2450167
USA-FORT GORDON LEITNER LK REC B-467	RICHMOND	25	Ground water	Active	GA2450165
USA-FORT GORDON RANGE CNTRL HDQTRS	RICHMOND	25	Ground water	Active	GA2450164

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Section 2.5.2.5



(Georgia's Outdoor Recreation and Adventure Guide, 2003)

Discover Georgia's beautiful parks, wildlife, mountains, waterfalls, lakes, coast and its Civil War and historic sites, gardens, trails, festivals, and other fun places to visit. When you are going out for a day or vacationing in Georgia, this site is full of outdoor recreation ideas and maps at your fingertips. Relax, browse around and get ready for good time Georgia.

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Georgia's Wildlife Management Areas

Whether you are hunting, camping, bird watching or hiking, fishing, horseback riding, or just a person who enjoys the outdoors, Georgia's Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) are for you!

For a WMA map, [click here](#). For Georgia WMA website, hunting regulations and license requirements, [click here](#). For Georgia Reservoirs Fishing Prospects, [click here](#). For public fishing areas, [click here](#). For archery firearms ranges, [click here](#).



Cohutta Wilderness Stables



Cohutta Wilderness Stables offers horseback riding, horseback riding lessons, horse camps, boarding, training, trout fishing and camping in wilderness.

1. **Albany Nursery (Lawrence Pearce): 229-430-4254**
Hunting, Interpretive Trails, Bird Watching and Field Trail Access
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
2. **Alexander WMA: 706-595-4222**
1300 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
3. **Allatoona WMA: 706-295-6041**
9300 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Access, Boat Ramps and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
4. **Allen Creek WMA: 770-535-5700**
1550 acres. Hunting.
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
5. **Altamaha Corridor Lands: 912-262-3173**
3300 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
6. **Altamaha WMA: 912-262-3173**
29300 acres. Hunting, Camping, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Observation Tower
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
7. **Arrowhead PFA: 706-295-6041**
377 acres. Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Access and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
8. **B. F. Grant WMA: 478-825-6354**
11900 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Observation Tower
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
9. **Beaverdam WMA: 478-825-6354**

[Videos](#)[Contact/Feedback](#)[Advertise Here](#)

5500 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Boat Ramps, Bird Watching and Field Trail Access
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).

- 10 **Berry College WMA: 706-295-6041**
20500 acres. Hunting, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 11 **Big Hammock WMA: 478-825-6354**
6900 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 12 **Big Lazer Creek WMA: 478-825-6354**
5900 acres. Hunting, Camping, Boat Ramps, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Access and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 13 **Blanton Creek WMA: 478-825-6354**
4800 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Access and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 14 **Blue Ridge WMA: 770-535-5700**
38900 acres. Hunting, Camping, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 15 **Broad River Natural Area: 770-535-5700**
440 acres. Hunting.
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 16 **Broad River WMA: 706-595-4222**
1500 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 17 **Bullard Creek WMA: 912-423-2988**
13900 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Access and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 18 **Cedar Creek WMA: 478-825-6354**
29000 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 19 **Cyble WMA (Charlie Elliott Wildlife Center): 478-825-6354**
6400 acres. Hunting, Camping, Boat Ramps, Interpretive Trails, Hiking, Bird Watching Trail Access and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 20 **Chattahoochee River State Park: 770-535-5700**
1200 acres. Hunting, Fishing and Boat Ramps.
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 21 **Chattahoochee WMA: 770-535-5700**
25000 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 22 **Chestatee WMA: 770-535-5700**
25000 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 23 **Chickasawhatchee WMA: 229-430-4254**
19700 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 24 **Clarks Hill WMA: 706-595-4222**
12700 acres. Hunting, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Boat Ramps,

Picnicking and Observation Tower

For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).



Cohutta Wilderness Stables offers horseback riding, horseback riding lessons, horse camps, boarding, training, trout fishing and camping in wilderness.

- 25 **Cohutta WMA: 706-295-6041**
95200 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Picnicking and Observation Tower
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 26 **Coopers Creek WMA: 770-535-5700**
30000 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 27 **Coosawattee WMA: 706-295-6041**
10500 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 28 **Coosawattee Carter's Lake Archery Area: 706-295-6041**
3600 acres. Hunting.
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 29 **Crockford-Pigeon Mountain WMA: 706-295-6041**
16400 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Access, Picnicking and Observation Tower.
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 30 **Dawson Forest WMA: 770-535-5700**
25000 acres. Hunting, Camping, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 31 **Di-Lane WMA: 706-595-4222**
8100 acres. Hunting, Camping, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Access, Picnicking and Observation Tower
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 32 **Dixon Memorial WMA: 229-425-5267**
36100 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Field Trail Access
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 33 **Doerun Natural Area: 229-430-4254**
600 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 34 **Dukes Creek/Smithgall Conservation Area: 770-535-5700**
4500 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 35 **Elbert County WMA 706-595-4222**
2500 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 36 **Elmodel WMA 229-430-4254**
1600 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 37 **Fishing Creek WMA: 706-595-4222**
2900 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking

- For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 38 **Flint River WMA: 229-430-4254**
2300 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 39 **Germany Creek WMA: 706-595-4222**
1200 acres. Hunting and Fishing
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 40 **Grand Bay WMA: 229-426-5267**
8700 acres. Hunting, Camping, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, and Observation Tower
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 41 **Griffin Ridge WMA: 912-262-3173**
5600 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 42 **Gum Swamp Creek Tract: 478-825-6354**
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 43 **Hannahatchee Creek WMA: 229-430-4254**
5600 acres. Hunting, Camping, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 44 **Hart County WMA: 770-535-5700**
1000 acres. Hunting, Camping, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 45 **Hiltonia Tract: 706-595-4222**
500 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 46 **Horse Creek WMA: 229-426-5267**
8400 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 47 **J. L. Lester WMA: 706-295-6041**
500 acres. Hunting, Hiking, Bird Watching and Field Trail Access
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 48 **John's Mountain WMA: 706-295-6041**
24000 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Picnicking and Observation Tower
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 49 **Joe Kurz WMA: 478-825-6354**
3700 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 50 **Keg Creek WMA: 706-595-4222**
800 acres. Hunting, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 51 **King Tract WMA: 229-426-5267**
9300 acres. Hunting, Hiking, Bird Watching and Field Trail Access
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 52 **Lake Burton WMA: 770-535-5700**
12600 acres. Hunting, Camping, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 53 **Lake Russell WMA: 770-535-5700**
17300 acres. Hunting, Camping, Boat Ramps, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking

For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).

- 54 **Lake Seminole WMA: 229-430-4254**
16900 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Field Trail Access
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 55 **Lake Walter F. George WMA: 229-430-4254**
1900 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 56 **Little Satilla WMA: 912-262-3173**
21200 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Access and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 57 **Mayhaw WMA: 229-430-4254**
4700 acres. Hunting, Camping, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 58 **McGraw Ford WMA: 706-295-6041**
2400 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 59 **Moody Forest Natural Area: 229-426-5267**
3500 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 60 **Montezuma Bluff Natural Area: 229-430-4254**
500 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 61 **Oaky Woods WMA: 478-825-6354**
17800 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Access and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 62 **Ocmulgee WMA: 478-825-6354**
32000 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Access and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 63 **Oconee WMA: 706-595-4222**
4100 acres. Hunting, Interpretive Trails, Boat Ramps, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Observation Tower and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 64 **Ogeechee WMA: 706-595-4222**
22400 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 65 **Ohoopsee Dunes Natural Area: 229-426-5267**
2500 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 66 **Ossabaw 912-262-3173**
9000 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 67 **Otting WMA: 706-295-6041**
700 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 68 **Paulding Forest WMA: 706-295-6041**
26200 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 69 **Paulks Pasture WMA: 912-262-3173**
16800 acres. Hunting, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).

- 70 **Phinizy Swamp WMA: 706-667-4672**
1500 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 71 **Pine Log WMA: 706-295-6041**
14900 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 72 **Rayonier WMA: 912-262-3173**
9100 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 73 **Redlands WMA: 706-595-4222**
37500 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 74 **Rich Mountain WMA: 706-295-6041**
22000 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 75 **Richmond Hill WMA: 912-262-3173**
7400 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 76 **River Bend WMA: 229-426-5267**
3500 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 77 **Rocky Mountain PFA: 706-295-6041**
3000 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 78 **Rogers WMA: 912-262-3173**
3800 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).

Horseback Costa Rica

Costa Rica horseback adventures: beach, volcanoes, rainforest

Westgate River Ranch

Visit Westgate River Ranch for a great outdoor family getaway.

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- 79 **Rum Creek WMA: 478-825-6354**
6000 acres. Hunting, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, PFA, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Tra
Access, Observation Tower and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 80 **Sansavilla WMA: 912-262-3173**
Hunting, Fishing and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 81 **Sapelo Island WMA: 912-262-3173**
9000 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 82 **Sheffield WMA: 706-295-6041**
3300 acres. Hunting, Camping, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 83 **Soap Creek WMA: 706-595-4222**
1000 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Hiking and Bird Watching
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 84 **Sprewell Bluff Natural Area: 478-825-6354**
2800 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 85 **Swallow Creek WMA: 770-535-5700**

- 19000 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 86 **Tuckahoe WMA: 706-595-4222**
15100 acres. Hunting, Boat Ramps, Fishing, Bird Watching, and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 87 **Tallulah Gorge State Park: 770-535-5700**
3000 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 88 **Warwoman WMA: 770-535-5700**
15800 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 89 **West Point WMA: 478-825-6354**
10000 acres. Hunting, Interpretive Trails, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching, Field Trail Ac
and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 90 **Wilkes County WMA: 706-595-4222**
1900 acres. Hunting
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 91 **Wilson Shoals WMA: 770-535-5700**
2800 acres. Hunting, Camping, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).
- 92 **Yuchi WMA: 706-595-4222**
7800 acres. Hunting, Boat Ramps, Fishing, Hiking, Bird Watching and
Picnicking
For game hunting schedules, directions and information, [click here](#).

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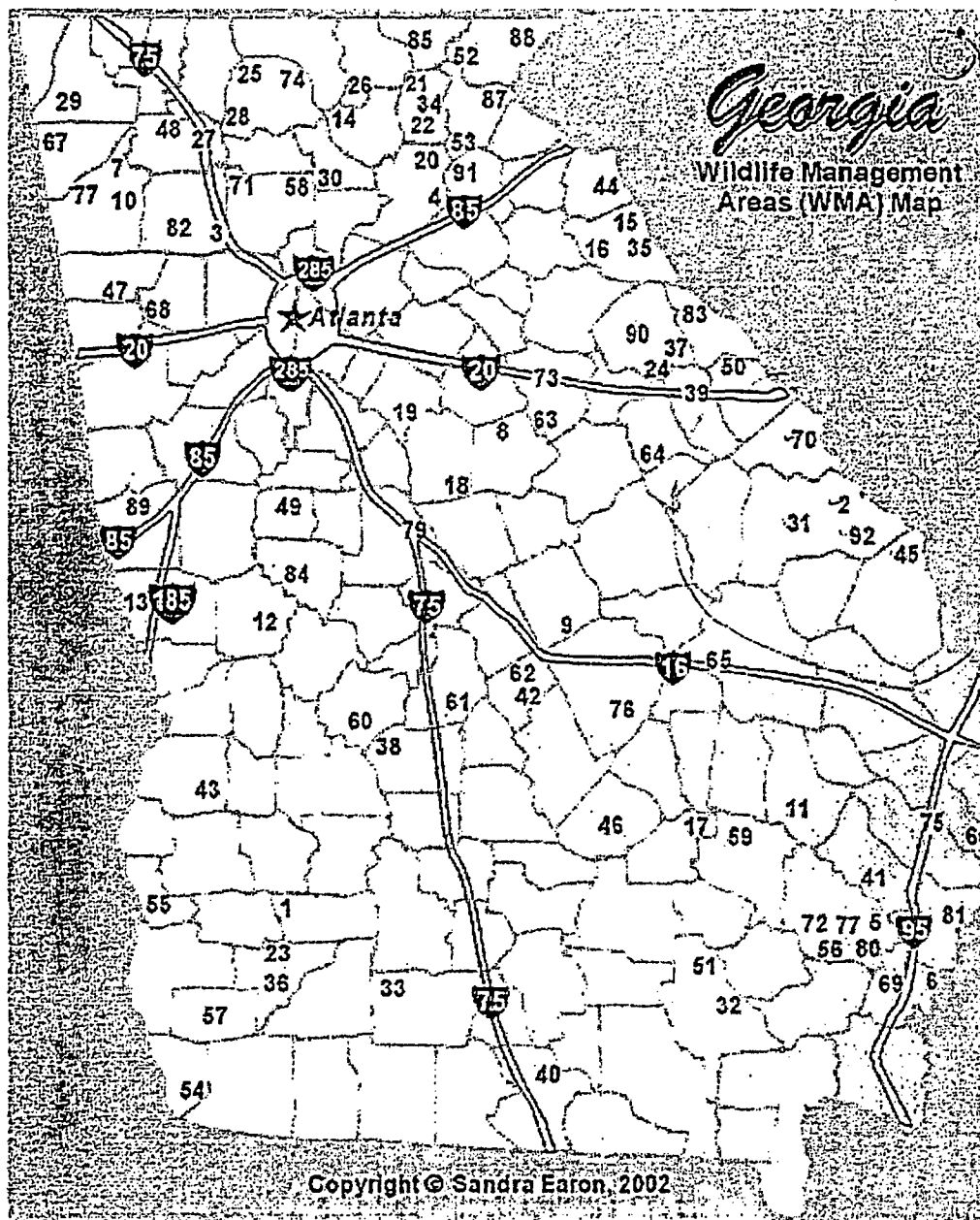
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*Quinn
Gepner, Wildlife
Heritage Preserve*

Game Management Regions and Phone Numbers

- Northwestern Region I
706-295-6041
- East Central Region III
706-595-4222 or 706-667-4672
- Southwestern Region V
229-430-4254
- Coastal Region VII
912-262-3173

- Northeastern Region II
770-535-5700
- West Central Region IV
478-825-6354
- South Central Region VI
229-426-5267

For hunting regulations, PFA locations, etc.
the Georgia WMA web site, please click here

[Monthly Events](#) [Festivals, Fairs & Events](#) [State Parks](#) [County Parks](#) [Wildlife Areas](#) [National Forests](#) [Co](#)

[Close this window](#)

Phinizy Swamp WMA

Area Details

Acres: 1500

Directions: From Augusta: From I-520 exit south on Hwy. 56 spur (Doug Barnard Pkwy.); go 0.5 mile to WMA entrance sign adjacent to Augusta Wastewater Treatment Facility; or from I-520, exit north on Hwy. 56 spur (Doug Barnard Pkwy.); go 1.6 miles and turn right on Gravel Pit Road. WMA is at end of road.

Seasons & Regulations

Deer: Archery (Either Sex); Sept. 14-Jan. 1;
Sign-In.

Fox & Bobcat: Jan. 2-Feb. 15; No Check-In.

Raccoon & Jan. 2-Feb. 15; No Check-In.
Opossum:

Small Game: Aug. 15-Feb. 28.

Turkey: Mar. 22-May 15; Sign-In.

Waterfowl: Wed. & Sat. during state season.
Shooting hours end at noon.

Special Regulations: No camping allowed.

[Check](#) the species hunt rating for this WMA.

[Close this window](#)

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Alexander WMA

Area Details

Acres: 1300

Directions: From Waynesboro: Take GA Hwy. 24 east 6 miles; turn right on Harrison Rd.; go 1.5 miles to sign-in board.

Seasons & Regulations

Deer: Archery (Either Sex); Sept. 14-Jan. 12; Sign-In.

Fox & Bobcat: Dog Training Only—Aug. 1-Nov. 30; Feb. 16-Mar. 19. Take Season—Dec. 1-Feb. 15.

Raccoon & Opossum: Dog Training Only—Aug. 1-Oct. 14; Feb. 16-Mar. 19. Take Season—Oct. 15-Feb. 15.

Small Game: Aug. 15-Feb. 28.

Turkey: Mar. 22-May 15; Sign-In.

Special Regulations: No camping on area.

Check the species hunt rating for this WMA.

[Close this window](#)

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Yuchi WMA

Area Details

Acres: 7800

Directions: From Waynesboro: Take Hwy. 80 east 8 miles to Shell Bluff Community; turn right on Hwy. 23; travel 7 miles south; turn left on Ebenezer Church Rd.; go 1 mile to Check Station on right.

Seasons & Regulations

Deer: Archery (Either Sex): Sept. 14-Oct. 11; Sign-In. Primitive Weapons (Either Sex): Oct. 12-18; Sign-In. Firearms (Either Sex): Oct. 26-Nov. 3; Nov. 22-24; Sign-In. Firearms (Buck Only): Nov. 4-21; Nov. 25-Dec. 1; Dec. 26-Jan. 12; Sign-In.

Dove: In designated fields only; Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28, Oct. 5; Nov. 28-30; Dec. 10- Jan. 15.

Fox & Bobcat: Dog Training Only--Aug. 1-Oct. 11; Feb. 16-Mar. 19. Take Season--Dec. 2-25; Jan. 13-Feb. 15.

Raccoon & Dog Training Only--Aug. 1-Oct. 11; Feb. 16-Mar. 19. Take Season--Dec. 2-25; Jan. 13-Feb. 15.

Small Game: Aug. 15-Feb. 28.

Turkey: Mar. 22-May 15; Sign-In.

Special Regulations: Sign-In at Check Station on Ebenezer Church Rd.. Camping in designated sites only.

[Check](#) the species hunt rating for this WMA.

[Close this window](#)

[Close this window](#)

Hiltonia Tract

Area Details

Acres: 500

Directions: From Hiltonia: Take GA Hwy. 24 west 2.7 miles to Hurst Church Rd.; turn left and go 0.7 mile to jct. with Sandy Ridge Rd. Take Sandy Ridge Rd 1.2 miles to jct. with Mt. Pleasant Rd to enter area.

Seasons & Regulations

Deer: (Archery Only Area)-Sept. 14-Jan. 12; Sign-In.

Dove: On Designated Fields); Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28, Oct. 5; Nov. 28-30; Dec. 10-Feb. 28.

Small Game: Aug. 15-Feb.28.

Turkey: Mar. 22-May 15; Sign-In.

[Check](#) the species hunt rating for this WMA.

[Close this window](#)

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Di-Lane WMA

Area Details

Acres: 8100

Directions: From Wayneboro: Take Hwy 25 South to 4th Street. Turn right on 4th Street/Herndon Rd. and go 10 miles. Follow signs to check station.

Seasons & Regulations

Deer: Archery (Quality Buck and Antlerless); Sept. 14-Oct. 14; Sign-In. Firearms (Quality Buck and Antlerless); Oct. 16-19; Quota 400; Check-In. Firearms (Quality Buck and Antlerless); Oct. 30-Nov. 2; Nov. 14-16; No Quota; Check-In.

Dove: Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28, Oct. 5; Dec. 10, 12-13, 15-17, 19-20, 22-27, 29-31; Jan. 1-15 south of Rocky Creek. Dove hunting on designated fields only.

Fox & Bobcat: Dec. 1-Feb. 15.

Raccoon & Opossum: Oct. 20-27; Nov. 3-11, 17-30; Dec. 1-Feb. 15.

Small Game: (Except Quail); Aug. 15-Sept. 12; Nov. 17-27; Dec. 1-6, 8-10, 12-13, 15-17, 19-20, 22-27, 29-31; Feb. 2-4, 6-7, 9-14, 16-28. Small game hunting is also allowed on area south of Rocky Creek from Jan. 1-31. Quail-Adult/Child; Dec. 7; General Hunt; Dec. 11, 14, 18, 21, 28; Feb. 1, 5, 8, 15; Quota: 8 parties per hunt; maximum 3 hunters per party; limit 6 quail/person, 12 quail/party; Check-In. Quail hunters may take woodcock, snipe, and other gamebirds with an open season. Apply for quail quota hunts by letter. Include hunters' name, address, birth date, hunter safety no., and hunt dates in order of preference Send letter to: Wildlife Resources Division, 142 Bob Kirk Rd., Thomson, GA 30824.

Georgia Snapshots

Community Profiles AUGUSTA-RICHMOND COUNTY

County Formed February 5, 1777

County Seat Augusta

Incorporated Cities Augusta/Richmond, Blythe and Hephzibah

Total Area 324.1 square miles

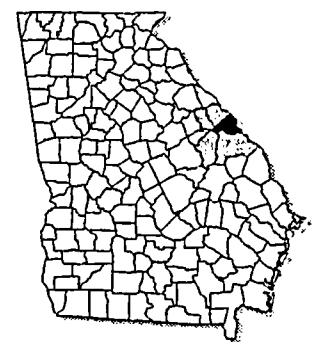
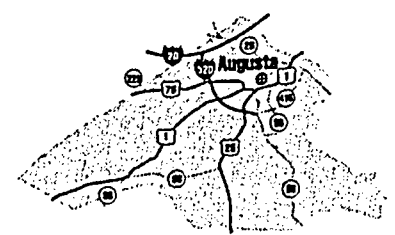
- History**
- Richmond County, Georgia's 7th, was created in 1777. Originally including Columbia, Glascock and McDuffie counties, plus parts of Warren and Jefferson counties, Richmond County was named for the Duke of Richmond, a British defender of the colonists' cause. It was first known as the Parish of St. Paul.
 - Augusta was the capital of Georgia from 1785 to 1795, and is the second oldest city in Georgia. The city was named for the Princess of Wales.
 - Hephzibah is one of Georgia's oldest settlements and was originally the home of the Uchee Indians.
 - In 1995, voters in Augusta and Richmond County agreed to consolidate the city and county governments. Augusta-Richmond County is the third consolidated government in the state.
 - The Augusta Canal, completed in 1846 and still in use, is a rare example of a canal built for industrial power supply purposes. The canal played a critical role in Augusta's growth.

- Points of Interest**
- Riverwalk Augusta offers pedestrian access to the Savannah River from a public plaza. The historic Cotton Exchange Building, once the second largest cotton market in the world, now serves as a welcome center and museum located on the Riverwalk.
 - Other attractions include: National Science Center Fort Discovery, Lucy Craft Laney Museum of Black History, Woodrow's Wilson's Childhood home and Cotton Exchange Welcome Center and Museum.
 - Augusta is the home of the famed Augusta National Country Club and the Masters Golf Tournament, one of men's golf's four "majors".
 - The Morris Museum of Art, located in Richmond County, has the largest collection of Southern Art in the world.
 - The Fort Gordon Military Reservation is located in Richmond County.

Notable Citizens Jessye Norman, internationally known opera diva, was born and raised in Augusta. James Brown, the "Godfather of Soul", was also raised in the city. Also, native Frank Yerby, acclaimed poet and author of *A Woman Called Fancy*, *The Vixens* and *The Foxes of Harow* was a notable resident of the county.

Education Medical College of Georgia, Paine College, Augusta Technical College and Augusta State University

Annual Events Annual county events include: Boshears Skyfest, Independence Day celebrations, and Georgia Golf Hall of Fame Induction.



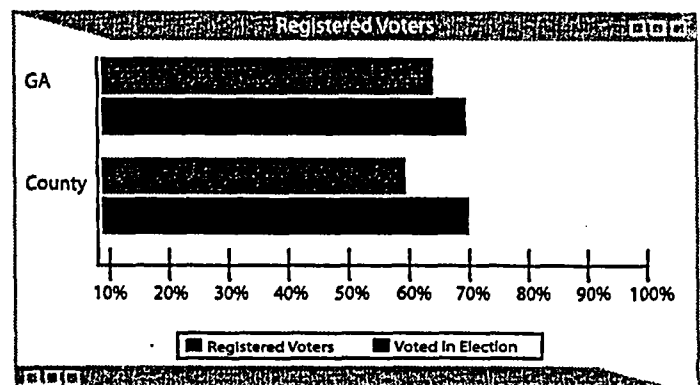
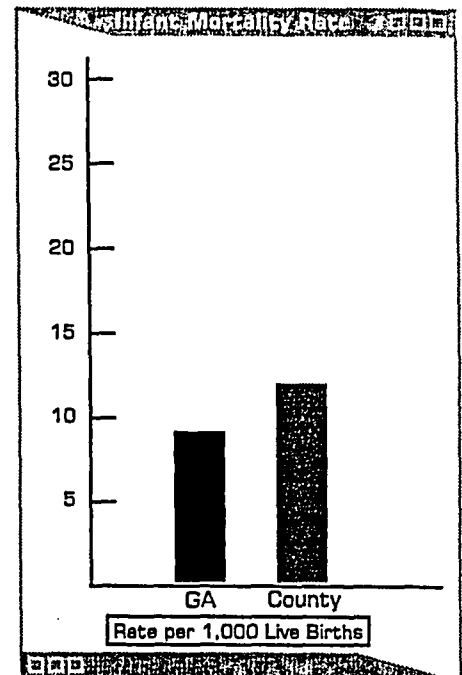
Cotton Exchange Welcome Center & Museum, Augusta



Old Medical College, Augusta

V-545

- According to the 2000 Census, in Augusta-Richmond County, 45.6% of the residents were white and 49.8% were black. Hispanics, who can be identified as either white or black in the Census data, made up 2.8% of the county's population. Statewide, 65.1% of residents were white, 28.7% were black and 5.3% were Hispanic.
- In Augusta-Richmond County, 26.8% of the county's residents were age 18 or younger, while 10.8% were age 65 or older. Statewide, 26.5% were age 18 or younger and 9.6% were age 65 or older.
- The 2000 Census reports 12.7% of Augusta-Richmond County's households were headed by females with children under 18 years of age, compared with 9.0% statewide. Total households with children under 18 comprised 33.6% of all households in the county and 35.0% of those in the state.
- Between 1996 and 2000, Augusta-Richmond County school system reported an average high school dropout rate of 6.8%, for students in grades 9 to 12. Statewide the rate is equal to the county's rate for the same period of time.
- Augusta-Richmond County spent an average of \$4,884 per student for public education each year between 1996 and 2000. This average expenditure per student was less than the statewide average of \$5,285.
- Based on the 2000 graduating class for Augusta-Richmond County school system, 54.0% of the students were eligible for the HOPE Scholarship Program. The scholarship is available to eligible students to attend a post-secondary school in Georgia. Statewide, 57.9% of the graduating students were eligible for the HOPE scholarship.
- Between 1995 and 1998, the infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was 12.1 for the county. The statewide rate was 9.2 during the same period.
- In 2000, the number of physicians in the county per 1,000 population was 6.1, compared with the 1.9 state average. Augusta-Richmond County had 10.1 hospital beds per 1,000 population in 2000, which was greater than the statewide average of 3.1 beds per 1,000 population.
- The 1999 index crime rate (crimes per 1,000) for Augusta-Richmond County was 5.7. Statewide, in 1999, the rate was 3.4. Of the total index crimes reported, 6.7% were violent crimes, while 93.3% were property crimes.
- In 2000, 59.5% of the adult population in the county was registered to vote. Of those registered voters, 70.0% voted in the 2000 general election.



Community	Population			Growth (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-00
Augusta/Richmond County	181,629	189,719	199,775	4.5%	5.3%
Blythe	367	300	718	-18.3%	139.3%
Hephzibah	1,452	2,806	3,880	93.3%	38.3%

In the year 2000, the average weekly wage for all the employment sectors in the county was \$539. This amount was less than the statewide average of \$622.

- In Augusta/Richmond County, services is the largest employment sector providing 46.5% of the jobs. The other predominant employment sectors are retail trade and manufacturing. Statewide, the service industry is the largest employment sector, contributing 25.6% of the state's jobs.
- Between 1996 and 2000, Augusta/Richmond County's annual unemployment rate was higher than the state's rate, averaging 6.8% compared with the state's average of 4.2%. Nationally, the unemployment rate for the same period averaged 4.8%.
- The county per capita personal income in 1999 was \$23,980, as compared with \$27,324 for Georgia and \$28,546 for the United States.
- Augusta/Richmond County's median household income in 1997 was \$30,339. This amount was less than the state's median household income of \$36,372 in that same year. Nationally, the median household income in 1999 was \$37,005.
- During 1997, 21.9% of the county's population lived below the poverty level, compared with Georgia's rate of 14.7% and the national rate of 13.3%. In addition, 32.5% of the children under the age of 18 lived below the poverty level in Augusta/Richmond County. Nationally, 19.9% of the population under the age of 18 years lived below the level of poverty.
- Residents of Augusta/Richmond County received total government transfer payments amounting to \$4,421 per capita in 1999, compared with \$3,302 per capita statewide. Transfer payments include retirement and disability insurance benefit payments, medical benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, and veteran's benefits payments.
- According to the Georgia Department of Revenue's Net Property and Utility Digest, Augusta/Richmond County's assessed property value amounted to \$3.4 billion in 1999, resulting in a per capita assessed property value of \$18,016. At the state level, per capita assessed property value in 1999 equaled \$24,462.

Top Employers — 1999

Medical College of Georgia

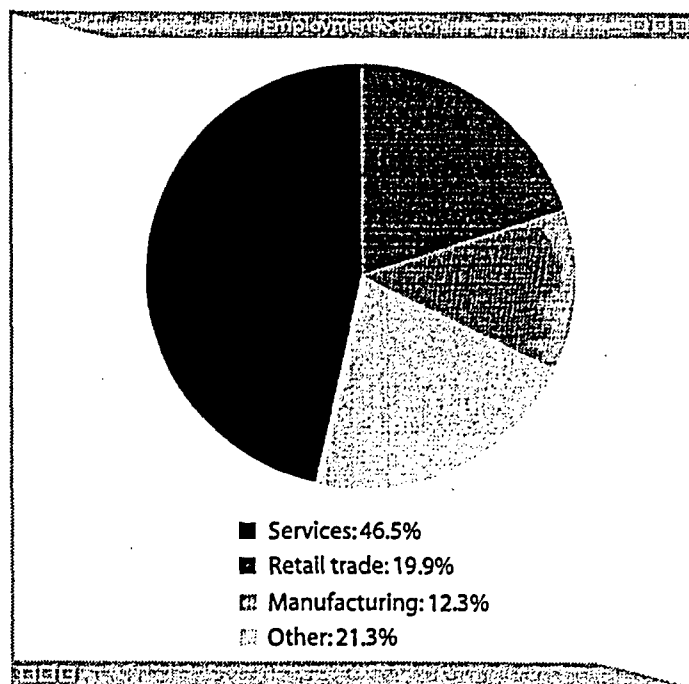
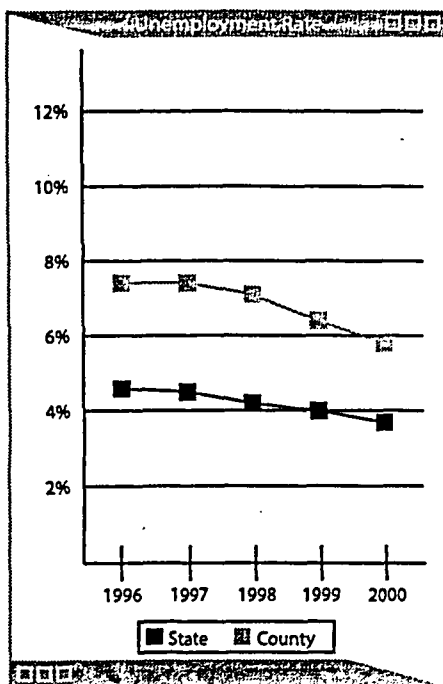
State Hospital

Trojan Labor

University Hospital

Veterans Administration Hospital

In alphabetical order.



Augusta/Richmond County collected \$138.2 million in total revenues in 1996. In 2000, the county received \$155.2 million, an increase of 12.3%. Total revenue in 2000 equaled \$776 per capita. The statewide revenue per capita for this same year was \$679.

- From 1996 to 2000, own source revenues for Augusta/Richmond County rose from \$122.9 million to \$136.6 million, an increase of 11.2%. Own source revenues include revenues from property taxes, excise and special use taxes, sales taxes, and service charges and fees. Per capita own source revenues amounted to \$683 in 2000. This compares to a statewide per capita amount of \$611.
- The county collected an average of \$155 per capita in property taxes during the past five years. This amount was less than the average of \$265 per capita collected by similarly-sized counties. For the same period, the average per capita amount of county property tax collected in Georgia was \$190. On average, property taxes accounted for 681.0% of the county's own source revenue during the period of 1996 to 2000.
- General operating expenditures for Augusta/Richmond County in 1996 equaled \$93.8 million, or \$487 per capita. In 2000, general operating expenditures rose by 25.0% to \$117.9 million, which was \$590 per capita. General operating expenditures per capita for similarly-sized counties was \$503 in 2000. The statewide average was \$404 per capita during the same period.
- Historically, the top three expenditure categories for counties are public safety, administration, and health and human services. In 2000, Augusta/Richmond County spent \$57.1 million or 34.6% of total county spending on public safety which includes spending for law enforcement, fire services and jails. Spending for administration totaled \$22 million, amounting to 13.3% of total expenditures. The county spent \$23.5 million or 14.2% of total spending on health and human services.
- From 1996 to 2000, Augusta/Richmond County had an average of \$117.5 million in long-term debt outstanding each year, resulting in an average per capita debt burden of \$608. This amount was greater than the \$600 per capita average held among similarly-sized counties with outstanding debt during the period.

Quick Facts

2000 Population

199,775

2002 Job Tax Credit Tier - 2

2001 Tax Millage Rate

24.568

Legal Organ

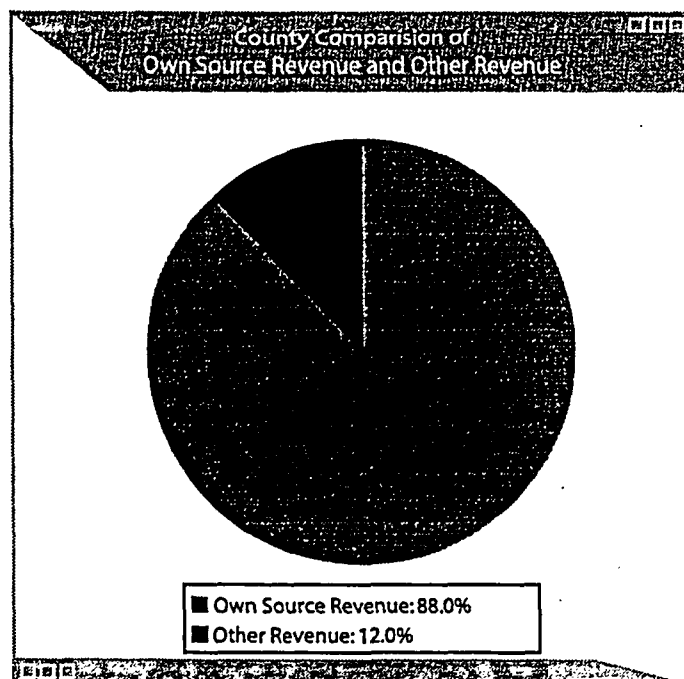
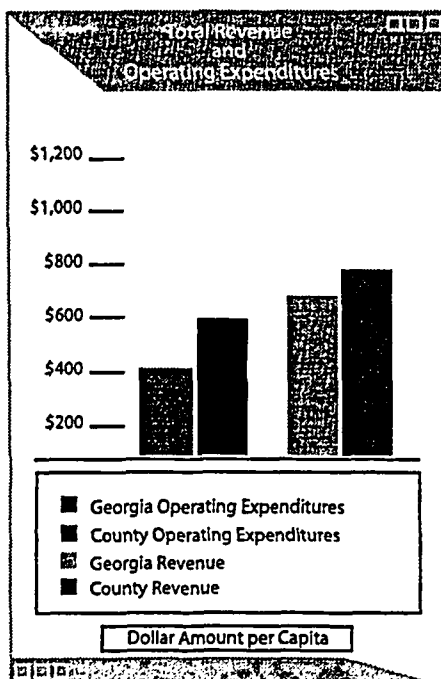
The Augusta Chronicle

Form of Government

Commission-Administrator

Service Delivery Region

7, Augusta





Assessed Property Value

In Georgia property is required to be assessed at 40% of the fair market values unless otherwise specified by law. The Board of Tax Assessors assesses property at the county level.

Data source: GA Department of Revenue.

Average Expenditure per Student (public education)

Total general fund expenditures used to teach and support a student in a school system. This four-year average includes expenditures for instruction, media, pupil services, capital project, school food, and debt services.

Data source: GA Department of Education, Georgia Public Education Report Cards.

Average Weekly Wage

Total dollars paid (including bonuses, incentive pay, etc.) to all employees (both hourly and salaried) during the year divided by the average number of employees. This figure is then divided by 52 weeks to obtain a weekly estimate.

Data source: GA Department of Labor.

Dropout Rate

The number of students in grades 9-12, who dropped out of the school system during the school year. Calculated by dividing the number of dropouts by the full-time total enrollment. Students are reported as dropouts if they leave for one of the following reasons: Marriage, expelled, financial hardship/job, incarcerated/under jurisdiction of juvenile or criminal justice authority, low grades/school failure, military, adult education/postsecondary, pregnant/parent, removed for lack of attendance, serious illness/accident, and unknown.

Data source: GA Department of Education, Georgia Public Education Report Cards.

Index Crime Rate

The number of index crimes reported per 100,000 persons. Total index crimes include violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) and property crimes (burglary, larceny, auto theft). The crime data is collected by Georgia law enforcement agencies and reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in its annual Uniform Crime Report (UCR).

Data source: GA Crime Information Center, GA Bureau of Investigation.

Infant Mortality Rate

The total number of infant deaths occurring in a specific time period (usually one year) per 1,000 total live births during the same time period. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

Data source: Division of Public Health, GA Department of Human Resources.

Job Tax Credit Tier (JTC)

Relative ranking of Georgia counties into tiers based on certain economic factors as required by the Georgia Job Tax Credit Law. The Job Tax Credit (JTC) program provides a tax credit on Georgia income taxes for eligible businesses that create new jobs in counties or "less-developed" census tract areas. Job creation requirements and the credit amount are determined by a county's annual ranking based on a combination of economic indicators: unemployment rate, per capita income, poverty rate, and average manufacturing wage.

Data source: GA Department of Community Affairs.

Legal organ

Journal or newspaper that serves as the county's official organ for reporting public notices and meetings. The judge of the probate court is required annually to notify the Secretary of State of this information.

Data source: GA Secretary of State.

Georgia Snapshots

DEFINITIONS (Cont.)

Long-term debt outstanding

Amount of long-term debt outstanding at end of the fiscal year (includes lease purchase agreements).

Data source: GA Department of Community Affairs, Report of Local Finances.

Millage Rate

The tax rate expressed in mills for property. One mill produces \$1.00 tax for every \$1,000 worth of property value. The rates for each county is set annually by the board of county commissioners, or other governing authority of the taxing jurisdiction, and by the Board of Education. We calculated the millage rate by totaling the rates of the following taxing jurisdictions: State (.25 mills), county school and county unincorporated (except for Athens-Clarke and Columbus-Muscogee consolidated governments where the incorporated mill rate was used). Data is taken from the 2001 Georgia County Ad Valorem Tax Digest.

Data source: GA Department of Revenue.

Median Household Income

Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median. Income estimates are based on income before taxes and do not include non-cash benefits, such as food stamps. A household consists of all persons—related family members and all unrelated persons—who occupy a housing unit and have no other usual address.

Data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Per Capita Personal Income

Total personal income (including wages, dividends, interest, rent, and government payments) divided by the total population.

Data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Physician Rate (physician)

Total number of licensed physicians per 10,000 population. Information is from the State Composite Board of Medical Examiners.

Data source: Georgia Board of Physician Workforce, GA Department of Community Health.

Poverty

This is based on pre-tax money income only, excluding capital gains, and does not include the value of non-cash benefits, such as food stamps. Poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Total area

The total size, in square units of all areas designated as land in the Census Bureau's national geographic (TIGER®) database.

Data source: US Bureau of the Census.

Unemployment rate

Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

Data source: GA Department of Labor.



Department of Community Affairs

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DCA provides a variety of community development programs to help the state communities realize their growth and development goals.

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DCA offers a variety of economic development incentives and tools designed to promote growth and job creation throughout the state.

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DCA helps put all Georgia's citizens in decent housing through a range of programs designed to foster new housing development, homeownership, and improved choices.

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DCA promotes sustainability, environmental protection, and enhanced quality encouraging local implementation of generally accepted best growth and development practices.

[Planning and Quality Growth](#) | [Environmental Management](#) | [Construction Codes](#) | [Research](#)

Innovations

Sugar Mill Creek Subdivision

The Housing Authority of DeKalb County is developing a new community of single-family homes and town homes in southwest DeKalb County.



[Statements](#) | [Site Map](#)

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First published in 1994, **Georgia County Snapshots** provides brief descriptions of the state's 159 counties and has been used by teachers, students, business leaders, elected officials and others for various research and presentation purposes. It has become DCA's most popular and most requested publication.

A few new features have been added to the Snapshots' website to make it more user friendly. These features include:

- **Color photos** in the Community Profile sections.
(Photos courtesy of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs and the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade & Tourism.)
- **Printable PDFs** of Snapshots documents.
- **Sources** of bibliographic information.
- **Glossary** of key terms
- **Useful Links** for further research.
- **City/County Directory** of all incorporated cities and the counties where they are located.

Select a county to view and then click the "County Snapshot" button.

Applying



View Selected County

View State Snapshot

For additional information on city level data, please refer to **Georgia CityScapes**. We welcome your comments on Snapshots and other publications and reports that DCA provides.

[Return to top of page](#)

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Printable Snapshots



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Berrien
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Bleckley
Brantley
Brooks
Bryan
Bulloch
Burke
Butts
Calhoun
Camden
Candler
Carroll
Catoosa
Charlton
Chatham
Chattahoochee
Chattooga
Cherokee
Athens-Clarke
Clay
Clayton
Clinch
Cobb
Coffee
Colquitt
Columbia
Cook
Coweta
Crawford
Crisp
Dade
Dawson

Evans
Fannin
Fayette
Floyd
Forsyth
Franklin
Fulton
Gilmer
Glascock
Glynn
Gordon
Grady
Greene
Gwinnett
Habersham
Hall
Hancock
Haralson
Harris
Hart
Heard
Henry
Houston
Irwin
Jackson
Jasper
Jeff Davis
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson
Jones
Lamar
Lanier
Laurens
Lee
Liberty
Lincoln
Long
Lowndes
Lumpkin
Macon
Madison

Newton
Oconee
Oglethorpe
Paulding
Peach
Pickens
Pierce
Pike
Polk
Pulaski
Putnam
Quitman
Rabun
Randolph
Augusta-
Richmond
Rockdale
Schley
Screven
Seminole
Spalding
Stephens
Stewart
Sumter
Talbot
Taliaferro
Tattnall
Taylor
Telfair
Terrell
Thomas
Tift
Toombs
Towns
Treutlen
Troup
Turner
Twiggs
Union
Upson
Walker
Walton

Decatur
DeKalb
Dodge
Dooly
Dougherty
Douglas
Early
Echols
Effingham
Elbert
Emanuel

Marion
McDuffie
McIntosh
Meriwether
Miller
Mitchell
Monroe
Montgomery
Morgan
Murray
Columbus-Muscogee

Ware
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Webster
Wheeler
White
Whitfield
Wilcox
Wilkes
Wilkinson
Worth

Georgia Snapshots

Community Profiles

BURKE COUNTY

County Formed February 5, 1777

County Seat Waynesboro

Incorporated Cities Girard, Keysville, Midville, Sardis and Waynesboro

Total Area 830.6 square miles

History

- Burke County was one of Georgia's original eight counties. Originally organized as the Parish of St. George, Burke County was named for English political writer, member of the British Parliament and supporter of the colonies' interests, Edmond Burke.

- Known as the "Bird Dog Capital of the World," Waynesboro was named for General Anthony "Mad Anthony" Wayne, a famous Revolutionary soldier.

Points of Interest

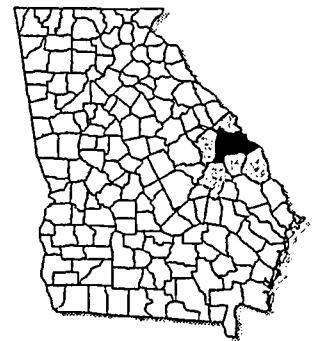
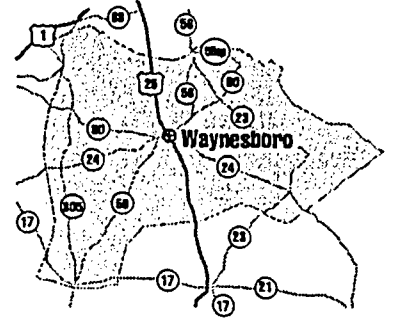
- Georgia Power Company's Alvin W. Vogtle Nuclear Power Plant is located in the county on the Savannah River and began operation in the late 1980s.

Notable Citizens

Burke County claims ten Georgia Governors by birth, residence, or marriage. Lyman Hall, Georgia signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of the Continental Congress, had a plantation in the county. The other nine Governors with Burke County ties are John Houston, Samuel Elbert, Edward Telfair, Jared Irwin, James Jackson, David Emanuel, William Schley, Herschel V. Johnson and Hoke Smith.

Annual Events

Burke County is home of numerous festivals and special events. The Georgia Field Trials is one of the nation's oldest hunting dog competitions. The Redbreast Festival, celebrates the Ogeechee River's unique variety of redbreasted bream. Other events include the Cotton Country Festival, the Tour of Homes and Christmas on Liberty Square.



Burke County Museum, Waynesboro

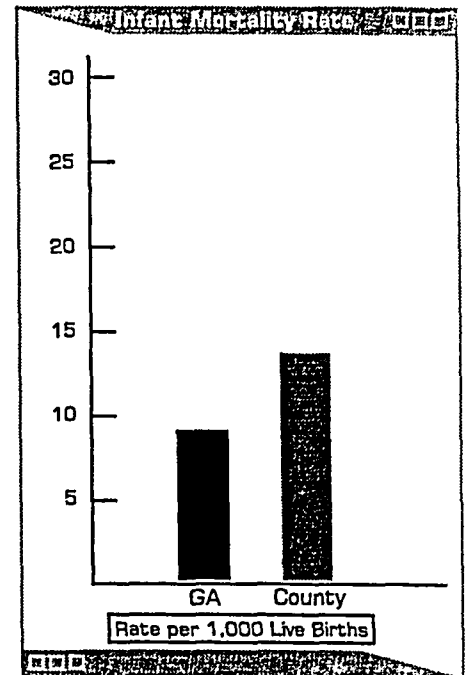


Vogtle Nuclear Power Plant

Demographics

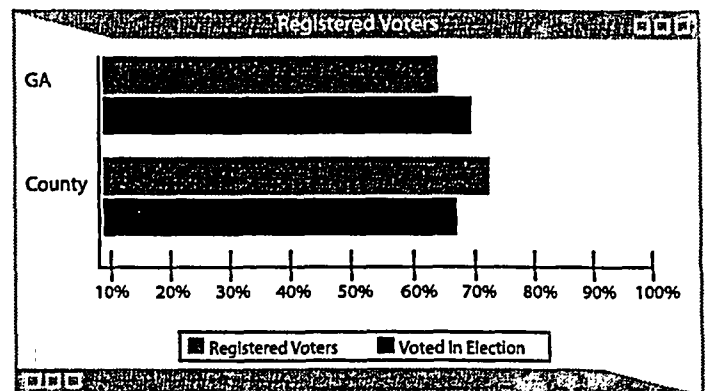
BURKE COUNTY

- According to the 2000 Census, in Burke County, 46.9% of the residents were white and 51.0% were black. Hispanics, who can be identified as either white or black in the Census data, made up 1.4% of the county's population. Statewide, 65.1% of residents were white, 28.7% were black and 5.3% were Hispanic.
- In Burke County, 31.3% of the county's residents were age 18 or younger, while 10.9% were age 65 or older. Statewide, 26.5% were age 18 or younger and 9.6% were age 65 or older.
- The 2000 Census reports 14.4% of Burke County's households were headed by females with children under 18 years of age, compared with 9.0% statewide. Total households with children under 18 comprised 38.4% of all households in the county and 35.0% of those in the state.
- Between 1996 and 2000, Burke County school system reported an average high school dropout rate of 9.5%, for students in grades 9 to 12. Statewide, this rate is 6.8% for the same period of time.
- Burke County spent an average of \$5,138 per student for public education each year between 1996 and 2000. This average expenditure per student was less than the statewide average of \$5,285.
- Based on the 2000 graduating class for Burke County school system, 30.0% of the students were eligible for the HOPE Scholarship Program. The scholarship is available to eligible students to attend a post-secondary school in Georgia. Statewide, 57.9% of the graduating students were eligible for the HOPE scholarship.
- Between 1995 and 1998, the infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was 13.8 for the county. The statewide rate was 9.2 during the same period.



In 2000, the number of physicians in the county per 1,000 population was 0.6, compared with the 1.9 state average. Burke County had 1.7 hospital beds per 1,000 population in 2000, which was less than the statewide average of 3.1 beds per 1,000 population.

- The 1999 index crime rate (crimes per 1,000) for Burke County was 4.5. Statewide, in 1999, the rate was 3.4. Of the total index crimes reported, 18.3% were violent crimes, while 81.7% were property crimes.
- In 2000, 72.5% of the adult population in the county was registered to vote. Of those registered voters, 67.1% voted in the 2000 general election. Statewide, in 2000, 64.1% of eligible Georgians were registered to vote. Of those registered, 69.6% voted in the general election that year.



Community	Population			Growth (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-00
Burke County	19,349	20,579	22,243	6.4%	8.1%
Girard	225	195	227	-13.3%	16.4%
Keysville	NA	350	180	NA	-48.6%
Midville	670	620	457	-7.5%	-26.3%
Sardis	1,180	1,116	1,171	-5.4%	4.9%
Waynesboro	5,760	5,669	5,813	-1.6%	2.5%

In the year 2000, the average weekly wage for all the employment sectors in the county was \$542. This amount was less than the statewide average of \$622.

- In Burke County, services is the largest employment sector providing 27.7% of the jobs. The other predominant employment sectors are manufacturing and retail trade. Statewide, the service industry is the largest employment sector, contributing 25.6% of the state's jobs.
- Between 1996 and 2000, Burke County's annual unemployment rate was higher than the state's rate, averaging 12.3% compared with the state's average of 4.2%. Nationally, the unemployment rate for the same period averaged 4.8%.
- The county per capita personal income in 1999 was \$16,386, as compared with \$27,324 for Georgia and \$28,546 for the United States.
- Burke County's median household income in 1997 was \$23,787. This amount was less than the state's median household income of \$36,372 in that same year. Nationally, the median household income in 1999 was \$37,005.
- During 1997, 25.3% of the county's population lived below the poverty level, compared with Georgia's rate of 14.7% and the national rate of 13.3%. In addition, 34.4% of the children under the age of 18 lived below the poverty level in Burke County. Nationally, 19.9% of the population under the age of 18 years lived below the level of poverty.
- Residents of Burke County received total government transfer payments amounting to \$3,384 per capita in 1999, compared with \$3,302 per capita statewide. Transfer payments include retirement and disability insurance benefit payments, medical benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, and veteran's benefits payments.
- According to the Georgia Department of Revenue's Net Property and Utility Digest, Burke County's assessed property value amounted to \$1.7 billion in 1999, resulting in a per capita assessed property value of \$73,728. At the state level, per capita assessed property value in 1999 equaled \$24,462.

Top Employers — 1999

Burke County Hospital

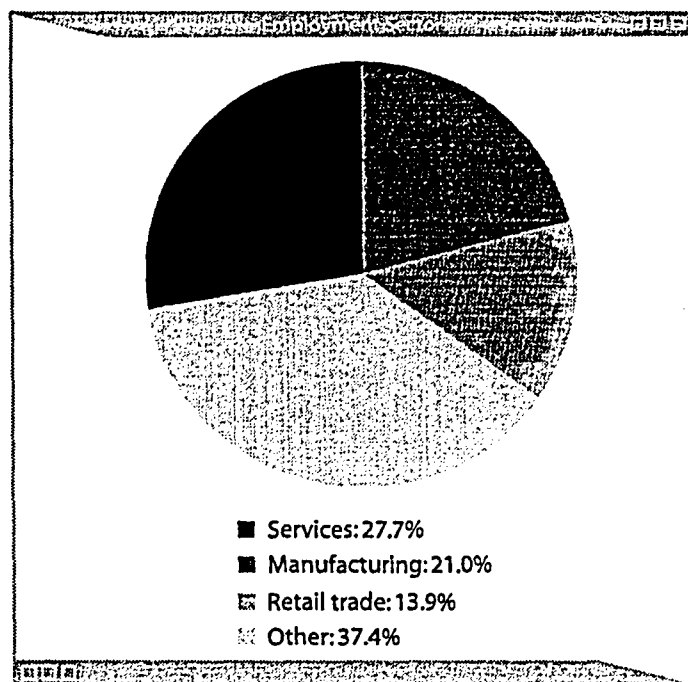
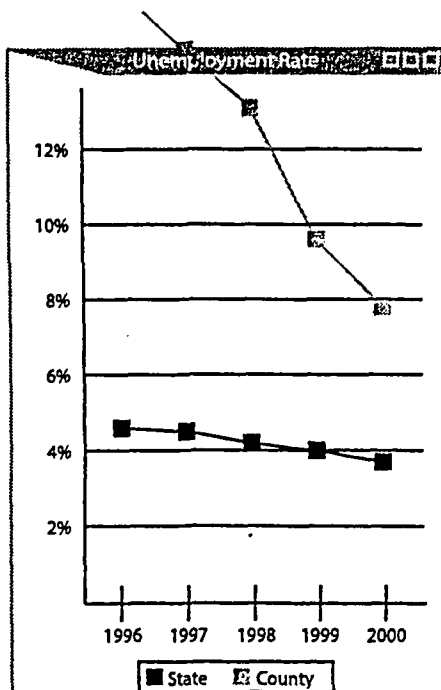
Kwikset Corporation

Management Analysis &
Utilization Inc

Samsons Manufacturing Inc

Southern Nuclear Operating
Co Inc

In alphabetical order.



Burke County collected \$11.8 million in total revenues in 1996. In 2000, the county received \$17.8 million, an increase of 50.4%. Total revenue in 2000 equaled \$800 per capita. The statewide revenue per capita for this same year was \$679.

- From 1996 to 2000, own source revenues for Burke County rose from \$10.9 million to \$17.2 million, an increase of 57.5%. Own source revenues include revenues from property taxes, excise and special use taxes, sales taxes, and service charges and fees. Per capita own source revenues amounted to \$771 in 2000. This compares to a statewide per capita amount of \$611.
- The county collected an average of \$521 per capita in property taxes during the past five years. This amount was greater than the average of \$190 per capita collected by similarly-sized counties. For the same period, the average per capita amount of county property tax collected in Georgia was \$190. On average, property taxes accounted for 77.1% of the county's own source revenue during the period of 1996 to 2000.
- General operating expenditures for Burke County in 1996 equaled \$14.1 million, or \$643 per capita. In 2000, general operating expenditures rose by 13.0% to \$16 million, which was \$717 per capita. General operating expenditures per capita for similarly-sized counties was \$399 in 2000. The statewide average was \$404 per capita during the same period.
- Historically, the top three expenditure categories for counties are public safety, administration, and health and human services. In 2000, Burke County spent \$6.5 million or 38.5% of total county spending on public safety which includes spending for law enforcement, fire services and jails. Spending for administration totaled \$1.5 million, amounting to 9.1% of total expenditures. The county spent \$2.1 million or 12.7% of total spending on health and human services.
- From 1996 to 2000, Burke County had an average of \$3.6 million in long-term debt outstanding each year, resulting in an average per capita debt burden of \$159. This amount was greater than the \$129 per capita average held among similarly-sized counties with outstanding debt during the period.

Quick Facts

2000 Population

22,243

2002 Job Tax Credit Tier - 1

2001 Tax Millage Rate

18.500

Legal Organ

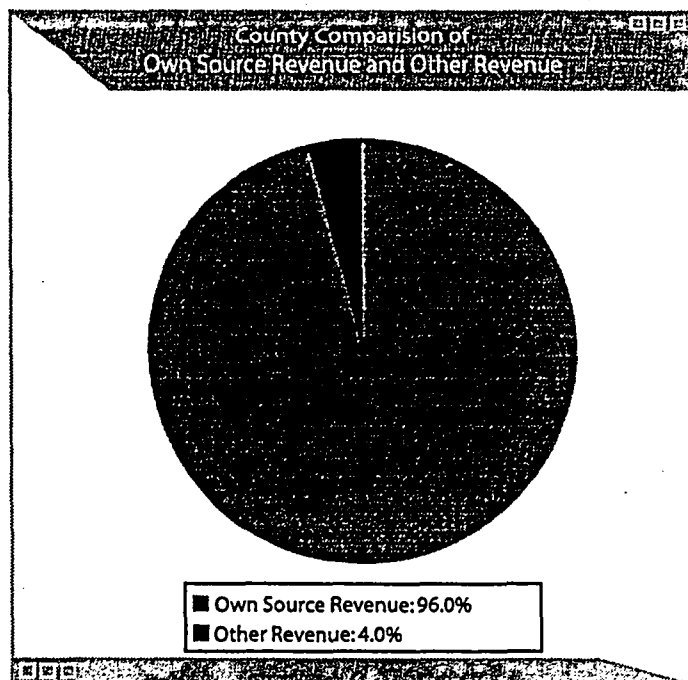
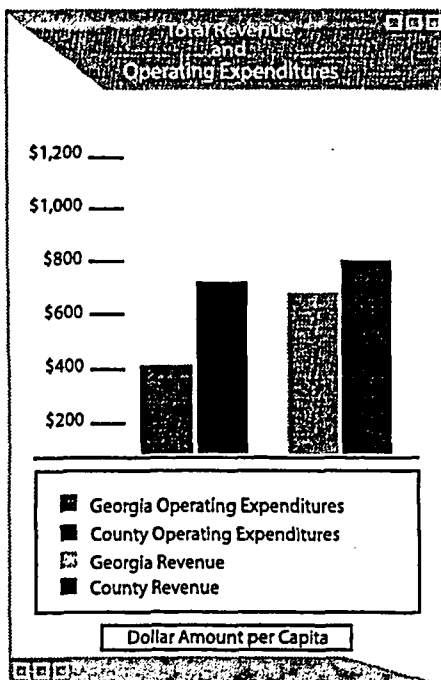
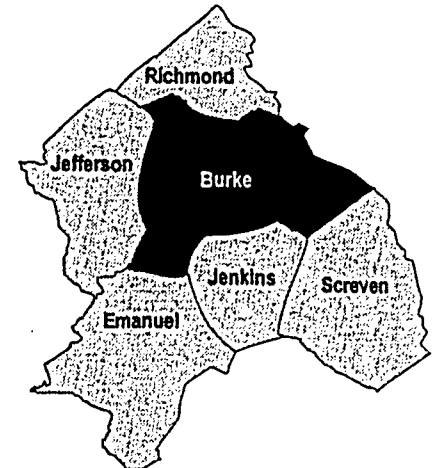
The True Citizen

Form of Government

Commission-Administrator

Service Delivery Region

7, Augusta



Georgia Snapshots

DEFINITIONS

Assessed Property Value

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Data source: GA Department of Revenue.

Average Expenditure per Student (public education)

Total general fund expenditures used to teach and support a student in a school system. This four-year average includes expenditures for instruction, media, pupil services, capital project, school food, and debt services.

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Total dollars paid (including bonuses, incentive pay, etc.) to all employees (both hourly and salaried) during the year divided by the average number of employees. This figure is then divided by 52 weeks to obtain a weekly estimate.

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Dropout Rate

The number of students in grades 9-12, who dropped out of the school system during the school year. Calculated by dividing the number of dropouts by the full-time total enrollment. Students are reported as dropouts if they leave for one of the following reasons: Marriage, expelled, financial hardship/job, incarcerated/under jurisdiction of juvenile or criminal justice authority, low grades/school failure, military, adult education/postsecondary, pregnant/parent, removed for lack of attendance, serious illness/accident, and unknown.

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Index Crime Rate

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Job Tax Credit Tier (JTC)

Relative ranking of Georgia counties into tiers based on certain economic factors as required by the Georgia Job Tax Credit Law. The Job Tax Credit (JTC) program provides a tax credit on Georgia income taxes for eligible businesses that create new jobs in counties or "less-developed" census tract areas. Job creation requirements and the credit amount are determined by a county's annual ranking based on a combination of economic indicators: unemployment rate, per capita income, poverty rate, and average manufacturing wage.

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Georgia Snapshots

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Total personal income (including wages, dividends, interest, rent, and government payments) divided by the total population.

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Total number of licensed physicians per 10,000 population. Information is from the State Composite Board of Medical Examiners.

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The total size, in square units of all areas designated as land in the Census Bureau's national geographic (TIGER®) database.

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Unemployment rate

Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

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Department of Community Affairs

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Learn more about Team Georgia

Helping Build Communities

DCA provides a variety of community development programs to help the state communities realize their growth and development goals.

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[Volunteerism](#) | [Regionalism](#)

Enabling Economic Development

DCA offers a variety of economic development incentives and tools designed to promote growth and job creation throughout the state.

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Promoting Housing Options

DCA helps put all Georgia's citizens in decent housing through a range of programs designed to foster new housing development, homeownership, and improved choices.

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Fostering Sustainable Development

DCA promotes sustainability, environmental protection, and enhanced quality encouraging local implementation of generally accepted best growth and development practices.

[Planning and Quality Growth](#) | [Environmental Management](#) | [Construction Codes](#) | [Research](#)

Innovations

Sugar Mill Creek Subdivision

The Housing Authority of DeKalb County is developing a new community of single-family homes and town homes in southwest DeKalb County.



[Statements](#) | [Site Map](#)

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First published in 1994, **Georgia County Snapshots** provides brief descriptions of the state's 159 counties and has been used by teachers, students, business leaders, elected officials and others for various research and presentation purposes. It has become DCA's most popular and most requested publication.

A few new features have been added to the Snapshots' website to make it more user friendly. These features include:

- **Color photos** in the Community Profile sections.
(Photos courtesy of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs and the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade & Tourism.)
- **Printable PDFs** of Snapshots documents.
- **Sources** of bibliographic information.
- **Glossary** of key terms
- **Useful Links** for further research.
- **City/County Directory** of all incorporated cities and the counties where they are located.

Select a county to view and then click the "County Snapshot" button.

Appling

View Selected County

View State Snapshot

For additional information on city level data, please refer to **Georgia CityScapes**. We welcome your comments on Snapshots and other publications and reports that DCA provides.

[Return to top of page](#)

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Printable Snapshots



<u>Appling</u>	<u>Evans</u>	<u>Newton</u>
<u>Atkinson</u>	<u>Fannin</u>	<u>Oconee</u>
<u>Bacon</u>	<u>Fayette</u>	<u>Oglethorpe</u>
<u>Baker</u>	<u>Floyd</u>	<u>Paulding</u>
<u>Baldwin</u>	<u>Forsyth</u>	<u>Peach</u>
<u>Banks</u>	<u>Franklin</u>	<u>Pickens</u>
<u>Barrow</u>	<u>Fulton</u>	<u>Pierce</u>
<u>Bartow</u>	<u>Gilmer</u>	<u>Pike</u>
<u>Ben Hill</u>	<u>Glascocock</u>	<u>Polk</u>
<u>Berrien</u>	<u>Glynn</u>	<u>Pulaski</u>
<u>Bibb</u>	<u>Gordon</u>	<u>Putnam</u>
<u>Bleckley</u>	<u>Grady</u>	<u>Quitman</u>
<u>Brantley</u>	<u>Greene</u>	<u>Rabun</u>
<u>Brooks</u>	<u>Gwinnett</u>	<u>Randolph</u>
<u>Bryan</u>	<u>Habersham</u>	<u>Augusta-</u>
<u>Bulloch</u>	<u>Hall</u>	<u>Richmond</u>
<u>Burke</u>	<u>Hancock</u>	<u>Rockdale</u>
<u>Butts</u>	<u>Haralson</u>	<u>Schley</u>
<u>Calhoun</u>	<u>Harris</u>	<u>Screven</u>
<u>Camden</u>	<u>Hart</u>	<u>Seminole</u>
<u>Candler</u>	<u>Heard</u>	<u>Spalding</u>
<u>Carroll</u>	<u>Henry</u>	<u>Stephens</u>
<u>Catoosa</u>	<u>Houston</u>	<u>Stewart</u>
<u>Charlton</u>	<u>Irwin</u>	<u>Sumter</u>
<u>Chatham</u>	<u>Jackson</u>	<u>Talbot</u>
<u>Chattahoochee</u>	<u>Jasper</u>	<u>Taliaferro</u>
<u>Chattooga</u>	<u>Jeff Davis</u>	<u>Tattnall</u>
<u>Cherokee</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	<u>Taylor</u>
<u>Athens-Clarke</u>	<u>Jenkins</u>	<u>Telfair</u>
<u>Clay</u>	<u>Johnson</u>	<u>Terrell</u>
<u>Clayton</u>	<u>Jones</u>	<u>Thomas</u>
<u>Clinch</u>	<u>Lamar</u>	<u>Tift</u>
<u>Cobb</u>	<u>Lanier</u>	<u>Toombs</u>
<u>Coffee</u>	<u>Laurens</u>	<u>Towns</u>
<u>Colquitt</u>	<u>Lee</u>	<u>Treutlen</u>
<u>Columbia</u>	<u>Liberty</u>	<u>Troup</u>
<u>Cook</u>	<u>Lincoln</u>	<u>Turner</u>
<u>Coweta</u>	<u>Long</u>	<u>Twiggs</u>
<u>Crawford</u>	<u>Lowndes</u>	<u>Union</u>
<u>Crisp</u>	<u>Lumpkin</u>	<u>Upson</u>
<u>Dade</u>	<u>Macon</u>	<u>Walker</u>
<u>Dawson</u>	<u>Madison</u>	<u>Walton</u>

<u>Decatur</u>	<u>Marion</u>	<u>Ware</u>
<u>DeKalb</u>	<u>McDuffie</u>	<u>Warren</u>
<u>Dodge</u>	<u>McIntosh</u>	<u>Washington</u>
<u>Dooly</u>	<u>Meriwether</u>	<u>Wayne</u>
<u>Dougherty</u>	<u>Miller</u>	<u>Webster</u>
<u>Douglas</u>	<u>Mitchell</u>	<u>Wheeler</u>
<u>Early</u>	<u>Monroe</u>	<u>White</u>
<u>Echols</u>	<u>Montgomery</u>	<u>Whitfield</u>
<u>Effingham</u>	<u>Morgan</u>	<u>Wilcox</u>
<u>Elbert</u>	<u>Murray</u>	<u>Wilkes</u>
<u>Emanuel</u>	<u>Columbus-Muscogee</u>	<u>Wilkinson</u>
		<u>Worth</u>

Georgia Snapshots

Community Profiles

COLUMBIA COUNTY

County Formed December 10, 1790

County Seat Appling

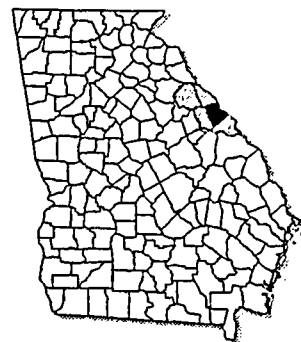
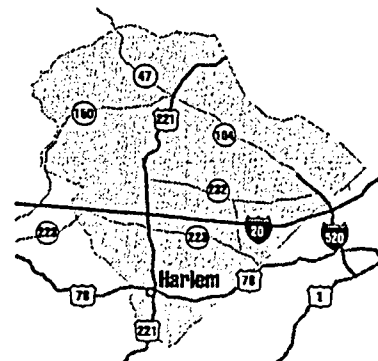
Incorporated Cities Grovetown and Harlem

Total Area 290 square miles

- History**
- Columbia County, the 12th county formed in Georgia, was created in 1790. Originally part of Richmond County, Columbia County was named for Christopher Columbus.
 - Although Appling is the county seat and was chartered in 1816, the city was one of 187 inactive municipalities which lost their charters in 1995 as a result of a 1993 Act of the General Assembly. There is some controversy over whether or not Appling ever was incorporated.
- Points of Interest**
- With 1,200 miles of shoreline, Clarks Hill Lake is the largest man-made lake east of the Mississippi and is partially located in Columbia County. The lake, which is also known as Thurmond Lake, was created in 1946 when the Army Corps of Engineers built the Clarks Hill Dam on the Savannah River.
 - The Augusta Canal Heritage Area, which is partially in Columbia County, has been recently designated a historical waterway by the U.S. Congress and designated as a Regionally Important Resource (RIR).
 - Columbia County's high schools consistently rank among the top high schools in the state and the nation.

Notable Citizens Oliver Norvell Hardy of "Laurel and Hardy" fame hailed from Columbia County. Among other notable persons from the county were: Basil Neal, who was honored for fighting heroically against the Indians and the British before, during, and after the Revolutionary War; William Few and Abraham Baldwin, who were two of Georgia's six appointees to the 1787 Constitutional Convention.

Annual Events New Horizon Art Festival held in October and the Fourth of July Spectacular Celebration.



Harlem Library

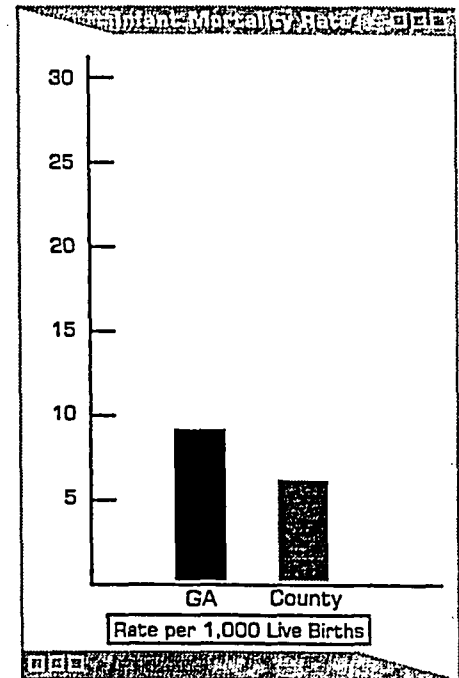


Grovetown Museum, Grovetown

Demographics

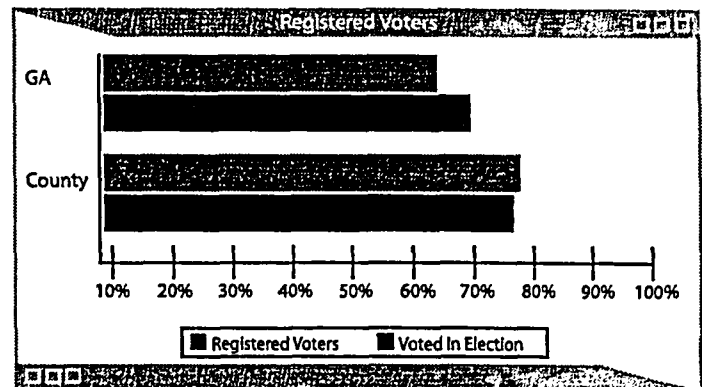
COLUMBIA COUNTY

- According to the 2000 Census, in Columbia County, 82.7% of the residents were white and 11.2% were black. Hispanics, who can be identified as either white or black in the Census data, made up 2.6% of the county's population. Statewide, 65.1% of residents were white, 28.7% were black and 5.3% were Hispanic.
- In Columbia County, 29.6% of the county's residents were age 18 or younger, while 8.0% were age 65 or older. Statewide, 26.5% were age 18 or younger and 9.6% were age 65 or older.
- The 2000 Census reports 6.8% of Columbia County's households were headed by females with children under 18 years of age, compared with 9.0% statewide. Total households with children under 18 comprised 44.4% of all households in the county and 35.0% of those in the state.
- Between 1996 and 2000, Columbia County school system reported an average high school dropout rate of 4.9%, for students in grades 9 to 12. Statewide, this rate is 6.8% for the same period of time.
- Columbia County spent an average of \$4,573 per student for public education each year between 1996 and 2000. This average expenditure per student was less than the statewide average of \$5,285.
- Based on the 2000 graduating class for Columbia County school system, 57.5% of the students were eligible for the HOPE Scholarship Program. The scholarship is available to eligible students to attend a post-secondary school in Georgia. Statewide, 57.9% of the graduating students were eligible for the HOPE scholarship.
- Between 1995 and 1998, the infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was 6.2 for the county. The statewide rate was 9.2 during the same period.



In 2000, the number of physicians in the county per 1,000 population was 0.5, compared with the 1.9 state average. Columbia County had no general hospitals in 1999. Statewide, there was an average of 3.1 beds per 1,000 population.

- The 1999 index crime rate (crimes per 1,000) for Columbia County was 2.1. Statewide, in 1999, the rate was 3.4. Of the total index crimes reported, 5.4% were violent crimes, while 94.6% were property crimes.
- In 2000, 77.9% of the adult population in the county was registered to vote. Of those registered voters, 76.7% voted in the 2000 general election. Statewide, in 2000, 64.1% of eligible Georgians were registered to vote. Of those registered, 69.6% voted in the general election that year.



Community	Population			Growth (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-00
Columbia County	40,118	66,031	89,288	64.6%	35.2%
Grovetown	3,384	3,596	6,089	6.3%	69.3%
Harlem	1,485	2,199	1,814	48.1%	-17.5%

In the year 2000, the average weekly wage for all the employment sectors in the county was \$445. This amount was less than the statewide average of \$622.

- In Columbia County, services is the largest employment sector providing 37.3% of the jobs. The other predominant employment sectors are retail trade and manufacturing. Statewide, the service industry is the largest employment sector, contributing 25.6% of the state's jobs.
- Between 1996 and 2000, Columbia County's annual unemployment rate was less than the state's rate, averaging 2.2% compared with the state's average of 4.2%. Nationally, the unemployment rate for the same period averaged 4.8%.
- The county per capita personal income in 1999 was \$22,931, as compared with \$27,324 for Georgia and \$28,546 for the United States.
- Columbia County's median household income in 1997 was \$50,345. This amount was greater than the state's median household income of \$36,372 in that same year. Nationally, the median household income in 1999 was \$37,005.
- During 1997, 7.7% of the county's population lived below the poverty level, compared with Georgia's rate of 14.7% and the national rate of 13.3%. In addition, 11.7% of the children under the age of 18 lived below the poverty level in Columbia County. Nationally, 19.9% of the population under the age of 18 years lived below the level of poverty.
- Residents of Columbia County received total government transfer payments amounting to \$2,213 per capita in 1999, compared with \$3,302 per capita statewide. Transfer payments include retirement and disability insurance benefit payments, medical benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, and veteran's benefits payments.
- According to the Georgia Department of Revenue's Net Property and Utility Digest, Columbia County's assessed property value amounted to \$1.9 billion in 1999, resulting in a per capita assessed property value of \$20,636. At the state level, per capita assessed property value in 1999 equaled \$24,462.

Top Employers — 1999

Augusta Sportswear Inc

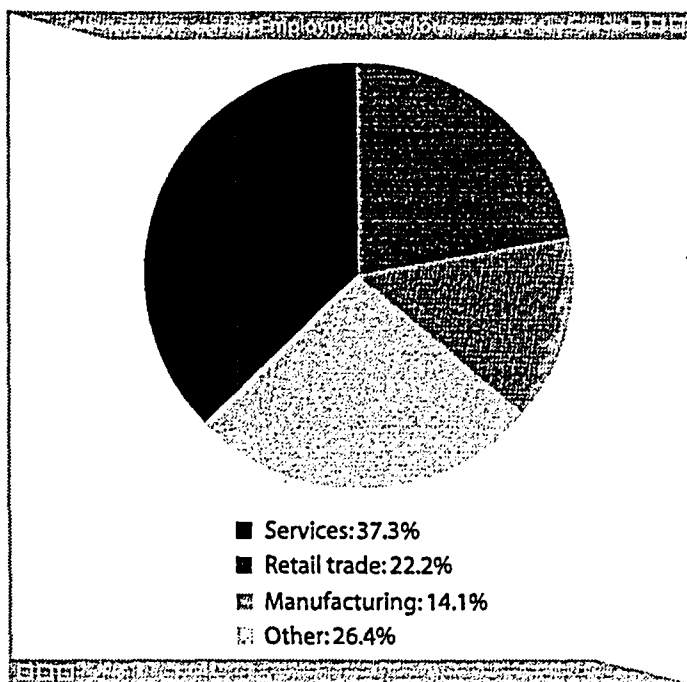
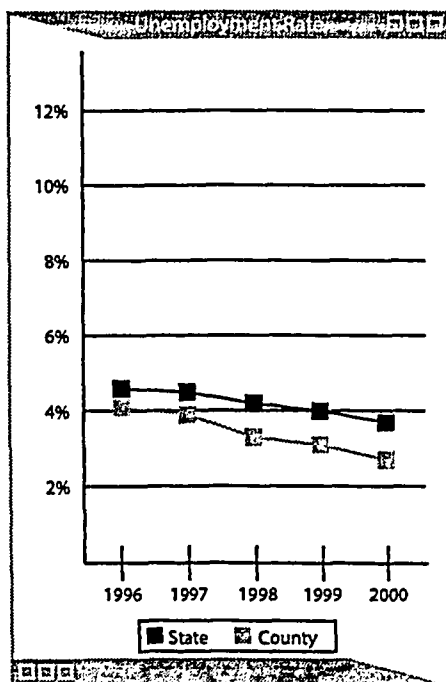
Augusta Temporary Service Inc

Defender Services Inc

Greenfield Industries Inc

World Color Press

In alphabetical order.



Columbia County collected \$35.6 million in total revenues in 1996. In 2000, the county received \$51.9 million, an increase of 45.8%. Total revenue in 2000 equaled \$581 per capita. The statewide revenue per capita for this same year was \$679.

- From 1996 to 2000, own source revenues for Columbia County rose from \$33.8 million to \$46.7 million, an increase of 38.3%. Own source revenues include revenues from property taxes, excise and special use taxes, sales taxes, and service charges and fees. Per capita own source revenues amounted to \$523 in 2000. This compares to a statewide per capita amount of \$611.
- The county collected an average of \$130 per capita in property taxes during the past five years. This amount was less than the average of \$163 per capita collected by similarly-sized counties. For the same period, the average per capita amount of county property tax collected in Georgia was \$190. On average, property taxes accounted for 30.5% of the county's own source revenue during the period of 1996 to 2000.
- General operating expenditures for Columbia County in 1996 equaled \$22.1 million, or \$256 per capita. In 2000, general operating expenditures rose by 31.0% to \$29.1 million, which was \$325 per capita. General operating expenditures per capita for similarly-sized counties was \$393 in 2000. The statewide average was \$404 per capita during the same period.
- Historically, the top three expenditure categories for counties are public safety, administration, and health and human services. In 2000, Columbia County spent \$18 million or 36.1% of total county spending on public safety which includes spending for law enforcement, fire services and jails. Spending for administration totaled \$7.6 million, amounting to 15.2% of total expenditures. The county spent \$2.2 million or 4.4% of total spending on health and human services.
- From 1996 to 2000, Columbia County had an average of \$101.1 million in long-term debt outstanding each year, resulting in an average per capita debt burden of \$1,137. This amount was greater than the \$401 per capita average held among similarly-sized counties with outstanding debt during the period.

Quick Facts

2000 Population

89,288

2002 Job Tax Credit Tier – 4

2001 Tax Millage Rate

24.780

Legal Organ

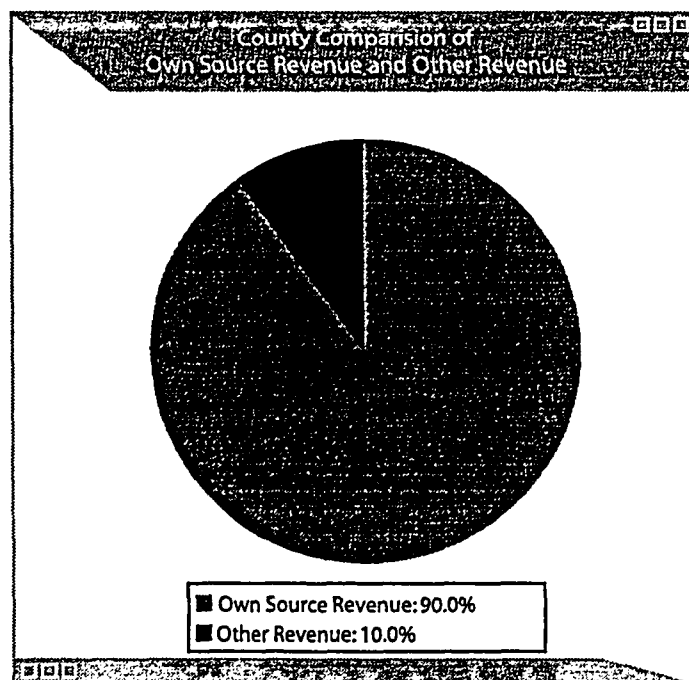
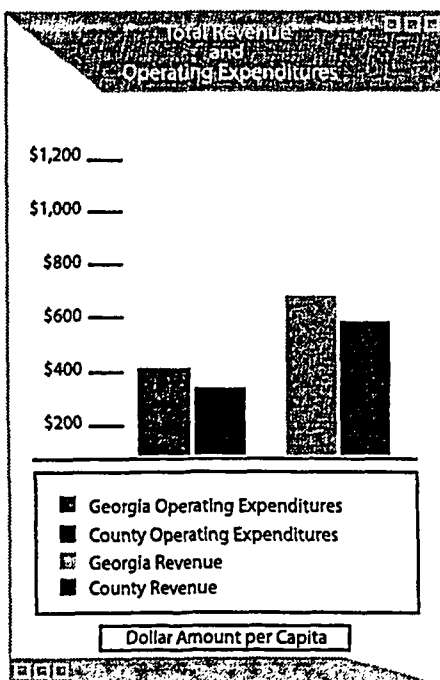
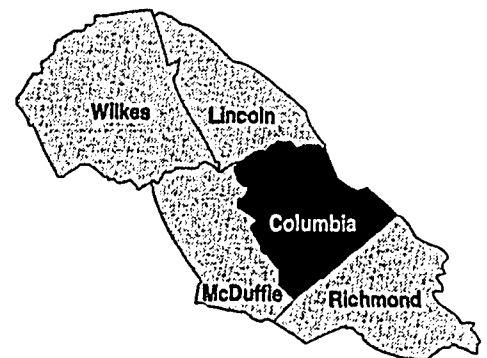
The Columbia News-Times

Form of Government

Commission-Administrator

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Barrow
Bartow
Ben Hill
Berrien
Bibb
Bleckley
Brantley
Brooks
Bryan
Bulloch
Burke
Butts
Calhoun
Camden
Candler
Carroll
Catoosa
Charlton
Chatham
Chattahoochee
Chattooga
Cherokee
Athens-Clarke
Clay
Clayton
Clinch
Cobb
Coffee
Colquitt
Columbia
Cook
Coweta
Crawford
Crisp
Dade
Dawson

Evans
Fannin
Fayette
Floyd
Forsyth
Franklin
Fulton
Gilmer
Glascocock
Glynn
Gordon
Grady
Greene
Gwinnett
Habersham
Hall
Hancock
Haralson
Harris
Hart
Heard
Henry
Houston
Irwin
Jackson
Jasper
Jeff Davis
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson
Jones
Lamar
Lanier
Laurens
Lee
Liberty
Lincoln
Long
Lowndes
Lumpkin
Macon
Madison

Newton
Oconee
Oglethorpe
Paulding
Peach
Pickens
Pierce
Pike
Polk
Pulaski
Putnam
Quitman
Rabun
Randolph
Augusta-
Richmond
Rockdale
Schley
Screven
Seminole
Spalding
Stephens
Stewart
Sumter
Talbot
Taliaferro
Tattnall
Taylor
Telfair
Terrell
Thomas
Tift
Toombs
Towns
Treutlen
Troup
Turner
Twiggs
Union
Upson
Walker
Walton

Decatur
DeKalb
Dodge
Dooly
Dougherty
Douglas
Early
Echols
Effingham
Elbert
Emanuel

Marion
McDuffie
McIntosh
Meriwether
Miller
Mitchell
Monroe
Montgomery
Morgan
Murray
Columbus-Muscogee

Ware
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Webster
Wheeler
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Georgia Department of Human Resources (DHR) is responsible for the delivery of health and social services.

The department is one of the largest agencies in state government and serves all Georgia citizens through regulatory inspection, direct service and financial assistance programs.

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Services



The Georgia Department of Human Resources touches the lives of all Georgians by providing more than 100 programs that enable older people to live at home longer; prevent children from developing lifelong disabilities; train poor

single parents to find and hold jobs; help people with mental or physical disabilities live and work in their communities; and control the spread of disease.

Disability Services

Insurance, benefits, and care facilities.

Healthcare & Medical Services

Long-term healthcare facilities, family health programs, and disease information.

Parent & Children Services

Family health, child support, domestic/substance abuse and infant care.

Senior Services

Insurance, Medicare, and fraud prevention.

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Divorce, death, birth and marriage certificates.

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Georgia Department of Human Resources

The Georgia Department of Human Resources (DHR) is responsible for the delivery of health and social services. The department is the largest agency in state government and serves all Georgia citizens through regulatory inspection, direct service and financial assistance programs. The 18,700 employees (10,900 state and 7,800 county employees) manage over 80 programs in all 159 counties. About 46 percent of these employees are in county family and children services offices; another 40 percent are employed at the seven regional hospitals.

Local boards of health and regional boards for mental health, developmental disabilities and addictive diseases manage programs throughout the state.

DHR's budget for Fiscal Year 2005 is \$2.6 billion, which includes \$1.4 billion in state funds. Ninety percent of this funding is used to provide direct services for children, elderly and disabled people; for county family and children services, public health and mental health operations; for state mental hospitals and for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families benefits. DHR's share of the total state appropriation is 8.5 percent.

The mission of the Department of Human Resources is, in partnership with others, to effectively deliver compassionate, innovative, and accountable services to individuals, families and communities.

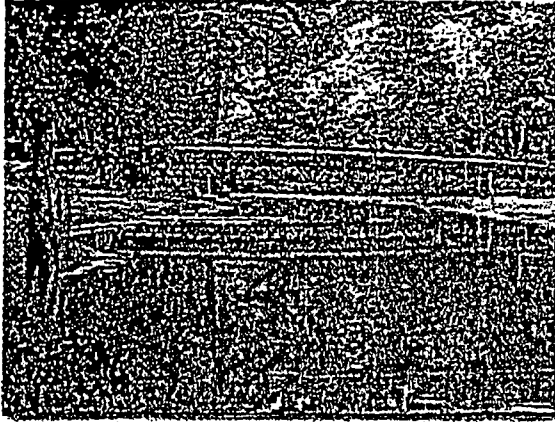
The department's vision is Georgians living safe, healthy and self-reliant lives.

The department's four divisions are Aging Services; Public Health; Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Addictive Diseases; and Family and Children Services. The department also includes the Office of Regulatory Services and the Office of Child Support Enforcement.

The department was created by the Georgia General Assembly in the Governmental Reorganization Act of 1972. The Act consolidated the Department of Public Health and the Department of Family and Children Services and other state human services programs. In that same year, the Board of Human Resources established an integrated service delivery system. This system enables Georgians to receive services that are administered in the communities where they live.

The Commissioner of Human Resources is appointed by, and accountable to, the State's Board of Human Resources. The 15-member board is appointed by the Governor to provide general oversight of the agency's activities by establishing policy, approving agency goals and objectives, and other appropriate activities.

Magnolia Springs State Park



Facilities

1,071 Acres
 26 Tent, Trailer, RV Campsites (\$17-\$19)
 3 Walk-in Campsites (\$13)
 5 Cottages (\$60-\$105)
 3 Playgrounds
 Swimming Pool
 Freshwater Aquarium
 Natural Spring and Boardwalk
 8 Picnic Shelters (\$40)
 3 Group Shelters (seat 40-100, \$85-\$135)
 Group Camp (sleeps 94, \$460)
 2 Pioneer Campgrounds (\$20 and up)
 Group Lodge (sleeps 16, \$95-\$105)
 Park Map

Activities

Hiking and Bicycling - 10 miles of trails
 Fishing - accessible dock
 Boating - private boats allowed, ramp
 Canoe and Fishing Boat Rental
 Swimming (pool only)
 Picnicking

Nearby Attractions

George L. Smith State Park
 Historic Augusta, Ga.
 Historic Savannah, Ga.

Park Hours: 7 a.m. - 10 p.m.

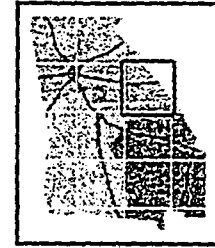
Office Hours: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Make a Reservation

Magnolia Springs State Park is known for its crystal clear springs flowing 7 million gallons of water per day and the beautiful boardwalk which spans the cool water. During warmer months, visitors may watch for alligators, turtles and other wildlife near the springs. A free, freshwater aquarium features native species, and a 28-acre lake with accessible dock are available for fishing and boating. During the Civil War, the site was called Camp Lawton and served as "the world's largest prison." Today, little remains of the prison stockade; however, the earthen breastworks which guarded it may still be seen.

Notice: The group camp swimming pool has been permanently closed, but the public pool will open Memorial Day weekend.

- Volunteer Projects
- Weather Report



- Search by Map
- State Parks
- Historic Sites
- Golf Courses

ZIP SEARCH:

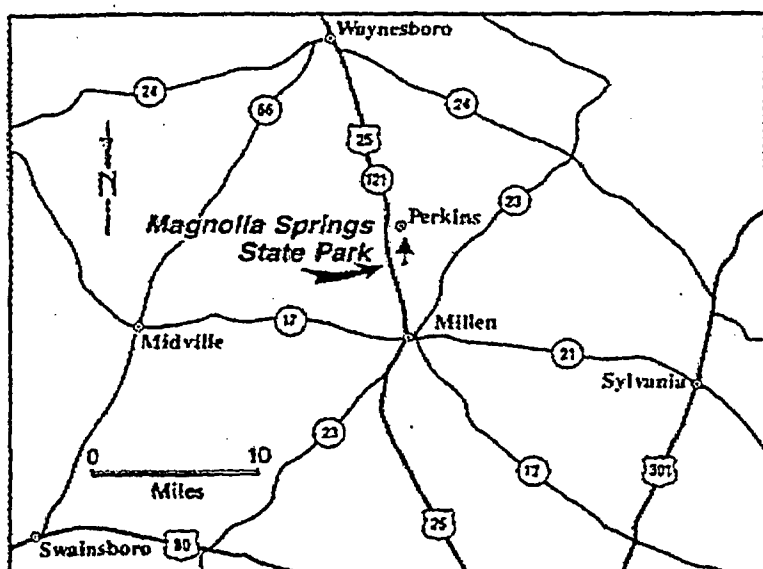


Located 5 miles north of Millen on
 U.S. Hwy. 25.

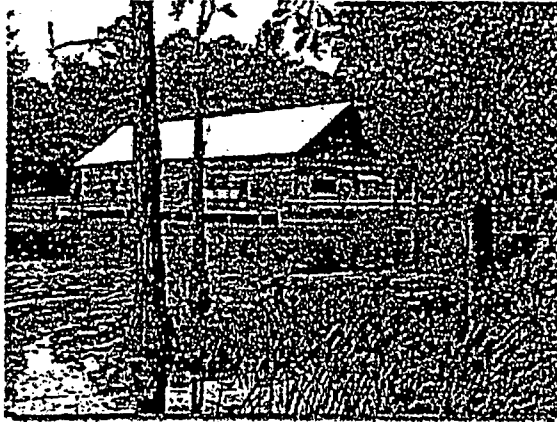
1053 Magnolia Springs Dr
 Millen, GA 30442
 Jenkins County

MapQuest | Expedia

Reservations (800) 864-7275
 Park Office (478) 982-1660



George L. Smith State Park



Facilities

1,634 Acres
 25 Tent, Trailer, RV Campsites (\$19-\$21)
 4 Cottages (\$70-\$85)
 412-Acre Lake with Boat Ramp
 4 Picnic Shelters (\$35)
 Group Shelter (seats 50, \$85)
 Pioneer Campground (\$25+)
 Playgrounds
 Photo Gallery of Facilities
 Park Map.

Activities

Fishing - boat rentals
 Boating - 10 HP limit on private boats
 Canoeing and Pedal boat rentals, 10 miles of water trails
 Walking and Biking - 11 miles of trails
 Birding

Nearby Attractions

Gordonia-Alatamaha State Park and Golf Course
 Magnolia Springs State Park
 Georgia Southern University

Park Hours: 7 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Office Hours: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Make a Reservation

With natural beauty, lakeside camping and cozy cottages, this secluded park is the perfect south Georgia retreat. It is best known for the newly refurbished Parrish Mill, a combination grist mill, saw mill, covered bridge and dam built in 1880 and now open for tours. Anglers and canoeists can explore the mill pond dotted with Spanish moss-draped trees and home to blue heron and white ibis. Hikers can stretch their legs on 11 miles of trails while searching for rare gopher tortoises, Georgia's state reptile. The park is named after one of Georgia's great legislators.

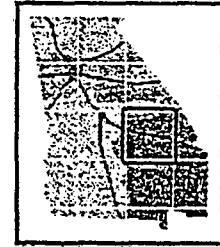
Upcoming Events

Cane & Corn Grinding

During this 5th annual celebration, learn how cane and corn were ground in the 1880s at our scenic mill. Buy cornmeal for \$1.50 per 2 lb. bag, plus we will have jars of cane syrup for sale. \$3 parking. 478-763-2759.

Saturday, Nov 19 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

- More Events
- Volunteer Projects
- Weather Report



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-  State Parks
-  Historic Sites
-  Golf Courses

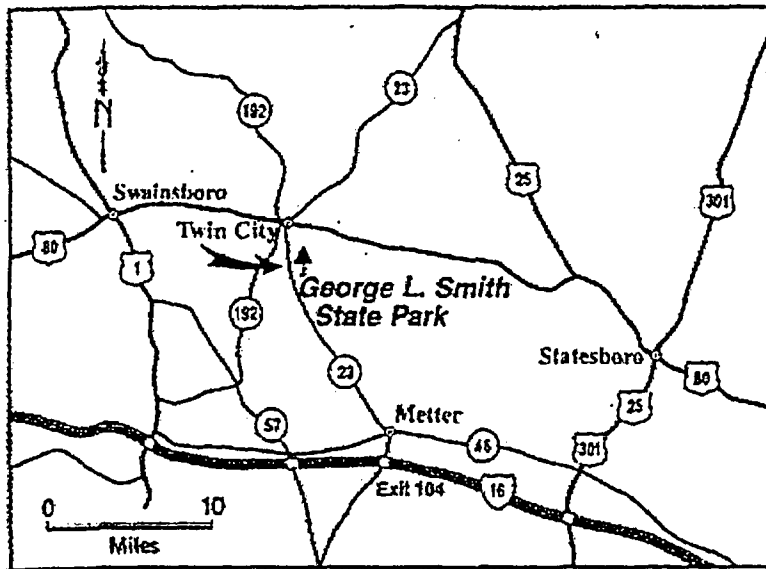
ZIP SEARCH:



371 George L. Smith State Park Rd
 Box 371
 Twin City, GA 30471-9649
 Emanuel County

MapQuest | Expedia

Reservations (800) 864-7275
Park Office (478) 763-2759



Mistletoe State Park



Facilities

1,920 Acres
 92 Tent, Trailer, RV Campsites (\$17-\$20)
 4 Walk-In Campsites (\$8)
 Backcountry Campsite
 Camper Cabin (sleeps 4, \$35)
 10 Cottages (\$100)
 72,000-Acre Lake
 Swimming Beach
 Beach House (seats 75, \$150)
 5 Picnic Shelters (\$35)
 Group Shelter (seats 150, \$110)
 Pioneer Campground (\$30 and up)
 Park Map

Activities

Hiking and Bicycling - 12-mile backpacking trail and 3.5 miles of nature trails
 Fishing - accessible dock
 Boating - 3 ramps
 Canoe and Fishing Boat Rental
 Swimming

2005 Summer Newsletter (pdf format)

Nearby Attractions

Robert Toombs House State Historic Site
 A.H. Stephens State Historic Park
 Elijah Clark State Park
 Augusta, Ga.
 Clarks Hill Dam
 Washington, Ga.
 Great Lakes of Georgia
 Georgia's Treasures Along I-20

Park Hours: 7 a.m. - 10 p.m.
 Office Hours: 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Make a Reservation

Located on 72,000-acre Clarks Hill Lake near Augusta, this park is known as one of the finest bass fishing spots in the nation. During the summer, guests can cool down at the beach or on miles of shaded nature trails. Canoes and fishing boats are available for rent, and a wildlife observation area is available. The park has 10 fully equipped cottages on the lake, five of which are log cabins. The campground is situated on a peninsula, offering spectacular views of both sunset and sunrise over the open water. A one-room camper cabin faces the lake, offering a porch with rocking chairs, electricity, four bed platforms, a grill, picnic table and water spigot.

Upcoming Events

Dulcimer Workshop

This beautiful folk instrument is one of the easiest to play. Join our hands-on beginner class, and if you already have a dulcimer, bring it along for tuning and playing tips. \$3 parking. 706-541-0321.

Saturday, Jul 9
 10 a.m.-12 p.m.

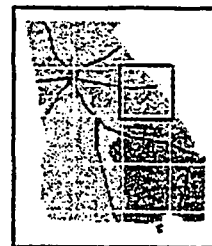
Red Skies At Night

Whether you are camping, hiking or boating, being able to read the skies may help you avoid inclement weather ahead. A WRDW-TV Channel 12 meteorologist will be on hand to make you aware of the danger signs before it's too late. \$3 parking. 706-541-0321.

Saturday, Jul 16
 11 a.m.-12 p.m.

Stories Around the Campfire

Join storyteller Peggy Williams for tall tales that will have visitors of all ages on the edge of their seats. \$3 parking. 706-541-



Search by Map



State Parks



Historic Sites



Golf Courses

ZIP SEARCH:



0321.

Saturday, Jul 16
8:30-9:30 p.m.

Bird & Butterfly Nature Hike

Think all butterflies feed on flower nectar? You'll be surprised! Join a volunteer from the Audubon society who will teach about butterflies and their habits. Butterflies will be netted so you can get a close look before they're released. Visitors will also learn to identify birds by their calls and songs. Bring binoculars or borrow some from the Nature Center. \$3 parking. 706-541-0321.

Saturday, Jul 23 9-10 a.m.

Herbs and Wild Edibles

Nature lovers and gourmets can learn new ways to dine on nature's bounty. \$3 parking. 706-541-0321.

Saturday, Jul 30
11 a.m.-12 p.m.

Family Fall Fest

Enjoy music, a pumpkin scavenger hunt, apple bobbing, hayrides, storytelling, marshmallow roasting, night hikes and campsite decorating contest. \$5 per vehicle. 706-541-0321.

Saturday, Oct 22 5-9:30 p.m.

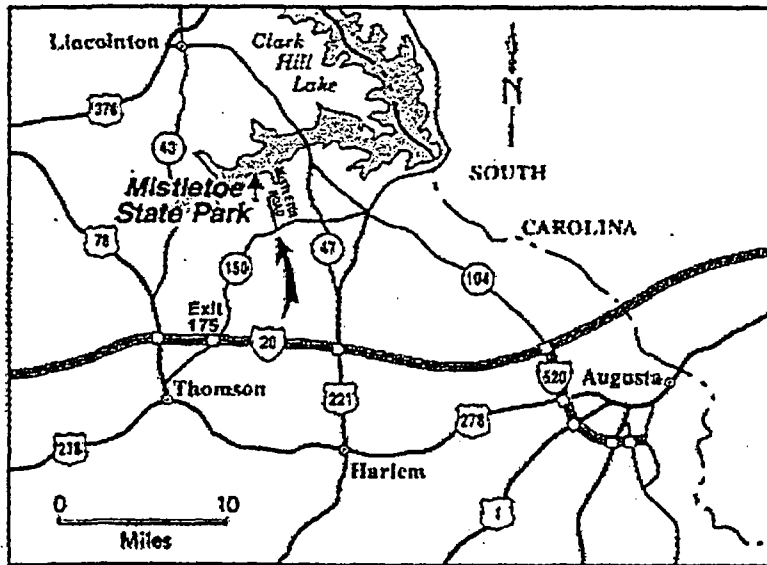
- More Events
- Volunteer Projects
- Weather Report

Located 3 miles off Ga. Hwy. 150, 8 miles north of I-20 exit #175.

3723 Mistletoe Rd
Appling, GA 30802
Columbia County

MapQuest | Expedia

Reservations (800) 864-7275
Park Office (706) 541-0321
Park Fax (706) 541-9793



160-5-1-.08 CLASS SIZE.

(1) DEFINITIONS.

(a) **Individual Class Size Funding Ratio** – The number of students needed to earn state funds, calculated on the base amount, to pay for a single class in each of the QBE formula programs.

(b) **Maximum Individual Class Size** – Maximum number of students that may be taught by a teacher in a class segment.

(c) **Gifted Resource Class Delivery Model** – Classes for gifted students that emphasize interdisciplinary enrichment. Although the curriculum has academic content, the instruction focuses on thinking skills, problem solving, research and communication skills, and creative productivity. (Example: Elementary Pull-Out Enrichment Class)

(d) **Gifted Advanced Content Delivery Model** – Achievement-grouped advanced classes in academic content areas. The curriculum is differentiated in content, pacing, process-skills emphasis, and expectation of student achievement to provide challenge for gifted learners. (Examples: middle school Algebra I; Honors/AP/IB courses)

(e) **Resource Delivery Model** – Instruction for students with disabilities outside the regular classroom for three or fewer segments of the instructional day.

(f) **Self-Contained Delivery Model** – Instruction for students with disabilities in one area of exceptionality for four or more segments of the instructional day.

(g) **Areas of Exceptionality** – Areas of exceptionality with maximum class sizes are as follows.

1. S/L: Speech-Language Impairment
2. D/HH: Deaf/Hard of Hearing
3. LD: Specific Learning Disability
4. EBD: Emotional and Behavioral Disorder
5. MID: Mild Intellectual Disability
6. SID: Severe Intellectual Disability
7. MOID: Moderate Intellectual Disability
8. OI: Orthopedic Impairment
9. PID: Profound Intellectual Disability
10. VI: Visual Impairment
11. DB: Deaf-Blind
12. SED: Severe, Emotional and Behavioral Disorder
13. SDD: Significant Developmental Delay

(h) **Early Intervention Program (EIP)** – Program to serve students in grades K through 5 who are at risk of not reaching or maintaining academic grade level to obtain the necessary skills to reach grade-level performance in the shortest possible time as specified in Rule 160-4-2-.17 Early Intervention Program.

(i) **Remedial Education Program** – an instructional program designed for students in grades 9-12 who have identified deficiencies in reading, writing, and math as identified by Rule 160-4-5-.01 Remedial Education

(j) **Physical Classroom** — The maximum class size for grades K-3 is applicable to the physical classroom. The physical classroom is the space used for the purposes of instruction to students. By way of example, to have more than twenty-one students in a K-3 classroom will require a divider, temporary or permanent. Whether the partition is temporary or permanent, the system shall obtain the approval of the fire marshal.

(k) **Instructional Extension** – a state-funded instructional program beyond the regular school day to address the academic needs of low-performing students. Included in this group are students with disabilities as defined by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1975 and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Local boards of education and schools shall comply with maximum class sizes and schedules listed in Appendices A-F.

(b) Paraprofessionals may be used to reduce teacher/pupil ratio only as provided in the appendices. Local boards of education shall ensure that state funds earned for paraprofessionals in kindergarten shall be used to provide paraprofessional services to all kindergarten classes.

(c) A school shall not count for FTE purposes any class that exceeds the maximum class size as provided in the appendices.

(i) A school shall count vocational labs and remedial classes that exceed maximum class size only as regular classes, provided they do not exceed the maximum regular class size.

(d) The number of students taught by a teacher at any time after the first 15 school days of a school year may not exceed the maximum such number unless authorization for a specific larger number is requested of the State Board, along with the educational justification for granting the requested exemption, and the State Board has approved said request.

(e) Local boards of education not complying with maximum class size requirements shall be subject to a loss of funding for the entire class or program that is out of compliance.

160 5 1 .08 (Continued)

(f) The maximum class size for the kindergarten and primary grades programs is defined as the number of students in a physical classroom.

(g) For the 2003-2004 and 2004 -2005 school years, compliance with maximum class size requirements shall be determined by the system average for applicable programs and grades. Individual class size for such programs and grades shall not exceed the applicable maximum system average by more than two students.

Authority O.C.G.A. § 20-2-151(b); 20-2-152(a); 20-2-153; 20-2-154; 20-2-182(g), (h).

Adopted: August 12, 2004

Effective: September 2, 2004

APPENDIX A
Regular and Vocational Programs

	<u>FUNDING</u> <u>CLASS SIZE</u>	<u>MAXIMUM</u> <u>INDIVIDUAL</u> <u>CLASS SIZE*</u>				<u>MAXIMUM</u> <u>SYSTEM AVERAGE</u> <u>CLASS SIZE</u>	
		02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	03-04	04-05
Regular Kindergarten	15	19	20	20	18	18	18
With full-time paraprofessional	15	22	22	22	18	20	20
Regular Grades 1-3							
No paraprofessional	17	22	23	23	21	21	21
With full-time paraprofessional	17	24	23	23	21	21	21
Grades 4-5 (English, Math, Science, Social Studies)							
	23	30	32	32	28	30	30
Grades 6-8 (Middle Grades – English and Language Arts, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies)							
	23	30	32	32	28	30	30
Grades 6-8 (Middle Schools - All academic classes as defined in Rule 160-4-2-.05 Middle School Program Criteria)							
	20	30	32	32	28	30	30
Fine Arts Grades K-3	NA	33	33	33	33	33	33
Fine Arts and Foreign Language instructional programs							
Grades 4-5	NA	33	33	33	33	33	33
Grades 6-8	NA	33	33	33	33	33	33
Grades 4-8							
All other (see exceptions)	23	33	33	33	33	33	33
Grades 9-12							
English, Math, Social Studies, Foreign Language	23	30	32	32	28	30	30
Grades 9-12							
Science	23	28	28	30	28	28	28
Grades 9-12							

160 5 ! .08 (Continued)

All other (see exceptions)	23	35	35	35	35	35	35
Vocational labs	20	28	28	28	28	28	28
Remedial (grades 9-12)							
No paraprofessional	15	18	18	18	18	18	18
With full-time paraprofessional	15	24	24	24	24	24	24

Exceptions to the Maximum Individual Class Size for grades K-12 shall be as follows:

<u>COURSE</u>		<u>MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL CLASS SIZE</u>
(i)	Typing/Keyboarding	35
(ii)	Instrumental Music (e.g., band, orchestra)	100
(iii)	Choral Music (e.g., mixed chorus)	80
(iv)	Physical Education	
	No paraprofessional	40
	With full-time paraprofessional	
	(Elementary schools)	54
(v)	Co-op Supervision	56

* Defined as class size by full-time equivalent reporting segment.

APPENDIX B
Student with Disabilities

Service Delivery Models shall be resource (R) or self-contained (SC).

CLASS GROUP/ EXCEPTION PROGRAM	FUNDING CLASS SIZE	MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL CLASS SIZE * **		EXCEPTION TO MAXIMUM 2 SEGMENTS PER DAY PER TEACHER WITH A PARA- PROFESSIONAL
1. GROUP I				
(i) S/L-SC	8	11	15	+1
(ii) LD-SC	8	12	16	+1
2. GROUP II				
(i) MID-SC	6.5	10	13	+1
(ii) MID-R	6.5	10	13	+1
3. GROUP III				
(i) SID-SC	5	NA	7	+1
(ii) D/HH	5	6	8	+1
(iii) S/L-R	5	7	NA	NA
(iv) BD-R	5	7	10	+1
(v) LD-R	5	8	10	+1
(vi) BD-SC	5	8	11	+1
(vii) MOID-SC	5	NA	11	+1
(viii) OL-SC	5	NA	11	0
4. GROUP IV				
(i) D/HH	3	3	4	+1
(ii) VI-R	3	3	4	+1
(iii) OI-R	3	4	5	+1
(iv) V(DB)-SC	3	NA	6	+1
(v) PID-SC	3	NA	6	0
5. GROUP V	8	NA	NA	NA

NOTE: Each paraprofessional is the equivalent to 1/3 teacher and affects individual class size proportionately. Various teacher/paraprofessional models shall be averaged independently.

NOTE: If students from different exceptionalities programs are within the same segment, the maximum class size shall be determined by the program with the smallest class size.

NOTE: Middle school and high school students served in a departmental model shall have

160-5-1-.08 (Continued)

an individual maximum class size of seven without a paraprofessional and ten with a paraprofessional, provided the number of students of any one exceptionality within the class does not exceed the individual maximum class size for that exceptionality.

EXCEPTION TO INDIVIDUAL MAXIMUM CLASS SIZE: The individual maximum class size with a paraprofessional may be increased as noted for two segments per day per teacher for the remainder of the school year. Maximum teacher/pupil ratio without a paraprofessional may not be increased. (See also Rule 160-4-7)

* No paraprofessional

** With paraprofessional

APPENDIX C
Gifted and Alternative Programs

<u>CLASS/GROUP EXCEPTION PROGRAM</u>	<u>FUNDING CLASS SIZE</u>	<u>MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL CLASS SIZE</u>					
		99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05
1. GIFTED							
(i) Elementary Resource (K-5)	12	17	17	17	17	17	17
(ii) Middle School Resource and Advanced Content (6-8)	12	21	21	21	21	21	21
(iii) High School Resource and Advanced Content (9-12)	12	21	21	21	21	21	21
2. ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS							
No paraprofessional	15	NA	18	18	18	18	18
With full-time paraprofessional	15	NA	24	24	24	24	24

APPENDIX D
English to Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)

	FUNDING CLASS SIZE *	MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL CLASS SIZE	
		*	**
K-3	7	9	11
4-8	7	11	14
9-12	7	13	18

*No paraprofessional

**With full-time paraprofessional

APPENDIX E
Early Intervention Program (EIP)

Self-Contained and Pull-out* Models

	Funding Size	Maximum Class Size
Kindergarten	11	14
Grades 1-3	11	14
Grades 4-5	11	14

Self-contained classes may be multi-grade-level classes as long as the class size does not exceed the maximum class size.

Augmented Class Model – Kindergarten*

A state certified early childhood/elementary teacher will work for a minimum of one segment (45 minutes) with no more than 14 Early Intervention Program students.

FUNDING
CLASS SIZE

						<u>MAXIMUM SYSTEM AVERAGE CLASS SIZE</u>	
		02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	03-04	04-05
15	Maximum Class Size						
	Regular Kindergarten	19	20	20	18	18	18
	Maximum Class Size						
	with full-time	22	22	22	18	20	20
	paraprofessional						

A maximum of 14 EIP students may be in an augmented-class.

Augmented Class Model – Grades 1-3*

A state certified early childhood/elementary teacher will work for a minimum of one segment (45 minutes) with no more than 14 Early Intervention Program students.

FUNDING**CLASS SIZE**

						<u>MAXIMUM SYSTEM AVERAGE CLASS SIZE</u>	
		02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	03-04	04-05
17	Maximum Class Size	22	23	23	21	21	21
	Maximum Class Size						
	with full-time						
	paraprofessional	24	23	23	21	21	21

A maximum of 14 EIP students may be in an augmented class.

Augmented Class Model – Grades 4-5*

A state certified early childhood/elementary teacher will work for a minimum of one segment (50 minutes) with no more than 14 Early Intervention Program students.

FUNDING
CLASS SIZE

MAXIMUM SYSTEM
AVERAGE CLASS SIZE

		02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	03-04	04-05
23	Maximum Class Size	30	32	32	28	30	30

A maximum of 14 EIP students may be in an augmented class.

*Under the augmented and pull-out models, students will be counted as regular segments and EIP segments to the extent necessary to equal the total number of segments served by the teacher, but not to exceed 90 segments for kindergarten, 102 segments for grades 1-3, and 138 segments for grades 4-5.

Reduced Class Model – Kindergarten

EIP Students	Non-EIP Students	Maximum Total in Class
1	14	15
2	13	15
3	11	14
4	10	14
5	9	14
6	7	13
7	6	13
8	5	13
9	3	12
10	2	12
11	1	12

A full-time paraprofessional may be used in kindergarten models to increase class size by 2 students. The 2 additional students may be either EIP or regular students.

Reduced Class Model – Grades 1-3**

EIP Students	Non-EIP Students	Maximum Total in Class
1	16	17
2	14	16
3	13	16
4	12	16
5	10	15

160-5-1-.08 (Continued)

6	8	14
7	7	14
8	5	13
9	4	13
10	2	12

Reduced Class Model – Grades 4-5**

EIP Students	Non-EIP Students	Maximum Total in Class
1	22	23
2	20	22
3	18	21
4	16	20
5	14	19
6	12	18
7	10	17
8	8	16
9	6	15
10	4	14
11	2	13
12	1	13

**Paraprofessionals may not be used to reduce teacher/student ratio in grades 1-5.

Reading Recovery

The Reading Recovery Program may be used as a model for the Early Intervention Program.

Funding Size

Maximum Class Size

11

14

Students served by Reading Recovery may be counted for one segment of EIP instruction for the entire year.

APPENDIX F
Instructional Extension

	<u>Funding Size</u>	<u>Maximum Individual Class Size</u>	<u>System Average Class Size</u>
After-school, Saturday, Summer, and inter-session programs	15	18	18



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



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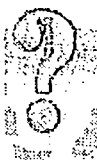
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- ▶ Learn About People with Disabilities and Employment
- ▶ Locate Career Guidance Information
- ▶ Identify Layoff Services and Options
- ▶ Explore Education and Training Opportunities
- ▶ Learn About WIA Services
- ▶ Locate Employment Related Supportive Services
- ▶ Obtain Economic Information

[:: more](#)



Frequently Asked Questions

- ▶ What are the fastest growing occupations in Georgia?
- ▶ What is the HOPE scholarship and grant?
- ▶ What is the status of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)?
- ▶ What is JAN (Job Accommodation Network)?
- ▶ What is the new O*Net System?
- ▶ I heard that there was a newsletter specifically for workforce professionals. What is the name of the resource?

[:: more](#)

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U.S. Department of Labor

508 Bobby
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TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

SAVANNAH	MSA	CANDLER HOSPITAL INC
SAVANNAH	MSA	CHATHAM COUNTY GOVERNMENT
SAVANNAH	MSA	EFFINGHAM COUNTY SCHOOLS
SAVANNAH	MSA	FORT JAMES OPERATING GROUP
SAVANNAH	MSA	GULFSTREAM AEROSPACE
SAVANNAH	MSA	INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO
SAVANNAH	MSA	MEMORIAL HEALTH CENTER
SAVANNAH	MSA	SAVANNAH CHATHAM SCHOOLS
SAVANNAH	MSA	SAVANNAH CITY GOVERNMENT
SAVANNAH	MSA	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

VALDOSTA	MSA	CONVERGYS CUSTOMER MGMT GRP
VALDOSTA	MSA	LOWE'S HOME CENTERS INC
VALDOSTA	MSA	LOWNDES CNTY HEALTH CARE
VALDOSTA	MSA	LOWNDES COUNTY SCHOOLS
VALDOSTA	MSA	SOUTH GA MEDICAL CENTER
VALDOSTA	MSA	VALDOSTA CITY GOVERNMENT
VALDOSTA	MSA	VALDOSTA CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM
VALDOSTA	MSA	VALDOSTA STATE UNIVERSITY
VALDOSTA	MSA	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC
VALDOSTA	MSA	WILD ADVENTURES INC

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

WARNER ROBINS	MSA	ANCHOR GLASS CONTAINER
WARNER ROBINS	MSA	FRITO LAY INC
WARNER ROBINS	MSA	HOUSTON CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
WARNER ROBINS	MSA	HOUSTON COUNTY GOVERNMENT
WARNER ROBINS	MSA	HOUSTON MEDICAL CENTER
WARNER ROBINS	MSA	PERDUE FARMS INC
WARNER ROBINS	MSA	ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE
WARNER ROBINS	MSA	SOUTHEAST ADMIN SERVICES
WARNER ROBINS	MSA	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC
WARNER ROBINS	MSA	WARNER ROBINS CITY GOVNT

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

GEORGIA	COBB COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
GEORGIA	DELTA AIR LINES INC
GEORGIA	GWINNETT CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
GEORGIA	HOME DEPOT USA INC
GEORGIA	KROGER COMPANY
GEORGIA	PUBLIX SUPER MARKET INC
GEORGIA	SHAW INDUSTRIES GROUP INC
GEORGIA	U S DEPT OF DEFENSE
GEORGIA	U S POSTAL SERVICE
GEORGIA	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

ALBANY MSA	ALBANY CITY GOVERNMENT
ALBANY MSA	COOPER TIRE & RUBBER CO
ALBANY MSA	DOUGHERTY CNTY GOVERNMENT
ALBANY MSA	DOUGHERTY COUNTY SCHOOLS
ALBANY MSA	LEE COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
ALBANY MSA	MILLER BREWING COMPANY
ALBANY MSA	PHOEBE PUTNEY MEMORIAL HOSP
ALBANY MSA	PROCTER & GAMBLE
ALBANY MSA	U S MARINE CROP LOGISTICS
ALBANY MSA	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	ATHENS REGIONAL MEDICAL
ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	CLARKE COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	GOLD KIST INC
ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	MADISON CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	MERIAL LIMITED
ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	OCONEE CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	PILGRIMS PRIDE CORP
ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	ST MARYS HOSPITAL
ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	UNIFIED GOVT-ATHENS/CLARKE
ATHENS-CLARKE MSA	UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	COBB COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	DEKALB COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	DELTA AIR LINES INC
ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	FULTON CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	GWINNETT CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	HOME DEPOT USA INC
ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	KROGER COMPANY
ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	PUBLIX SUPER MARKET INC
ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	U S POSTAL SERVICE
ATLANTA-SANDY SPRNGS	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	AUGUSTA/RICHMOND CNTY GOVT
AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	COLUMBIA CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	GA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN
AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	MCG HEALTH INC
AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA
AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	RICHMOND COUNTY SCHOOLS
AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	U S ARMY - FORT GORDAN
AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	U S VETS ADMIN SVCS-AUGUSTA
AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	UNIVERSITY HEALTH SVCS
AUGUSTA MSA-GA PART	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

BRUNSWICK MSA	BRANTLEY CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
BRUNSWICK MSA	BRUNSWICK CELLULOSE INC
BRUNSWICK MSA	CLOISTER HOTEL
BRUNSWICK MSA	GLYNN COUNTY GOVERNMENT
BRUNSWICK MSA	GLYNN COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
BRUNSWICK MSA	KING & PRINCE SEAFOOD CORP
BRUNSWICK MSA	SE GA REGIONAL MEDICAL CTR
BRUNSWICK MSA	TEAMWORK SVCS INC
BRUNSWICK MSA	U S DEPT HOMELAND SECURITY
BRUNSWICK MSA	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	AMERICAN FAMILY LIFE
COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	BLUE CROSS/BLUE SHIELD
COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	COLUMBUS CONSOLIDATED GOVT
COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	MEDICAL CENTER INC
COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	MUSCOGEE CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	ST FRANCIS HOSPITAL INC
COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	SWIFT TEXTILES INC
COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	TOTAL SYSTEM SERVICES INC
COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	U S ARMY - FORT BENNING
COLUMBUS MSA-GA PART	WESTERN STAFF SERVICES

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

DALTON MSA	ALADDIN MANUFACTURING CORP
DALTON MSA	BEAULIEU GROUP LLC
DALTON MSA	DALTON CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM
DALTON MSA	HAMILTON MEDICAL CENTER
DALTON MSA	J & J INDUSTRIES INC
DALTON MSA	MOHAWK CARPET DISTRIBUTION
DALTON MSA	MURRAY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
DALTON MSA	SHAW INDUSTRIES GROUP INC
DALTON MSA	SHAW INDUSTRIES INC
DALTON MSA	WHITFIELD COUNTY SCHOOLS

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

GAINESVILLE MSA	FIELD DALE FARMS CORP
GAINESVILLE MSA	GAINESVILLE CITY GOVERNMENT
GAINESVILLE MSA	HALL COUNTY GOVERNMENT
GAINESVILLE MSA	HALL COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
GAINESVILLE MSA	KINGS DELIGHT
GAINESVILLE MSA	KUBOTA MFG OF AMERICA CORP
GAINESVILLE MSA	MAR JAC POULTRY
GAINESVILLE MSA	NORTHEAST GA MEDICAL CENTER
GAINESVILLE MSA	PILGRIMS PRIDE CORP
GAINESVILLE MSA	WRIGLEY MANUFACTURING CO

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	EAGLE GROUP INTERNATIONAL
HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	FT STEWART NON-APPROP FUNDS
HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	LIBERTY CNTY COMMISSIONERS
HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	LIBERTY CNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	LIBERTY REG MEDICAL CENTER
HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	LONG COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	S N F HOLDING COMPANY
HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	U S ARMY - FORT STEWART
HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	U S ARMY/AIR FORCE EXCHANGE
HINESVILLE-FT STEWRT	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

MACON MSA	BIBB COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
MACON MSA	COLISEUM MEDICAL CENTER
MACON MSA	EMPLOY AMERICA INC
MACON MSA	GEICO
MACON MSA	IMAGE STAFFING SERVICES
MACON MSA	MACON CITY GOVERNMENT
MACON MSA	MEDICAL CTR OF CENTRAL GA
MACON MSA	MERCER UNIVERSITY
MACON MSA	R J REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO
MACON MSA	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS - GOVT & PRIVATE SECTOR
THREE-MONTH AVERAGE: JUL, AUG, SEP - 2004

ROME MSA	ALADDIN MANUFACTURING CORP
ROME MSA	FLOYD COUNTY GOVERNMENT
ROME MSA	FLOYD COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM
ROME MSA	FLOYD MEDICAL CENTER
ROME MSA	GENERAL ELECTRIC INTL
ROME MSA	HARBIN CLINIC LLC
ROME MSA	INLAND PAPERBOARD & PACKAGE
ROME MSA	NORTHWEST GA REGIONAL HOSP
ROME MSA	REDMOND REG MEDICAL CENTER
ROME MSA	WALMART ASSOCIATES INC

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Individual Income Tax**General Information and Forms**

The Individual Income Tax Section handles individual income, trust, and estate tax returns. The Georgia individual income tax is a graduated tax based upon a taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income. The tax is paid by:

- . All resident individuals, estates, and trusts who file a federal return.
- . All nonresident individuals, estates, and trusts who file a federal return which includes income from sources in Georgia that exceeds five percent of income from all sources.
- . All residents or nonresidents who have income subject to Georgia income tax that is not subject to federal income tax.

Click [here](#) to download or print individual income tax forms. If you do not see the form you need, or for additional information and assistance, contact the Individual Income Tax Section at 404-417-2300 or by email to taxpayer.services@dor.ga.gov.

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions**Who do I contact to find out why my return was changed?**

You may e-mail the Taxpayer Services Division at taxpayer.services@dor.ga.gov or call 404-417-4480 for assistance.

Who can I ask about my refund?

Click [here](#) for information about obtaining the status of your refund.

What are the Georgia tax rates?

Georgia has graduated rates with a maximum rate of 6 percent. See page 14 of the [instruction booklet](#) for additional information.

What is the current standard deduction?

The standard deduction for taxpayers filing single or head of household is \$2,300; for married taxpayers, the deduction is \$1,500 per spouse.

What are the filing requirements?

[More...](#)



Additional Navigation Corporate Tax

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General Information and Forms

The Corporate Income Tax Section handles corporate and S-corporation tax returns. Corporate income tax is a non-graduated percentage based on a corporation's federal taxable net income. Corporations that own property or do business in Georgia are subject to corporate income tax. The rate of taxation is six percent of a corporation's taxable net income attributable to business done in Georgia.

Certain corporations also pay a net worth tax. This tax is based on the net worth of a corporation and is levied in exchange for the privilege of doing business or exercising a corporate franchise in Georgia. The minimum tax is \$10 for a net worth less than \$10,001. The maximum is \$5,000 for a net worth in excess of \$22 million.

Click [here](#) to view a list of corporate tax forms. If you do not see the form you need, or for additional information and assistance, contact the Corporate Tax Section at 404-417-2409 or by email to taxpayer.services@dor.ga.gov.

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

Does GA have a Franchise Tax and a License and Occupation Tax? When are they due?

Franchise Tax and License and Occupation Tax is called net worth tax. It is reported on Form 600 or 600S and has the same due date as a regular corporate return.

How many years can a loss year be carried back and what is the appropriate form?

A loss can be carried back 2 years and should be documented on Form [IT-552](#).

Is net worth tax due on the final return?

No.

Do we mail a copy of a federal audit report to GA or do we need to file an amended return?

You should file an amended return and attach a copy of the report.

What is the statute of limitations for filing an amended return?

You can file an amended return up to 3 years from the date tax was paid.

[More...](#)



Section 2.5.2.3
GEORGIA SALES AND USE TAX RATES

effective July 1, 2005

(G.D.O.R 2005b)

COUNTY	GENERAL	ELIGIBLE FOOD	COUNTY	GENERAL	ELIGIBLE FOOD	COUNTY	GENERAL	ELIGIBLE FOOD
001 Appling	7%	3%	054 Evans	7%	3%	107 Newton	7%	3%
002 Atkinson	7%	3%	055 Fannin	7%	3%	108 Oconee	7%	3%
003 Bacon	7%	3%	056 Fayette	6%	2%	109 Oglethorpe	7%	3%
004 Baker	7%	3%	057 Floyd	7%	3%	110 Paulding	7%	3%
005 Baldwin	7%	3%	058 Forsyth	7%	3%	111 Peach	6%	2%
006 Banks	7%	3%	059 Franklin	7%	3%	112 Pickens	7%	3%
007 Barrow	7%	3%	060 Fulton	7%	3%	113 Pierce	7%	3%
008 Bartow	7%	3%	061 Gilmer	7%	3%	114 Pike	6%	2%
009 Ben Hill	7%	3%	062 Glascock	7%	3%	115 Polk	6%	2%
010 Berrien	7%	3%	063 Glynn	6%	2%	116 Pulaski	7%	3%
011 Bibb	5%	1%	064 Gordon	7%	3%	117 Putnam	7%	3%
012 Bleckley	7%	3%	065 Grady	7%	3%	118 Quitman	7%	3%
013 Brantley	7%	3%	066 Greene	7%	3%	119 Rabun	7%	3%
014 Brooks	7%	3%	067 Gwinnett	6%	2%	120 Randolph	6%	2%
015 Bryan	7%	3%	068 Habersham	7%	3%	121 Richmond	7%	3%
016 Bulloch	7%	3%	069 Hall	7%	3%	122 Rockdale	7%	2%
017 Burke	6%	2%	070 Hancock	6%	2%	123 Schley	7%	3%
018 Butts	7%	3%	071 Haralson	7%	3%	124 Screven	7%	3%
019 Calhoun	7%	3%	072 Harris	7%	3%	125 Seminole	7%	3%
020 Camden	6%	2%	073 Hart	7%	3%	126 Spalding	6%	2%
021 Candler	7%	3%	074 Heard	7%	3%	127 Stephens	7%	3%
022 Carroll	7%	3%	075 Henry	7%	3%	128 Stewart	7%	3%
023 Catoosa	7%	3%	076 Houston	7%	3%	129 Sumter	7%	3%
024 Charlton	7%	3%	077 Irwin	7%	3%	130 Talbot	7%	3%
025 Chatham	6%	2%	078 Jackson	7%	3%	131 Taliaferro	7%	2%
026 Chattahoochee	7%	3%	079 Jasper	7%	3%	132 Tattnall	7%	3%
027 Chattooga	7%	3%	080 Jeff Davis	7%	3%	133 Taylor	7%	3%
028 Cherokee	6%	2%	081 Jefferson	7%	3%	134 Telfair	7%	3%
029 Clarke	7%	3%	082 Jenkins	7%	3%	135 Terrell	7%	3%
030 Clay	7%	3%	083 Johnson	7%	3%	136 Thomas	6%	2%
031 Clayton	7%	3%	084 Jones	7%	3%	137 Tift	7%	3%
032 Clinch	7%	3%	085 Lamar	7%	3%	138 Toombs	7%	3%
033 Cobb	5%	1%	086 Lanier	7%	3%	139 Towns	7%	3%
034 Coffee	7%	3%	087 Laurens	7%	3%	140 Treutlen	7%	3%
035 Colquitt	7%	3%	088 Lee	7%	3%	141 Troup	7%	3%
036 Columbia	7%	3%	089 Liberty	7%	3%	142 Turner	7%	3%
037 Cook	7%	3%	090 Lincoln	7%	3%	143 Twiggs	7%	3%
038 Coweta	7%	3%	091 Long	7%	3%	144 Union	7%	3%
039 Crawford	7%	3%	092 Lowndes	7%	3%	145 Upson	7%	3%
040 Crisp	7%	3%	093 Lumpkin	7%	3%	146 Walker	7%	3%
041 Dade	7%	3%	094 Macon	7%	3%	147 Walton	7%	3%
042 Dawson	7%	3%	095 Madison	7%	3%	148 Ware	7%	3%
043 Decatur	7%	3%	096 Marion	7%	3%	149 Warren	7%	3%
044 DeKalb	7%	2%	097 McDuffie	7%	3%	150 Washington	6%	2%
045 Dodge	7%	3%	098 McIntosh	7%	3%	151 Wayne	6%	2%
046 Dooley	7%	3%	099 Meriwether	7%	3%	152 Webster	7%	2%
047 Dougherty	7%	3%	100 Miller	6%	2%	153 Wheeler	6%	2%
048 Douglas	7%	3%	101 Mitchell	7%	3%	154 White	7%	3%
049 Early	7%	3%	102 Monroe	7%	3%	155 Whitfield	7%	3%
050 Echols	7%	3%	103 Montgomery	7%	3%	156 Wilcox	7%	3%
051 Effingham	7%	3%	104 Morgan	7%	3%	157 Wilkes	7%	3%
052 Elbert	7%	3%	105 Murray	7%	3%	158 Wilkinson	7%	3%
053 Emanuel	7%	3%	106 Muscogee	7%	3%	159 Worth	7%	3%
*TAX RATE FOR ELIGIBLE FOOD GENERAL COUNTY RATE ON ALL OTHER ITEMS						CITY OF ATLANTA	1%	1%

Footnote: DeKalb and Rockdale HOST, Taliferro and Webster LOST exempt from food tax.

COUNTY RATE CHART
effective July 1, 2005

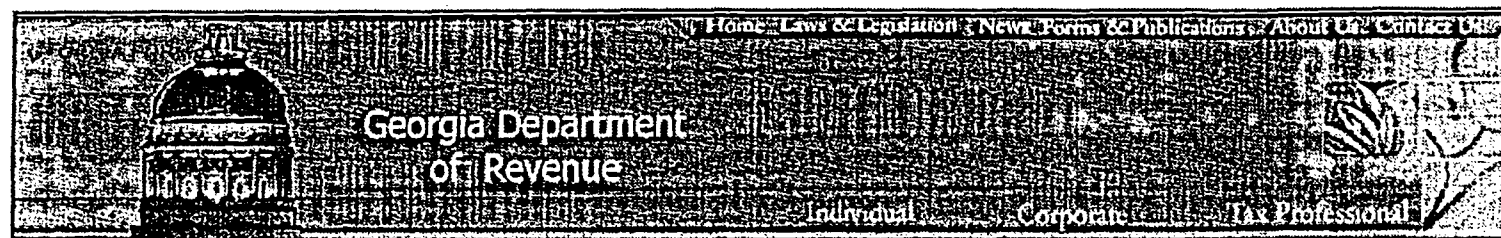
<u>Code - County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Code - County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Code - County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Type</u>
001 APPLING	7	LSE	058 FORSYTH	7	LSE	115 POLK	6	LS
002 ATKINSON	7	LSE	059 FRANKLIN	7	LSE	116 PULASKI	7	LSE
003 BACON	7	LSE	060 FULTON	7	MLE	117 PUTNAM	7	LSE
004 BAKER	7	LSE	061 GILMER	7	LSE	118 QUITMAN	7	LSE
005 BALDWIN	7	LSE	062 GLASCOCK	7	LSE	119 RABUN	7	LSE
006 BANKS	7	LSE	063 GLYNN	6	LS	120 RANDOLPH	6	LS
007 BARROW	7	LSE	064 GORDON	7	LSE	121 RICHMOND	7	LSE
008 BARTOW	7	LSE	065 GRADY	7	LSE	122 ROCKDALE	7	SHE
009 BEN HILL	7	LSE	066 GREENE	7	LSE	123 SCHLEY	7	LSE
010 BERRIEN	7	LSE	067 GWINNETT	6	SE	124 SCREVEN	7	LSE
011 BIBB	5	L	068 HABERSHAM	7	LSE	125 SEMINOLE	7	LSE
012 BLECKLEY	7	LSE	069 HALL	7	LSE	126 SPALDING	6	LE
013 BRANTLEY	7	LSE	070 HANCOCK	6	LS	127 STEPHENS	7	LSE
014 BROOKS	7	LSE	071 HARALSON	7	LSE	128 STEWART	7	LSE
015 BRYAN	7	LSE	072 HARRIS	7	LSE	129 SUMTER	7	LSE
016 BULLOCH	7	LSE	073 HART	7	LSE	130 TALBOT	7	LSE
017 BURKE	6	LS	074 HEARD	7	LSE	131 TALIAFERRO	7	LSE
018 BUTTS	7	LSE	075 HENRY	7	LSE	132 TATTNALL	7	LSE
019 CALHOUN	7	LSE	076 HOUSTON	7	LSE	133 TAYLOR	7	LSE
020 CAMDEN	6	LS	077 IRWIN	7	LSE	134 TELFAIR	7	LSE
021 CANDLER	7	LSE	078 JACKSON	7	LSE	135 TERRELL	7	LSE
022 CARROLL	7	LSE	079 JASPER	7	LSE	136 THOMAS	6	LE
023 CATOOSA	7	LSE	080 JEFF DAVIS	7	LSE	137 TIFT	7	LSE
024 CHARLTON	7	LSE	081 JEFFERSON	7	LSE	138 TOOMBS	7	LSE
025 CHATHAM	6	LS	082 JENKINS	7	LSE	139 TOWNS	7	LOE
026 CHATTAHOOCHEE	7	LSE	083 JOHNSON	7	LSE	140 TREUTLEN	7	LSE
027 CHATTOOGA	7	LSE	084 JONES	7	LSE	141 TROUP	7	LSE
028 CHEROKEE	6	SE	085 LAMAR	7	LSE	142 TURNER	7	LSE
029 CLARKE	7	LSE	086 LANIER	7	LSE	143 TWIGGS	7	LSE
030 CLAY	7	LSE	087 LAURENS	7	LSE	144 UNION	7	LSE
031 CLAYTON	7	LSE	088 LEE	7	LSE	145 UPSON	7	LSE
032 CLINCH	7	LSE	089 LIBERTY	7	LSE	146 WALKER	7	LSE
033 COBB	5	E	090 LINCOLN	7	LSE	147 WALTON	7	LSE
034 COFFEE	7	LSE	091 LONG	7	LSE	148 WARE	7	LSE
035 COLQUITT	7	LSE	092 LOWNDES	7	LSE	149 WARREN	7	LSE
036 COLUMBIA	7	LSE	093 LUMPKIN	7	LSE	150 WASHINGTON	6	LS
037 COOK	7	LSE	094 MACON	7	LSE	151 WAYNE	6	LS
038 COWETA	7	LSE	095 MADISON	7	LSE	152 WEBSTER	7	LSE
039 CRAWFORD	7	LSE	096 MARION	7	LSE	153 WHEELER	6	LS
040 CRISP	7	LSE	097 MCDUFFIE	7	LSE	154 WHITE	7	LSE
041 DADE	7	LSE	098 MCINTOSH	7	LSE	155 WHITFIELD	7	LSE
042 DAWSON	7	LSE	099 MERIWETHER	7	LSE	156 WILCOX	7	LSE
043 DECATUR	7	LSE	100 MILLER	6	LS	157 WILKES	7	LSE
044 DEKALB	7	MHE	101 MITCHELL	7	LSE	158 WILKINSON	7	LSE
045 DODGE	7	LSE	102 MONROE	7	LSE	159 WORTH	7	LSE
046 DOOLY	7	LSE	103 MONTGOMERY	7	LSE			
047 DOUGHERTY	7	LSE	104 MORGAN	7	LSE	CITY OF ATLANTA	1	O
048 DOUGLAS	7	LSE	105 MURRAY	7	LSE			
049 EARLY	7	LSE	106 MUSCOGEE	7	LSE			
050 ECHOLS	7	LSE	107 NEWTON	7	LSE			
051 EFFINGHAM	7	LSE	108 OCONEE	7	LSE			
052 ELBERT	7	LSE	109 OGLETHORPE	7	LSE			
053 EMANUEL	7	LSE	110 PAULDING	7	LSE			
054 EVANS	7	LSE	111 PEACH	6	LS			
055 FANNIN	7	LSE	112 PICKENS	7	LSE			
056 FAYETTE	6	LS	113 PIERCE	7	LSE			
057 FLOYD	7	LSE	114 PIKE	6	LE			

LOCAL TAX INDEX

M = MARTA
L = LOCAL OPTION
O = OTHER LOCAL TAXES
S = SPECIAL PURPOSE
E = EDUCATIONAL
H = HOMESTEAD

COUNTY TAX RATE CHANGES EFFECTIVE
October 1, 2005

<u>Code - County</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Type</u>
011 BIBB	6	LS
057 FLOYD	6	LE
100 MILLER	7	LSE
145 UPSON	6	LS



TAXPAYER SERVICES DIVISION

SALES & USE TAX

General Information and Forms

The Sales Tax Unit is responsible for ensuring that tax returns are made available to retail dealers, the returns are processed, and local sales taxes are distributed accurately to over 400 taxing jurisdictions in the state. The Unit also provides educational seminars throughout the state, as well as responds to general taxpayer inquiries through email, letter and telephone contacts.

Click [here](#) to download or print sales and use tax forms. If you do not see the form you need, or for additional information and assistance, contact the Sales and Use Tax Unit at 404-417-6601 or by email to taxpayer.services@dor.ga.gov.

Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

What transactions are subject to the 1% Atlanta municipal sales and use tax?

The 1% City of Atlanta municipal sales and use tax is collectable on transactions where the customer takes delivery of the item being sold or an item is used within the incorporated city limits of Atlanta. It generally applies to all sales that are subject to the 4% State Tax except motor vehicle sales. You may use the [City of Atlanta's Address Locator](#) to determine if an address is located within the incorporated City of Atlanta. For more information, visit www.atlantaga.gov. You may also contact the Atlanta Mayor's Office at 404-330-6100 or by e-mail to rrivers@atlantaga.gov.

How can I obtain the sales tax rate for a particular county?

Click [here](#) to see sales tax rates by county. If you are unsure which county a city is located in, visit www.georgia.gov to view a list of cities and their applicable counties.

Is tangible personal property purchased over the Internet subject to sales and use tax?

Yes. Tangible personal property purchased via the Internet and delivered to a Georgia address is subject to Georgia sales and use tax regardless of where the vendor is located. Report and remit Use Tax on Form [ST-3USE](#). The tax rate is based on the county where delivery takes place.

Are leases/rentals of tangible personal property taxable?

Yes, total gross proceeds are taxable.

[More...](#)

Disclaimer: Links from this website to other websites are intended for reference only and do not represent an endorsement of any product or service that may be mentioned in the linked-to pages. They are not a part of the Department of Revenue's website and the Department of Revenue has no control over their content or availability.

Georgia Department of Transportation
Office of Transportation Data
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CtyName	TC	Rt Num	Rt Suff	Beg mile	End Mile	Direction 1	Direction 2	AADT 2-Way	Truck %	Beg Intersection	End Intersection	equip	RCLink
RICHMOND	0001	0004	00	0.00	6.37	---	---	5300		BRIER CRK	SMITH RD	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0002	0088	CO	0.00	0.04	---	---	3580		HWY 88	DEANS BRIDGE RD	T	24510088CO
RICHMOND	0003	0004	00	6.38	12.92	---	---	5230		HOOD CHAPEL RD	HILSON RD	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0007	0004	00	12.93	14.27	---	---	7850		WILLIS FOREMAN RD	NB ON RAMP FR TOBACCO RD	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0009	0004	00	14.28	17.07	9210 N	9450 S	18660		TOBACCO RD	OLD HWY 1	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0012	0004	00	17.08	18.39	15100 N	15220 S	30320		BARTON CHAPEL RD	SEE I 520	E	2451000400
RICHMOND	0018	0004	00	19.45	20.72	---	---	24930		WHEELLESS RD	ROCK CREEK	E	2451000400
RICHMOND	0021	0004	00	20.73	21.53	8930 N	9020 S	17950		GORDON HWY	CHERRY RD	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0023	0004	00	21.54	22.24	13040 N	17350 S	30390		MILLEDGEVILLE RD	OLIVE RD	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0027	1616	00	0.00	1.19	---	---	9380		MLK JR BLVD	STEINER AVE	T	2452161600
RICHMOND	0032	1616	00	1.20	1.71	---	---	6600		12TH ST	TWIGGS ST	T	2452161600
RICHMOND	0034	2688	00	0.00	0.21	---	---	4160		LANEY WALKER BLVD	TWIGGS ST	T	2452268800
RICHMOND	0038	2688	00	0.22	0.41	1910 N	1920 S	3830		TWIGGS ST	TAYLOR ST	T	2452268800
RICHMOND	0041	2688	00	0.42	0.79	---	---	3490		WALTON WAY	TELFAR ST	E	2452268800
RICHMOND	0043	2688	00	0.80	0.95	---	---	2430		ELLIS ST	BROAD ST	T	2452268800
RICHMOND	0045	0010	00	0.00	3.33	---	---	6930	7.3%	NEWMANTOWN RD	DODGE LA	L	2451001000
RICHMOND	0047	0010	00	3.34	6.74	---	---	6120		ROBINSON AVE	POWELL RD	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0049	0010	00	6.75	8.82	13650 E	13300 W	26950		JIMMIE DYER PKWY	BARTON CHAPPEL RD	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0052	0010	00	8.83	9.52	13930 E	13920 W	27850		NOLAND CONNECTOR RD	WB ON TO I-520 SB	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0054	0010	00	9.53	10.11	14520 E	15330 W	29850		I-520	EB ON FM I-520 NB	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0056	0010	00	10.12	11.15	12170 E	13300 W	25470		NORTH LEG RD	SIBLEY RD	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0063	0010	00	12.05	12.82	10280 E	10580 W	20860		MILLEDGEVILLE RD	KISSINGBOWER RD	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0065	0010	00	12.83	13.98	10430 E	11120 W	21550		DEANS BRIDGE RD	EB OFF TO PEACH ORCHARD RD	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0067	0010	00	13.99	14.37	13240 N	13590 S	26830		GORDON HWY	WB OFF TO PEACH ORCHARD RD	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0069	0010	00	14.41	15.49	11750 N	10920 S	22670		OLD SAVANNAH RD	NO NAME	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0072	0010	00	15.50	17.35	---	---	19470		NEW SAVANNAH RD	5TH ST	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0074	0010	00	17.23	17.88	9610 N	8580 S	18190		HALE ST	ELLIS ST	T	2451001000
RICHMOND	0078	0010	00	18.02	18.31	---	---	28280		BROAD ST	SAVANNAH RIVER	E	2451001000
RICHMOND	0079	0028	00	11.17	11.33	---	---	11750		PRATTEOOD DR	PRATTEOOD DR	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0081	0028	00	10.76	11.16	---	---	7260		KINGS CHAPEL RD	RIVERWATCH PKWY	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0083	0028	00	9.84	10.75	18290 E	18590 W	36880		I 20	WARREN RD	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0085	0028	00	7.77	9.83	---	---	28880		VINELAND RD	SEE I 20	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0089	0028	00	7.27	7.76	17720 E	15610 W	33330		BROAD ST	REDWOOD DR	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0092	2720	00	0.00	0.41	---	---	5530		WAYNESBORO RD	HAL POWELL DR	T	2452272000
RICHMOND	0094	2720	00	0.42	1.04	---	---	3260		MILLEDGE RD	GRACE ST	T	2452272000
RICHMOND	0096	2720	00	1.05	1.88	3740 E	4510 W	8250		EVE ST	KING MILL ST	T	2452272000
RICHMOND	0098	2720	00	1.89	2.30	---	---	11150		15TH ST	14TH ST	E	2452272000
RICHMOND	0101	2720	00	2.31	2.47	4810 E	4060 W	8870		13TH ST	13TH ST	T	2452272000
RICHMOND	0103	2720	00	2.48	2.80	5490 E	3970 W	9460		12TH ST	MACARIN ST	T	2452272000
RICHMOND	0105	2720	00	2.81	3.06	4800 E	3480 W	8280		9TH ST	8TH ST	T	2452272000
RICHMOND	0107	2720	00	3.07	3.35	4110 E	2480 W	6590		7TH ST	5TH ST	T	2452272000
RICHMOND	0108	0028	00	3.54	3.66	---	---	11580		GORDON HWY	GORDON HWY	E	2451002800
RICHMOND	0109	0028	00	3.37	3.55	2630 E	2800 W	5430		3RD ST	4TH ST	T	2451002800

Peak Hr: High hour traffic volume for both directions Factor: (Dominant Flow of Peak Hr Vol/Total Peak Hr Vol)* 100

Equip: L=Auto. Traffic Recorder, E=Estimated, T=Tube

KFactor: (Peak Hr/AADT)* 100

* Data is not available

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CtyName	TC	Rt Num	Rt Suff	Beg mile	End Mile	Direction 1	Direction 2	AADT 2-Way	Truck %	Beg Intersection	End Intersection	equip	RCLink
RICHMOND	0112	0028	00	2.98	3.36	2610 E	2420 W	5030		E BOUNDARY ST	2ND ST	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0114	0028	00	1.88	2.96	5060 E	5010 W	10070		LOVERS LA	PREP PHILLIPS RD	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0116	0028	00	1.02	1.87	4380 E	4580 W	8960		LANEY WALKER BLVD	FAIRHOPE ST	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0118	0028	00	0.00	0.99	8530 E	8830 W	17360			LANEY WALKER BLVD	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0121	0056	SP	0.00	1.20	---	---	5500		MIKE PADGETT HWY	BARSIM RD	E	24510056SP
RICHMOND	0123	0056	SP	1.20	2.99	5430 N	5640 S	11070		DOUG BARNARD PKWY	LOCK AND DAM RD	T	24510056SP
RICHMOND	0125	0056	SP	3.00	4.39	6570 N	7270 S	13840		MARVIN GRIFFIN RD	WB OFF SR 415	T	24510056SP
RICHMOND	0127	0056	SP	4.40	5.07	4220 N	4100 S	8320		LUMPKIN RD	LUMPKIN RD	T	24510056SP
RICHMOND	0129	0056	SP	5.08	6.58	3870 N	3800 S	7670		NIXON RD	GORDON HWY	T	24510056SP
RICHMOND	0132	0056	00	0.00	5.66	5210 N	5140 S	10350		NO NAME	BENNOCK MILL RD	T	2451005600
RICHMOND	0138	0056	00	5.61	6.73	7190 N	7210 S	14400		BROWNS RD	S GLASSINE RD	T	2451005600
RICHMOND	0141	0056	00	6.74	9.91	9100 N	9010 S	18110		DOUG BARNARD PKWY	OLD WAYNESBORO RD	T	2451005600
RICHMOND	0143	0056	00	9.92	11.74	11840 N	12470 S	24310		TOBACCO RD	PHINIZY RD	T	2451005600
RICHMOND	0145	0056	00	11.75	13.15	6690 N	6430 S	13120		MARVIN GRIFFIN RD	BOSWELL LA	T	2451005600
RICHMOND	0147	0056	00	13.28	13.76	---	---	13510	5.9%	OLD LOUISVILLE RD	MAVIS ST	L	2451005600
RICHMOND	0149	0056	00	13.68	14.22	5770 N	5370 S	11140		CHESTER AVE	NIXON RD	T	2451005600
RICHMOND	0152	0056	00	14.23	14.64	2360 N	2810 S	5170		OLD SAVANNAH RD	PEACH ORCHARD RD	T	2451005600
RICHMOND	0154	0088	00	0.00	1.69	---	---	1450		MAULDIN RD	COMMUNITY HOUSE RD	T	2451008800
RICHMOND	0156	0088	00	1.70	2.54	---	---	2520		CHURCH ST	SMITH RD	T	2451008800
RICHMOND	0158	0088	00	2.55	4.63	---	---	1870		HWY 88	BOULINEAU RD	T	2451008800
RICHMOND	0161	0088	00	4.64	7.68	---	---	2610		BATH EDIE RD	MURPHEY RD	T	2451008800
RICHMOND	0163	0088	00	7.69	8.72	---	---	6180		ALBION RD	MILLER ST	T	2451008800
RICHMOND	0165	0088	00	8.73	8.92	---	---	9990		JONES ST	CEMETERY RD	T	2451008800
RICHMOND	0167	0088	00	8.93	10.99	---	---	8370		WINDSOR SPRING RD	PEACH ORCHARD RD	E	2451008800
RICHMOND	0178	0104	CO	0.00	0.71	14610 E	14070 W	28680		WASHINGTON RD	RIVERWATCH PKWY	T	24510104CO
RICHMOND	0181	0121	00	0.00	1.82	---	---	7910		COLLINS RD	COLLINS RD	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0183	0121	00	1.81	5.07	---	---	8660		HEPHZIBAH MCBEAN RD	LOUISA DR	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0185	0121	00	5.11	6.35	---	---	10530		MIMS RD	HWY 88	E	2451012100
RICHMOND	0187	0121	00	6.37	7.37	7540 N	7360 S	14900		RHENY RD	MCELMURRAY RD	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0189	0121	00	7.38	7.74	9820 N	9620 S	19440		WILLIS FOREMAN RD	WILLIS FOREMAN RD	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0192	0121	00	7.75	10.02	11750 N	12510 S	24260		BROWN RD	CEMETERY RD	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0194	0121	00	10.03	11.33	13120 N	12760 S	25880		TOBACCO RD	WOODSIDE DR	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0196	0121	00	11.34	12.57	14320 N	14060 S	28380		ROSIER RD	NO NAME	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0201	0121	00	12.58	13.33	15090 N	14910 S	30000		WINDSOR SPRING RD	SETTLEMENT RD	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0203	0121	00	13.34	14.02	12440 N	12460 S	24900		LUMPKIN RD	CIRCULAR DR	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0205	0121	00	14.03	14.99	4490 N	9190 S	13680		CHESTER AVE	SR 10 BRH	T	2451012100
RICHMOND	0207	0223	00	0.00	0.19	---	---	9830	5.0%	GORDON HWY	GORDON HWY	L	2451022300
RICHMOND	0212	0232	00	0.00	0.73	23320 N	21160 S	44480		OLD TRAIL RD	I 20	T	2451023200
RICHMOND	0214	0402	00	0.00	1.52	28690 E	28910 W	57600	37.0%	WHEELER RD	EB ON FM SR 415 SB	L	2451040200
RICHMOND	0216	0402	00	1.53	4.29	---	---	65140		BOBBY JONES EXPRESSWAY	EB OFF TO WASHINGTON RD	L	2451040200
RICHMOND	0217	0402	00	4.30	5.22	---	---	52840		WASHINGTON RD	RIVERWATCH PKWY	L	2451040200
RICHMOND	0218	0402	00	5.23	6.58	26730 E	26730 W	53460	13.7%	RIVERWATCH PKWY	SAVANNAH RIVER BR	L	2451040200
RICHMOND	0221	0415	00	0.00	0.67	---	---	67380		I 20	EB OFF TO SB 415	L	2451041500

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RICHMOND	0223	0415	00	0.68	1.88	---	---	82830		WHEELER RD	NB ON FM WRIGHTSBORO RD	L	2451041500
RICHMOND	0225	0415	00	1.89	3.20	---	---	75320		WRIGHTSBORO RD	SB OFF FM WB SR 10	L	2451041500
RICHMOND	0227	0415	00	3.21	5.32	35400 E	35030 W	70430	7.2%	GORDON HWY	DEANS BRIDGE RD	L	2451041500
RICHMOND	0228	0415	00	5.33	7.65	---	---	72330		DEANS BRIDGE RD	WINDSOR SPGS RD	L	2451041500
RICHMOND	0229	0415	00	7.66	8.97	---	---	40570		PEACH ORCHARD RD	WB ON FM MIKE PADGETT HWY	L	2451041500
RICHMOND	0230	0415	00	8.98	10.18	---	---	18550		SR 56	NEW SAVANNAH RD	L	2451041500
RICHMOND	0231	1504	00	0.00	0.81	---	---	3700		SR 88	RHODES AVE	T	2452150400
RICHMOND	0232	1504	00	0.82	1.14	---	---	2250		STOREY MILL RD	MIMS RD	E	2452150400
RICHMOND	0233	0415	00	10.19	14.56	---	---	12410		EB OF TO LANEY WALKER BLVD	EB OF TO LANEY WALKER BLVD	L	2451041500
RICHMOND	0234	1504	00	1.15	5.01	---	---	1170		DUNBARTON DR	FRANKLIN COVENANT RD	T	2452150400
RICHMOND	0236	1504	00	5.02	10.79	---	---	1560		PEACH ORCHARD RD	MIKE PADGETT HWY	T	2452150400
RICHMOND	0241	1510	00	0.00	5.21	---	---	1630		HENDERSON RD	HEPHZIBAH MCBEAN RD	E	2452151000
RICHMOND	0245	1509	00	0.00	3.10	---	---	1340		BATH EDIE RD	HWY 88	T	2452150900
RICHMOND	0247	1515	00	1.62	5.89	---	---	3030	4.6%	WINDSOR SPRING RD	DEANS BRIDGE RD	L	2452151500
RICHMOND	0249	1515	00	0.00	1.61	---	---	1590		PEACH ORCHARD RD	DOLPHIN WAY	T	2452151500
RICHMOND	0256	0065	00	4.71	7.44	---	---	6800		TOBACCO RD	TOBACCO RD	T	2452006500
RICHMOND	0258	0065	00	2.55	4.70	7330 N	10960 S	18290		WINSTON WY	CROSS CREEK RD	T	2452006500
RICHMOND	0261	0065	00	1.97	2.54	11670 N	11570 S	23240		RICHMOND HILL RD	ROSIER RD	T	2452006500
RICHMOND	0263	0065	00	1.08	1.96	6090 N	7210 S	13300		PEACH ORCHARD RD	CHESHIRE DR	T	2452006500
RICHMOND	0265	0065	00	0.00	1.07	---	---	6470		OLD LOUISVILLE RD	BRIGHTON CT	T	2452006500
RICHMOND	0267	1503	00	0.00	2.93	---	---	9920		NEW KARLEEN RD	GIBRALTER DR	T	2452150300
RICHMOND	0269	1503	00	2.94	5.53	---	---	6630		WINDSOR SPRING RD	LAKESIDE DR	T	2452150300
RICHMOND	0272	1503	00	5.54	7.37	---	---	7860		NO NAME	OLD SAVANNAH RD	E	2452150300
RICHMOND	0274	1518	00	0.00	1.93	---	---	4530		MIKE PADGETT HWY	NO NAME	T	2452151800
RICHMOND	0276	1518	00	1.94	3.34	---	---	5240		4H CLUB RD	DOUG BARNARD HWY	E	2452151800
RICHMOND	0278	1516	00	0.00	5.00	---	---	2060		HEPHZIBAH MCBEAN RD	RUSK DR	T	2452151600
RICHMOND	0283	1516	00	5.01	8.16	---	---	5720		BROWNS RD	4H CLUB RD	T	2452151600
RICHMOND	0287	1514	00	0.00	0.92	---	---	1380		PEACH ORCHARD RD	PEACH ORCHARD RD	T	2452151400
RICHMOND	0289	1514	00	0.93	6.33	---	---	2560		BROWNS RD	MIKE PADGETT HWY	T	2452151400
RICHMOND	0296	0273	00	0.00	2.11	---	---	4800	3.2%	PHINIZY RD	OLD SAVANNAH RD	L	2452027300
RICHMOND	0301	0274	00	0.00	0.21	---	---	6100		PEACH ORCHARD RD	PEACH ORCHARD RD	T	2452027400
RICHMOND	0303	0274	00	0.22	1.34	2220 E	2330 W	4550	3.1%	OLD LOUISVILLE RD	MIKE PADGETT HWY	L	2452027400
RICHMOND	0305	0329	00	0.00	0.70	---	---	1260		MIKE PADGETT HWY	OLD SAVANNAH RD	E	2452032900
RICHMOND	0307	0271	00	2.90	3.48	---	---	4770		WINDSOR SPRING RD	LEXINGTON DR	T	2452027100
RICHMOND	0309	0271	00	3.49	4.28	---	---	4960		KINGSLEY CT	PEACH ORCHARD RD	T	2452027100
RICHMOND	0312	0210	00	2.01	2.68	---	---	10570		FLOYD DR	WINDSOR SPRING RD	T	2452021000
RICHMOND	0314	0210	00	1.42	2.00	---	---	10520		LUMPKIN RD	HARDING RD	T	2452021000
RICHMOND	0316	0210	00	0.50	1.41	---	---	8300		SANDRA DR	RUBY DR	T	2452021000
RICHMOND	0318	0210	00	0.00	0.49	---	---	9580		DEANS BRIDGE RD	PATE AVE	T	2452021000
RICHMOND	0323	0199	00	1.81	3.67	---	---	6790		PEACH ORCHARD RD	LUMPKIN PARK DR	T	2452019900
RICHMOND	0327	0199	00	0.90	1.80	---	---	3920		MIKE PADGETT HWY	DEEB PL	T	2452019900
RICHMOND	0329	0199	00	0.00	0.89	---	---	1990		DOUG BARNARD PKWY	DOUG BARNARD PKWY	T	2452019900
RICHMOND	0332	0200	00	0.00	1.21	---	---	4270		FLEMING DR	WEST FLOYD AVE	T	2452020000

Peak Hr: High hour traffic volume for both directions Factor: (Dominant Flow of Peak Hr Vol/Total Peak Hr Vol)* 100

Equip: L=Auto. Traffic Recorder, E=Estimated, T=Tube

KFactor: (Peak Hr/AADT)* 100

* Data is not available

OT: Other Route Types

Georgia Department of Transportation
Office of Transportation Data
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CtyName	TC	Rt Num	Rt Suff	Beg mile	End Mile	Direction 1	Direction 2	AADT 2-Way	Truck %	Beg Intersection	End Intersection	equip	RCLink
RICHMOND	0334	0200	00	1.22	2.50	---	---	8820		DEANS BRIDGE RD	STORY DR	T	2452020000
RICHMOND	0338	0200	00	2.51	2.75	---	---	7710		MILLEDGEVILLE RD	EASY ST	T	2452020000
RICHMOND	0341	0200	00	2.76	3.19	4680 N	7490 S	12170		GORDON HWY	MYRTLE AVE	T	2452020000
RICHMOND	0343	0200	00	3.20	4.24	---	---	12050		DAMASCUS RD	CLIFTON ST	E	2452020000
RICHMOND	0347	0200	00	4.25	4.61	---	---	9770		WRIGHTSBORO RD	MCDOWELL ST	T	2452020000
RICHMOND	0349	0200	00	4.62	4.93	---	---	8240		LOMBARDY CT	WALTON WAY	T	2452020000
RICHMOND	0352	0486	00	0.00	2.25	---	---	10130		WALTON WAY	WASHINGTON RD	T	2452048600
RICHMOND	0363	0145	00	1.32	3.38	---	---	4160		GOLDEN CAMP RD	GORDON HWY	T	2452014500
RICHMOND	0365	0145	00	0.00	1.31	---	---	4930		GORDON HWY	WYLDs RD	T	2452014500
RICHMOND	0369	1614	00	0.00	1.07	---	---	8090		GORDON HWY	MILLEDGEVILLE RD	T	2452161400
RICHMOND	0372	0390	00	1.75	2.25	---	---	5290	3.3%	MILLEDGEVILLE RD	GORDON HWY	E	2452039000
RICHMOND	0374	0390	00	0.83	1.74	---	---	8260		HARVEY ST	BARRY DR	T	2452039000
RICHMOND	0378	0390	00	0.00	0.82	---	---	6520		CENTRAL AVE	JOYCE ST	T	2452039000
RICHMOND	0381	0146	00	0.56	0.88	---	---	620		GORDON HWY	MILLEDGEVILLE RD	E	2452014600
RICHMOND	0383	0146	00	0.00	0.55	---	---	950		SIBLEY RD	VETERANS RD	T	2452014600
RICHMOND	0385	0372	00	0.00	1.81	---	---	6370		MILLEDGEVILLE RD	N LEG RD	T	2452037200
RICHMOND	0387	0371	00	0.00	1.30	---	---	9350		WRIGHTSBORO RD	GORDON HWY	T	2452037100
RICHMOND	0392	1505	00	0.00	0.41	---	---	15540		WRIGHTSBORO RD	TANGLEWOOD DR	T	2452150500
RICHMOND	0394	1505	00	0.42	1.10	---	---	13590		OAKRIDGE DR	OFF TO CR 1507	T	2452150500
RICHMOND	0396	1505	00	1.11	1.71	---	---	13130		WALTON WAY	SR 1056	T	2452150500
RICHMOND	0401	1056	00	0.00	0.69	---	---	23880		WALTON WAY EXT	PROFESSIONAL PKWY	T	2451105600
RICHMOND	0403	1056	00	0.70	1.19	---	---	16300		SCOTT NIXON MEMORIAL DR	CAMILLA AVE	T	2451105600
RICHMOND	0407	1501	00	0.00	0.27	---	---	8330		JIMMIE DYESS PARKWAY	JIMMIE DYESS PARKWAY	E	2452150100
RICHMOND	0407	1501	00	0.00	0.27	---	---	8330		JIMMIE DYESS PARKWAY	JIMMIE DYESS PARKWAY	E	2452150100
RICHMOND	0412	1102	00	2.40	2.62	13580 E	13630 W	27210		BARTON CHAPEL RD	AUGUSTA W PKWY	T	2451110200
RICHMOND	0414	2844	00	0.00	1.01	13750 E	14520 W	28270		MARKS CHURCH RD	SPRINGVIEW DR	T	2452284400
RICHMOND	0416	2844	00	1.02	2.04	7470 E	4830 W	12300		JACKSON RD	HIERS ST	T	2452284400
RICHMOND	0418	2844	00	2.05	3.07	10440 E	10940 W	21380		DAMASCUS RD	HIGHLAND AVE	T	2452284400
RICHMOND	0421	2649	00	0.98	2.26	---	---	16280		HERD AVE	HIGHLAND AVE	T	2452264900
RICHMOND	0425	2649	00	0.00	0.97	---	---	15930	2.9%	WRIGHTSBORO RD	MORRIS ST	L	2452264900
RICHMOND	0429	2664	00	0.00	1.06	---	---	10760		WRIGHTSBORO RD	WALTON WAY	E	2452266400
RICHMOND	0432	0004	00	24.56	24.89	7700 N	7090 S	14790		WALKER ST	TELFAR ST	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0434	0004	00	24.90	25.06	7520 N	7310 S	14830		SR 28	ELLIS ST	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0436	0004	00	25.07	25.35	12070 N	13980 S	26050		BROAD ST	SAVANNAH RIVER	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0438	2264	00	0.00	0.63	---	---	7340		BUENA VISTA DR	SANO AVE	T	2452226400
RICHMOND	0441	2207	00	0.00	1.06	6710 E	7460 W	14170		MONTE SANO AVE	COBB ST	T	2452220700
RICHMOND	0445	2207	00	1.07	2.05	4490 E	5450 W	9940		HEARD AVE	OAK AVE	T	2452220700
RICHMOND	0447	0379	00	0.00	1.05	---	---	4580		WRIGHTSBORO RD	HIGHLAND AVE	T	2452037900
RICHMOND	0449	2351	00	0.00	0.68	---	---	2690		PINE NEEDLE RD	PARK AVE	T	2452235100
RICHMOND	0450	2350	00	0.00	0.78	---	---	4040		WRIGHTSBORO RD	WRIGHTSBORO RD	T	2452235000
RICHMOND	0452	2351	00	0.69	1.03	---	---	3130		LAKE FOREST DR	WALTON WAY	T	2452235100
RICHMOND	0458	2652	00	0.00	0.93	4200 E	4950 W	9150		15TH ST	PINE ST	T	2452265200
RICHMOND	0461	2652	00	0.94	1.12	4910 E	4980 W	9890		11TH ST	CECELIA ST	T	2452265200

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KFactor: (Peak Hr/AADT)* 100

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RICHMOND	0463	2652	00	1.13	1.37	---	---	6470		9TH ST #	7TH ST	E	2452265200
RICHMOND	0465	0475	00	0.00	0.32	4680 E	6210 W	10890		SEVENTH ST	GORDON HWY	T	2452047500
RICHMOND	0467	0475	00	0.33	1.03	5660 E	5380 W	11040		5TH ST	SIBLEY ST	T	2452047500
RICHMOND	0469	0475	00	1.04	2.08	3480 E	3430 W	6910		E BOUNDARY ST	LARRY DICK RD	T	2452047500
RICHMOND	0472	0475	00	2.09	2.88	7860 E	7940 W	15800		LOVERS LA	SAND BAR FERRY RD	T	2452047500
RICHMOND	0485	1507	00	3.18	4.45	---	---	17360		MARTIN LA	CAMELLIA RD	T	2452150700
RICHMOND	0489	1507	00	2.57	3.17	---	---	17110		HIGHLAND AVE	BARRETT LA	T	2452150700
RICHMOND	0492	1507	00	1.49	2.56	---	---	17790		MILLEDGE RD	HIGHLAND AVE	E	2452150700
RICHMOND	0496	1507	00	1.13	1.48	8290 E	8370 W	16660		HEARD AVE	MEIGS ST	T	2452150700
RICHMOND	0498	1507	00	0.73	1.12	9140 E	10050 W	19190		HECKLE ST	RUSSELL ST	T	2452150700
RICHMOND	0501	1507	00	0.00	0.72	10420 E	12500 W	22920		15TH ST	EVE ST	T	2452150700
RICHMOND	0503	0004	00	24.18	24.74	10990 E	11390 W	22380		OLD BAILE ST	INDEPENDENCE DR	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0505	2509	00	1.06	1.33	6590 E	6200 W	12790		11TH ST	13TH ST	T	2452250900
RICHMOND	0509	2509	00	0.59	1.05	---	---	16620		7TH ST	10TH ST	E	2452250900
RICHMOND	0512	0601	00	3.37	4.99	---	---	30060		SR 415	I 20	E	2452060100
RICHMOND	0514	2509	00	0.00	0.58	6200 E	3730 W	9930		3RD ST	5TH ST	T	2452250900
RICHMOND	0516	0601	00	2.68	3.36	12680 E	12360 W	25040		WALTON WAY EXT	NB ONTO 520	T	2452060100
RICHMOND	0518	0601	00	1.34	2.67	---	---	9230		AUMOND RD	RETREAT RD	T	2452060100
RICHMOND	0521	0601	00	0.58	1.33	---	---	6040		BRANSFORD RD	ARNLEE WAY	T	2452060100
RICHMOND	0523	0601	00	0.00	0.57	---	---	6690		BERCKMAN RD	JEFFERSON DR	T	2452060100
RICHMOND	0525	0606	00	0.00	0.53	---	---	2090		WALTON WAY	VASSAR DR	E	2452060600
RICHMOND	0527	0606	00	0.54	1.93	---	---	3810		WHEELER RD	BERCKMAN RD	T	2452060600
RICHMOND	0536	0540	00	0.00	0.34	---	---	4530		WASHINGTON RD	APRICOT LA	T	2452054000
RICHMOND	0538	0540	00	0.35	1.03	---	---	1540		EISENHOWER CT S	NATIONAL WOODS DR	T	2452054000
RICHMOND	0543	2672	00	0.00	1.43	---	---	1460		CHAFFEE ST	MILLEDGE RD	T	2452267200
RICHMOND	0545	2417	00	0.00	0.57	---	---	4330	2.3%	WALTON WAY	GREENE ST	L	2452241700
RICHMOND	0547	2417	00	0.58	0.96	---	---	3030		ELLIS ST	CANAL ST	T	2452241700
RICHMOND	0549	2662	00	0.00	0.45	---	---	3390		13TH ST	BEECH ST	E	2452266200
RICHMOND	0552	0028	00	4.84	5.35	7470 E	5790 W	13260		THIRTEENTH ST	THIRTEENTH ST	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0554	0028	00	4.08	4.83	---	---	11820		7TH ST	GREENE ST	E	2451002800
RICHMOND	0558	0028	00	3.81	4.07	4930 E	5270 W	10200		5TH ST	6TH ST	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0561	2495	00	0.00	0.58	3070 E	2260 W	5330		E BOUNDARY ST	GREENE ST	T	2452249500
RICHMOND	0562	2663	00	0.00	0.12	---	---	6700	4.2%	GREENE ST	GREENE ST	E	2452266300
RICHMOND	0565	2496	00	0.00	0.26	2950 E	2190 W	5140		13TH ST	12TH ST	T	2452249600
RICHMOND	0567	2496	00	0.27	0.48	3160 E	2440 W	5600		11TH ST	10TH ST	T	2452249600
RICHMOND	0569	2496	00	0.49	0.75	3740 E	2710 W	6450		9TH ST	8TH ST	T	2452249600
RICHMOND	0572	2496	00	0.76	1.03	2340 E	2100 W	4440		7TH ST	6TH ST	T	2452249600
RICHMOND	0574	2496	00	1.04	1.34	---	---	3010		5TH ST	4TH ST	T	2452249600
RICHMOND	0576	2496	00	1.35	1.74	---	---	4400		3RD ST	E BOUNDARY ST	T	2452249600
RICHMOND	0578	2566	00	0.00	0.30	---	---	5310		R A DENT	HOLLY ST	T	2452256600
RICHMOND	0581	2566	00	0.31	0.72	---	---	4020		AUGUSTA AVE	FOREST ST	T	2452256600
RICHMOND	0583	2566	00	0.73	1.10	---	---	2710		12TH ST	TWIGGS ST	T	2452256600
RICHMOND	0589	2595	00	0.00	0.58	---	---	2900		15TH ST	JULIUS ST	T	2452259500

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RICHMOND	0592	2595	00	0.59	0.75	---	---	1290		MLK JR BLVD	GRAND RD	T	2452259500
RICHMOND	0593	0453	00	0.00	0.79	---	---	1280		SAVANNAH RD	15TH AVE	T	2452045300
RICHMOND	0594	2470	00	0.00	0.15	---	---	1850		SAVANNAH RD	SAVANNAH RD	E	2452247000
RICHMOND	0596	2470	00	0.16	0.82	---	---	4180		MLK JR BLVD	MAUGE ST	T	2452247000
RICHMOND	0601	2470	00	0.83	1.22	---	---	2870		LANEY WALKER BLVD	DANTIGNAC ST	T	2452247000
RICHMOND	0603	2470	00	1.23	1.60	---	---	2960		WALTON WAY	TELFAIR ST	T	2452247000
RICHMOND	0605	2470	00	1.61	1.75	---	---	1920		GREENE ST	ELLIS ST	T	2452247000
RICHMOND	0607	2470	00	1.76	1.87	---	---	1730		BROAD ST	JONES ST	T	2452247000
RICHMOND	0609	2472	00	0.68	1.39	---	---	1410		WALTON WAY	WRIGHTSBORO RD	T	2452247200
RICHMOND	0614	2472	00	0.29	0.67	---	---	2820		GREENE ST	TALCOT ST	T	2452247200
RICHMOND	0616	2472	00	0.00	0.28	---	---	640	0.033	TATNALL ST	ELLIS ST	T	2452247200
RICHMOND	0618	2477	00	0.00	0.75	---	---	3930		TWIGGS ST	BARNES ST	T	2452247700
RICHMOND	0621	2477	00	0.76	1.13	---	---	4260		WALTON WAY	TELFAIR ST	E	2452247700
RICHMOND	0623	2477	00	1.14	1.53	---	---	3000		GREENE ST	9TH ST	T	2452247700
RICHMOND	0625	2476	00	0.62	1.03	---	---	130		WALTON WAY	LANEY WALKER BLVD	T	2452247600
RICHMOND	0627	2476	00	0.24	0.61	---	---	4770		GREENE ST	FENWICK ST	T	2452247600
RICHMOND	0629	2476	00	0.00	0.23	---	---	1630		REYNOLDS ST	ELLIS ST	T	2452247600
RICHMOND	0636	2485	00	0.00	0.09	---	---	4550		GORDON HWY	TAYLOR ST	T	2452248500
RICHMOND	0638	2485	00	0.10	0.48	3330 N	3760 S	7090		WALTON WAY	GREENE ST	T	2452248500
RICHMOND	0641	2694	00	0.00	0.31	2280 N	2650 S	4930		BROAD ST	REYNOLDS ST	T	2452269400
RICHMOND	0645	0452	00	0.00	0.64	---	---	4530		SAVANNAH RD	MILLEDGEVILLE RD	T	2452045200
RICHMOND	0647	0004	00	22.08	22.85	---	---	16880		MLK JR BLVD	MORGAN ST	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0649	0004	00	23.03	23.38	9350 N	8860 S	18210		TUTTS AVE	WRIGHTSBORO RD	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0652	0004	00	23.39	24.17	9750 N	12100 S	21850		CENTRAL AVE	OSLER LA	T	2451000400
RICHMOND	0656	1499	00	0.00	0.24	13840 N	13150 S	26990		WALTON WAY	WALL ST	T	2452149900
RICHMOND	0657	1499	00	0.25	0.34	8940 N	9640 S	18580		CALHOUN EXPWAY	CALHOUN EXPWAY	T	2452149900
RICHMOND	0661	0104	00	0.00	0.42	---	---	10200		13TH ST	14TH ST	T	2451010400
RICHMOND	0663	2493	00	1.25	1.43	---	---	10020		12TH ST	13TH ST	T	2452249300
RICHMOND	0665	2493	00	0.79	1.24	---	---	10610		8TH ST	11TH ST	T	2452249300
RICHMOND	0667	2493	00	0.38	0.78	3540 E	4720 W	8260		5TH ST	7TH ST	T	2452249300
RICHMOND	0669	2493	00	0.00	0.37	---	---	4950		REYNOLDS ST	4TH ST	T	2452249300
RICHMOND	0672	2492	00	0.00	0.59	---	---	4850		BROAD ST	4TH ST	T	2452249200
RICHMOND	0674	0480	00	0.00	0.53	---	---	6120		SAND BAR FERRY RD	CHAPMAN ST	T	2452048000
RICHMOND	0676	0480	00	0.54	3.22	---	---	4770		ARMOUR ST	COLUMBIA NITROGEN BLVD	T	2452048000
RICHMOND	0678	0457	00	0.00	0.43	---	---	510		SAVANNAH RD	MLK JR BLVD	E	2452045700
RICHMOND	0683	1408	00	1.43	1.61	---	---	4710		WRIGHTSBORO RD	CENTRAL AVE	T	2452140800
RICHMOND	0685	1408	00	0.72	1.42	---	---	5430		SUNSET AVE	POWELL AVE	T	2452140800
RICHMOND	0687	1408	00	0.00	0.71	---	---	9330	2.9%	MILLEDGEVILLE RD	WHARTON DR	L	2452140800
RICHMOND	0689	0405	00	0.00	0.79	---	---	5140		OLIVE RD	MILLEDGEVILLE RD	T	2452040500
RICHMOND	0692	1615	00	0.00	0.58	---	---	5600		GORDON HWY	10TH AVE EXT	T	2452161500
RICHMOND	0694	1615	00	0.59	1.29	---	---	4660		9TH AVE	CAMILE ST	T	2452161500
RICHMOND	0696	1615	00	1.30	1.62	---	---	2880		12TH ST	MLK JR BLVD	T	2452161500
RICHMOND	0698	1412	00	0.00	0.59	---	---	1000		LANEY WALKER BLVD	SAND BAR FERRY RD	T	2452141200

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RICHMOND	0701	0349	00	0.52	0.96	---	---	630		DOUGHTY RD	OLD SAVANNAH RD	T	2452034900
RICHMOND	0703	0349	00	0.00	0.51	---	---	520		DOUG BARNARD PKWY	WINTER RD	E	2452034900
RICHMOND	0705	0276	00	0.00	0.70	---	---	5210		MIKE PADGETT HWY	PIPPIN RD	T	2452027600
RICHMOND	0707	0276	00	0.71	1.56	---	---	3230		PERKINS RD	DOUG BARNARD PKWY	T	2452027600
RICHMOND	0709	1500	00	0.00	0.79	---	---	6140		OLD SAVANNAH RD	GORDON HWY	T	2452150000
RICHMOND	0712	1506	00	0.00	0.26	12190 E	10380 W	22570		BOBBY JONES EXPRESSWAY	BOBBY JONES EXPRESSWAY	T	2452150600
RICHMOND	0714	0649	00	0.00	1.38	---	---	13890		WASHINGTON RD	PLEASANT HOME RD	T	2452064900
RICHMOND	0718	0028	00	6.16	7.28	---	---	24270		EVE ST	BROAD ST	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0721	0028	00	5.36	6.15	---	---	15810		EB OFF RMP TO 15TH ST	CRAWFORD ST	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0725	2429	00	0.00	0.51	---	---	4420		WALTON WAY	GREENE ST	T	2452242900
RICHMOND	0727	2429	00	0.52	0.65	---	---	2610		OFF RMP FROM SR28	BROAD ST	T	2452242900
RICHMOND	0729	0095	00	0.00	0.77	---	---	10950		WINDSOR SPRING RD	DEERWOOD DR	T	2452009500
RICHMOND	0732	0095	00	0.78	2.01	---	---	12790		REDD DR	DEANS BRIDGE RD	T	2452009500
RICHMOND	0741	0199	00	3.68	4.94	---	---	5860	3.9%	DEANS BRIDGE RD	OLD MCDUFFIE RD	L	2452019900
RICHMOND	0743	0107	00	0.30	1.18	---	---	5130		MILLEDGEVILLE RD	LUMPKIN RD	T	2452010700
RICHMOND	0745	0107	00	0.00	0.29	---	---	7940		GORDON HWY	GORDON HWY	T	2452010700
RICHMOND	0752	0141	00	0.00	1.19	---	---	1550		FRONTAGE RD	WRIGHTSBORO RD	T	2452014100
RICHMOND	0754	1507	00	4.46	5.05	---	---	13610		RAVENEL RD	JACKSON RD	T	2452150700
RICHMOND	0756	0579	00	0.00	1.02	---	---	4120		BOBBY JONES EXPRESSWAY	MCKNIGHT IND RD	T	2452057900
RICHMOND	0758	0564	00	0.00	1.00	---	---	2400		WASHINGTON RD	WINDSONG WAY	E	2452056400
RICHMOND	0760	0564	00	1.01	1.54	---	---	12330		RIVERWATCH PKWY	WATERVALE RD	T	2452056400
RICHMOND	0925	0028	00	3.68	3.80	2650 N	4170 S	6820		5TH ST	ELLIS ST	T	2451002800
RICHMOND	0927	0104	00	6.85	7.51	7620 E	7490 W	15110		WASHINGTON RD	WASHINGTON RD	T	2451010400
RICHMOND	0929	0104	00	6.09	6.84	10550 E	10460 W	21010		STEVENS CREEK RD	STEVENS CREEK RD	T	2451010400
RICHMOND	0931	0104	00	4.97	6.08	12470 E	12200 W	24670		I 20 WB	STERLING RD	T	2451010400
RICHMOND	0933	0104	00	0.59	4.96	---	---	20110		RIVERWATCH PRKWY	I 20 EB	T	2451010400
RICHMOND	0935	0104	EA	0.00	0.23	---	---	20850		RIVER WATCH PRKY	RIVER WATCH PRKY	E	24510104EA
RICHMOND	0937	0104	EA	0.24	0.67	---	---	9570		15TH ST	13TH ST	T	24510104EA
RICHMOND	0939	0104	00	0.43	0.58	---	---	16450	4.8%	15TH ST	15TH ST	L	2451010400
RICHMOND	0943	2676	00	0.00	0.38	---	---	6170		MLK JR BLVD	7TH ST	E	2452267600
RICHMOND	0945	0519	00	0.00	0.31	---	---	390		LAKESHORE LOOP	OLEANDER DR	E	2452051900
RICHMOND	0947	0275	00	0.00	1.76	200 E	220 W	420	17.0%	DOUG BARNARD PKWY	CARMICHAEL DR	L	2452027500
RICHMOND	0949	0067	00	0.00	1.96	---	---	6710		TOBACCO RD	OLD HWY 1	T	2452006700
RICHMOND	0951	0216	00	0.00	0.43	---	---	1530		RUBY DR	LUMPKIN RD	T	2452021600
RICHMOND	0953	0361	00	0.00	1.03	---	---	880		DOUG BARNARD PKWY	GORDON HWY	T	2452036100
RICHMOND	0955	0411	00	0.10	0.78	---	---	2820	3.1%	OLIVE RD	KISSINGBOWER RD	L	2452041100
RICHMOND	0957	0445	00	0.00	0.65	---	---	2450		15TH ST	OLIVE RD	T	2452044500
RICHMOND	0959	0516	00	0.00	1.19	---	---	870		BROAD ST EXT	MILLEDGE RD	T	2452051600
RICHMOND	0961	0560	00	0.00	0.93	---	---	6640		WASHINGTON RD	COMMON TRACE	T	2452056000
RICHMOND	0963	0624	00	0.00	1.17	---	---	1660		WALTON WY	WHEELER RD	T	2452062400
RICHMOND	0965	2412	00	0.00	0.53	---	---	370		BROAD ST	MILLEDGE RD	T	2452241200
RICHMOND	0967	2564	00	0.00	1.01	---	---	1620		FLORENCE ST	TURPIN ST	T	2452256400
RICHMOND	0969	2730	00	0.00	1.89	---	---	3260		CAMELLIA RD	HIGHLAND AVE	T	2452273000

Peak Hr: High hour traffic volume for both directions
Factor: (Dominant Flow of Peak Hr Vol/Total Peak Hr Vol)* 100

Equip: L=Auto. Traffic Recorder, E=Estimated, T=Tube

* Data is not available

KFactor: (Peak Hr/AADT)* 100

OT: Other Route Types

Georgia Department of Transportation
Office of Transportation Data
2005 Annual Average Daily Traffic Report (AADT)

CtyName	TC	Rt Num	Rt Suff	Beg mile	End Mile	Direction 1	Direction 2	AADT 2-Way	Truck %	Beg Intersection	End Intersection	equip	RCLink
RICHMOND	0971	0383	00	0.00	2.61	---	---	9210		GORDON HWY	WRIGHTSBORO RD	T	2451038300
RICHMOND	7565	0521	00	0.03	0.11	---	---	250		BRENTWOOD PL	BRENTWOOD PL	T	2452052100
RICHMOND	7566	0545	00	0.61	0.80	---	---	490		PONDEROSA DR	NO NAME	T	2452054500
RICHMOND	7567	0668	00	0.00	0.06	---	---	5910		GORDON HWY	GORDON HWY	T	2452066800
RICHMOND	7568	1512	00	0.56	0.72	---	---	410		CHURCH ST	CHURCH ST	T	2452151200
RICHMOND	7569	2346	00	0.00	0.07	---	---	730		LAKESHORE DR	LAKESHORE DR	T	2452234600
RICHMOND	8001	0028	00	1.06	1.16	---	---	610			DEER TRL DR	E	2452002800
RICHMOND	8005	0052	00	1.94	2.04	---	---	340				T	2452005200
RICHMOND	8011	0128	00	1.17	1.27	---	---	990		POWELL MILL RD	POWELL MILL RD	T	2452012800
RICHMOND	8017	0187	00	0.39	0.49	---	---	310		MCABEE RD	MCABEE RD	T	2452018700
RICHMOND	8023	0256	00	0.23	0.33	---	---	2030			BENSON RD	T	2452025600
RICHMOND	8029	0357	00	0.10	0.20	---	---	140		MIRAMAR AVE	KNOX AVE	T	2452035700
RICHMOND	8035	0468	00	0.10	0.20	---	---	520		FARGO ST	MLK JR BLVD	T	2452046800
RICHMOND	8041	0550	00	0.45	0.55	---	---	1810		ROSEWOOD DR	ROSEWOOD DR	T	2452055000
RICHMOND	8047	0638	00	0.25	0.35	---	---	170			MAYFAIR RD	T	2452063800
RICHMOND	8053	0728	00	0.09	0.19	---	---	80		FLOYD DR	FLOYD DR	T	2452072800
RICHMOND	8059	0865	00	0.43	0.53	---	---	430		CAMELOT DR	APRICOT LN	T	2452086500
RICHMOND	8065	0973	00	0.20	0.30	---	---	2850		BLANCHARD DR	BLANCHARD DR	T	2452097300
RICHMOND	8071	1107	00	0.17	0.27	---	---	1020		ANDORRA DR	ANDORRA DR	T	2452110700
RICHMOND	8077	1230	00	0.80	0.90	---	---	1000		MADRID DR	MADRID DR	T	2452123000
RICHMOND	8083	1329	00	0.38	0.48	---	---	3290			REYNOLDS IND DR	T	2452132900
RICHMOND	8089	1582	00	0.19	0.29	---	---	550		QUAKER SPRING CT	QUAKER SPRING CT	T	2452158200
RICHMOND	8095	1745	00	0.16	0.26	---	---	140				T	2452174500
RICHMOND	8101	1870	00	0.45	0.55	---	---	770		SHADOW MOSS CT	SHADOW MOSS CT	T	2452187000
RICHMOND	8107	2068	00	0.07	0.17	---	---	100			END CUL-DE-SAC	T	2452206800
RICHMOND	8113	0737	05	0.51	0.61	---	---	400			RHODES AVE	T	2453073705
RICHMOND	8119	2275	00	0.54	0.64	---	---	3150		IRVIN ST	SLAYTON ST	T	2452227500
RICHMOND	8125	2343	00	0.18	0.27	---	---	700		HIGHLAND AVE	HIGHLAND AVE	T	2452234300
RICHMOND	8131	2405	00	0.15	0.25	---	---	90		GLENDALE RD	GLENDALE RD	T	2452240500
RICHMOND	8137	2487	00	0.89	0.99	---	---	2230			LANEY WALKER BLVD	T	2452248700
RICHMOND	8143	2596	00	0.41	0.51	---	---	590		HOLLY ST	CLAY ST	T	2452259600
RICHMOND	8149	2673	00	0.16	0.26	---	---	180		NEW BAILIE ST	NEW BAILIE ST	T	2452267300
RICHMOND	R201	4022	55	0.00	0.30	---	---	10620		I 20 EB	WASHINGTON RD	L	2456402255
RICHMOND	R201	4022	55	0.00	0.30	---	---	10620		I 20 EB	WASHINGTON RD	L	2456402255
RICHMOND	R202	4022	57	0.00	0.64	---	---	4050		WASHINGTON RD	I 20 EB	L	2456402257
RICHMOND	R202	4022	57	0.00	0.64	---	---	4050		WASHINGTON RD	I 20 EB	L	2456402257
RICHMOND	R205	4022	61	0.00	0.11	---	---	5860		1-20 EB	RIVER WATCH PRKWY	L	2456402261
RICHMOND	R205	4022	61	0.00	0.11	---	---	5860		1-20 EB	RIVER WATCH PRKWY	L	2456402261
RICHMOND	R206	4022	62	0.00	0.12	---	---	5650		RIVER WATCH PRKWY	I-20 EB	L	2456402262
RICHMOND	R206	4022	62	0.00	0.12	---	---	5650		RIVER WATCH PRKWY	I-20 EB	L	2456402262
RICHMOND	R208	4022	73	0.00	0.19	---	---	3520		WHEELER RD	I-20	L	2456402273
RICHMOND	R208	4022	73	0.00	0.19	---	---	3520		WHEELER RD	I-20	L	2456402273
RICHMOND	R451	4022	47	0.00	0.31	---	---	9130		I 20 EB	I 520 EB	L	2456402247

Peak Hr: High hour traffic volume for both directions Factor: (Dominant Flow of Peak Hr Vol/Total Peak Hr Vol)* 100

Equip: L=Auto. Traffic Recorder, E=Estimated, T=Tube

KFactor: (Peak Hr/AADT)* 100

* Data is not available

OT: Other Route Types

Georgia Department of Transportation
Office of Transportation Data
2005 Annual Average Daily Traffic Report (AADT)

CtyName	TC	Rt Num	Rt Suff	Beg mile	End Mile	Direction 1	Direction 2	AADT 2-Way	Truck %	Beg Intersection	End Intersection	equip	RCLink
RICHMOND	R451	4022	47	0.00	0.31	---	---	9130		I 20 EB	I 520 EB	L	2456402247
RICHMOND	R452	4022	48	0.00	0.18	---	---	2850		I 520 EB	I 20 EB	L	2456402248
RICHMOND	R452	4022	48	0.00	0.18	---	---	2850		I 520 EB	I 20 EB	L	2456402248
RICHMOND	R453	4022	49	0.00	0.18	---	---	3330		I 20 EB	I 520 WB	L	2456402249
RICHMOND	R453	4022	49	0.00	0.18	---	---	3330		I 20 EB	I 520 WB	L	2456402249
RICHMOND	R454	4022	50	0.00	0.31	---	---	11550		I 520 WB	I 20 EB	L	2456402250
RICHMOND	R454	4022	50	0.00	0.31	---	---	11550		I 520 WB	I 20 EB	L	2456402250
RICHMOND	R801	4022	58	0.00	0.28	---	---	3520		I 20 WB	WASHINGTON RD	L	2456402258
RICHMOND	R801	4022	58	0.00	0.28	---	---	3520		I 20 WB	WASHINGTON RD	L	2456402258
RICHMOND	R802	4022	59	0.00	0.19	---	---	6370		WASHINGTON RD	I 20 WB	L	2456402259
RICHMOND	R802	4022	59	0.00	0.19	---	---	6370		WASHINGTON RD	I 20 WB	L	2456402259
RICHMOND	R804	4022	60	0.00	0.20	---	---	4210		WASHINGTON RD	I 20 WB	L	2456402260
RICHMOND	R804	4022	60	0.00	0.20	---	---	4210		WASHINGTON RD	I 20 WB	L	2456402260
RICHMOND	R805	4022	63	0.00	0.26	---	---	5940		I-20 WB	RIVERWATCH PKWY	L	2456402263
RICHMOND	R805	4022	63	0.00	0.26	---	---	5940		I-20 WB	RIVERWATCH PKWY	L	2456402263
RICHMOND	R806	4022	64	0.00	0.21	---	---	6200		RIVERWATCH PKWY WB	I-20 WB	L	2456402264
RICHMOND	R806	4022	64	0.00	0.21	---	---	6200		RIVERWATCH PKWY WB	I-20 WB	L	2456402264
RICHMOND	R807	4022	74	0.00	0.20	---	---	3700		I-20	I-20	L	2456402274
RICHMOND	R807	4022	74	0.00	0.20	---	---	3700		I-20	I-20	L	2456402274
RICHMOND	R815	4022	53	0.00	0.17	---	---	12130		I 20 WB	COLUMBIA RD	L	2456402253
RICHMOND	R815	4022	53	0.00	0.17	---	---	12130		I 20 WB	COLUMBIA RD	L	2456402253
RICHMOND	R816	4022	54	0.00	0.28	---	---	4410		COLUMBIA RD	I 20 WB	L	2456402254
RICHMOND	R816	4022	54	0.00	0.28	---	---	4410		COLUMBIA RD	I 20 WB	L	2456402254
RICHMOND	R817	4022	51	0.00	0.28	---	---	3330		I 20 WB	COLUMBIA RD	L	2456402251
RICHMOND	R817	4022	51	0.00	0.28	---	---	3330		I 20 WB	COLUMBIA RD	L	2456402251
RICHMOND	R818	4022	52	0.00	0.17	---	---	7970		COLUMBIA RD	I 20 WB	L	2456402252
RICHMOND	R818	4022	52	0.00	0.17	---	---	7970		COLUMBIA RD	I 20 WB	L	2456402252

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Equip: L=Auto. Traffic Recorder, E=Estimated, T=Tube

KFactor: (Peak Hr/AADT)* 100

* Data is not available

OT: Other Route Types

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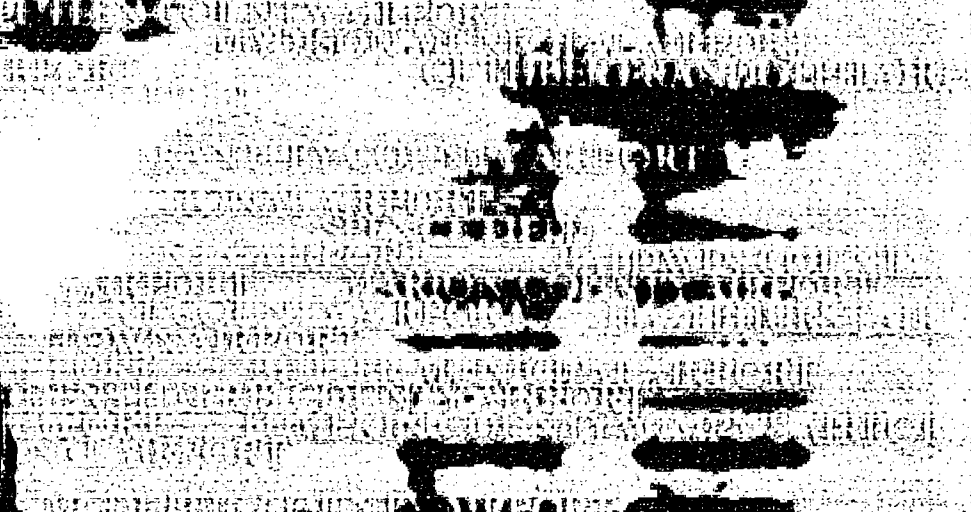
**“RICHMOND COUNTY
TC 2006”**

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DOCUMENT/REPORT NO.**

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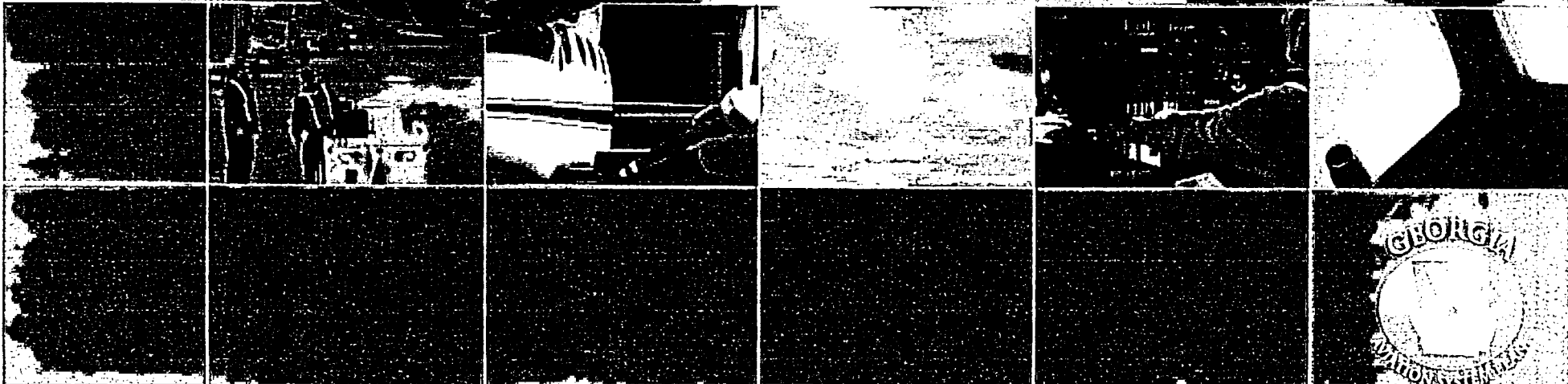
V-392

GDOT 2003b



>> | GEORGIA AVIATION SYSTEM PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Acknowledgment

This document was produced under the auspices of the
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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AVIATION PROGRAMS

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Thomas B. Carr, Jr., Project Manager

STATE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

District - Albany

District - Savannah

District - Macon

District - Marietta

District - Atlanta

District - Columbus

District - Dalton

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District - Tallahassee

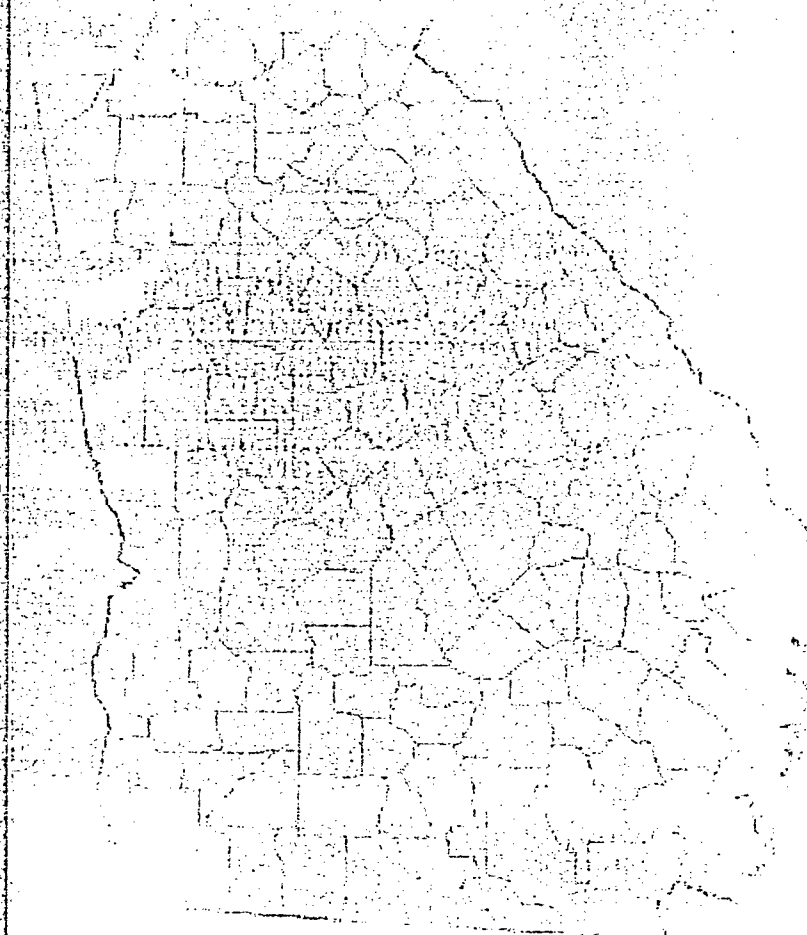
District - Orlando

District - Jacksonville

District - Tampa

District - Miami

District - Fort Lauderdale



Introduction



Georgia is served by one of the most comprehensive and progressive aviation systems in the United States. To prepare a long-term plan to guide the development of this aviation system, it was necessary to follow an approach that will keep Georgia airports at the forefront of aviation.

In late 2001, Aviation Programs, Georgia Department of Transportation, began an update to its statewide aviation system plan. It had been almost 10 years since the Georgia Aviation System Plan had last been updated. This document is a summary of the technical report that was prepared to document the System Plan.

The update to the Georgia Aviation System Plan contained four components:

- THE SYSTEM PLAN
- AN AIR SERVICE/PASSENGER DEMAND ANALYSIS
- A PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT STUDY
- AN AVIATION TAX REVENUE STUDY

More information on any of these studies can be obtained from Aviation Programs, Georgia Department of Transportation.

Georgia's aviation demand is served by a diverse mixture of airports ranging in size from small general aviation airports to Hartsfield Atlanta International, the nation's busiest commercial airport. The Georgia Aviation System is made up of 103 public use airports conveniently located to meet a full range of commercial, business, personal, recreational, and training activities.

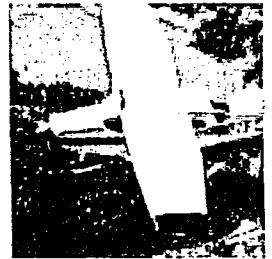
To identify the development needs of Georgia airports, Aviation Programs took a strategic approach to planning for the future aviation system. The approach to the Georgia Aviation System Plan was performance-based, enabling Aviation Programs to determine how the airport system is currently performing, to set objectives for its future performance, and to determine the actions necessary to direct the airport system toward established goals.

This executive summary highlights the findings from the Georgia Aviation System Plan, as well as the Air Service/Passenger Demand Analysis. A separate study was conducted to analyze the condition of pavements at all Georgia airports. The Pavement Management Study outlines airport specific actions that are needed to maintain and enhance the condition of runways, taxiways, and apron areas at all system airports. The Aviation Tax Revenue Study estimates total annual aviation related taxes that are collected in Georgia each year. This analysis compares annual aviation related taxes collected to annual funding requests from all airports and to the current annual budget that is available to Aviation Programs. More information on all studies is available from Aviation Programs.

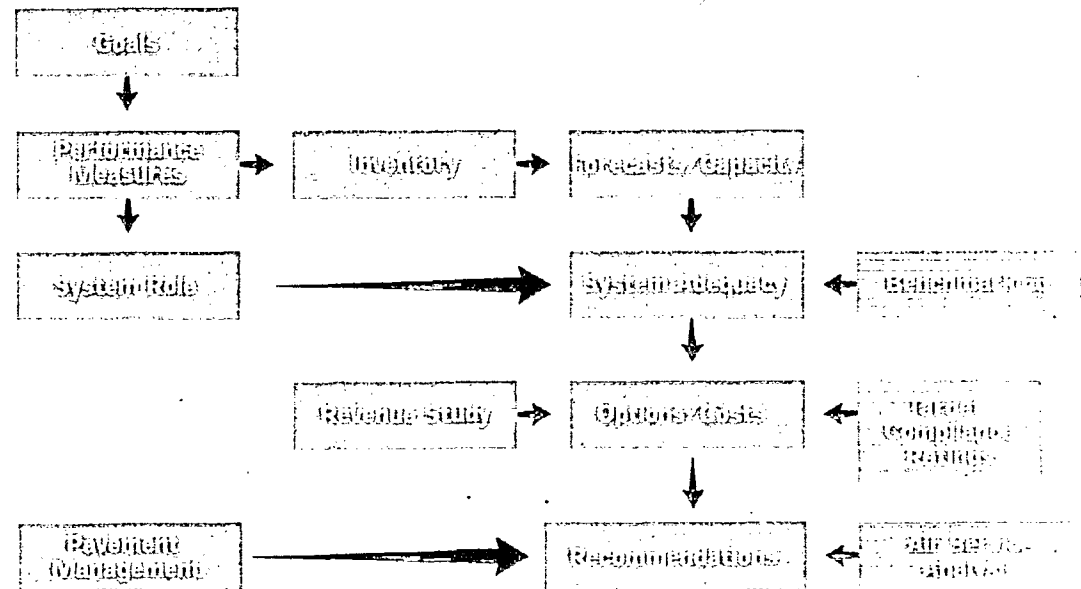
Georgia Aviation System Plan Overview

The System Plan update considered a variety of technical tasks and analyses that included each of the following:

- Inventory of the State's existing public use airport system: The inventory included on-site airport visits and cataloging each airport's historic and current facilities and activity levels.
- Identification of each airport's functional role within the system: System leveling or stratification was accomplished by determining how each airport currently contributes to meeting Georgia's air transportation needs and goals.
- Evaluation of each airport's performance relative to its functional role or system level: Specific facility and service objectives were identified for each airport role or level, and the ability of system airports to comply with established facility and service objectives was determined.
- Identification of deficiencies in the system: The performance-based approach to the System Plan update resulted in the identification of long-range system needs.
- Documentation of specific airport projects: The System Plan identified specific projects that should be implemented to allow individual airports to fulfill their functional role and to increase performance to targeted levels.
- Estimation of development costs: Costs that may be incurred to enable system airports to comply with established facility and service objectives and to elevate the overall performance of the Georgia Aviation System were estimated as part of the study.



Study process



Study Outputs

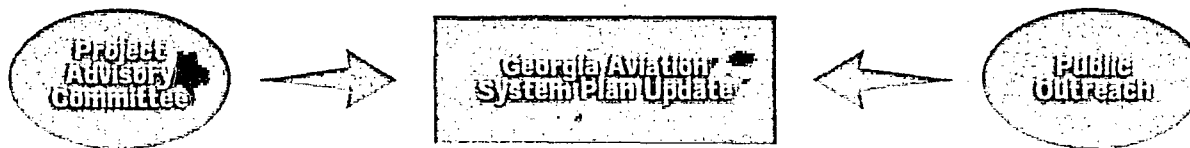
The purpose of the Georgia Aviation System Plan is to provide Aviation Programs with a key decision making document and guidance for:

- Identifying airports and related facilities that are needed to meet study objectives and to promote aviation in Georgia.
- Determining current deficiencies in the Georgia Aviation System.
- Recommending facilities and services that are needed for each airport to comply with its identified system role.
- Identifying areas of Georgia where new, replacement, or upgraded airport facilities are needed to meet target performance objectives for operational capacity and accessibility.

Public Outreach

An important part of the update to the Georgia Aviation System Plan was the information and outreach effort. This effort included:

- On-site visits, direct mailings, and telephone contacts to all system airports.
- A broad-based Project Advisory Committee that provided input and direction for study development.
- Meetings with the Project Advisory Committee at key study milestones.
- Fourteen different statewide open house meetings that provided information on the System Plan's formulation and progress.
- Three project related newsletters distributed to over 2,500 individuals, agencies, groups, and elected officials throughout Georgia.



Committee Meetings.....Newsletters.....Statewide Open House Meetings.....Press Releases.....

The Existing Airport System

Georgia's current system of airports consists of 103 public use aeronautical facilities. Nine airports have scheduled commercial airline service; the remaining 94 airports are exclusively general aviation. General aviation includes corporate, recreational, and training activities. Georgia's commercial airports also play key roles in supporting general aviation activity.

One of the first steps in the process to strategically plan for the Georgia Aviation System was to determine the role each airport currently plays in the system. It was essential to determine how the system is currently performing before setting a course to identify long-term needs and future airport roles.

The Georgia Aviation System was stratified and airport roles/levels assigned based on each airport's current contribution to the system. Accessibility goals for the airport system were important in assigning system airports to one of three system levels. Factors considered in stratifying the airport system included the following:

- Ability of the airport to accommodate future growth.
- Proximity of the airport to major population and business centers and to aircraft owners and registered pilots.
- Current airport infrastructure, facilities and services.
- Accessibility and geographic coverage.
- Aviation activity levels and type of aviation demand served.



- **103 open to the public airports**
- **94 general aviation airports**
- **9 commercial service airports**
- **94% of the Georgia airports are in the NPIAS**
- **2.3 million general aviation operations served**
- **73,266 commercial operations served** (does not include Hartsfield Atlanta International)
- **75% of airports have runway lengths of 4,000-feet or greater**
- **51% of airports have runway lengths of 5,000-feet or greater**
- **26% of airports have runway lengths of 5,500-feet or greater**
- **5,209 aircraft are based at Georgia airports**
- **1.4 million square yards of pavement are at Georgia airports**
- **77% of Georgia airports meet or exceed a PCI rating of 70 for their primary runway**



The Existing Airport System

System airports were initially stratified into the following levels to reflect their current role in the system:

Level I - Minimum standard general aviation airport

Level I represents the minimum to which airports in the system are expected to develop. Level I airports should accommodate all single-engine and some small twin-engine general aviation aircraft. For Level I airports, a minimum runway length objective of 4,000 feet has been established; ideally, operations at Level I airports should also be aided by a non-precision instrument approach.

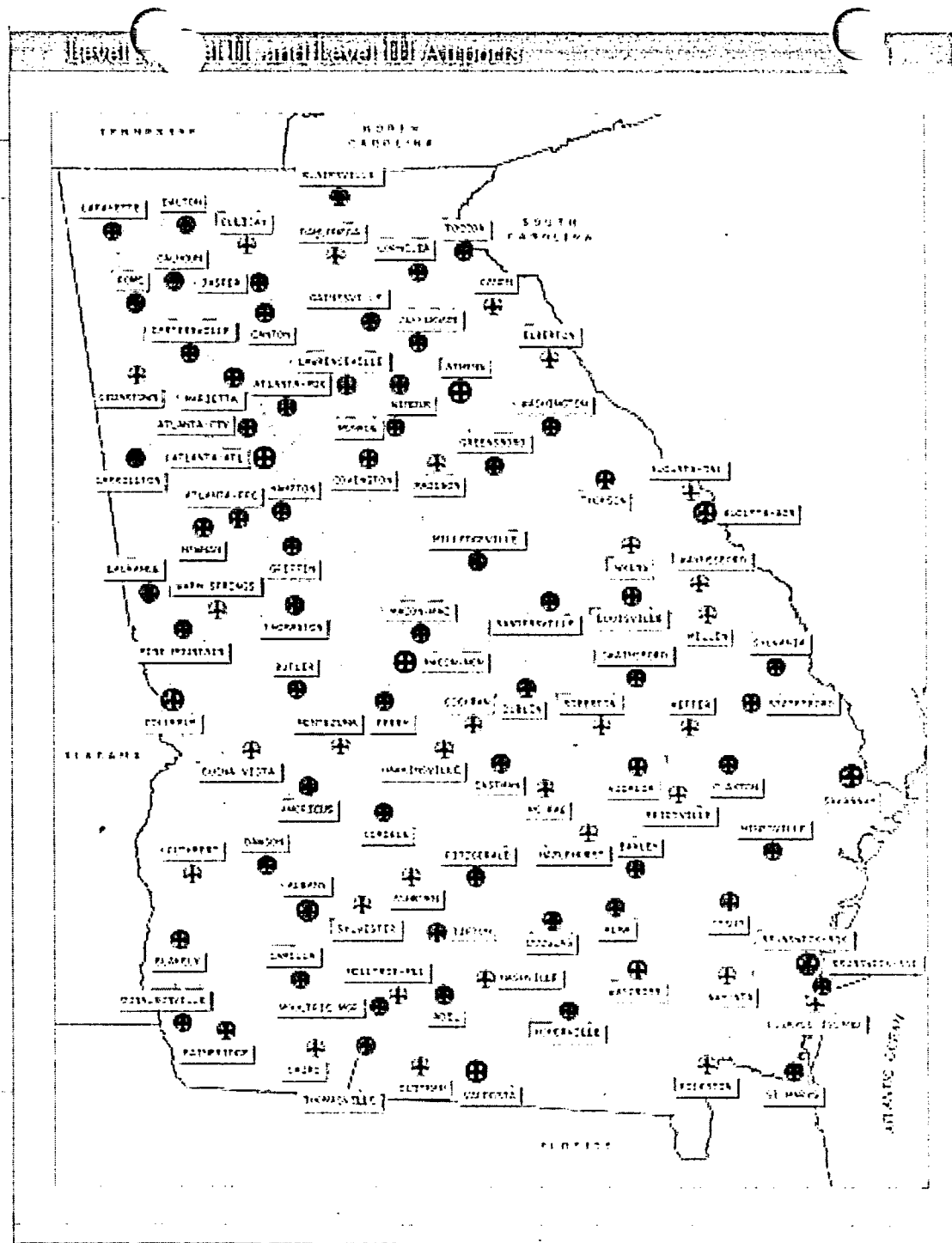
Level II - Business airport of local impact

Business airport of local significance; capable of accommodating all business and personnel use single and twin-engine general aviation and a broad range of the corporate/business jet fleet. For Level II airports, a minimum runway length objective of 5,000 feet has been established; operations at Level II airports should also be aided by a non-precision instrument approach.

Level III - Business airport of regional impact

Air carrier airports and general aviation airports of regional significance capable of accommodating commercial aircraft or a variety of business and corporate jet aircraft. For Level III airports, a minimum runway length objective of 5,500 feet has been established; ideally, operations at Level III airports should also be aided by a precision instrument approach.

-  Level I Airport
-  Level II Airport
-  Level III Airport
-  Level III Airport
Commercial Service
-  Interstate Highway



Facility And Service Objectives

Each Georgia airport contributes to the aviation system by supporting different types and levels of aviation activity.

The types of facilities and services that should ideally be in place at airports in each of three functional levels, Level I, Level II, and Level III, were determined during the development of the System Plan.

By comparing existing facilities and services to each airport's respective facility and service objectives, a report card for each airport in the system was developed. The results of each airport's report card were subsequently used in the System Plan to identify airport specific recommendations for improvement.

The facility and service objectives identified for Level I, Level II, and Level III airports should be used as a guide for individual system airports as they plan future development. Local circumstances and needs may warrant the development of certain system airports beyond these minimum objectives.



Airside Facilities	Minimum Requirements
Runway Length	4,000 feet
Runway Width	75 feet
Taxiways	Full parallel desirable; turnarounds at each end minimum objective
Lighting Systems	MIRL and MITL
Approach	Non-Precision
NAVAIDs/Visual Aids	Rotating beacon, segmented circle and wind cone, PAPI's, and other aids as required for non-precision approach
Weather Reporting	AWOS or ASOS desirable
Ground Communications	Public telephone; GCO as needed
Fencing	Operations area at a minimum; entire airport desirable
General Aviation Facilities	Minimum Requirements
Hangared Aircraft Storage	60% of based aircraft fleet
Apron Parking/Storage	40% of based aircraft fleet plus an additional 25% for transient aircraft
Terminal/Administration	750 square feet enclosed space for public use with restrooms
Auto Parking	One space for each based aircraft plus an additional 25% for visitors/employees
Services	Minimum Requirements
Fuel	AvGas and/or jet fuel as required
FBO	Limited Service

Facility And Service Objectives

LEVEL II - Business Airport/General Aviation

Airside Facilities	Minimum Requirements
Runway Length	5,000 feet
Runway Width	100 feet
Taxiways	Full Parallel
Lighting Systems	MIRL and MITL
Approach	Non-Precision
NAVAIDS/Visual Aids	Rotating beacon, segmented circle and wind cone, PAPI's, and other aids as required for non-precision approach
Weather Reporting	AWOS or ASOS
Ground Communications	Public telephone, GCO
Airfield Signage	Runway hold position signs, location and guidance signs
Fencing	Entire airport
General Aviation Facilities	Minimum Requirements
Hangared Aircraft Storage	60% of based aircraft fleet
Apron Parking/Storage	40% of based aircraft plus an additional 50% for transient aircraft
Terminal/Administration	1,500 square feet minimum of public use space including restrooms, conference area, and pilots' lounge
Auto Parking	One space for each based aircraft plus an additional 50% for visitors/employees
Services	Minimum Requirements
Fuel	AvGas and/or jet fuel
FBO	Full Service
Maintenance	Limited/Full Service
Rental Cars	Available

LEVEL III - Business Airport/Regional Impact

Airside Facilities	Minimum Requirements
Runway Length	5,500 feet
Runway Width	100 feet
Taxiways	Full Parallel
Lighting Systems	HIRL for precision approaches and commercial service airports; MITL and approach lights
NAVAIDS/Visual Aids	Rotating beacon, segmented circle and wind cone, PAPI's and other aids as appropriate for precision approaches
Approach	Precision
Weather Reporting	AWOS or ASOS
Ground Communication	Public telephone, GCO
Airfield Signage	Runway hold position signs, location and guidance signs
Fencing	Entire airport
General Aviation Facilities	Minimum Requirements
Hangared Aircraft Storage	70% of based aircraft fleet
Apron Parking/Storage	30% of based aircraft plus an additional 75% for transient aircraft
Terminal/Administration	2,500 square feet minimum with public restrooms, conference area, and pilots' lounge
Auto Parking	One space for each based aircraft plus an additional 50% for visitors/employees
Services	Minimum Requirements
Fuel	AvGas and jet fuel
FBO	Full Service
Maintenance	Full Service
Rental Cars	Available

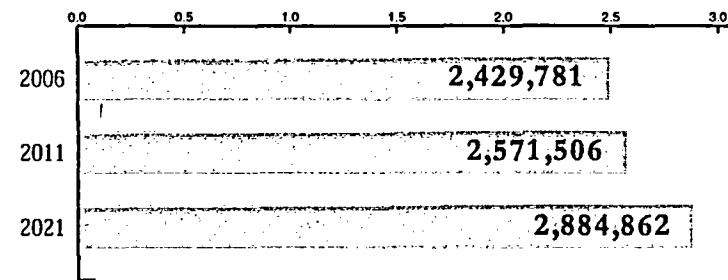
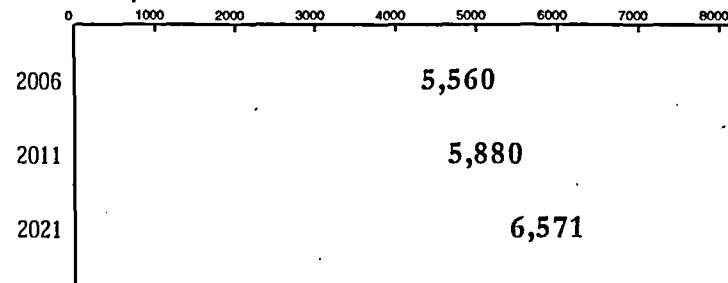
Forecasts

Developing aviation activity projections for Georgia airports was necessary to assess the need for and phasing of future system improvements. Demand projections provide a foundation for determining the future role of system airports, for evaluating the system's capacity to accommodate long-term aviation demand, and for planning future airside and landside facilities for the system.

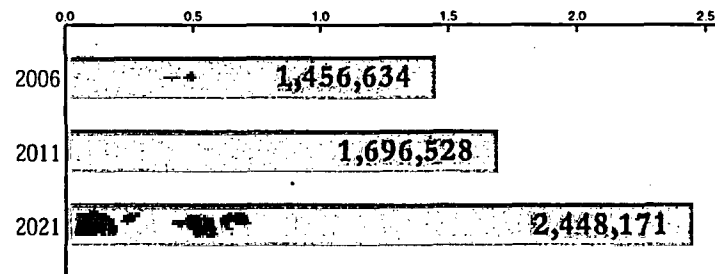
The forecasts developed from the System Plan yielded the following:

- Due to expected increases in population and employment, based aircraft at Georgia's public airports are predicted to increase from 5,209 to 6,571 by 2021.
- Statewide general aviation operations are projected to reach 2.9 million annually in 2021, up from 2.3 million currently.
- Commercial enplanements at all commercial airports, excluding Hartsfield Atlanta International, are projected to grow from their current level of 1.3 million to 2.4 million by 2021.
- Operations by commercial carriers, excluding those at Hartsfield Atlanta International, are anticipated to grow from 73,266 to 101,250 by 2021.

These projections were developed based on activity levels reported by system airports at the time the inventory element of the System Plan was completed.



total annual commercial enplanements



Source: Georgia Aviation System Plan 2002

System Goals

Targets for future system performance provided the foundation for subsequent system recommendations. These recommendations are summarized in the following sections.

Goals for the Georgia Aviation System and their performance measures

Goal	Performance Measure
To provide an airport system that can support current and future demand.	Capacity
To provide an airport system that meets applicable design standards.	Standards
To provide an airport system that can respond to foreseen and unforeseen changes.	Flexibility
To provide an airport system that is accessible from both the air and the ground.	Accessibility
To provide an airport system that meets established facility and service objectives.	Facilities

Performance Measure: Capacity

The FAA has determined that as an airport's annual operational demand reaches 60 percent or more of the airport's calculated airfield operating capacity, delays to aircraft on the ground and in the air begin to increase. As annual demand exceeds or equals 80 percent of an airport's operational capacity, delays can increase dramatically.

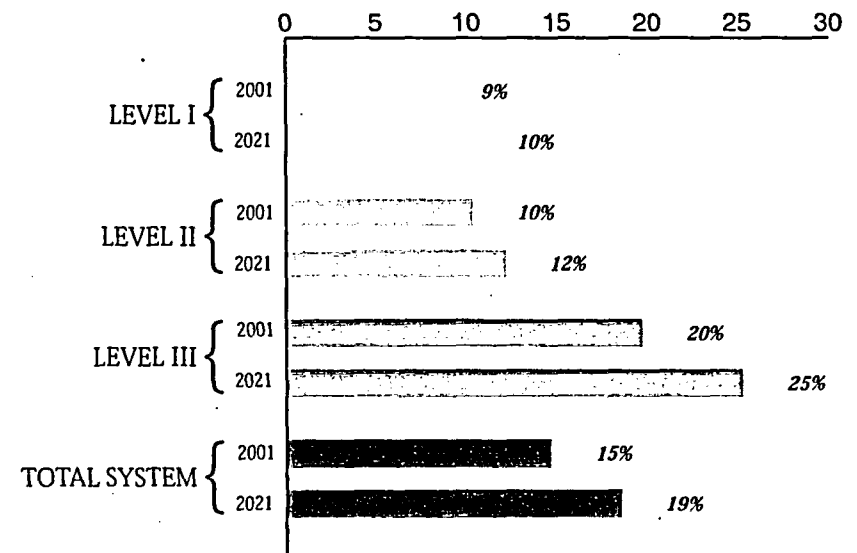
Statewide, sufficient operational capacity exists to meet Georgia's projected operational demand. Systemwide, only 6 percent of all airports will have demand/capacity ratios that approach the FAA's critical demand/capacity trigger point of 60 percent.

Savannah International Airport, DeKalb-Peachtree Airport, Fulton County-Brown Field, Cobb County-McCollum Field, Gwinnett County Airport-Briscoe Field and Winder-Barrow Airport will approach or exceed the 60 percent demand/capacity threshold by 2021. Demand/capacity ratios and potential shortfalls discussed in this section do not include those projected for Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport.

These airports are located in Georgia's two most densely populated urban areas, Savannah and Atlanta. The System Plan supports efforts that may be underway locally to increase operational capacity at these airports, but these efforts alone will not yield sufficient operating capacity for these two metropolitan areas.

A demand management strategy which relies on under utilized capacity at existing airports, combined with additional operational capacity provided by new system airports, is recommended to meet the System Plan target for all Georgia airports to operate at a demand/capacity ratio of less than 60 percent.

Statewide demand/capacity ratios



Atlanta Metropolitan Area

The Atlanta area is served by an extensive and complex system of general aviation airports. Several key airports in this area are projected to exceed a 60 percent demand/capacity threshold. Most of the capacity constrained airports in the Atlanta area do not have the ability to expand to provide new airfield facilities. Therefore, a combination of new airports, expansion of existing facilities, and maximization of available capacity at existing airports will be needed to provide long-term operational capacity to meet the area's needs.

It will be important for existing airports that are part of this area's demand management strategy to meet stated runway length objectives. The Cartersville-Bartow County Airport (Cartersville) should be upgraded to Level III to address the region's operational capacity needs.

New system airports are recommended in the Forsyth/Dawson county area and in Paulding County. These airports should initially be introduced to the system as Level II airports with the potential to be upgraded as demand and conditions warrant. The accompanying table summarizes the demand management strategy that is recommended to meet potential operational capacity shortfalls for the Atlanta Metropolitan Area.



Atlanta Metropolitan Area Airports

Associated City	Airport Name	Current Level	Current Runway Length	Future Runway Length	Current Demand/Capacity Ratio	Future Demand/Capacity Ratio
<i>Atlanta Metro Area</i>						
Atlanta	DeKalb-Peachtree Airport	III	6001	6001	84.81	104.41
Atlanta	Fulton County-Brown Field	III	5796	5796	54.21	66.74
Atlanta	Peachtree City-Falcon Field	III	5219	5500	26.45	32.56
Lawrenceville	Gwinnett County Airport-Briscoe Field	III	6000	6000	47.19	52.38
Marietta	Cobb County-McCollum Field	III	5355	5500	56.52	87.27
Hampton	Clayton County-Tara Field	II	4503	5000	13.19	16.23
<i>Immediately Adjacent to Metro Area</i>						
Covington	Covington Municipal Airport	III	4203	5500	18.54	20.58
Newnan	Newnan-Coweta County	III	5007	5500	13.78	16.97
Winder	Winder-Barrow County Airport	III	5500	5500	30.97	55.10
Canton	Cherokee County Airport	II	3412	5000	25.65	35.01
Cartersville*	Cartersville Airport	III	5760	5760	30.75	41.97
Monroe	Monroe-Walton County Airport	II	4112	5000	13.04	14.48
	Forsyth-Dawson County	II (NEW)		5000		
	Paulding County	II (NEW)		5000		
<i>Adjacent to Metro Area</i>						
Calhoun	Tom B. David Field	III	5010	5500	16.54	18.36
Carrollton	West Georgia Regional-O.V. Gray Field	III	5002	5500	20.94	24.26
Gainesville	Lee Gilmer Memorial Airport	III	5004	5500	16.17	17.95
Jasper	Pickens County Airport	II	5000	5000	4.65	6.35
Cedartown	Cornelius Moore Field	I	4004	4004	14.94	20.38

☐ Airports identified for runway lengthening projects




*Recommended to move from Level II to Level III

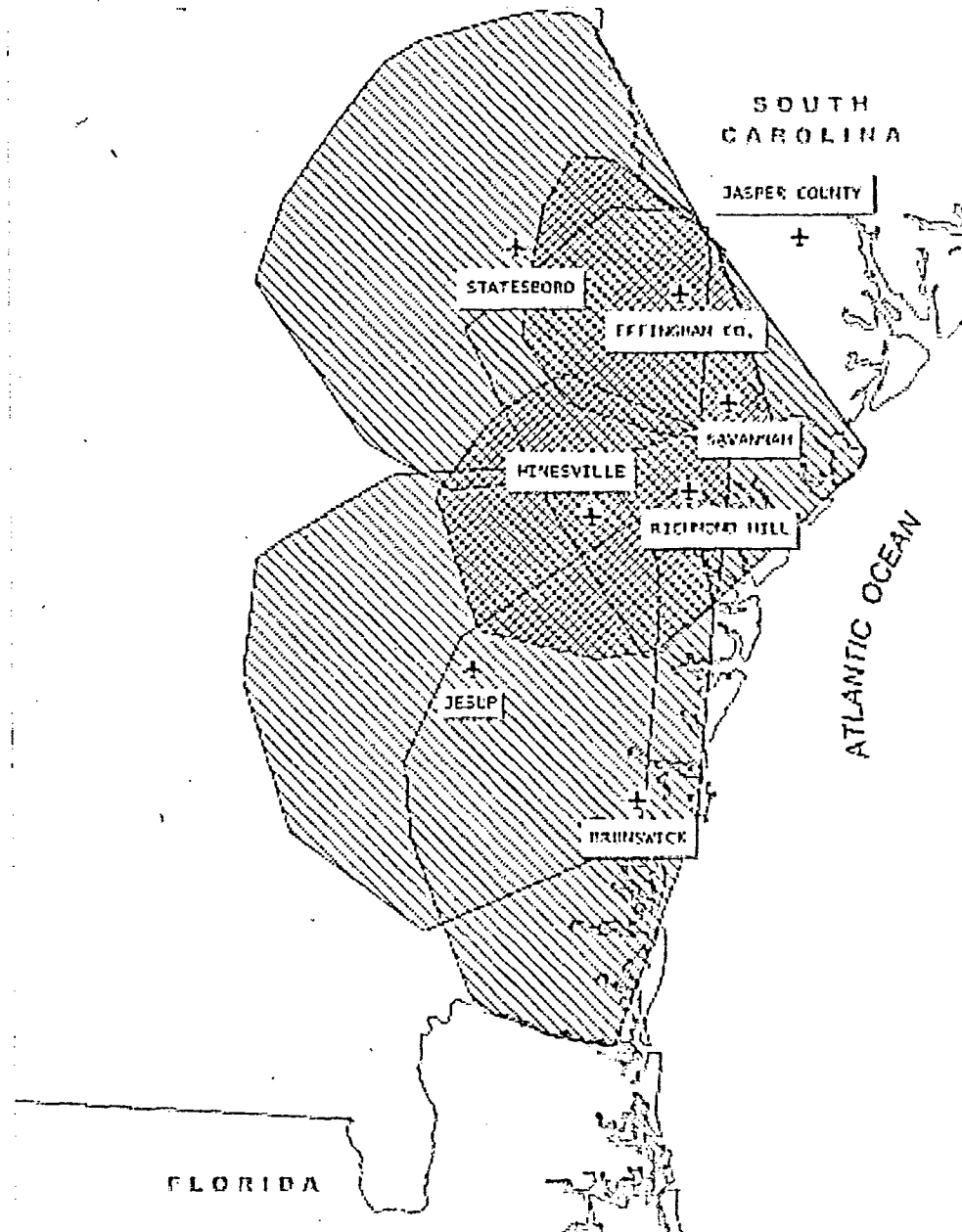
Savannah Metropolitan Area

Savannah International Airport, Georgia's second busiest commercial airport, is projected to experience shortfalls in operational capacity by the end of the 20-year planning period. A large percentage of this airport's operations fall into the general aviation category. Therefore, other general aviation airports in the system will be called upon to support the region's operational needs.

The System Plan recommends that after the Liberty County Airport (Hinesville) is relocated to Wright Army Airfield, this airport be designated an FAA reliever for Savannah International. Initially, this relocated facility should enter the system as a Level II airport with the potential to be upgraded as demand and conditions warrant.

A new system airport, north of Savannah in Effingham County, is also recommended. This recommendation is consistent with the prior State System Plan and with the FAA's National Plan for Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). This airport should be designated a Level II airport.

- ✈ Airport
-  30 Min Drivetime
-  45 Min Drivetime
-  Georgia County



Performance Measure: Standards

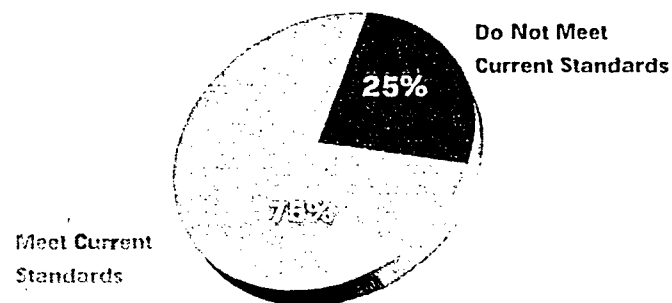
Airports were reviewed for their ability to meet or to comply with three facility standards:

- The ability to meet the separation standard between their primary runway centerline and any full or partial parallel taxiway centerline; each airport's standard is determined by its current FAA airport reference code (ARC).
- The ability to meet dimensions of runway safety areas (RSA) on each end of their primary runway; standards were again determined by current ARCs for each airport.
- The ability of airports to meet a standard pavement condition index (PCI) rating of 70 or greater for their primary runway; current PCIs for all runways at Georgia airports were established by the Pavement Management Study.

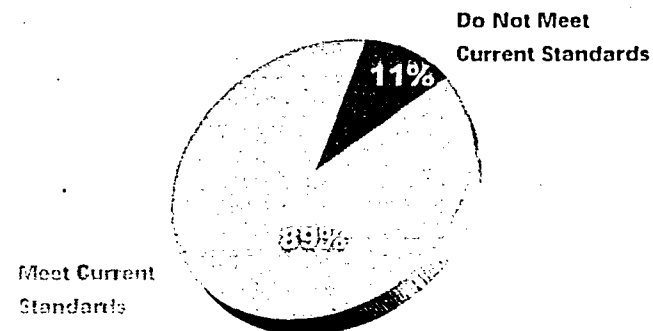
On a statewide basis, 75 percent of all airports with full or partial taxiways currently meet applicable standards. For all system airports, 89 percent currently meet applicable RSA standards for their primary runways, and 77 percent of all airports reportedly have a PCI rating of 70 or higher for their primary runway.



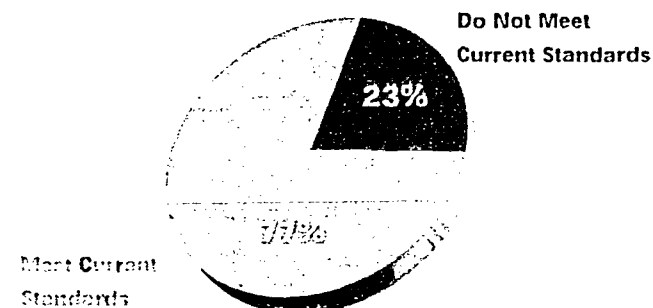
Runway/Taxiway Separation Standards



RSA Standards for primary runway



PCI Standards for primary runway



Performance Measure: Flexibility

Two benchmarks were used to evaluate the system for its ability to insure that airports in Georgia have the flexibility to meet foreseen and unforeseen changes in aviation demand. The first of these benchmarks considered current planning documents. If airports in Georgia are adequately planned, with timely updates to their master plans and/or airport layout plans (ALPs), there is a greater likelihood that they will be effectively protected. The System Plan established the following objectives for planning documents:

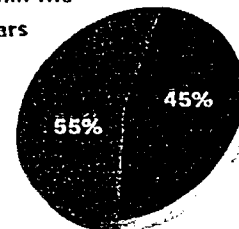
- Level I Airports – current plans every 15 years
- Level II Airports – current plans every 10 years
- Level III Airports – current plans every 10 years

Secondly, airports and their host and surrounding communities should take steps to identify and adopt zoning and land use activities compatible with airport operations. Actions are needed throughout the system to achieve compliance with this benchmark.

At the start of the System Plan, 45 percent of all system airports reported planning documents current within the past five years, and 42 percent report their host and surrounding communities have adopted land use controls or zoning.

current planning documents

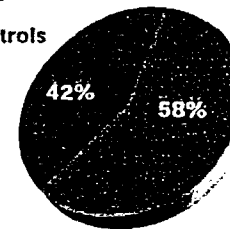
Have Not Completed
Plans Within The
Past 5 Years



Have Completed
Plans Within The
Past 5 Years

compatible land use planning

Have Adopted
Land Use or
Zoning Controls



Have Not Adopted
Land Use or
Zoning Controls

Performance Measure: Accessibility

An airport system that is easily accessible is important to the State's transportation and economic objectives. The System Plan established the following targets for system accessibility:

Targets for increasing system accessibility from the air were established as part of the system planning process. While all Level I and Level II airports should have some type of non-precision approach, all Level III airports should ideally be equipped with a precision approach and an approach lighting system. Many of the Level III airports have projects underway that will enable them to meet these approach objectives.

- Level I Airport – within a 30-minute drive time of all areas of the State.

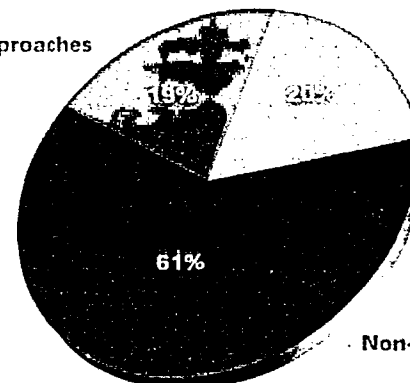
Performance Measure: Standards

- Level II Airport – within a 30-minute drive time of all areas of the State.
- Level III Airport – within a 45-minute drive time of all areas of the State and a 60-minute drive time for commercial service airports.

The minimum runway length objective for Level I airports is 4,000 feet, for Level II airports the minimum objective is 5,000 feet, and for Level III airports the minimum runway length objective is 5,500 feet. Maps on the following pages show how system accessibility is anticipated to increase as Georgia airports implement projects to meet their targeted runway length objectives.

current approaches to system airports

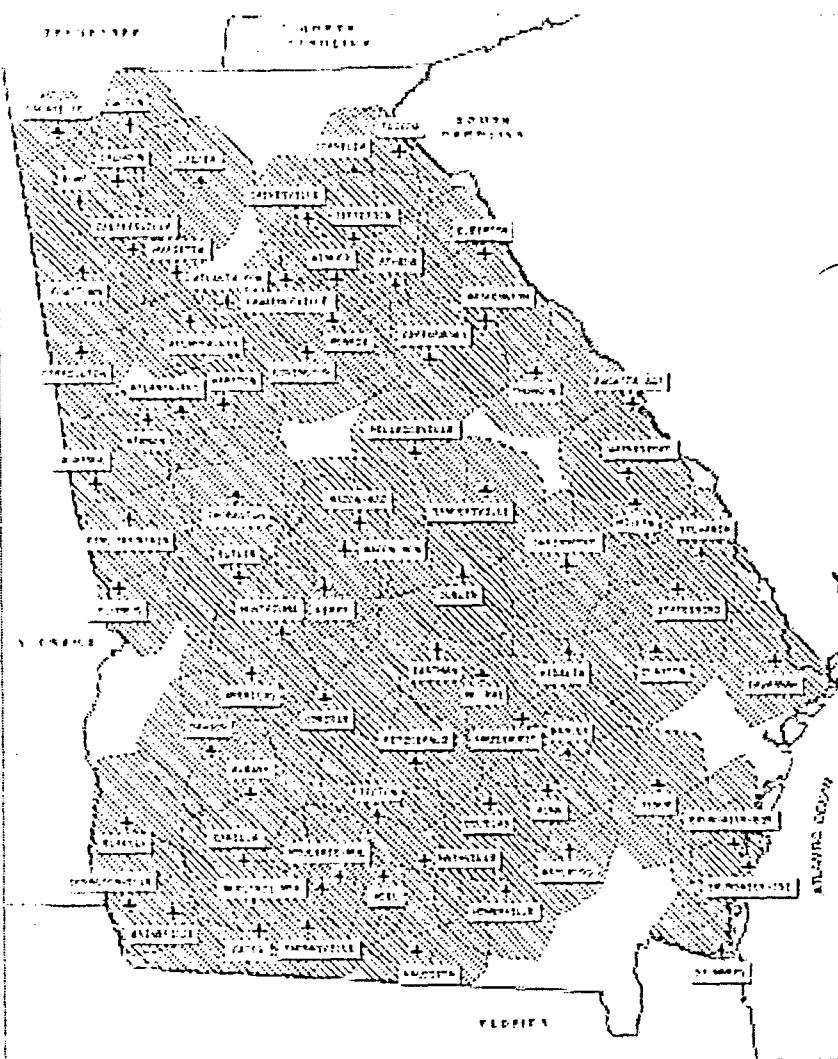
Visual Approaches



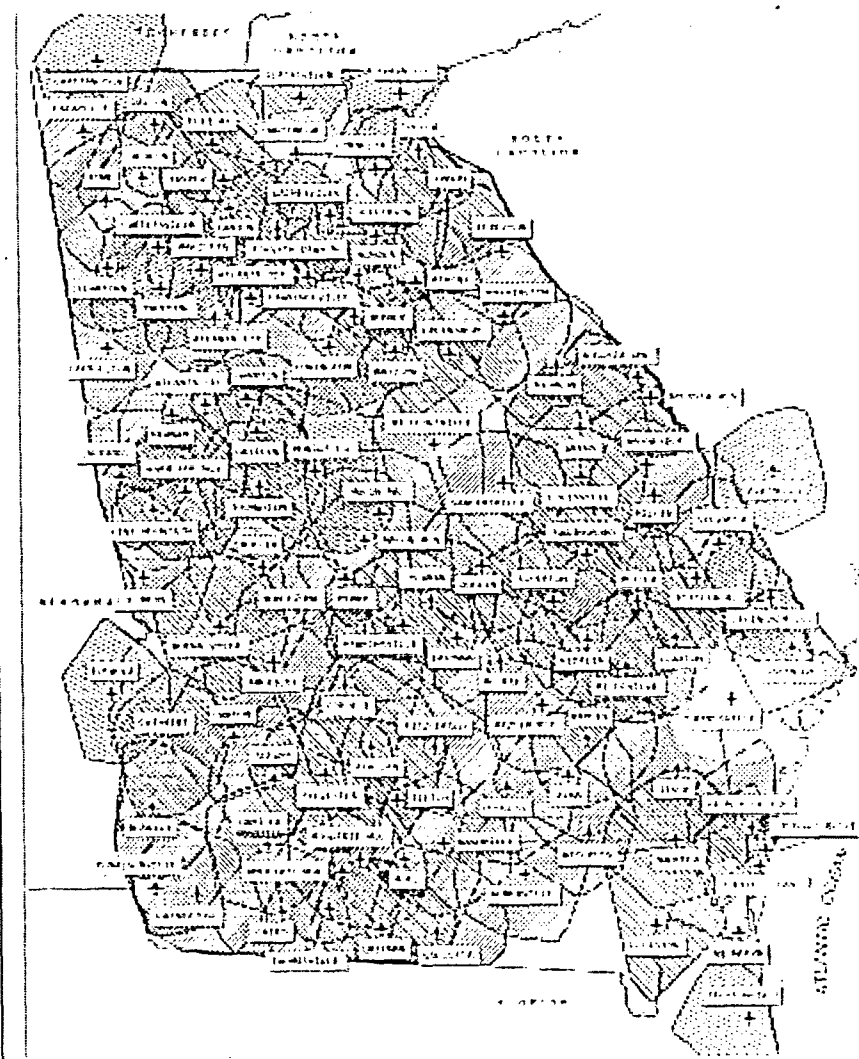
Precision Approaches

Non-Precision Approaches

Accessibility: 4,000 feet at 30 Minutes



Runways Recommended



Current Coverage with Runways 4,000 feet or Greater

State	90.1%
Population	91.7%
Employment	90.9%

- ✈ Airport
- ▨ 30 Min Drivetime
- Georgia County

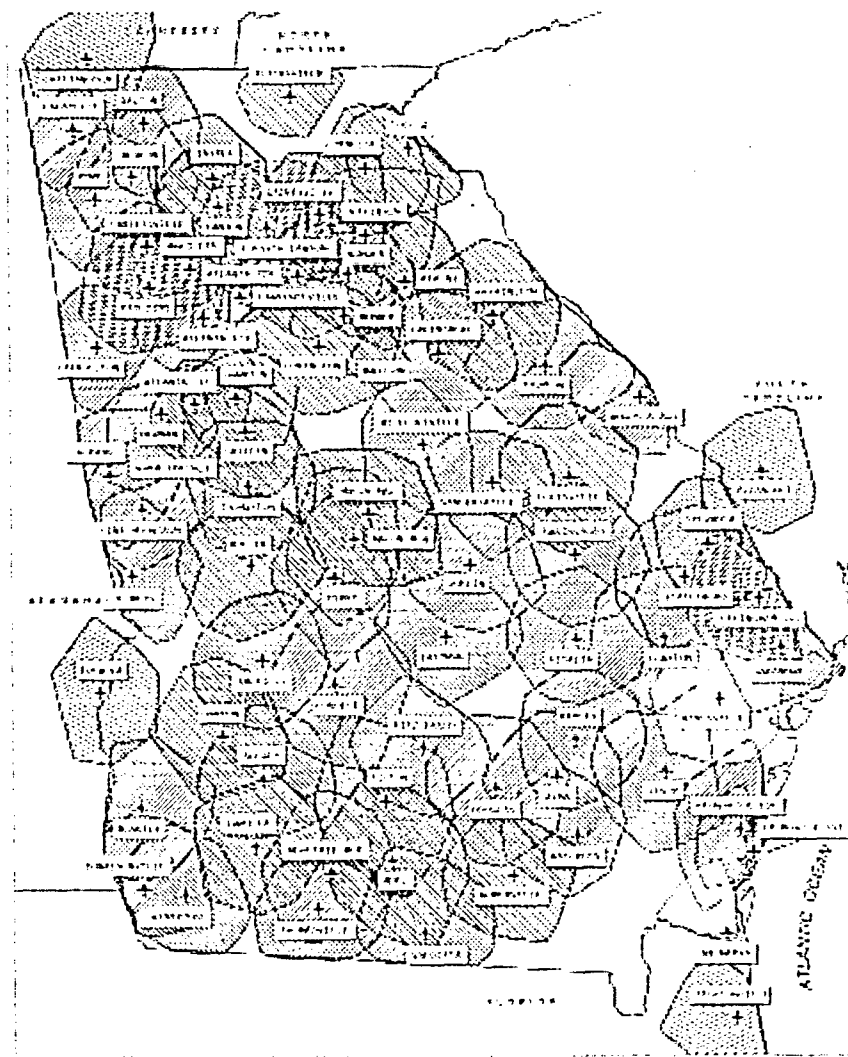
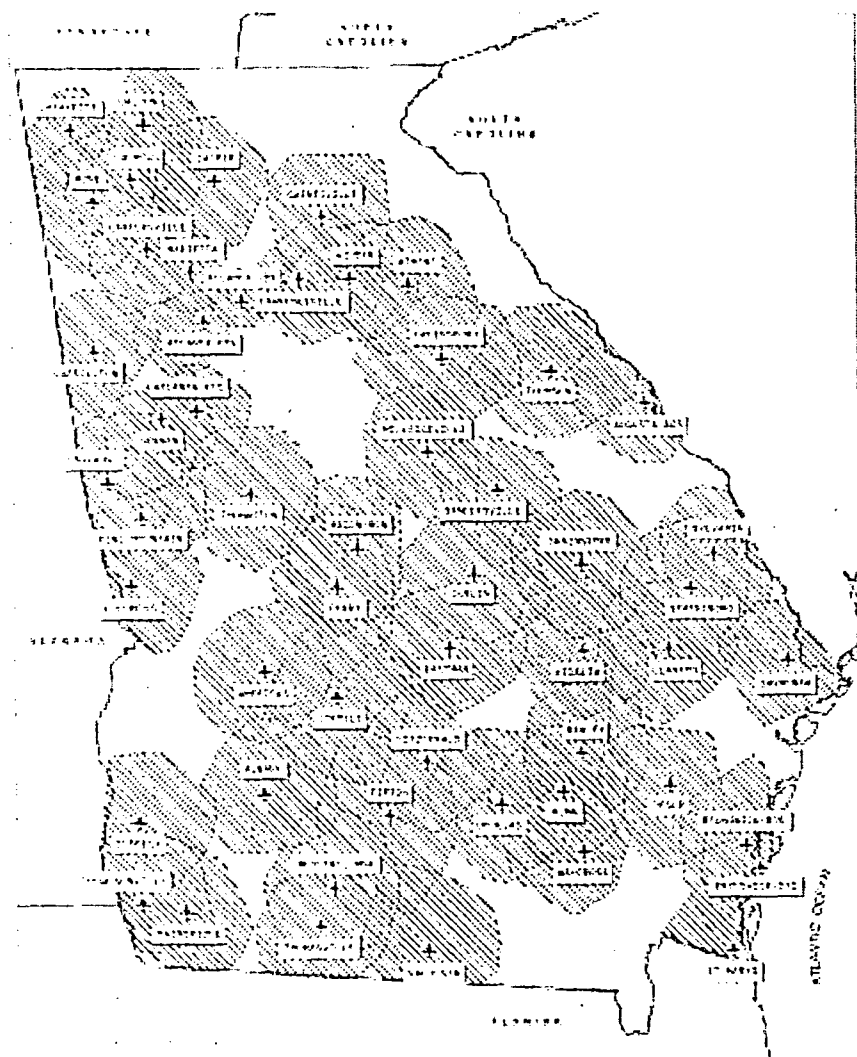
Target Coverage with Runways 4,000 feet or Greater

State	96.1%
Population	96.4%
Employment	96.3%

- ✈ Airport
- ▨ Upgrade 4000 Ft Runway
- ▨ Existing 4000 Ft Runway
- ▨ Out-of-State Airports
- ▨ Proposed New Airports
- ▨ Replacement Airports
- Georgia County

Availability: 5,000 feet at 30 Minutes

Runways recommended



Current Coverage with Runways 5,000 feet or Greater

State	79.4%
Population	80.6%
Employment	81.2%

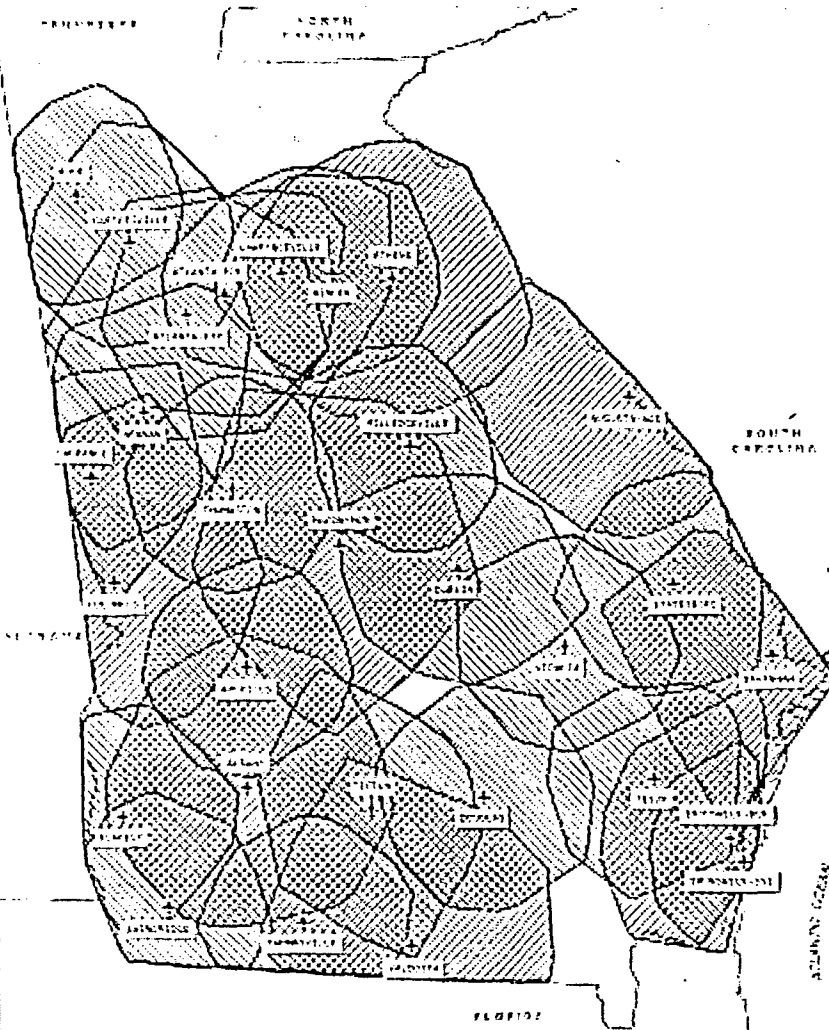
- ✈ Airport
- ▨ 30 Min Drivetime
- Georgia County

Target Coverage with Runways 5,000 feet or Greater

State	89.5%
Population	94.5%
Employment	94.9%

- ✈ Airport
- ▨ Upgrade 5000 Ft Runway
- ▨ Existing 5000 Ft Runway
- ▨ Out-of-State Airports
- ▨ Proposed New Airports
- ▨ Replacement Airports
- Georgia County

Accessibility: 5,500 feet at 45/60 Minutes

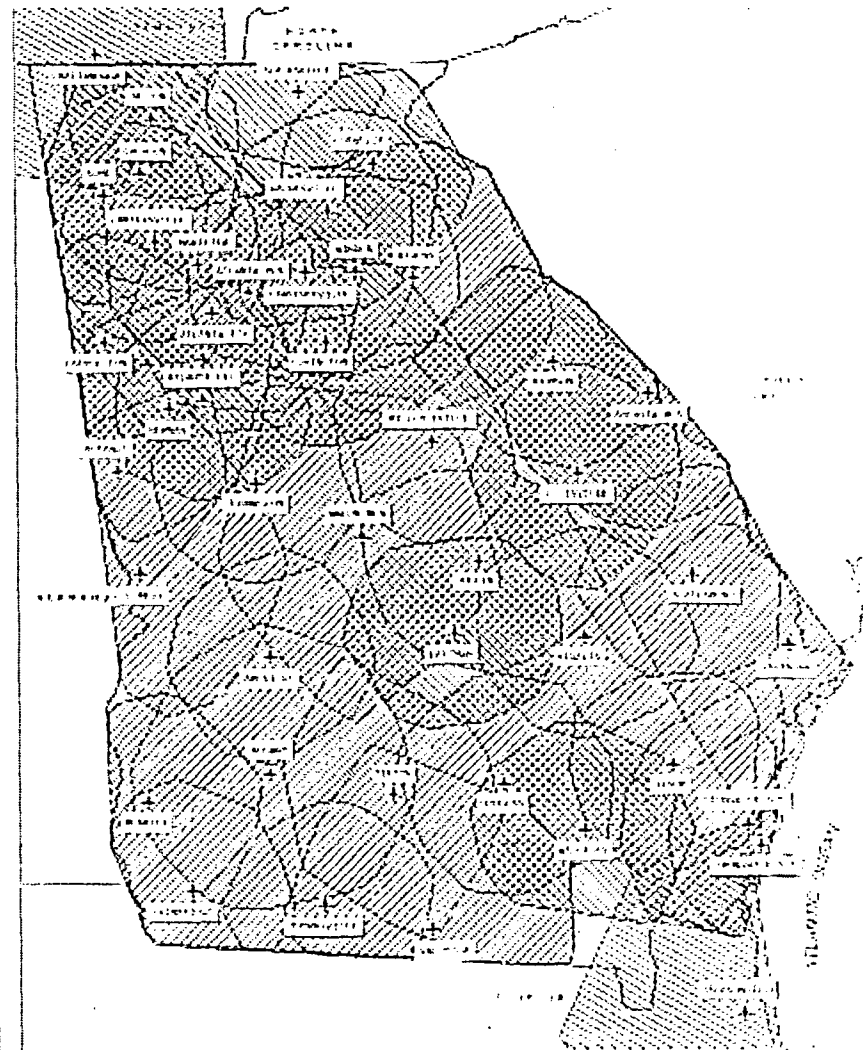


Current Coverage with Runways 5,500 feet or Greater

State	91.3%
Population	95.5%
Employment	96.5%

- ✈ Airport
- 60 Minute Drivetime for Commercial Service Airport
- 45 Minute Drivetime for General Airport
- Georgia County

Runway Recommended



Target Coverage with Runways 5,500 feet or Greater

- ✈ Airport
- Upgrade 5500 Ft Runway 45 Minute Drivetime
- Existing 5500 Ft Runway 45 & 60 Minute Drivetime
- Out-of-State Airports 60 Minute Drivetime
- Georgia County

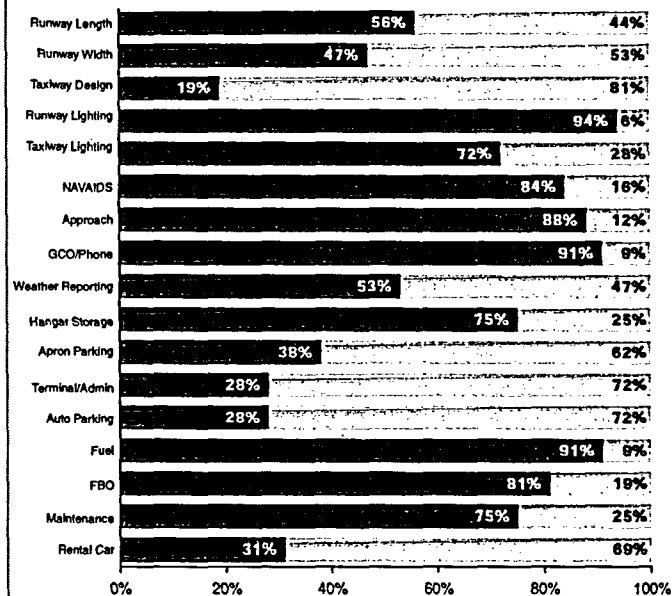
State	98.1%
Population	99.3%
Employment	99.5%

Performance Measure: Facilities and Services

Airports in Georgia perform separate and distinct roles, serving varying types of aviation demand and activity. The types of facilities and services that are appropriate at each airport also vary accordingly, and the System Plan has identified specific facilities and services desirable for each airport.

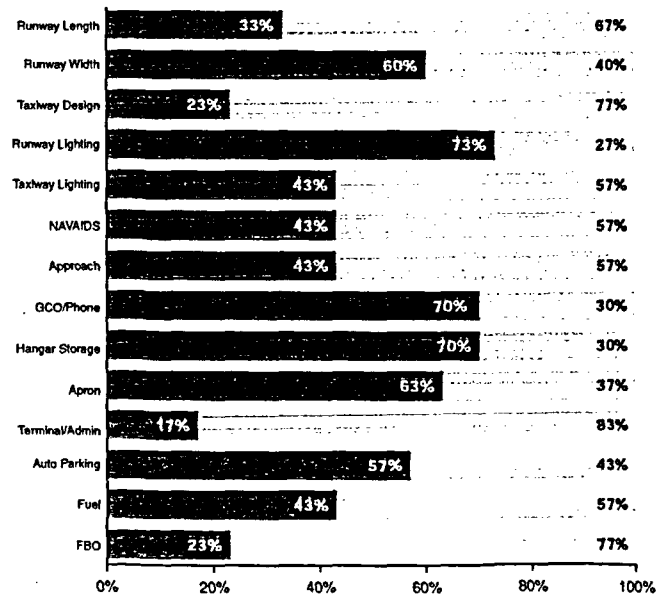
Actions required to bring each airport into compliance with its respective facility and service objectives are available from Aviation Programs and have been distributed directly to each system airport as part of this plan. The accompanying airport facility and service graphs show the improvements needed to make all system airports compliant with established facility and service objectives.

Level II Airports



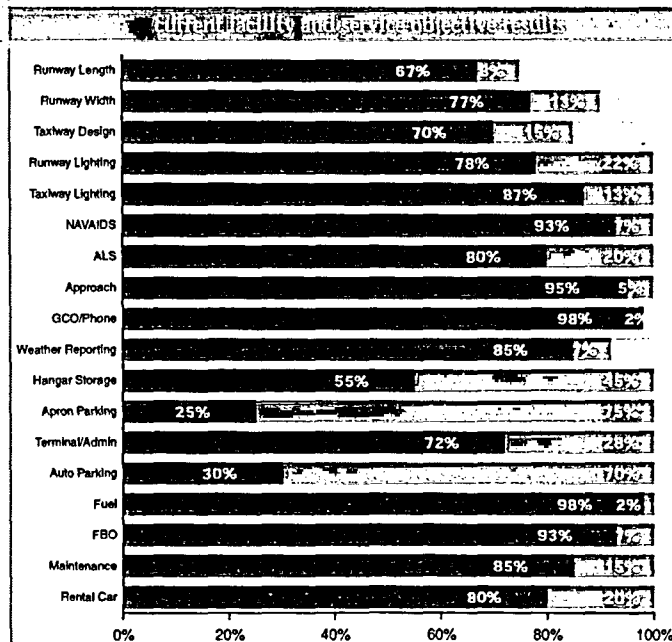
Complies
Does not Comply

Level I Airports



Complies Does not Comply

Level III Airports



Complies
Does not Comply

Funds are committed and project is pending/on-going

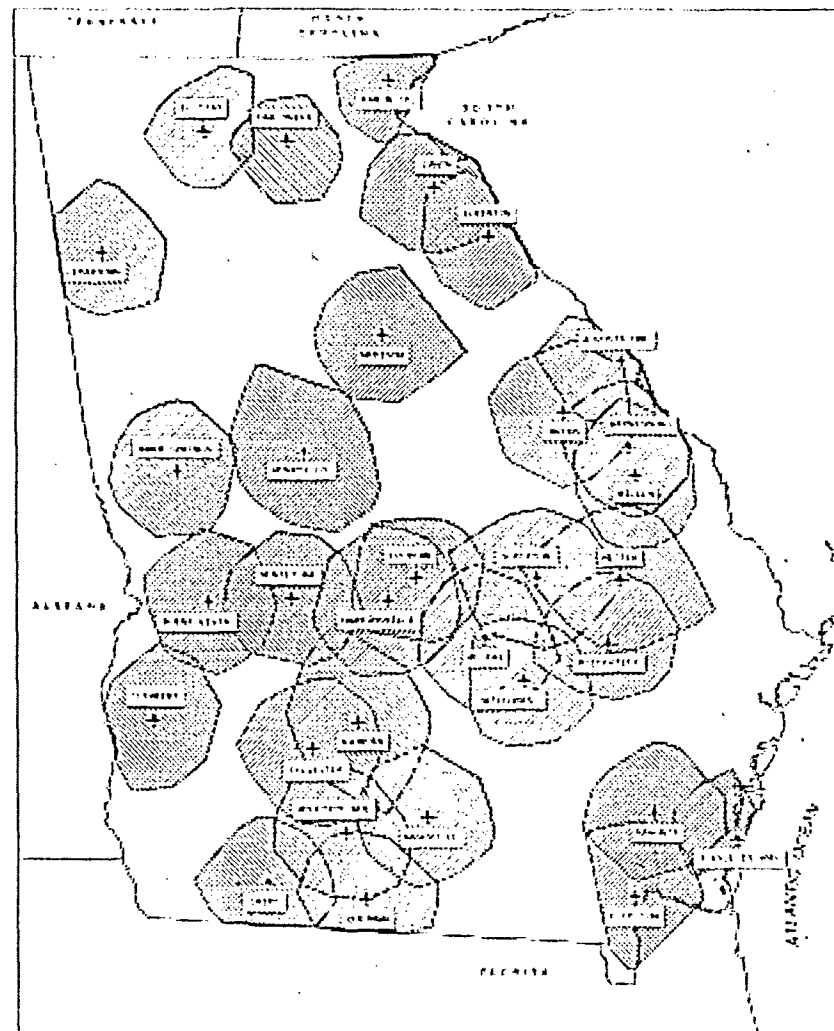
Core Aviation System

Georgia must be served by a system of well-developed, strategically located, and diversified airports. Recommendations that emerged from the Georgia Aviation System Plan meet each of these important criteria.

Local actions will be needed for the Georgia Aviation System to move toward the objectives established in the System Plan. The responsibility for implementing the recommendations contained in the System Plan ultimately rests with each airport owner. Recommendations stemming from the System Plan should serve as a guide for airport specific development.

Georgia Aviation System - Level I Airports

Associated City	Airport Name
ASHBURN	TURNER COUNTY AIRPORT
AUGUSTA	DANIEL FIELD
BUENA VISTA	MARION COUNTY AIRPORT
CAIRO	CAIRO-GRADY COUNTY AIRPORT
CANON	FRANKLIN-HART COUNTY AIRPORT
CEDARTOWN	CORNELIUS-MOORE FIELD
COCHRAN	COCHRAN AIRPORT
CUTHBERT	CUTHBERT-RANDOLPH COUNTY AIRPORT
ELBERTON	ELBERT COUNTY-PATZ FIELD
ELLIJAY	GILMER COUNTY AIRPORT
FOLKSTON	DAVIS FIELD
HAWKINSVILLE	HAWKINSVILLE-PULASKI COUNTY AIRPORT
HAZLEHURST	HAZLEHURST AIRPORT
JEKYLL ISLAND	JEKYLL ISLAND AIRPORT
MADISON	MADISON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
MCRAE	TELFAR-WHEELER AIRPORT
METTER	METTER MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
MILLEN	MILLEN AIRPORT
MONTEZUMA	DR. C.P. SAVAGE, SR. AIRPORT
MOULTRIE	SPENCE FIELD
NAHUNTA	BRANTLEY COUNTY AIRPORT
NASHVILLE	BERRIEN COUNTY AIRPORT
QUITMAN	QUITMAN-BROOKS COUNTY AIRPORT
REIDSVILLE	REIDSVILLE AIRPORT
SOPERTON	TREUTLEN COUNTY AIRPORT
SYLVESTER	SYLVESTER AIRPORT
WARM SPRINGS	ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL AIRPORT
WAYNESBORO	BURKE COUNTY AIRPORT
WRENS	WRENS MEMORIAL AIRPORT



Associated City Airport Name

New Airports

MONROE COUNTY
RABUN COUNTY

Replacement Airports

DAHLONEGA LUMPKIN COUNTY-WIMPY'S AIRPORT

- ✈ Existing Airports
- ✈ New Airports
- ✈ Replacement Airports

RUNWAY EXTENSION RECOMMENDED

Public Aviation System

Georgia Aviation System - Level II Airports

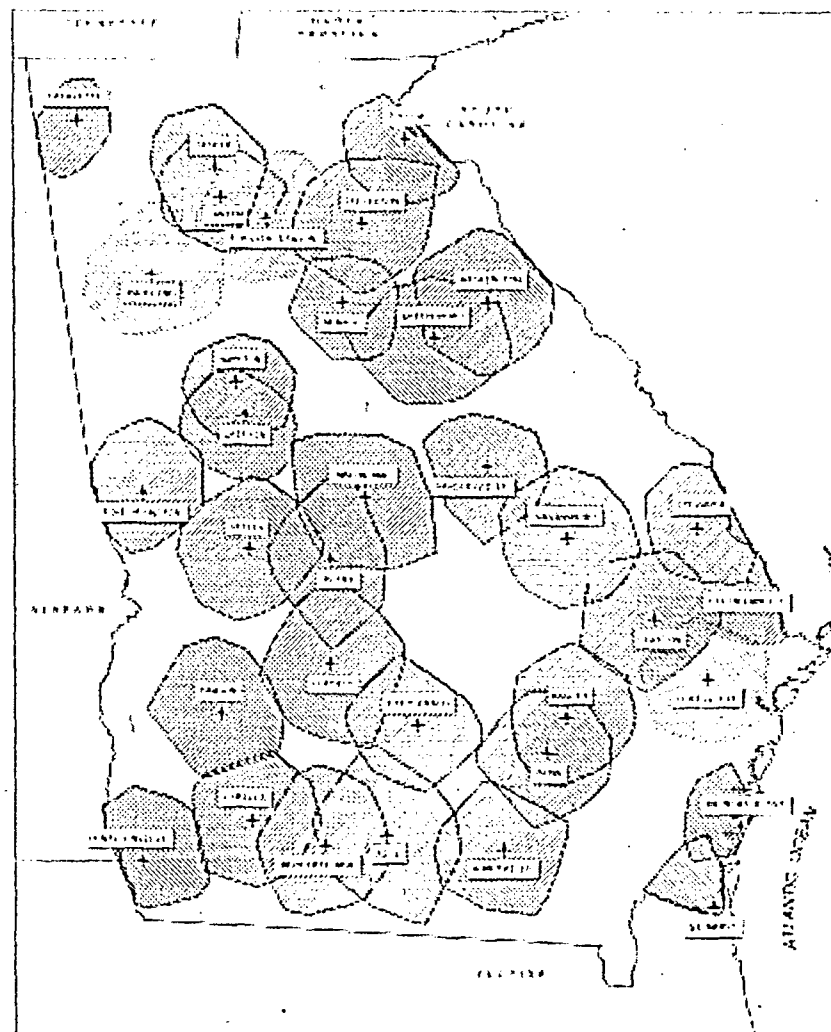
Associated City	Airport Name
ADEL	COOK COUNTY AIRPORT
ALMA	BACON COUNTY AIRPORT
BAXLEY	BAXLEY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
BRUNSWICK	McKINNON ST. SIMONS AIRPORT
BUTLER	BUTLER MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
CAMILLA	CAMILLA-MITCHELL COUNTY AIRPORT
CANTON	CHEROKEE COUNTY AIRPORT
CLAXTON	CLAXTON-EVANS COUNTY AIRPORT
CORDELI	CRISP COUNTY-CORDELE AIRPORT
DAWSON	DAWSON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
DONALSONVILLE	DONALSONVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
FITZGERALD	FITZGERALD MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
GREENSBORO	GREENE COUNTY REGIONAL AIRPORT
GRIFFIN	GRIFFIN-SPALDING COUNTY AIRPORT
HAMPTON	CLAYTON COUNTY-TARA FIELD
HOMERVILLE	HOMERVILLE AIRPORT
JASPER	PICKENS COUNTY AIRPORT
JEFFERSON	JACKSON COUNTY AIRPORT
LAFAYETTE	BARWICK LAFAYETTE AIRPORT
MACON	HERBERT SMART DOWNTOWN AIRPORT
MONROE	MONROE-WALTON COUNTY AIRPORT
MOULTRIE	MOULTRIE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
PERRY	PERRY-HOUSTON COUNTY AIRPORT
PINE MOUNTAIN	CALLAWAY GARDENS-HARRIS COUNTY AIRPORT
SANDERSVILLE	KAOLIN FIELD
SWAINSBORO	EMANUEL COUNTY AIRPORT
SYLVANIA	PLANTATION AIRPARK
TOCCOA	TOCCOA-R.G. LETOURNEAU FIELD
WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON-WILKES COUNTY AIRPORT

New Airports

EFFINGHAM COUNTY
 FORSYTH/DAWSON COUNTY
 PAULDING COUNTY

Replacement Airports

HINESVILLE LIBERTY COUNTY AIRPORT
 ST MARYS ST MARYS AIRPORT



- ✈ Existing Airports
- ✈ New Airports
- ✈ Replacement Airports
- RUNWAY EXTENSION RECOMMENDED

Core Aviation System

Georgia Aviation System - Level III Airports

Associated City	Airport Name
ALBANY	SOUTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONAL AIRPORT
AMERICUS	SOUTHER FIELD
ATHENS	ATHENS/BEN EPPS AIRPORT
ATLANTA	PEACHTREE CITY/FALCON FIELD
ATLANTA	FULTON COUNTY/BROWN FIELD
ATLANTA	DEKALB-PEACHTREE AIRPORT
AUGUSTA	AUGUSTA REGIONAL AT BUSH FIELD
BAINBRIDGE	DECATUR COUNTY IND. AIR PARK
BLAIRSVILLE	BLAIRSVILLE AIRPORT
BLAKELY	EARLY COUNTY AIRPORT
BRUNSWICK	BRUNSWICK GOLDEN ISLES AIRPORT
CALHOUN	TOM B. DAVID FIELD
CARTERSVILLE	CARTERSVILLE AIRPORT
CARROLLTON	WEST GEORGIA REGIONAL O.V. GRAY FIELD
COLUMBUS	COLUMBUS METROPOLITAN AIRPORT
CORNELL A	HABERSHAM COUNTY AIRPORT
COVINGTON	COVINGTON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
DAITON	DAITON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
DOUGLAS	DOUGLAS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
DUBLIN	W.H. 'BUD' BARRON AIRPORT
EASTMAN	HEART OF GEORGIA REGIONAL AIRPORT
GAINESVILLE	LEF GIMER MEMORIAL AIRPORT
JESUP	WILLIAM A. ZORN AIRPORT
LAGRANGE	LAGRANGE-CALLAWAY AIRPORT
LAWRENCEVILLE	GWINNETT COUNTY AIRPORT-BRISCOE FIELD
LOUISVILLE	LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
MACON	MIDDLE GEORGIA REGIONAL AIRPORT
MARIETTA	COBB COUNTY-MCCOLLUM FIELD
MILLEDGEVILLE	BALDWIN COUNTY AIRPORT
NEWNAN	NEWNAN-COWETA COUNTY AIRPORT
ROME	RICHARD B. RUSSELL REGIONAL AIRPORT
SAVANNAH	SAVANNAH-HILTON HEAD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
STATESBORO	STATESBORO-BULLOCK COUNTY AIRPORT
THOMASTON	THOMASTON-UPSON COUNTY AIRPORT
THOMASVILLE	THOMASVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
THOMSON	THOMSON-MCDUFFIE REGIONAL AIRPORT
TIFTON	HENRY TIFT MYERS AIRPORT

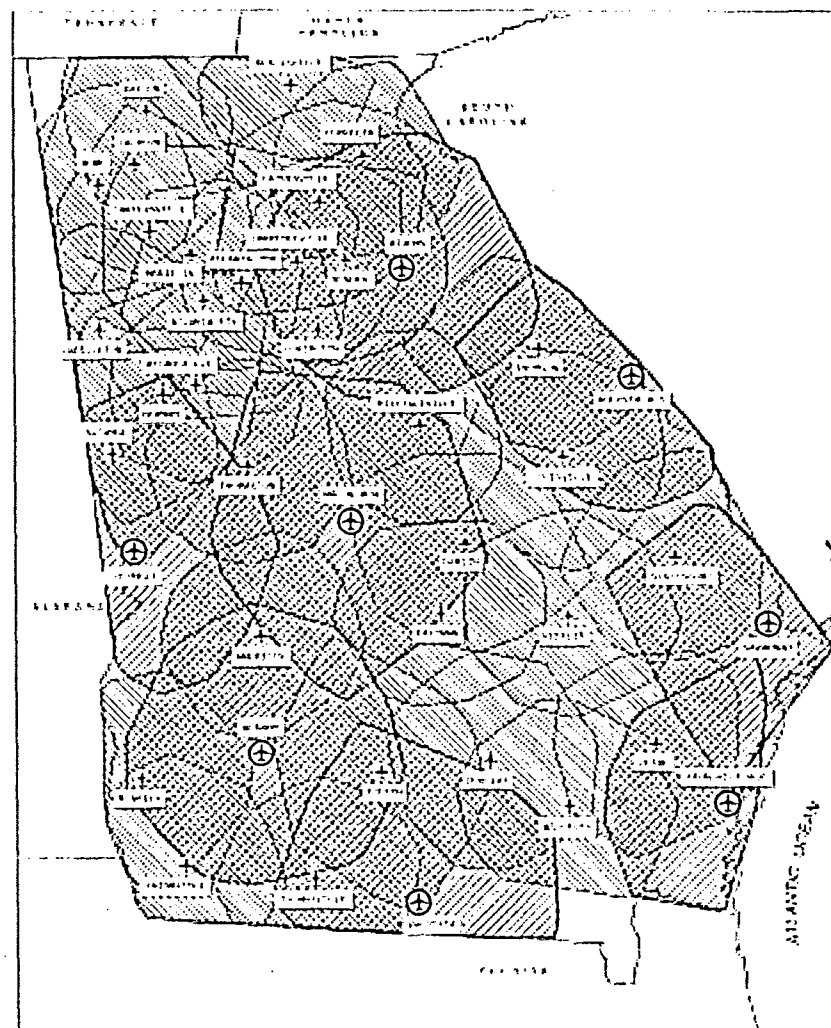
Associated City	Airport Name
VALDOSTA	VALDOSTA REGIONAL AIRPORT
VIDALIA	VIDALIA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
WAYCROSS	WAYCROSS-WARE COUNTY AIRPORT
WINDER	WINDER-BARROW COUNTY AIRPORT

✈ General Aviation Airports

⊕ Commercial Service Airports

RUNWAY EXTENSIONS RECOMMENDED

RUNWAY EXTENSIONS RECOMMENDED (UN) IS COMMITTED





Development Costs

Significant investment on the local, state and federal levels will be required to enable Georgia airports to satisfy all facility and service objectives and to elevate the performance of the system to satisfy each performance measure. An estimated \$313 million will be required to satisfy the System Plan's performance objectives over the next twenty years. While the investment is significant, the potential return is far greater.

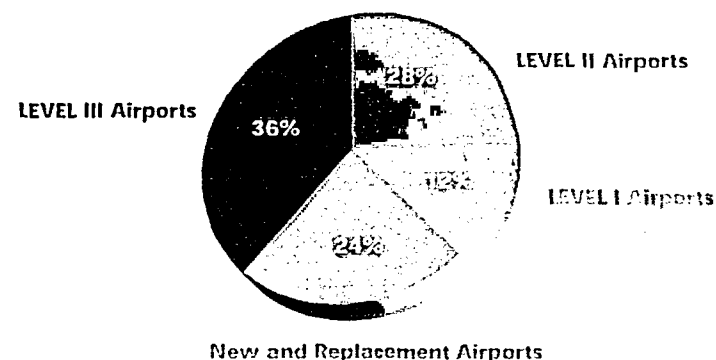
Georgia airports are a significant contributor to national, state, regional, and local economies. Prior studies by Aviation Programs showed that aviation in Georgia produced an estimated annual \$1.8 billion in positive annual economic benefits in 1992. Based on the annual rate of inflation alone, this annual economic benefit may now range between \$2.2 and 2.3 billion. When this annual economic return is compared to the estimated investment needed over the next 20 years to enhance the performance of the system and each airport in that system, it can be clearly seen that the economic return will substantially exceed the needed investment.

AIRPORT LEVEL	PHASE I	PHASE II	PHASE III	TOTAL ALL PHASES
LEVEL I	\$10,429,506	\$12,399,133	\$14,650,600	\$37,479,229
LEVEL II	\$38,653,981	\$25,114,865	\$22,290,045	\$86,058,891
LEVEL III	\$83,273,557	\$12,363,550	\$18,278,000	\$113,915,107
REPLACEMENT AIRPORTS	\$1,791,100	\$10,594,700	\$7,108,200	\$19,494,000
NEW AIRPORTS	\$750,000	\$29,454,400	\$25,559,600	\$55,764,000
SYSTEM TOTAL	\$134,898,144	\$89,926,638	\$87,886,445	\$312,711,226

Source: 27JAN03 LPA airport data files

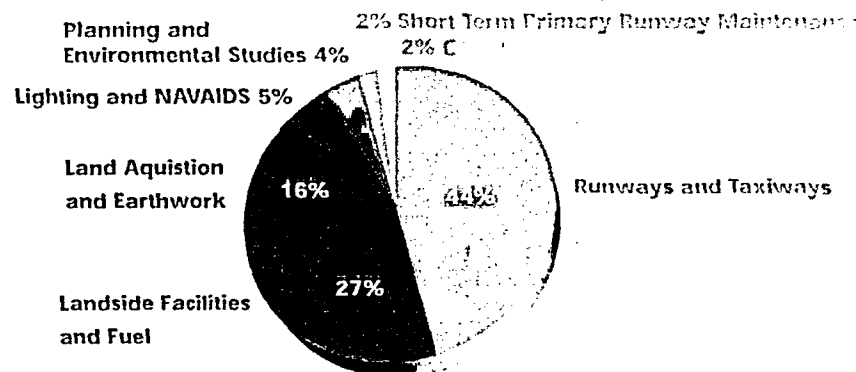
These cost do not include most pavement maintenance costs, nor do they include all costs that may be contained in individual airport capital improvement plans.

Development Costs by Level



The Georgia Aviation System Plan identified costs that will be incurred to elevate the performance of the airport system and enable individual airports in the system to fulfill their designated roles. The Pavement Management Study has further identified costs needed to allow all airports in the system to maintain their runways, taxiways and apron areas at a PCI of 70 or greater. At least \$27 million will be needed annually to improve and maintain the airport system. Aviation Programs now has an annual budget ranging between \$3 and \$4 million to meet this need. The Aviation Tax Revenue Study concluded that aviation contributes approximately \$100 million to Georgia in tax revenue alone, with \$70 million contributed to Georgia's General Revenue Fund. The annual economic return from Georgia airports far exceeds the system investment needs.

Development Costs by Type



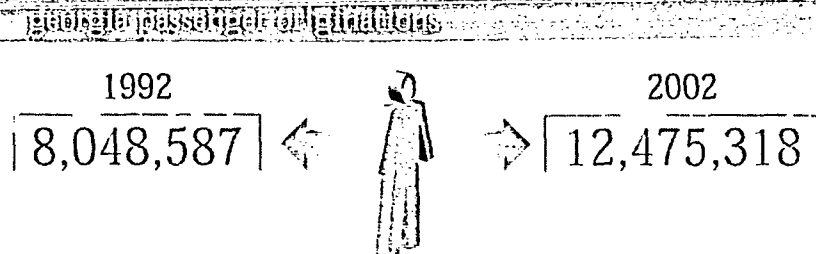
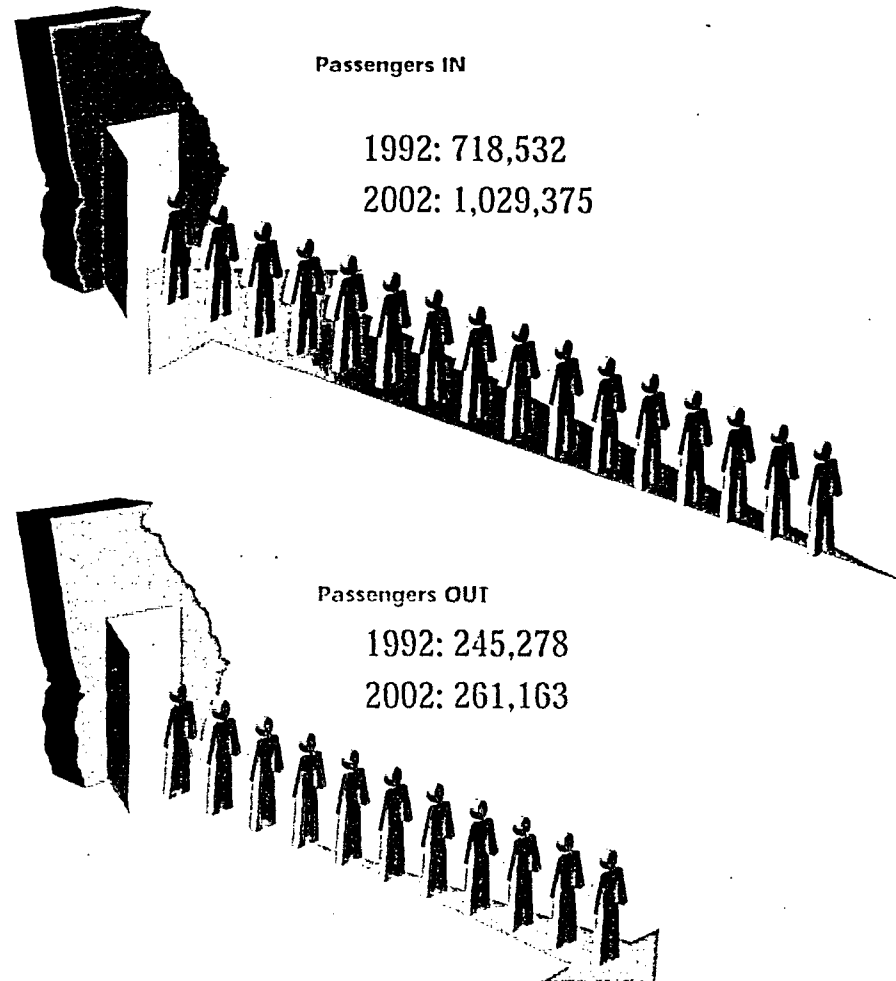
Air Service Study

Commercial Passenger Demand

Each county in Georgia has some inherent level of demand for commercial airline travel. A county's demand for commercial airline travel varies, but a common set of factors determining demand for commercial airline travel includes population, employment, income, and tourism. A complex equation of variables including fares, specific air carriers, flight frequency/schedules, types of aircraft being flown, and airport accessibility, determines where each county's demand is served.

Major findings from the Air Service Study include:

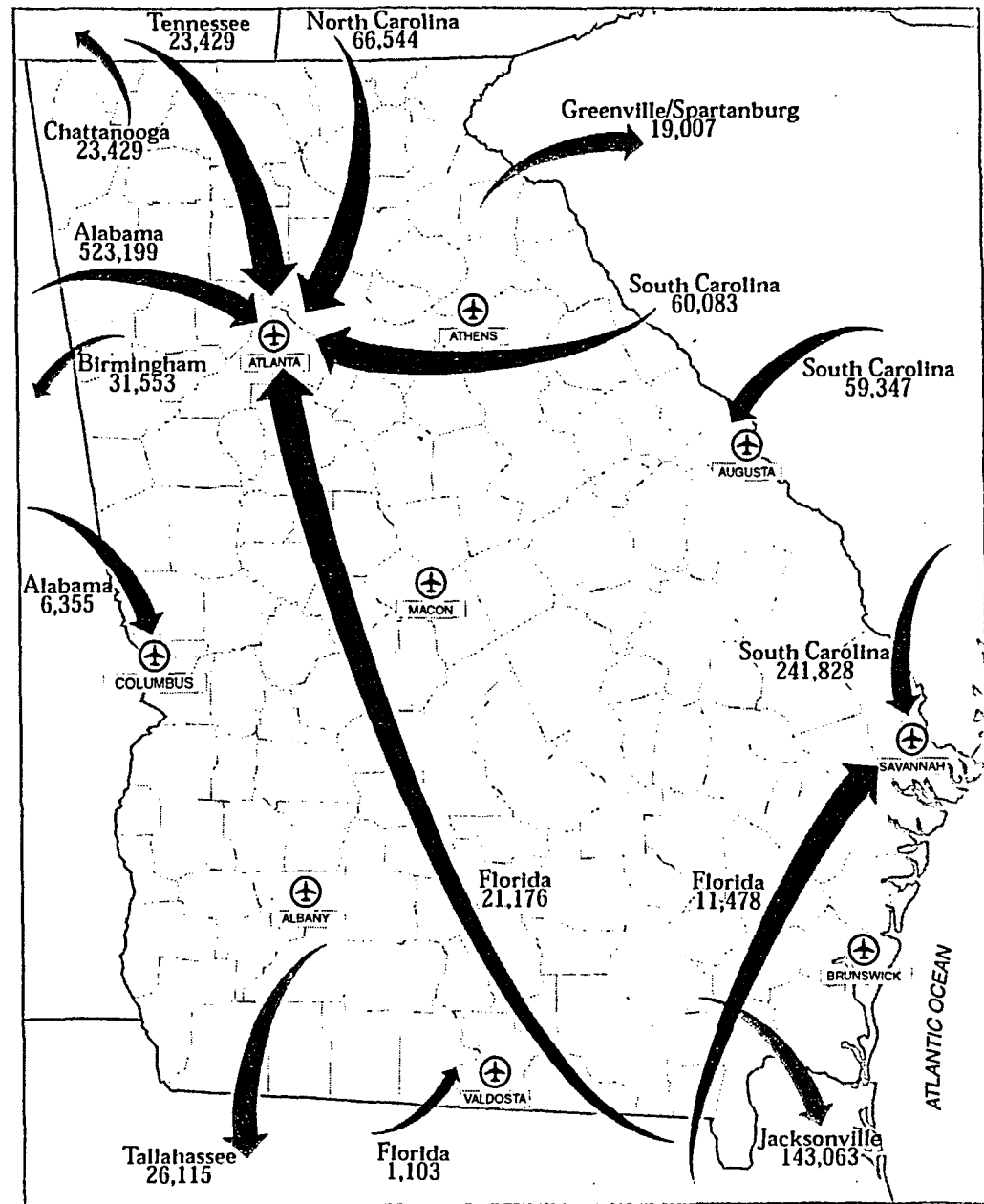
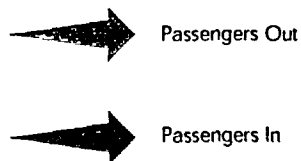
- The number of originating airline travelers (both residents and visitors) that are associated with all Georgia counties increased from 8,048,587 in 1992 to 12,475,318 in 2002.
- Georgia's number of annual originating commercial airline passengers grew, although the actual number of enplaning passengers between 1992 and 2002 fell at several commercial airports. Only Hartsfield Atlanta International, Valdosta Regional, and Savannah International recorded enplanement increases for this time frame.

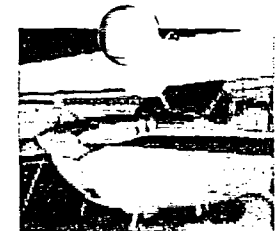


Air Service Study

Georgia Passenger Originations

- The market area for Hartsfield Atlanta International within Georgia has grown. This growth can be attributed to the comparatively lower fares that are now available at this major international airport. Growth at Hartsfield has contributed to declining passenger enplanement levels at other commercial airports in Georgia.
- Hartsfield Atlanta International experienced growth in its domestic and international airline service. Several Georgia airports once served by large commercial jets now have only regional jet service. Relative changes in commercial airline service have resulted in more Georgia passengers choosing Hartsfield as their departure airport.
- In 1992, 718,532 originating passengers were attracted to Georgia from nearby states. By 2002, out-of-state enplaning passenger attraction had increased to 1,029,375 passengers. This represents a 30 percent increase in passenger attraction.
- In 1992, an estimated 245,278 enplaning passengers left Georgia primarily for lower fares offered by competing airports in neighboring states. By 2002, this passenger diversion had increased only slightly to 261,163, representing only a 6 percent increase in passenger diversion.
- Over the past 10 years, Georgia's growth in passenger attraction has far exceeded in passenger diversion.





Summary

The Georgia Aviation System is a comprehensive and progressive system of public airports designed to meet the transportation and economic needs of Georgia. Aviation Programs, Georgia Department of Transportation, has, through the update of its Aviation System Plan, identified an aggressive approach to improve and enhance the statewide aviation system to meet Georgia's current and future aviation needs.

The update to the Georgia Aviation System Plan contained the following elements:

- PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT STUDY
- AVIATION TAX REVENUE STUDY
- AIR SERVICE/PASSENGER DEMAND STUDY
- AVIATION SYSTEM PLAN

The PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT STUDY evaluated runway, taxiway, and apron areas at 94 general aviation and 9 commercial airports.

- These 103 public use airports have over 1.4 million square yards of pavement.
- A pavement condition index (PCI) of 70 was established as a goal for all airports.
- Over the next 10 years, an average annual investment of \$7 million will be needed to keep all general aviation pavements at a PCI of 70 or greater and \$4 million will be needed to keep all commercial airport pavements at a PCI of 70 or greater.
- The overall PCI rating for the Georgia airports could drop below 60 within as little as five years without investments noted.

The AVIATION TAX REVENUE STUDY determined that aviation related activities make a significant contribution to state and local tax revenue streams.

The AIR SERVICE/PASSENGER DEMAND STUDY measured resident and visitor related demand for commercial airline travel on a county-by-county basis.

- Georgia's total originating commercial airline passengers increased from 8 million to 12.8 million over the past ten years.
- Many of Georgia's smaller commercial airports experienced declining levels of enplaned passengers as a result of intense airline fare and service competition.
- Georgia benefits from an estimated 1,029,375 travelers from neighboring states, who fly from Georgia's commercial airports, up 80% over the past ten years.
- Georgia sends only 261,163 of its originating passengers to competing airports in neighboring states.
- Georgia's passenger attraction far exceeds its passenger diversion.

The GEORGIA AVIATION SYSTEM PLAN identified future needs for all public airports in Georgia, providing Aviation Programs with a blueprint for the development of the Georgia Aviation System.

- All airports were assigned to one of three levels or functional roles: Level I is the minimum standard general aviation airport; Level II is business airports of local impact; and Level III is business airports of regional impact.
- Five new and 3 replacement airports are recommended to meet operating capacity or targets for system accessibility.
- System airports needing longer runways, improved instrument approaches, and facility and service enhancements were identified.
- Specific airport and systemwide costs for airport development were calculated. Approximately \$142 million is needed over the next five years and \$178 million is needed over the following 15 years for airport development.

Georgia has experienced rapid growth over the past decade. Increased population, new businesses, and industrial growth underline the need for a progressive airport system. Airport development is a key factor in the economic growth and the well being of all Georgia communities. The Georgia Aviation System Plan is an important tool for ensuring the aviation system in Georgia will meet economic and transportation needs of Georgia's citizens now and in the future.



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For more information contact:
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Atlanta, GA 30303



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25.2.2 (GDOT 2004a)



Georgia Department of Transportation

OTD Home	FAQ	Annual Traffic Counts	GA's STARS Online Map	Special Road & Bridge Name Locator	Map Products	Highway System Status Maps	400 Reports	ATR Traffic Data Manual	Quality Assurance
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Office of Transportation Data

400 Series Reports

Tabulating roadway mileage by county, roadway classification, functional classification, surface type, etc. These reports provide an efficient means of reporting classifying roadway mileage. Reports are available in a .pdf format for 1997-2004:



The Adobe Acrobat Reader may be used to view documents in PDF formats and may be downloaded free of charge. Visitors with visual impairments or limitations can also access a free suite of tools from Adobe Systems to assist in viewing these documents.

- **437 REPORT**

Contains county-specific county road and state route mileage broken down by counties:

[437-1997](#) [437-1998](#) [437-1999](#) [437-2000](#) [437-2001](#) [437-2002](#) [437-2003](#) [437-2004](#)

- **438 REPORT**

Classifies interstate mileage according to area type, lane miles and daily vehicle miles of travel (DVMT):

[438-1997](#) [438-1998](#) [438-1999](#) [438-2000](#) [438-2001](#) [438-2002](#) [438-2003](#)

- **439 REPORT**

Contains county specific National Highway System (formerly Federal Aid (FA) System) mileage broken down by roadway surface type:

[439-1997](#) [439-1998](#) [439-1999](#) [439-2000](#) [439-2001](#) [439-2002](#)

- **441 REPORT**

Contains county-specific state route, county road and city street mileage broken down by surface

V-516

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION DATA
MILEAGE OF PUBLIC ROADS IN GEORGIA BY SURFACE TYPE
12/31/2004

	TOTAL MILEAGE	UNIMPR.	GRADED AND DRAINED	SOIL SURFACE	STONE AND GRAVEL	UNPAVED MILEAGE	LOW TYPE BITUM.	HIGH TYPE BITUM.	P.C. CONCRETE	BRICK OR BLOCK	PAVED MILEAGE
BARTOW.....											
STATE ROUTES	164.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	164.43	0.06	0.00	164.49
COUNTY ROADS	833.97	0.00	0.80	0.00	25.78	26.58	379.08	428.31	0.00	0.00	807.39
CITY STREETS	125.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49	14.27	110.53	0.51	0.00	125.31
OTHER PUBLIC	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	1.30	1.79	0.00	0.00	3.09
TOTAL ROADS	1127.76	0.00	0.80	0.00	26.68	27.48	394.65	705.06	0.57	0.00	1100.28
BEN HILL.....											
STATE ROUTES	89.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.31	81.03	0.00	0.08	89.42
COUNTY ROADS	364.59	0.00	200.37	0.00	0.00	200.37	157.96	6.26	0.00	0.00	164.22
CITY STREETS	55.37	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.78	51.05	0.89	2.10	0.55	54.59
TOTAL ROADS	509.38	0.00	201.15	0.00	0.00	201.15	217.32	88.18	2.10	0.63	308.23
BERRIEN.....											
STATE ROUTES	117.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.62	113.21	0.03	0.00	117.86
COUNTY ROADS	653.73	0.00	455.13	0.00	0.00	455.13	198.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.60
CITY STREETS	59.67	0.00	6.73	0.00	0.00	6.73	52.47	0.00	0.47	0.00	52.94
TOTAL ROADS	831.26	0.00	461.86	0.00	0.00	461.86	255.69	113.21	0.50	0.00	369.40
BIBB.....											
STATE ROUTES	156.02	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	120.03	35.89	0.00	155.92
COUNTY ROADS	507.78	0.00	0.00	12.14	41.81	53.95	5.50	445.37	2.87	0.09	453.83
CITY STREETS	451.03	0.00	0.00	0.21	7.32	7.53	0.30	394.87	46.92	1.41	443.50
TOTAL ROADS	1114.83	0.10	0.00	12.35	49.13	61.58	5.80	960.27	85.68	1.50	1053.25
BLECKLEY.....											
STATE ROUTES	72.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.77	1.90	0.00	72.67
COUNTY ROADS	325.17	0.00	105.52	0.00	20.52	126.04	65.29	133.84	0.00	0.00	199.13
CITY STREETS	32.10	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.71	30.46	0.02	0.00	31.19
TOTAL ROADS	429.94	0.00	106.43	0.00	20.52	126.95	66.00	235.07	1.92	0.00	302.99
BRANTLEY.....											
STATE ROUTES	96.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.28	0.00	0.00	96.28
COUNTY ROADS	510.93	6.08	402.95	0.00	0.00	409.03	38.36	63.54	0.00	0.00	101.90
CITY STREETS	22.74	0.79	9.96	0.00	0.00	10.75	2.56	9.43	0.00	0.00	11.99
TOTAL ROADS	629.95	6.87	412.91	0.00	0.00	419.78	40.92	169.25	0.00	0.00	210.17
BROOKS.....											
STATE ROUTES	112.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.92	0.00	0.00	112.92
COUNTY ROADS	603.30	0.48	358.61	0.00	0.00	359.09	244.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	244.21
CITY STREETS	51.20	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.00	3.03	48.07	0.02	0.08	0.00	48.17
TOTAL ROADS	767.42	0.48	361.64	0.00	0.00	362.12	292.28	112.94	0.08	0.00	405.30

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION DATA
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12/31/2004

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BRYAN.....											
STATE ROUTES	116.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.96	9.20	0.00	116.16
COUNTY ROADS	274.66	1.35	124.72	0.00	0.00	126.07	9.86	138.73	0.00	0.00	148.59
CITY STREETS	54.23	0.59	4.76	0.00	0.00	5.35	3.28	45.13	0.42	0.05	48.88
TOTAL ROADS	445.05	1.94	129.48	0.00	0.00	131.42	13.14	290.82	9.62	0.05	313.63
BULLOCH.....											
STATE ROUTES	180.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	153.17	27.02	0.00	180.19
COUNTY ROADS	1203.67	8.88	673.40	1.74	0.00	684.02	198.65	320.68	0.32	0.00	519.65
CITY STREETS	97.49	1.03	4.50	0.00	0.00	5.53	7.50	84.13	0.33	0.00	91.96
TOTAL ROADS	1481.35	9.91	677.90	1.74	0.00	689.55	206.15	557.98	27.67	0.00	791.80
BURKE.....											
STATE ROUTES	203.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	203.83	0.00	0.00	203.83
COUNTY ROADS	810.21	0.14	419.52	0.00	15.16	434.82	184.15	191.24	0.00	0.00	375.39
CITY STREETS	48.74	0.39	2.09	0.00	0.00	2.48	1.00	45.24	0.02	0.00	46.26
TOTAL ROADS	1062.78	0.53	421.61	0.00	15.16	437.30	185.15	440.31	0.02	0.00	625.48
BUTTS.....											
STATE ROUTES	61.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.47	0.69	0.00	61.16
COUNTY ROADS	324.15	0.00	0.00	1.73	111.87	113.60	44.72	165.28	0.55	0.00	210.55
CITY STREETS	38.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.13	0.21	35.54	1.60	0.00	37.35
OTHER PUBLIC	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.66
TOTAL ROADS	424.45	0.00	0.00	1.73	113.00	114.73	44.93	261.95	2.84	0.00	309.72
CALHOUN.....											
STATE ROUTES	97.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	96.95	0.00	0.00	97.32
COUNTY ROADS	222.40	0.00	117.72	0.00	0.00	117.72	104.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	104.68
CITY STREETS	25.02	0.00	1.99	0.00	0.00	1.99	22.66	0.28	0.09	0.00	23.03
TOTAL ROADS	344.74	0.00	119.71	0.00	0.00	119.71	127.71	97.23	0.09	0.00	225.03
CAMDEN.....											
STATE ROUTES	126.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.23	0.00	0.00	126.23
COUNTY ROADS	281.91	1.91	128.61	0.00	0.00	130.52	1.42	149.97	0.00	0.00	151.39
CITY STREETS	187.57	1.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	2.60	3.47	181.50	0.00	0.00	184.97
TOTAL ROADS	595.71	2.91	130.21	0.00	0.00	133.12	4.89	457.70	0.00	0.00	462.59
CANDLER.....											
STATE ROUTES	81.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.51	17.26	0.00	81.77
COUNTY ROADS	379.13	1.81	240.98	0.00	0.00	242.79	20.59	115.75	0.00	0.00	136.34
CITY STREETS	33.70	0.00	2.99	0.00	0.00	2.99	5.74	24.97	0.00	0.00	30.71
TOTAL ROADS	494.60	1.81	243.97	0.00	0.00	245.78	26.33	205.23	17.26	0.00	248.82

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CARROLL.....											
STATE ROUTES	186.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.02	17.46	0.00	186.48
COUNTY ROADS	1009.84	0.00	0.00	2.60	262.83	265.43	96.46	647.63	0.32	0.00	744.41
CITY STREETS	190.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.22	4.22	6.40	178.55	1.26	0.00	186.21
TOTAL ROADS	1386.75	0.00	0.00	2.60	267.05	269.65	102.86	995.20	19.04	0.00	1117.10
CATOOSA.....											
STATE ROUTES	63.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.69	0.00	0.00	63.69
COUNTY ROADS	413.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65	1.65	63.49	348.18	0.23	0.00	411.90
CITY STREETS	43.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	2.80	40.53	0.00	0.00	43.33
TOTAL ROADS	520.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	1.70	66.29	452.40	0.23	0.00	518.92
CHARLTON.....											
STATE ROUTES	120.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.24	0.00	0.00	120.24
COUNTY ROADS	278.17	1.84	191.26	0.00	0.00	193.10	37.20	47.87	0.00	0.00	85.07
CITY STREETS	29.52	0.58	9.58	0.00	0.00	10.16	1.31	18.05	0.00	0.00	19.36
TOTAL ROADS	427.93	2.42	200.84	0.00	0.00	203.26	38.51	186.16	0.00	0.00	224.67
CHATHAM.....											
STATE ROUTES	164.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	138.26	25.80	0.00	164.94
COUNTY ROADS	376.14	1.02	19.80	0.00	0.00	20.82	3.99	341.86	9.47	0.00	355.32
CITY STREETS	717.19	3.07	20.28	0.00	0.03	23.38	10.71	643.80	30.98	8.32	693.81
TOTAL ROADS	1258.27	4.09	40.08	0.00	0.03	44.20	15.58	1123.92	66.25	8.32	1214.07
CHATTAHOOCHEE..											
STATE ROUTES	30.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.43	0.00	0.00	30.43
COUNTY ROADS	62.76	0.00	2.18	13.33	1.92	17.43	11.74	33.59	0.00	0.00	45.33
CITY STREETS	7.37	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.12	0.86	1.98	4.53	0.00	0.00	6.51
OTHER PUBLIC	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.93	0.00	0.00	1.62
TOTAL ROADS	102.18	0.00	2.18	14.07	2.04	18.29	14.41	69.48	0.00	0.00	83.89
CHATTOOGA.....											
STATE ROUTES	77.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.85	0.00	0.00	77.85
COUNTY ROADS	427.99	0.49	5.12	1.13	18.38	25.12	131.59	271.28	0.00	0.00	402.87
CITY STREETS	49.24	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.22	2.96	45.39	0.67	0.00	49.02
TOTAL ROADS	555.08	0.49	5.23	1.13	18.49	25.34	134.55	394.52	0.67	0.00	529.74
CHEROKEE.....											
STATE ROUTES	140.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.95	11.61	0.00	140.56
COUNTY ROADS	956.11	0.01	0.45	0.00	25.28	25.74	306.92	623.45	0.00	0.00	930.37
CITY STREETS	93.78	0.11	0.17	0.00	0.90	1.18	12.03	80.08	0.49	0.00	92.60
TOTAL ROADS	1190.45	0.12	0.62	0.00	26.18	26.92	318.95	832.48	12.10	0.00	1163.53

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	TOTAL MILEAGE	UNIMPR.	GRADED AND DRAINED	SOIL SURFACE	STONE AND GRAVEL	UNPAVED MILEAGE	LOW TYPE BITUM.	HIGH TYPE BITUM.	P.C. CONCRETE	BRICK OR BLOCK	PAVED MILEAGE
CLARKE.....											
STATE ROUTES	52.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.56	2.84	0.00	52.40
COUNTY ROADS	529.64	0.00	0.06	0.00	9.35	9.41	2.21	515.02	2.92	0.08	520.23
CITY STREETS	7.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.16	7.09	0.00	0.00	7.25
TOTAL ROADS	589.59	0.00	0.06	0.00	9.65	9.71	2.37	571.67	5.76	0.08	579.88
CLAY.....											
STATE ROUTES	52.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.89	0.00	0.00	52.89
COUNTY ROADS	188.26	0.00	100.20	0.00	0.00	100.20	88.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.06
CITY STREETS	13.34	0.00	2.11	0.00	0.00	2.11	10.02	1.21	0.00	0.00	11.23
TOTAL ROADS	254.49	0.00	102.31	0.00	0.00	102.31	98.08	54.10	0.00	0.00	152.18
CLAYTON.....											
STATE ROUTES	101.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.47	12.54	0.00	101.01
COUNTY ROADS	759.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.85	6.85	0.20	750.94	1.18	0.04	752.36
CITY STREETS	142.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.00	141.42	0.84	0.00	142.26
TOTAL ROADS	1002.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.04	7.04	0.20	980.83	14.56	0.04	995.63
CLINCH.....											
STATE ROUTES	151.61	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	6.94	144.58	0.00	0.00	151.52
COUNTY ROADS	389.04	0.00	299.94	0.00	0.00	299.94	89.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.10
CITY STREETS	31.28	0.00	2.85	0.00	0.00	2.85	28.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.43
TOTAL ROADS	571.93	0.00	302.88	0.00	0.00	302.88	124.47	144.58	0.00	0.00	269.05
COBB.....											
STATE ROUTES	174.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.40	14.94	0.00	174.34
COUNTY ROADS	2247.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	14.75	14.78	0.64	2228.22	3.41	0.00	2232.27
CITY STREETS	326.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.13	325.45	0.53	0.32	326.43
TOTAL ROADS	2748.35	0.03	0.00	0.00	15.28	15.31	0.77	2713.07	18.88	0.32	2733.04
COFFEE.....											
STATE ROUTES	174.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	174.21	0.00	0.00	174.21
COUNTY ROADS	905.42	0.00	558.93	0.00	0.00	558.93	335.94	10.55	0.00	0.00	346.49
CITY STREETS	109.53	0.00	6.48	0.00	0.00	6.48	102.35	0.19	0.51	0.00	103.05
TOTAL ROADS	1189.16	0.00	565.41	0.00	0.00	565.41	438.29	184.95	0.51	0.00	623.75
COLQUITT.....											
STATE ROUTES	141.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	141.52	0.00	0.00	141.87
COUNTY ROADS	878.85	0.00	380.96	0.00	0.00	380.96	491.84	6.05	0.00	0.00	497.89
CITY STREETS	125.45	0.00	6.71	0.00	0.00	6.71	117.91	0.22	0.61	0.00	118.74
TOTAL ROADS	1146.17	0.00	387.67	0.00	0.00	387.67	610.10	147.79	0.61	0.00	758.50

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COLUMBIA.....											
STATE ROUTES	128.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.48	16.12	0.00	128.60
COUNTY ROADS	588.26	0.00	14.58	1.22	83.86	99.66	18.83	469.73	0.04	0.00	488.60
CITY STREETS	31.93	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.89	1.15	0.06	30.72	0.00	0.00	30.78
TOTAL ROADS	748.79	0.00	14.84	1.22	84.75	100.81	18.89	612.93	16.16	0.00	647.98
COOK.....											
STATE ROUTES	69.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.20	21.04	0.00	69.24
COUNTY ROADS	394.15	0.00	205.99	0.00	0.00	205.99	180.81	6.69	0.66	0.00	188.16
CITY STREETS	78.95	0.00	14.28	0.00	0.00	14.28	64.47	0.20	0.00	0.00	64.67
TOTAL ROADS	542.34	0.00	220.27	0.00	0.00	220.27	245.28	55.09	21.70	0.00	322.07
COWETA.....											
STATE ROUTES	152.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.38	23.30	0.00	152.68
COUNTY ROADS	911.82	0.00	0.00	3.92	62.26	66.18	7.72	837.92	0.00	0.00	845.64
CITY STREETS	129.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	1.96	4.40	123.03	0.56	0.00	127.99
TOTAL ROADS	1194.45	0.00	0.00	3.92	64.22	68.14	12.12	1090.33	23.86	0.00	1126.31
CRAWFORD.....											
STATE ROUTES	69.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.58	0.09	0.00	69.67
COUNTY ROADS	328.90	0.00	7.91	114.75	6.00	128.66	85.01	115.23	0.00	0.00	200.24
CITY STREETS	5.22	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.21	4.30	0.00	0.00	4.51
TOTAL ROADS	403.79	0.00	7.91	115.46	6.00	129.37	85.22	189.11	0.09	0.00	274.42
CRISP.....											
STATE ROUTES	94.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.19	6.50	0.00	94.69
COUNTY ROADS	513.47	0.00	223.61	0.00	0.00	223.61	289.83	0.00	0.03	0.00	289.86
CITY STREETS	84.08	0.17	0.33	0.41	0.00	0.91	82.99	0.00	0.18	0.00	83.17
TOTAL ROADS	692.24	0.17	223.94	0.41	0.00	224.52	372.82	88.19	6.71	0.00	467.72
DADE.....											
STATE ROUTES	91.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.77	0.00	0.00	91.77
COUNTY ROADS	230.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.18	21.18	88.73	120.18	0.00	0.00	208.91
CITY STREETS	18.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	2.35	15.46	0.00	0.00	17.81
TOTAL ROADS	340.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.61	21.61	91.08	227.41	0.00	0.00	318.49
DAWSON.....											
STATE ROUTES	81.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.37	0.17	0.00	81.54
COUNTY ROADS	271.07	0.03	0.27	1.74	79.00	81.04	57.65	132.25	0.13	0.00	190.03
CITY STREETS	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	3.84	0.00	0.00	3.84
TOTAL ROADS	356.56	0.03	0.27	1.74	79.11	81.15	57.65	217.46	0.30	0.00	275.41

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DECATUR.....											
STATE ROUTES	221.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	221.35	0.00	0.00	221.39
COUNTY ROADS	661.67	0.00	359.34	0.00	0.00	359.34	296.64	5.69	0.00	0.00	302.33
CITY STREETS	115.78	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	7.69	107.52	0.00	0.57	0.00	108.09
TOTAL ROADS	998.84	0.00	367.03	0.00	0.00	367.03	404.20	227.04	0.57	0.00	631.81
DEKALB.....											
STATE ROUTES	190.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	168.57	22.35	0.00	190.92
COUNTY ROADS	1899.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	4.31	31.09	1861.85	1.94	0.00	1894.88
CITY STREETS	235.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	1.29	0.83	228.98	4.67	0.00	234.48
OTHER PUBLIC	9.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.48	0.00	0.00	9.48
TOTAL ROADS	2335.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.60	5.60	31.92	2268.88	28.96	0.00	2329.76
DODGE.....											
STATE ROUTES	149.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.72	128.05	0.11	0.00	149.88
COUNTY ROADS	703.41	1.46	435.99	0.00	0.32	437.77	116.56	149.08	0.00	0.00	265.64
CITY STREETS	65.86	0.11	3.56	0.00	0.04	3.71	5.59	56.42	0.14	0.00	62.15
TOTAL ROADS	919.15	1.57	439.55	0.00	0.36	441.48	143.87	333.55	0.25	0.00	477.67
DOOLY.....											
STATE ROUTES	131.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.75	18.64	0.00	131.39
COUNTY ROADS	586.00	0.00	241.77	8.24	4.10	254.11	208.65	123.16	0.08	0.00	331.89
CITY STREETS	50.86	0.04	0.43	1.16	0.91	2.54	5.97	42.26	0.09	0.00	48.32
TOTAL ROADS	768.25	0.04	242.20	9.40	5.01	256.65	214.62	278.17	18.81	0.00	511.60
DOUGHERTY.....											
STATE ROUTES	113.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.93	110.18	0.14	0.00	113.25
COUNTY ROADS	287.02	0.00	33.25	0.00	0.00	33.25	253.27	0.23	0.27	0.00	253.77
CITY STREETS	387.95	0.00	6.03	0.00	0.00	6.03	380.72	0.00	1.08	0.12	381.92
TOTAL ROADS	788.22	0.00	39.28	0.00	0.00	39.28	636.92	110.41	1.49	0.12	748.94
DOUGLAS.....											
STATE ROUTES	101.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.16	9.96	0.00	101.12
COUNTY ROADS	616.14	0.00	0.17	0.00	55.53	55.70	48.20	511.93	0.31	0.00	560.44
CITY STREETS	79.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91	2.91	0.07	76.57	0.11	0.00	76.75
OTHER PUBLIC	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.56
TOTAL ROADS	798.48	0.00	0.17	0.00	58.44	58.61	48.27	681.22	10.38	0.00	739.87
EARLY.....											
STATE ROUTES	151.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	149.42	0.00	0.00	151.75
COUNTY ROADS	516.46	0.00	285.07	0.00	0.00	285.07	207.98	23.41	0.00	0.00	231.39
CITY STREETS	42.63	0.00	2.35	0.00	0.00	2.35	39.73	0.00	0.55	0.00	40.28
TOTAL ROADS	710.84	0.00	287.42	0.00	0.00	287.42	250.04	172.83	0.55	0.00	423.42

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ECHOLS.....											
STATE ROUTES	93.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.05	83.07	0.00	0.00	93.12
COUNTY ROADS	172.76	0.00	115.22	0.00	0.00	115.22	57.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.54
TOTAL ROADS	265.88	0.00	115.22	0.00	0.00	115.22	67.59	83.07	0.00	0.00	150.66
EFFINGHAM.....											
STATE ROUTES	101.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.58	2.98	0.00	101.56
COUNTY ROADS	575.71	9.28	290.59	0.00	0.00	299.87	95.73	180.11	0.00	0.00	275.84
CITY STREETS	50.38	0.95	2.35	0.00	0.00	3.30	2.64	44.44	0.00	0.00	47.08
TOTAL ROADS	727.65	10.23	292.94	0.00	0.00	303.17	98.37	323.13	2.98	0.00	424.48
ELBERT.....											
STATE ROUTES	93.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.90	83.79	1.75	0.00	93.44
COUNTY ROADS	541.01	1.67	2.75	9.52	194.75	208.69	77.38	254.60	0.34	0.00	332.32
CITY STREETS	38.69	0.00	0.08	0.00	4.61	4.69	0.40	33.31	0.29	0.00	34.00
TOTAL ROADS	673.14	1.67	2.83	9.52	199.36	213.38	85.68	371.70	2.38	0.00	459.76
EMANUEL.....											
STATE ROUTES	229.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	218.88	10.26	0.00	229.14
COUNTY ROADS	911.04	0.20	605.95	7.51	1.29	614.95	136.26	159.83	0.00	0.00	296.09
CITY STREETS	100.25	0.48	6.01	0.00	0.00	6.49	11.21	82.55	0.00	0.00	93.76
TOTAL ROADS	1240.43	0.68	611.96	7.51	1.29	621.44	147.47	461.26	10.26	0.00	618.99
EVANS.....											
STATE ROUTES	61.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.19	0.00	0.00	61.19
COUNTY ROADS	277.22	6.04	141.27	0.00	0.00	147.31	36.94	92.97	0.00	0.00	129.91
CITY STREETS	28.53	0.08	1.59	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.00	26.86	0.00	0.00	26.86
TOTAL ROADS	366.94	6.12	142.86	0.00	0.00	148.98	36.94	181.02	0.00	0.00	217.96
FANNIN.....											
STATE ROUTES	65.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.37	2.68	0.00	65.05
COUNTY ROADS	473.38	0.12	3.22	0.00	228.10	231.44	148.36	93.58	0.00	0.00	241.94
CITY STREETS	29.22	0.06	0.38	0.00	2.22	2.66	2.35	24.21	0.00	0.00	26.56
OTHER PUBLIC	18.27	10.49	0.00	0.00	7.78	18.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ROADS	585.92	10.67	3.60	0.00	238.10	252.37	150.71	180.16	2.68	0.00	333.55
FAYETTE.....											
STATE ROUTES	78.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.52	0.00	0.00	78.52
COUNTY ROADS	505.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.34	55.34	80.93	369.64	0.00	0.00	450.57
CITY STREETS	286.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15	5.15	21.30	260.24	0.15	0.03	281.72
TOTAL ROADS	871.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.49	60.49	102.23	708.40	0.15	0.03	810.81

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FLOYD.....											
STATE ROUTES	153.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	153.15	0.00	0.00	153.95
COUNTY ROADS	765.04	0.00	0.00	3.94	5.89	9.83	248.33	506.79	0.09	0.00	755.21
CITY STREETS	181.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	19.03	161.81	0.37	0.04	181.25
TOTAL ROADS	1100.30	0.00	0.00	3.94	5.95	9.89	268.16	821.75	0.46	0.04	1090.41
FORSYTH.....											
STATE ROUTES	104.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	90.19	14.15	0.00	104.39
COUNTY ROADS	750.13	0.08	0.00	0.68	78.03	78.79	87.18	583.69	0.47	0.00	671.34
CITY STREETS	23.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.00	22.97	0.02	0.00	22.99
TOTAL ROADS	877.69	0.08	0.00	0.68	78.21	78.97	87.23	696.85	14.64	0.00	798.72
FRANKLIN.....											
STATE ROUTES	168.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.03	152.63	1.57	0.00	168.23
COUNTY ROADS	434.68	1.31	1.12	7.63	174.24	184.30	37.18	211.60	1.60	0.00	250.38
CITY STREETS	51.40	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.72	1.23	2.44	47.34	0.39	0.00	50.17
TOTAL ROADS	654.31	1.31	1.12	8.14	174.96	185.53	53.65	411.57	3.56	0.00	468.78
FULTON.....											
STATE ROUTES	387.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	323.09	64.37	0.08	387.54
COUNTY ROADS	1253.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.75	121.75	9.33	1122.50	0.00	0.20	1132.03
CITY STREETS	1803.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.76	22.76	2.97	1745.97	30.89	0.42	1780.25
TOTAL ROADS	3444.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.51	144.51	12.30	3191.56	95.26	0.70	3299.82
GILMER.....											
STATE ROUTES	79.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.70	4.93	0.00	79.63
COUNTY ROADS	437.72	0.00	0.22	2.21	162.72	165.15	155.44	117.13	0.00	0.00	272.57
CITY STREETS	20.18	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.13	0.44	4.10	15.64	0.00	0.00	19.74
OTHER PUBLIC	12.50	0.00	3.07	0.00	7.62	10.69	0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	1.81
TOTAL ROADS	550.03	0.00	3.60	2.21	170.47	176.28	159.54	209.28	4.93	0.00	373.75
GLASCOCK.....											
STATE ROUTES	40.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.89	0.00	0.00	40.89
COUNTY ROADS	182.45	0.00	89.11	0.00	0.27	89.38	47.61	45.46	0.00	0.00	93.07
CITY STREETS	3.47	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.41	0.62	1.07	1.78	0.00	0.00	2.85
TOTAL ROADS	226.81	0.00	89.32	0.00	0.68	90.00	48.68	88.13	0.00	0.00	136.81
GLYNN.....											
STATE ROUTES	124.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	116.89	7.75	0.00	124.64
COUNTY ROADS	494.68	0.00	41.23	0.00	0.00	41.23	4.14	449.31	0.00	0.00	453.45
CITY STREETS	84.66	0.08	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.36	7.45	76.77	0.08	0.00	84.30
TOTAL ROADS	703.98	0.08	41.51	0.00	0.00	41.59	11.59	642.97	7.83	0.00	662.39

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	TOTAL MILEAGE	UNIMPR.	GRADED AND DRAINED	SOIL SURFACE	STONE AND GRAVEL	UNPAVED MILEAGE	LOW TYPE BITUM.	HIGH TYPE BITUM.	P.C. CONCRETE	BRICK OR BLOCK	PAVED MILEAGE
GORDON.....											
STATE ROUTES	144.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.05	0.00	0.00	144.05
COUNTY ROADS	555.20	0.87	0.00	2.78	27.04	30.69	254.61	269.90	0.00	0.00	524.51
CITY STREETS	69.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.51	10.86	58.24	0.18	0.00	69.28
OTHER PUBLIC	7.63	0.00	1.32	0.00	6.31	7.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ROADS	776.67	0.87	1.32	2.78	33.86	38.83	265.47	472.19	0.18	0.00	737.84
GRADY.....											
STATE ROUTES	108.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.94	0.00	0.00	108.94
COUNTY ROADS	619.15	0.00	254.94	0.00	0.00	254.94	364.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	364.21
CITY STREETS	87.08	0.00	2.02	0.00	0.00	2.02	84.58	0.25	0.23	0.00	85.06
TOTAL ROADS	815.17	0.00	256.96	0.00	0.00	256.96	448.79	109.19	0.23	0.00	558.21
GREENE.....											
STATE ROUTES	98.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.24	16.46	0.00	98.70
COUNTY ROADS	417.27	0.00	7.46	0.00	144.70	152.16	64.37	200.74	0.00	0.00	265.11
CITY STREETS	40.33	0.14	0.36	0.00	1.58	2.08	1.36	36.65	0.24	0.00	38.25
OTHER PUBLIC	18.78	0.60	1.52	0.00	16.66	18.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ROADS	575.08	0.74	9.34	0.00	162.94	173.02	65.73	319.63	16.70	0.00	402.06
GWINNETT.....											
STATE ROUTES	214.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	194.36	20.16	0.00	214.52
COUNTY ROADS	2296.53	0.00	0.12	0.09	60.16	60.37	41.85	2180.93	13.29	0.09	2236.16
CITY STREETS	407.58	0.00	0.03	0.00	2.74	2.77	0.95	403.16	0.70	0.00	404.81
TOTAL ROADS	2918.63	0.00	0.15	0.09	62.90	63.14	42.80	2778.45	34.15	0.09	2855.49
HABERSHAM.....											
STATE ROUTES	111.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28	103.20	7.24	0.00	111.72
COUNTY ROADS	495.39	0.00	0.25	0.37	176.16	176.78	27.44	290.89	0.28	0.00	318.61
CITY STREETS	69.76	0.06	0.00	0.00	2.38	2.44	1.02	66.16	0.14	0.00	67.32
OTHER PUBLIC	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ROADS	677.87	0.06	0.25	0.37	179.54	180.22	29.74	460.25	7.66	0.00	497.65
HALL.....											
STATE ROUTES	237.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.88	209.42	26.47	0.00	237.77
COUNTY ROADS	1036.21	0.14	0.17	0.12	91.90	92.33	34.29	906.48	3.11	0.00	943.88
CITY STREETS	144.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	1.22	1.40	138.14	3.85	0.00	143.39
TOTAL ROADS	1418.59	0.14	0.17	0.12	93.12	93.55	37.57	1254.04	33.43	0.00	1325.04
HANCOCK.....											
STATE ROUTES	75.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.21	0.00	0.00	75.21
COUNTY ROADS	503.67	0.07	63.22	0.00	193.99	257.28	137.15	109.24	0.00	0.00	246.39
CITY STREETS	9.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.51	0.78	8.00	0.05	0.00	8.83
TOTAL ROADS	588.22	0.07	63.22	0.00	194.50	257.79	137.93	192.45	0.05	0.00	330.43

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	TOTAL MILEAGE	UNIMPR.	GRADED AND DRAINED	SOIL SURFACE	STONE AND GRAVEL	UNPAVED MILEAGE	LOW TYPE BITUM.	HIGH TYPE BITUM.	P.C. CONCRETE	BRICK OR BLOCK	PAVED MILEAGE
HARALSON.....											
STATE ROUTES	92.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	82.86	9.32	0.00	92.21
COUNTY ROADS	491.45	7.91	0.05	8.90	180.75	197.61	147.84	145.93	0.07	0.00	293.84
CITY STREETS	80.36	0.07	0.05	0.52	1.63	2.27	20.07	57.81	0.21	0.00	78.09
TOTAL ROADS	664.02	7.98	0.10	9.42	182.38	199.88	167.94	286.60	9.60	0.00	464.14
HARRIS.....											
STATE ROUTES	179.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	179.99	0.00	0.00	179.99
COUNTY ROADS	491.84	0.09	0.00	4.00	106.72	110.81	112.53	268.47	0.03	0.00	381.03
CITY STREETS	33.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01	1.30	31.44	0.00	0.00	32.74
OTHER PUBLIC	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27	3.31	2.58	0.00	0.00	5.89
TOTAL ROADS	711.74	0.09	0.00	4.00	108.00	112.09	117.14	482.48	0.03	0.00	599.65
HART.....											
STATE ROUTES	92.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.60	80.34	0.50	0.00	92.44
COUNTY ROADS	546.06	0.07	0.99	10.00	102.18	113.24	104.41	327.12	1.29	0.00	432.82
CITY STREETS	38.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	6.87	31.01	0.22	0.00	38.10
TOTAL ROADS	676.95	0.07	0.99	10.00	102.53	113.59	122.88	438.47	2.01	0.00	563.36
HEARD.....											
STATE ROUTES	67.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.08	0.00	0.00	67.08
COUNTY ROADS	366.95	1.33	0.00	1.05	159.49	161.87	94.15	110.93	0.00	0.00	205.08
CITY STREETS	6.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.06	5.98	0.00	0.00	6.04
OTHER PUBLIC	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13
TOTAL ROADS	441.63	1.33	0.00	1.05	159.92	162.30	95.34	183.99	0.00	0.00	279.33
HENRY.....											
STATE ROUTES	131.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.48	4.97	0.00	131.45
COUNTY ROADS	1044.33	0.00	1.65	0.00	160.87	162.52	6.00	875.81	0.00	0.00	881.81
CITY STREETS	158.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.94	1.94	0.00	155.98	0.09	0.00	156.07
TOTAL ROADS	1333.79	0.00	1.65	0.00	162.81	164.46	6.00	1158.27	5.06	0.00	1169.33
HOUSTON.....											
STATE ROUTES	163.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.44	4.04	0.00	163.48
COUNTY ROADS	490.51	0.00	52.11	0.00	7.92	60.03	15.06	415.42	0.00	0.00	430.48
CITY STREETS	330.76	0.00	1.42	0.00	0.48	1.90	4.30	324.42	0.14	0.00	328.86
TOTAL ROADS	984.75	0.00	53.53	0.00	8.40	61.93	19.36	899.28	4.18	0.00	922.82
IRWIN.....											
STATE ROUTES	85.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.31	0.00	0.00	85.31
COUNTY ROADS	476.82	0.00	290.04	0.00	0.00	290.04	185.55	1.23	0.00	0.00	186.78
CITY STREETS	25.51	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.00	3.03	22.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.48
TOTAL ROADS	587.64	0.00	293.07	0.00	0.00	293.07	208.03	86.54	0.00	0.00	294.57

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JACKSON.....											
STATE ROUTES	189.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.09	173.63	8.21	0.00	189.93
COUNTY ROADS	578.47	0.11	0.27	0.13	136.73	137.24	91.23	348.94	1.04	0.02	441.23
CITY STREETS	127.70	0.05	0.00	0.00	2.48	2.53	4.25	120.72	0.20	0.00	125.17
TOTAL ROADS	896.10	0.16	0.27	0.13	139.21	139.77	103.57	643.29	9.45	0.02	756.33
JASPER.....											
STATE ROUTES	110.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.51	0.00	0.00	110.51
COUNTY ROADS	458.51	0.73	2.37	0.00	265.42	268.52	49.87	140.12	0.00	0.00	189.99
CITY STREETS	14.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.27	13.73	0.09	0.00	14.09
OTHER PUBLIC	13.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.23	13.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ROADS	596.79	0.73	2.37	0.00	279.10	282.20	50.14	264.36	0.09	0.00	314.59
JEFF DAVIS.....											
STATE ROUTES	64.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.72	0.00	0.00	64.72
COUNTY ROADS	545.45	1.71	333.99	0.00	0.00	335.70	108.42	101.33	0.00	0.00	209.75
CITY STREETS	38.35	0.63	2.42	0.00	0.00	3.05	1.62	33.44	0.24	0.00	35.30
TOTAL ROADS	648.52	2.34	336.41	0.00	0.00	338.75	110.04	199.49	0.24	0.00	309.77
JEFFERSON.....											
STATE ROUTES	187.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	187.02	0.00	0.00	187.02
COUNTY ROADS	563.70	0.60	246.46	0.00	30.64	277.70	93.80	192.20	0.00	0.00	286.00
CITY STREETS	74.83	0.16	2.53	0.00	2.71	5.40	7.64	61.72	0.07	0.00	69.43
TOTAL ROADS	825.55	0.76	248.99	0.00	33.35	283.10	101.44	440.94	0.07	0.00	542.45
JENKINS.....											
STATE ROUTES	84.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.82	0.00	0.00	84.82
COUNTY ROADS	414.07	1.25	235.46	0.00	0.00	236.71	85.38	91.98	0.00	0.00	177.36
CITY STREETS	27.43	0.19	2.92	0.00	0.00	3.11	1.17	22.88	0.27	0.00	24.32
TOTAL ROADS	526.32	1.44	238.38	0.00	0.00	239.82	86.55	199.68	0.27	0.00	286.50
JOHNSON.....											
STATE ROUTES	91.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.27	0.00	0.00	91.27
COUNTY ROADS	420.03	0.00	247.20	0.00	1.39	248.59	76.96	94.48	0.00	0.00	171.44
CITY STREETS	25.67	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.13	1.40	1.97	22.30	0.00	0.00	24.27
TOTAL ROADS	536.97	0.00	248.47	0.00	1.52	249.99	78.93	208.05	0.00	0.00	286.98
JONES.....											
STATE ROUTES	87.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.34	0.00	0.00	87.34
COUNTY ROADS	449.32	1.06	0.47	5.68	188.94	196.15	60.48	192.69	0.00	0.00	253.17
CITY STREETS	18.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	1.61	16.97	0.00	0.00	18.58
OTHER PUBLIC	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.42	2.42	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
TOTAL ROADS	557.93	1.06	0.47	5.68	191.55	198.76	62.17	297.00	0.00	0.00	359.17

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	TOTAL MILEAGE	UNIMPR.	GRADED AND DRAINED	SOIL SURFACE	STONE AND GRAVEL	UNPAVED MILEAGE	LOW TYPE BITUM.	HIGH TYPE BITUM.	P.C. CONCRETE	BRICK OR BLOCK	PAVED MILEAGE
LAMAR.....											
STATE ROUTES	52.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.24	0.00	0.00	52.24
COUNTY ROADS	322.80	0.00	0.00	0.12	71.65	71.77	83.00	167.33	0.70	0.00	251.03
CITY STREETS	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	1.53	32.87	1.40	0.00	35.80
TOTAL ROADS	411.04	0.00	0.00	0.12	71.85	71.97	84.53	252.44	2.10	0.00	339.07
LANIER.....											
STATE ROUTES	89.19	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.56	5.96	82.67	0.00	0.00	88.63
COUNTY ROADS	218.47	0.00	160.60	0.00	0.00	160.60	57.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.87
CITY STREETS	22.84	0.00	3.53	0.00	0.00	3.53	19.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.31
TOTAL ROADS	330.50	0.00	164.69	0.00	0.00	164.69	83.14	82.67	0.00	0.00	165.81
LAURENS.....											
STATE ROUTES	276.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	243.24	31.74	0.00	276.35
COUNTY ROADS	1153.56	0.00	625.86	7.36	2.53	635.75	281.00	236.81	0.00	0.00	517.81
CITY STREETS	155.38	0.84	9.27	0.80	0.16	11.07	11.26	132.64	0.41	0.00	144.31
TOTAL ROADS	1585.29	0.84	635.13	8.16	2.69	646.82	293.63	612.69	32.15	0.00	938.47
LEE.....											
STATE ROUTES	92.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.52	0.00	0.00	92.52
COUNTY ROADS	363.06	0.00	161.51	0.00	0.00	161.51	201.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	201.55
CITY STREETS	19.70	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	2.40	17.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.30
TOTAL ROADS	475.28	0.00	163.91	0.00	0.00	163.91	218.85	92.52	0.00	0.00	311.37
LIBERTY.....											
STATE ROUTES	135.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.80	10.45	0.00	135.25
COUNTY ROADS	226.54	4.87	85.34	0.00	0.00	90.21	6.75	129.58	0.00	0.00	136.33
CITY STREETS	143.15	0.49	14.15	0.00	0.43	15.07	2.09	125.49	0.50	0.00	128.08
TOTAL ROADS	504.94	5.36	99.49	0.00	0.43	105.28	8.84	379.87	10.95	0.00	399.66
LINCOLN.....											
STATE ROUTES	75.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.89	0.00	0.00	75.89
COUNTY ROADS	258.13	1.05	108.38	0.00	1.52	110.95	42.91	104.27	0.00	0.00	147.18
CITY STREETS	11.75	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.14	11.21	0.00	0.00	11.35
OTHER PUBLIC	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.53
TOTAL ROADS	346.30	1.05	108.78	0.00	1.52	111.35	43.05	191.90	0.00	0.00	234.95
LONG.....											
STATE ROUTES	60.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.89	0.00	0.00	60.89
COUNTY ROADS	246.60	3.47	164.70	0.00	0.00	168.17	18.48	59.95	0.00	0.00	78.43
CITY STREETS	11.48	0.17	2.81	0.00	0.00	2.98	2.23	6.27	0.00	0.00	8.50
TOTAL ROADS	318.97	3.64	167.51	0.00	0.00	171.15	20.71	127.11	0.00	0.00	147.82

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LOWNDES.....											
STATE ROUTES	194.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.93	172.38	10.18	0.00	194.49
COUNTY ROADS	824.73	0.00	389.06	0.00	0.00	389.06	433.52	2.15	0.00	0.00	435.67
CITY STREETS	217.09	0.07	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.87	212.38	3.57	0.23	0.04	216.22
TOTAL ROADS	1236.31	0.07	389.86	0.00	0.00	389.93	657.83	178.10	10.41	0.04	846.38
LUMPKIN.....											
STATE ROUTES	84.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.67	0.37	0.00	84.04
COUNTY ROADS	398.76	0.00	2.07	9.77	64.82	76.66	43.17	278.56	0.37	0.00	322.10
CITY STREETS	24.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	2.20	22.32	0.00	0.00	24.52
TOTAL ROADS	507.64	0.00	2.07	9.77	65.14	76.98	45.37	384.55	0.74	0.00	430.66
MCDUFFIE.....											
STATE ROUTES	91.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.23	11.83	0.00	91.06
COUNTY ROADS	361.82	0.00	57.78	0.00	49.80	107.58	101.50	152.74	0.00	0.00	254.24
CITY STREETS	43.45	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.55	0.80	2.05	40.37	0.16	0.07	42.65
TOTAL ROADS	496.33	0.00	58.03	0.00	50.35	108.38	103.55	272.34	11.99	0.07	387.95
MCINTOSH.....											
STATE ROUTES	87.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.89	8.26	0.00	87.15
COUNTY ROADS	207.98	3.48	95.63	0.00	0.00	99.11	11.04	97.83	0.00	0.00	108.87
CITY STREETS	19.04	0.63	1.04	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.53	15.84	0.00	0.00	17.37
TOTAL ROADS	314.17	4.11	96.67	0.00	0.00	100.78	12.57	192.56	8.26	0.00	213.39
MACON.....											
STATE ROUTES	128.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.86	0.00	0.00	128.86
COUNTY ROADS	410.98	0.00	217.97	8.53	0.94	227.44	130.24	53.30	0.00	0.00	183.54
CITY STREETS	54.43	0.00	1.21	0.29	0.32	1.82	10.82	41.79	0.00	0.00	52.61
TOTAL ROADS	594.27	0.00	219.18	8.82	1.26	229.26	141.06	223.95	0.00	0.00	365.01
MADISON.....											
STATE ROUTES	108.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.99	75.04	0.19	0.00	108.22
COUNTY ROADS	564.03	0.00	0.89	3.14	134.18	138.21	138.06	287.09	0.67	0.00	425.82
CITY STREETS	22.82	0.00	0.00	0.37	1.24	1.61	0.39	20.82	0.00	0.00	21.21
TOTAL ROADS	695.07	0.00	0.89	3.51	135.42	139.82	171.44	382.95	0.86	0.00	555.25
MARION.....											
STATE ROUTES	127.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.04	113.19	0.00	0.00	127.23
COUNTY ROADS	313.32	0.00	148.48	0.67	6.54	155.69	104.99	52.64	0.00	0.00	157.63
CITY STREETS	9.54	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.14	2.14	7.26	0.00	0.00	9.40
TOTAL ROADS	450.09	0.00	148.58	0.67	6.58	155.83	121.17	173.09	0.00	0.00	294.26

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	TOTAL MILEAGE	UNIMPR.	GRADED AND DRAINED	SOIL SURFACE	STONE AND GRAVEL	UNPAVED MILEAGE	LOW TYPE BITUM.	HIGH TYPE BITUM.	P.C. CONCRETE	BRICK OR BLOCK	PAVED MILEAGE
MERIWETHER.....											
STATE ROUTES	171.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.12	155.77	4.43	0.00	171.32
COUNTY ROADS	601.80	1.99	0.00	2.22	230.79	235.00	150.93	215.40	0.47	0.00	366.80
CITY STREETS	60.34	0.00	0.00	0.27	2.74	3.01	1.99	55.13	0.21	0.00	57.33
TOTAL ROADS	833.46	1.99	0.00	2.49	233.53	238.01	164.04	426.30	5.11	0.00	595.45
MILLER.....											
STATE ROUTES	73.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.25	0.00	0.00	73.25
COUNTY ROADS	378.96	0.00	232.91	0.00	0.00	232.91	146.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.05
CITY STREETS	17.57	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00	3.23	14.29	0.05	0.00	0.00	14.34
TOTAL ROADS	469.78	0.00	236.14	0.00	0.00	236.14	160.34	73.30	0.00	0.00	233.64
MITCHELL.....											
STATE ROUTES	178.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	177.81	0.00	0.00	178.12
COUNTY ROADS	657.91	0.00	364.61	0.00	0.00	364.61	264.33	28.97	0.00	0.00	293.30
CITY STREETS	70.23	0.00	4.02	0.00	0.00	4.02	65.91	0.00	0.30	0.00	66.21
TOTAL ROADS	906.26	0.00	368.63	0.00	0.00	368.63	330.55	206.78	0.30	0.00	537.63
MONROE.....											
STATE ROUTES	155.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.89	4.43	0.00	155.32
COUNTY ROADS	459.04	0.00	0.00	2.00	107.20	109.20	72.92	275.89	1.03	0.00	349.84
CITY STREETS	25.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.57	24.25	0.29	0.00	25.11
TOTAL ROADS	639.73	0.00	0.00	2.00	107.46	109.46	73.49	451.03	5.75	0.00	530.27
MONTGOMERY.....											
STATE ROUTES	74.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.50	0.00	0.00	74.50
COUNTY ROADS	342.00	8.85	193.94	0.00	0.00	202.79	29.16	110.05	0.00	0.00	139.21
CITY STREETS	44.95	1.67	8.37	0.00	0.00	10.04	1.49	33.42	0.00	0.00	34.91
TOTAL ROADS	461.45	10.52	202.31	0.00	0.00	212.83	30.65	217.97	0.00	0.00	248.62
MORGAN.....											
STATE ROUTES	93.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.49	13.33	0.00	93.82
COUNTY ROADS	438.17	0.00	0.60	0.00	91.12	91.72	46.98	299.47	0.00	0.00	346.45
CITY STREETS	37.91	0.08	0.00	0.00	2.28	2.36	0.60	34.95	0.00	0.00	35.55
OTHER PUBLIC	4.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51	2.51	0.90	1.23	0.00	0.00	2.13
TOTAL ROADS	574.54	0.08	0.60	0.00	95.91	96.59	48.48	416.14	13.33	0.00	477.95
MURRAY.....											
STATE ROUTES	99.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.96	0.00	0.00	99.96
COUNTY ROADS	427.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.56	48.56	160.37	218.03	0.04	0.00	378.44
CITY STREETS	32.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.10	27.81	0.00	0.00	32.91
OTHER PUBLIC	36.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.43	36.43	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
TOTAL ROADS	596.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.99	84.99	165.51	345.80	0.04	0.00	511.35

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	TOTAL MILEAGE	UNIMPR.	GRADED AND DRAINED	SOIL SURFACE	STONE AND GRAVEL	UNPAVED MILEAGE	LOW TYPE BITUM.	HIGH TYPE BITUM.	P.C. CONCRETE	BRICK OR BLOCK	PAVED MILEAGE
MUSCOGEE.....											
STATE ROUTES	96.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.49	17.42	0.00	96.91
COUNTY ROADS	116.01	0.00	2.18	0.00	3.84	6.02	4.02	103.44	2.53	0.00	109.99
CITY STREETS	729.87	0.00	0.41	0.00	3.49	3.90	9.17	713.74	2.46	0.60	725.97
OTHER PUBLIC	8.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.20	1.37	0.00	8.57
TOTAL ROADS	951.36	0.00	2.59	0.00	7.33	9.92	13.19	903.87	23.78	0.60	941.44
NEWTON.....											
STATE ROUTES	131.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	131.12	0.00	0.00	131.12
COUNTY ROADS	610.87	0.08	1.70	0.83	88.77	91.38	61.71	457.32	0.46	0.00	519.49
CITY STREETS	88.61	0.00	0.00	0.28	2.16	2.44	1.15	84.92	0.10	0.00	86.17
TOTAL ROADS	830.60	0.08	1.70	1.11	90.93	93.82	62.86	673.36	0.56	0.00	736.78
OCONEE.....											
STATE ROUTES	66.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.12	51.54	11.79	0.00	66.45
COUNTY ROADS	344.23	0.57	1.93	14.04	39.22	55.76	64.58	223.76	0.13	0.00	288.47
CITY STREETS	20.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.13	19.44	0.10	0.00	19.67
TOTAL ROADS	431.35	0.57	1.93	14.04	40.22	56.76	67.83	294.74	12.02	0.00	374.59
OGLETHORPE.....											
STATE ROUTES	77.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.29	0.00	0.00	77.29
COUNTY ROADS	465.46	0.44	28.24	0.00	193.03	221.71	78.06	165.69	0.00	0.00	243.75
CITY STREETS	11.57	0.00	0.11	0.00	2.19	2.30	0.05	9.22	0.00	0.00	9.27
OTHER PUBLIC	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ROADS	556.68	0.44	28.35	0.00	197.58	226.37	78.11	252.20	0.00	0.00	330.31
PAULDING.....											
STATE ROUTES	103.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.07	0.00	0.00	103.07
COUNTY ROADS	761.49	3.14	0.83	2.20	47.47	53.64	278.41	429.38	0.06	0.00	707.85
CITY STREETS	38.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64	1.64	0.89	36.06	0.17	0.00	37.12
TOTAL ROADS	903.32	3.14	0.83	2.20	49.11	55.28	279.30	568.51	0.23	0.00	848.04
PEACH.....											
STATE ROUTES	68.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.33	9.87	0.00	68.20
COUNTY ROADS	234.04	0.00	1.23	36.90	9.96	48.09	30.62	154.94	0.39	0.00	185.95
CITY STREETS	69.39	0.06	0.59	2.13	0.50	3.28	6.09	59.93	0.09	0.00	66.11
TOTAL ROADS	371.63	0.06	1.82	39.03	10.46	51.37	36.71	273.20	10.35	0.00	320.26
PICKENS.....											
STATE ROUTES	74.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	12.14	0.00	74.14
COUNTY ROADS	366.63	1.65	0.25	0.45	110.03	112.38	142.89	111.32	0.04	0.00	254.25
CITY STREETS	20.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	1.19	18.67	0.09	0.00	19.95
TOTAL ROADS	461.12	1.65	0.25	0.45	110.43	112.78	144.08	191.99	12.27	0.00	348.34

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PIERCE.....											
STATE ROUTES	96.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.57	0.00	0.00	96.57
COUNTY ROADS	590.76	12.14	388.42	0.00	0.00	400.56	81.47	108.73	0.00	0.00	190.20
CITY STREETS	44.63	1.65	5.62	0.00	0.00	7.27	3.56	33.55	0.25	0.00	37.36
TOTAL ROADS	731.96	13.79	394.04	0.00	0.00	407.83	85.03	238.85	0.25	0.00	324.13
PIKE.....											
STATE ROUTES	67.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.61	0.00	0.00	67.61
COUNTY ROADS	342.74	0.00	0.63	1.82	153.64	156.09	59.90	126.75	0.00	0.00	186.65
CITY STREETS	14.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	1.58	12.33	0.00	0.00	13.91
TOTAL ROADS	424.78	0.00	0.63	1.82	154.16	156.61	61.48	206.69	0.00	0.00	268.17
POLK.....											
STATE ROUTES	79.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.20	0.86	0.00	79.06
COUNTY ROADS	542.65	0.09	0.00	9.56	41.45	51.10	173.18	318.37	0.00	0.00	491.55
CITY STREETS	90.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	11.78	77.63	0.61	0.00	90.02
TOTAL ROADS	712.14	0.09	0.00	9.56	41.86	51.51	184.96	474.20	1.47	0.00	660.63
PULASKI.....											
STATE ROUTES	106.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.83	0.00	0.00	106.83
COUNTY ROADS	267.50	0.00	140.01	4.00	0.07	144.08	93.75	29.62	0.05	0.00	123.42
CITY STREETS	27.12	0.00	0.21	0.11	0.06	0.38	5.30	21.33	0.11	0.00	26.74
TOTAL ROADS	401.45	0.00	140.22	4.11	0.13	144.46	99.05	157.78	0.16	0.00	256.99
PUTNAM.....											
STATE ROUTES	84.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.95	0.00	0.00	84.95
COUNTY ROADS	433.10	0.04	0.19	0.00	75.19	75.42	57.19	300.49	0.00	0.00	357.68
CITY STREETS	45.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	3.78	41.62	0.32	0.00	45.72
OTHER PUBLIC	16.20	3.01	0.00	0.00	12.09	15.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10
TOTAL ROADS	580.00	3.05	0.19	0.00	87.31	90.55	62.07	427.06	0.32	0.00	489.45
QUITMAN.....											
STATE ROUTES	39.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.61	31.47	0.00	0.00	39.08
COUNTY ROADS	132.32	0.00	70.88	0.00	0.00	70.88	59.90	1.54	0.00	0.00	61.44
CITY STREETS	8.68	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	1.53	6.68	0.47	0.00	0.00	7.15
TOTAL ROADS	180.08	0.00	72.41	0.00	0.00	72.41	74.19	33.48	0.00	0.00	107.67
RABUN.....											
STATE ROUTES	63.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	61.66	0.33	0.00	63.45
COUNTY ROADS	385.57	0.00	1.20	4.23	154.67	160.10	21.69	200.61	3.17	0.00	225.47
CITY STREETS	55.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	3.64	0.46	51.20	0.36	0.00	52.02
OTHER PUBLIC	21.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.24	20.24	0.00	0.76	0.03	0.00	0.79
TOTAL ROADS	525.71	0.00	1.20	4.23	178.55	183.98	23.61	314.23	3.89	0.00	341.73

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RANDOLPH.....											
STATE ROUTES	87.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.51	0.00	0.00	87.51
COUNTY ROADS	390.79	0.00	190.98	0.00	0.00	190.98	199.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	199.81
CITY STREETS	36.57	0.00	2.46	0.00	0.00	2.46	34.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	34.11
TOTAL ROADS	514.87	0.00	193.44	0.00	0.00	193.44	233.87	87.51	0.05	0.00	321.43
RICHMOND.....											
STATE ROUTES	134.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.94	15.93	0.00	134.87
COUNTY ROADS	947.47	0.24	23.52	0.00	5.24	29.00	4.55	904.62	6.39	2.91	918.47
CITY STREETS	21.94	0.00	3.85	0.00	0.42	4.27	0.19	17.48	0.00	0.00	17.67
TOTAL ROADS	1104.28	0.24	27.37	0.00	5.66	33.27	4.74	1041.04	22.32	2.91	1071.01
ROCKDALE.....											
STATE ROUTES	53.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.68	0.00	0.00	53.68
COUNTY ROADS	449.04	0.10	0.65	0.05	17.77	18.57	39.51	390.11	0.85	0.00	430.47
CITY STREETS	34.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	34.48	0.00	0.00	34.48
TOTAL ROADS	537.36	0.10	0.65	0.05	17.93	18.73	39.51	478.27	0.85	0.00	518.63
SCHLEY.....											
STATE ROUTES	58.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.01	0.00	0.00	58.01
COUNTY ROADS	165.64	0.50	77.65	0.80	0.83	79.78	32.34	53.52	0.00	0.00	85.86
CITY STREETS	12.18	0.00	0.32	0.84	0.07	1.23	1.08	9.87	0.00	0.00	10.95
TOTAL ROADS	235.83	0.50	77.97	1.64	0.90	81.01	33.42	121.40	0.00	0.00	154.82
SCREVEN.....											
STATE ROUTES	129.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.28	0.00	0.00	129.28
COUNTY ROADS	627.29	0.00	331.11	0.00	0.00	331.11	156.58	139.60	0.00	0.00	296.18
CITY STREETS	34.12	0.19	2.66	0.00	0.00	2.85	1.18	30.09	0.00	0.00	31.27
TOTAL ROADS	790.69	0.19	333.77	0.00	0.00	333.96	157.76	298.97	0.00	0.00	456.73
SEMINOLE.....											
STATE ROUTES	85.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.09	0.00	0.00	85.09
COUNTY ROADS	349.81	0.00	174.34	0.00	0.00	174.34	171.61	3.86	0.00	0.00	175.47
CITY STREETS	27.95	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.00	1.14	26.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.81
TOTAL ROADS	462.85	0.00	175.48	0.00	0.00	175.48	198.42	88.95	0.00	0.00	287.37
SPALDING.....											
STATE ROUTES	63.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.12	0.00	0.00	63.12
COUNTY ROADS	519.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.35	83.35	45.38	386.11	4.71	0.00	436.20
CITY STREETS	108.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.97	97.56	9.08	0.00	107.61
TOTAL ROADS	690.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.77	83.77	46.35	546.79	13.79	0.00	606.93

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STEPHENS.....											
STATE ROUTES	71.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.15	0.67	0.00	71.82
COUNTY ROADS	349.54	0.11	3.20	3.02	65.40	71.73	41.12	236.39	0.30	0.00	277.81
CITY STREETS	88.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	1.56	1.93	84.06	0.65	0.16	86.80
OTHER PUBLIC	27.66	0.00	7.04	2.45	16.89	26.38	0.00	1.26	0.02	0.00	1.28
TOTAL ROADS	537.38	0.11	10.24	5.47	83.85	99.67	43.05	392.86	1.64	0.16	437.71
STEWART.....											
STATE ROUTES	105.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.61	0.00	0.00	105.61
COUNTY ROADS	290.30	0.00	2.64	176.59	9.23	188.46	78.12	23.72	0.00	0.00	101.84
CITY STREETS	27.33	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.28	0.79	13.75	12.79	0.00	0.00	26.54
OTHER PUBLIC	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.35
TOTAL ROADS	423.59	0.15	2.83	176.76	9.51	189.25	92.10	142.24	0.00	0.00	234.34
SUMTER.....											
STATE ROUTES	170.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.36	0.00	0.00	170.36
COUNTY ROADS	526.22	0.36	123.13	29.15	12.62	165.26	196.41	164.55	0.00	0.00	360.96
CITY STREETS	99.24	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.38	0.99	21.45	76.26	0.54	0.00	98.25
TOTAL ROADS	795.82	0.36	123.74	29.15	13.00	166.25	217.86	411.17	0.54	0.00	629.57
TALBOT.....											
STATE ROUTES	133.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133.28	0.00	0.00	133.28
COUNTY ROADS	310.29	7.35	9.01	128.40	13.41	158.17	107.03	45.09	0.00	0.00	152.12
CITY STREETS	17.09	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.20	0.34	1.57	15.11	0.07	0.00	16.75
TOTAL ROADS	460.66	7.35	9.01	128.54	13.61	158.51	108.60	193.48	0.07	0.00	302.15
TALIAFERRO.....											
STATE ROUTES	58.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.98	10.11	0.00	58.09
COUNTY ROADS	167.70	2.03	12.40	0.00	87.41	101.84	4.03	61.83	0.00	0.00	65.86
CITY STREETS	7.80	0.07	0.55	0.00	0.09	0.71	0.00	7.09	0.00	0.00	7.09
OTHER PUBLIC	1.20	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	1.02
TOTAL ROADS	234.79	2.10	13.13	0.00	87.50	102.73	4.03	117.92	10.11	0.00	132.06
TATNALL.....											
STATE ROUTES	144.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.50	0.00	0.00	144.50
COUNTY ROADS	742.96	22.56	458.89	0.00	0.00	481.45	97.11	164.40	0.00	0.00	261.51
CITY STREETS	63.99	1.12	8.80	0.00	0.00	9.92	9.77	43.95	0.35	0.00	54.07
TOTAL ROADS	951.45	23.68	467.69	0.00	0.00	491.37	106.88	352.85	0.35	0.00	460.08
TAYLOR.....											
STATE ROUTES	137.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	135.67	0.00	0.00	137.07
COUNTY ROADS	394.23	0.00	10.91	190.26	26.54	227.71	87.66	78.86	0.00	0.00	166.52
CITY STREETS	34.84	0.00	0.11	1.02	0.28	1.41	0.80	32.63	0.00	0.00	33.43
TOTAL ROADS	566.14	0.00	11.02	191.28	26.82	229.12	89.86	247.16	0.00	0.00	337.02

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	TOTAL MILEAGE	UNIMPR.	GRADED AND DRAINED	SOIL SURFACE	STONE AND GRAVEL	UNPAVED MILEAGE	LOW TYPE BITUM.	HIGH TYPE BITUM.	P.C. CONCRETE	BRICK OR BLOCK	PAVED MILEAGE
TELFAIR.....											
STATE ROUTES	137.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.94	0.00	0.00	137.94
COUNTY ROADS	416.01	23.67	249.43	0.00	0.00	273.10	53.28	89.63	0.00	0.00	142.91
CITY STREETS	72.09	0.96	8.46	0.00	0.19	9.61	1.54	60.90	0.04	0.00	62.48
TOTAL ROADS	626.04	24.63	257.89	0.00	0.19	282.71	54.82	288.47	0.04	0.00	343.33
TERRELL.....											
STATE ROUTES	90.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.29	0.00	0.00	90.29
COUNTY ROADS	371.74	0.00	185.43	0.00	0.00	185.43	186.15	0.16	0.00	0.00	186.31
CITY STREETS	38.99	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.03	1.14	36.69	0.82	0.34	0.00	37.85
TOTAL ROADS	501.02	0.00	186.54	0.00	0.03	186.57	222.84	91.27	0.34	0.00	314.45
THOMAS.....											
STATE ROUTES	171.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.06	0.00	0.00	171.06
COUNTY ROADS	620.04	0.00	220.21	0.00	0.00	220.21	386.35	13.48	0.00	0.00	399.83
CITY STREETS	174.42	0.22	25.62	0.00	0.00	25.84	145.11	2.85	0.37	0.25	148.58
TOTAL ROADS	965.52	0.22	245.83	0.00	0.00	246.05	531.46	187.39	0.37	0.25	719.47
TIFT.....											
STATE ROUTES	91.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.70	13.70	0.00	91.40
COUNTY ROADS	548.21	0.00	245.92	0.00	0.00	245.92	301.74	0.00	0.55	0.00	302.29
CITY STREETS	99.69	0.00	6.41	0.00	0.00	6.41	92.90	0.12	0.26	0.00	93.28
TOTAL ROADS	739.30	0.00	252.33	0.00	0.00	252.33	394.64	77.82	14.51	0.00	486.97
TOOMBS.....											
STATE ROUTES	151.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.88	0.22	0.00	151.10
COUNTY ROADS	502.90	0.71	338.68	0.00	0.00	339.39	24.98	138.53	0.00	0.00	163.51
CITY STREETS	140.07	0.65	5.85	0.00	0.00	6.50	6.06	127.43	0.08	0.00	133.57
TOTAL ROADS	794.07	1.36	344.53	0.00	0.00	345.89	31.04	416.84	0.30	0.00	448.18
TOWNS.....											
STATE ROUTES	55.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.83	49.29	0.57	0.00	55.69
COUNTY ROADS	202.73	2.80	0.00	0.38	66.76	69.94	63.84	68.91	0.04	0.00	132.79
CITY STREETS	10.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.02	0.89	8.96	0.06	0.00	9.91
TOTAL ROADS	269.35	2.80	0.00	0.38	67.78	70.96	70.56	127.16	0.67	0.00	198.39
TREUTLEN.....											
STATE ROUTES	117.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.53	95.04	18.44	0.00	117.01
COUNTY ROADS	279.49	1.84	158.17	0.00	0.13	160.14	37.87	81.48	0.00	0.00	119.35
CITY STREETS	21.45	0.00	1.98	0.00	0.16	2.14	10.29	9.02	0.00	0.00	19.31
TOTAL ROADS	417.95	1.84	160.15	0.00	0.29	162.28	51.69	185.54	18.44	0.00	255.67

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TROUP.....											
STATE ROUTES	175.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.42	16.66	0.00	175.08
COUNTY ROADS	542.71	0.00	0.00	0.56	51.40	51.96	50.34	440.41	0.00	0.00	490.75
CITY STREETS	193.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.31	191.32	0.47	0.00	192.10
OTHER PUBLIC	46.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	1.54	8.09	36.57	0.00	0.00	44.66
TOTAL ROADS	957.89	0.00	0.00	0.56	54.74	55.30	58.74	826.72	17.13	0.00	902.59
TURNER.....											
STATE ROUTES	100.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.82	85.25	0.29	0.00	100.36
COUNTY ROADS	404.54	0.00	279.28	0.00	0.00	279.28	125.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.26
CITY STREETS	39.11	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.00	2.42	36.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.69
TOTAL ROADS	544.01	0.00	281.70	0.00	0.00	281.70	176.77	85.25	0.29	0.00	262.31
TWIGGS.....											
STATE ROUTES	107.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.62	22.66	0.00	107.28
COUNTY ROADS	311.66	0.00	68.93	0.11	33.65	102.69	88.10	120.87	0.00	0.00	208.97
CITY STREETS	11.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.56	10.77	0.01	0.00	11.34
TOTAL ROADS	430.32	0.00	68.93	0.11	33.69	102.73	88.66	216.26	22.67	0.00	327.59
UNION.....											
STATE ROUTES	87.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.95	71.36	8.94	0.00	87.25
COUNTY ROADS	461.55	0.00	1.09	1.69	147.56	150.34	56.89	253.61	0.69	0.02	311.21
CITY STREETS	6.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.61	0.00	6.05	0.00	0.00	6.05
TOTAL ROADS	555.46	0.00	1.09	1.69	148.17	150.95	63.84	331.02	9.63	0.02	404.51
UPSON.....											
STATE ROUTES	74.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.76	0.00	0.00	74.76
COUNTY ROADS	463.37	0.13	3.76	8.46	39.87	52.22	210.68	200.47	0.00	0.00	411.15
CITY STREETS	56.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.34	10.95	41.24	3.98	0.00	56.17
OTHER PUBLIC	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09
TOTAL ROADS	595.73	0.13	3.76	8.46	40.21	52.56	222.72	316.47	3.98	0.00	543.17
WALKER.....											
STATE ROUTES	177.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	177.03	0.00	0.00	177.03
COUNTY ROADS	638.23	0.00	0.46	0.00	20.32	20.78	154.00	463.45	0.00	0.00	617.45
CITY STREETS	93.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.40	5.28	87.34	0.00	0.00	92.62
OTHER PUBLIC	2.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.95	2.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ROADS	911.23	0.00	0.46	0.00	23.67	24.13	159.28	727.82	0.00	0.00	887.10
WALTON.....											
STATE ROUTES	101.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.73	94.22	0.59	0.00	101.54
COUNTY ROADS	716.35	0.00	1.92	1.65	53.49	57.06	82.05	576.25	0.99	0.00	659.29
CITY STREETS	130.64	0.00	0.00	0.56	3.69	4.25	3.47	122.19	0.70	0.03	126.39
TOTAL ROADS	948.53	0.00	1.92	2.21	57.18	61.31	92.25	792.66	2.28	0.03	887.22

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WARE.....											
STATE ROUTES	134.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.25	129.58	0.66	0.00	134.49
COUNTY ROADS	720.27	16.91	423.61	0.00	0.00	440.52	79.29	200.46	0.00	0.00	279.75
CITY STREETS	134.47	1.15	10.78	0.00	0.00	11.93	1.14	120.79	0.40	0.21	122.54
TOTAL ROADS	989.23	18.06	434.39	0.00	0.00	452.45	84.68	450.83	1.06	0.21	536.78
WARREN.....											
STATE ROUTES	93.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.40	13.19	0.00	93.59
COUNTY ROADS	316.02	0.44	80.99	0.00	87.50	168.93	35.81	111.28	0.00	0.00	147.09
CITY STREETS	21.36	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.95	1.02	0.70	19.64	0.00	0.00	20.34
TOTAL ROADS	430.97	0.44	81.06	0.00	88.45	169.95	36.51	211.32	13.19	0.00	261.02
WASHINGTON.....											
STATE ROUTES	169.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.19	0.00	0.00	169.19
COUNTY ROADS	723.80	1.92	354.58	2.88	46.96	406.34	41.61	275.85	0.00	0.00	317.46
CITY STREETS	59.59	0.00	2.72	0.00	1.31	4.03	1.13	54.43	0.00	0.00	55.56
OTHER PUBLIC	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68
TOTAL ROADS	953.26	1.92	357.30	2.88	48.27	410.37	43.42	499.47	0.00	0.00	542.89
WAYNE.....											
STATE ROUTES	106.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.96	0.00	0.00	106.96
COUNTY ROADS	780.13	5.69	505.69	0.00	0.00	511.38	105.94	162.81	0.00	0.00	268.75
CITY STREETS	100.70	3.79	13.76	0.00	0.00	17.55	6.89	76.26	0.00	0.00	83.15
TOTAL ROADS	987.79	9.48	519.45	0.00	0.00	528.93	112.83	346.03	0.00	0.00	458.86
WEBSTER.....											
STATE ROUTES	51.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.30	0.00	0.00	51.30
COUNTY ROADS	202.54	0.00	75.95	1.95	8.72	86.62	94.66	21.26	0.00	0.00	115.92
CITY STREETS	3.73	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.17	0.31	0.72	2.70	0.00	0.00	3.42
TOTAL ROADS	257.57	0.00	76.09	1.95	8.89	86.93	95.38	75.26	0.00	0.00	170.64
WHEELER.....											
STATE ROUTES	79.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.31	0.00	0.00	79.31
COUNTY ROADS	316.12	4.82	176.86	0.00	0.00	181.68	44.56	89.88	0.00	0.00	134.44
CITY STREETS	18.43	0.34	3.64	0.00	0.00	3.98	0.07	14.38	0.00	0.00	14.45
OTHER PUBLIC	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	1.26
TOTAL ROADS	415.12	5.16	180.50	0.00	0.00	185.66	44.63	184.83	0.00	0.00	229.46
WHITE.....											
STATE ROUTES	107.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.32	95.22	0.38	0.00	107.92
COUNTY ROADS	282.09	0.60	0.00	0.27	143.19	144.06	25.42	112.39	0.22	0.00	138.03
CITY STREETS	19.37	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.26	0.42	0.08	18.75	0.12	0.00	18.95
OTHER PUBLIC	4.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.86	0.00	0.00	4.86
TOTAL ROADS	414.24	0.60	0.00	0.43	143.45	144.48	37.82	231.22	0.72	0.00	269.76

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WHITFIELD.....											
STATE ROUTES	101.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69	93.94	5.51	0.00	101.14
COUNTY ROADS	695.89	0.35	0.00	0.02	6.56	6.93	275.59	412.81	0.56	0.00	688.96
CITY STREETS	144.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.47	135.09	0.27	0.00	144.83
TOTAL ROADS	941.86	0.35	0.00	0.02	6.56	6.93	286.75	641.84	6.34	0.00	934.93
WILCOX.....											
STATE ROUTES	111.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.82	90.20	0.13	0.00	111.15
COUNTY ROADS	478.59	0.00	332.45	0.00	0.00	332.45	144.75	1.16	0.23	0.00	146.14
CITY STREETS	27.72	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	4.40	23.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.32
TOTAL ROADS	617.46	0.00	336.85	0.00	0.00	336.85	188.89	91.36	0.36	0.00	280.61
WILKES.....											
STATE ROUTES	103.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.70	0.00	0.00	103.70
COUNTY ROADS	417.85	0.00	113.63	0.00	73.30	186.93	87.43	143.49	0.00	0.00	230.92
CITY STREETS	43.52	0.18	0.78	0.00	0.96	1.92	0.71	40.85	0.04	0.00	41.60
TOTAL ROADS	565.07	0.18	114.41	0.00	74.26	188.85	88.14	288.04	0.04	0.00	376.22
WILKINSON.....											
STATE ROUTES	122.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.32	0.15	0.00	122.47
COUNTY ROADS	338.21	0.39	66.31	0.00	71.62	138.32	62.75	137.14	0.00	0.00	199.89
CITY STREETS	50.77	0.08	0.17	0.00	0.99	1.24	8.27	41.24	0.02	0.00	49.53
TOTAL ROADS	511.45	0.47	66.48	0.00	72.61	139.56	71.02	300.70	0.17	0.00	371.89
WORTH.....											
STATE ROUTES	154.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.75	144.09	0.00	0.00	154.84
COUNTY ROADS	787.84	0.00	465.77	0.00	0.00	465.77	322.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	322.07
CITY STREETS	58.83	0.00	1.74	0.00	0.00	1.74	57.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.09
TOTAL ROADS	1001.51	0.00	467.51	0.00	0.00	467.51	389.91	144.09	0.00	0.00	534.00
STATE.....											
STATE ROUTES	18108.85	0.10	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.75	291.88	17007.96	808.10	0.16	18108.10
COUNTY ROADS	82931.20	223.85	20461.35	888.26	7004.69	28578.15	17329.32	36946.83	73.43	3.47	54353.05
CITY STREETS	14080.96	26.44	337.94	12.65	127.13	504.16	2491.18	10910.78	162.22	12.62	13576.80
OTHER PUBLIC	287.61	14.10	13.56	2.45	150.78	180.89	19.13	86.08	1.51	0.00	106.72
STATE TOTALS	115408.62	264.49	20813.50	903.36	7282.60	29263.95	20131.51	64951.65	1045.26	16.25	86144.67

NOTE: Excludes Ramps, Private and Public Roads.

- Includes State Routes, County Roads, and City Streets Type Roads From the GDOT Road Characteristics Database.
- Projected Roads (unbuilt roads) are excluded...
- Only Sections that are "open to traffic" are used to calculate mileage and VMT.
- Road Inventories are normally collected on a 3-5 year cycle
- Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) is calculated by multiplying the Annual Average Daily Travel* the Section Length for each section and summarizing.

2004 Coverage Counts
Report Date: 5/10/

BURKE COUNTY

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0101	SR	001700	00.00	05.19	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2118.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1882.
0103	SR	001700	05.20	05.73	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2075.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1844.
0105	SR	001700	05.74	09.59	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2338.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2078.
0107	SR	001700	09.60	11.06	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	894.	AVG	AVG	AVG	826.
0109	SR	002300	00.00	03.46	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	601.	AVG	AVG	AVG	561.
0111	SR	002300	03.47	04.30	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	794.	AVG	AVG	AVG	742.
0113	SR	002300	04.31	05.01	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1578.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1473.
0115	SR	002300	05.02	08.08	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1341.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1275.
0117	SR	002300	08.09	09.87	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1822.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1735.
0119	SR	002300	09.88	11.11	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	3004.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2861.
0121	SR	002300	11.12	14.48	Non	Est.	07	THU	1/ 1/ 4	2473.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2473.
0123	SR	002300	14.49	23.64	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2352.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2240.
X0125	SR	002300	23.65	29.33	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	3201.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3049.
0127	SR	002400	00.00	02.40	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2440.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2102.
0129	SR	002400	02.41	03.43	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2825.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2434.
0131	SR	002400	03.44	03.75	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	4104.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3536.
0133	SR	002400	03.76	06.70	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2493.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2147.
0135	SR	002400	06.71	14.91	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2891.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2490.
0137	SR	002400	14.92	18.89	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	4642.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3998.
0139	SR	002400	18.90	19.62	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3708.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3415.
0139	SR	002400	18.90	19.62	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3470.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3197.
					Total					7178.				6611.

770-986-
1366

77 Skans +
Classifications

Jane Smith -

770-986-
1431

770-986-
1366

Yolanda Hamilton
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Mark Demidovich
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Georgia Transportation
Management Headqu

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0141	SR	002400	19.63	20.55	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13139.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12363.
0143	SR	002400	20.56	20.75	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6140.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5661.
0143	SR	002400	20.56	20.75	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6002.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5532.
					Total					12142.				11192.
0145	SR	002400	20.76	21.11	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	11046.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10180.
0147	SR	002400	21.12	21.87	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7420.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6839.
0149	SR	002400	21.88	22.10	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5050.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4654.
0151	SR	002400	22.11	25.23	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2095.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1957.
0153	SR	002400	25.24	29.64	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2023.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1890.
0155	SR	002400	29.65	34.88	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1649.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1523.
0157	SR	002400	34.89	37.28	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1524.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1439.
X 0159	SR	0056SP	00.00	06.54	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	929.	AVG	AVG	AVG	887.
0161	SR	005600	00.00	00.33	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	3154.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2717.
0163	SR	005600	00.34	06.96	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	1648.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1419.
0165	SR	005600	06.97	12.47	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	1799.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1550.
0167	SR	005600	12.48	21.94	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2050.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1766.
0169	SR	005600	23.27	23.90	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8054.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7578.
0170	SR	005600	23.91	24.47	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8009.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7536.
0171	SR	005600	24.48	27.69	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8824.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8303.
0173	SR	005600	27.70	34.36	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	4972.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4372.
X 0175	SR	005600	34.37	35.67	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	8028.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7059.
0177	SR	007800	00.00	00.64	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	1552.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1380.

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0179	CR	047800	00.00	02.66	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	426.	AVG	AVG	AVG	393.
0181	SR	008000	26.32	29.13	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	1799.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1599.
0183	SR	008000	23.16	26.31	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	1550.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1377.
0185	SR	008000	14.73	23.15	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2062.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1776.2
0187	SR	008000	04.83	08.74	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	974.	AVG	AVG	AVG	927.
0189	SR	008000	00.00	04.82	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	277.	AVG	AVG	AVG	264.
0191	CR	047700	00.00	02.10	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	122.	AVG	AVG	AVG	116.
0193	SR	008800	00.00	00.19	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	764.	AVG	AVG	AVG	717.
0195	SR	008800	00.20	04.20	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1470.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1357.
0197	SR	012100	00.00	06.51	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	6193.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5360.
0199	SR	012100	06.52	10.48	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	6779.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5867.
0201	SR	012100	10.49	11.18	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	5007.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4311.
0203	SR	012100	12.12	12.22	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10828.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10188.
0205	SR	012100	12.23	12.30	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5722.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5384.
0205	SR	012100	12.23	12.30	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6037.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5681.
					Total					11759.				11064.
0207	SR	012100	12.31	13.26	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12177.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11457.
0209	SR	012100	13.27	15.87	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10434.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9818.
0211	SR	012100	15.88	22.43	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	9475.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8332.
0213	SR	030500	00.00	00.74	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	657.	AVG	AVG	AVG	607.
0215	SR	030500	00.75	06.92	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	578.	AVG	AVG	AVG	533.
0217	SR	030500	06.93	15.19	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	634.	AVG	AVG	AVG	585.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0219	SR	030500	15.20	19.26	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	815.	AVG	AVG	AVG	752.
0221	SR	030500	19.27	23.00	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	818.	AVG	AVG	AVG	755.
0223	SR	030500	23.01	29.04	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1180.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1089.
0225	CR	045300	04.92	07.99	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	645.	AVG	AVG	AVG	615.
0227	CR	045300	01.12	04.91	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	691.	AVG	AVG	AVG	658.
0229	CR	045300	00.00	01.11	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	931.	AVG	AVG	AVG	887.
0231	CR	045000	00.00	04.55	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	860.	AVG	AVG	AVG	819.
0233	CR	045000	05.46	05.46	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1293.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1232.
0235	CR	045200	00.00	03.98	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	375.	AVG	AVG	AVG	350.
0237	CR	045200	03.99	09.31	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	440.	AVG	AVG	AVG	410.
0239	CR	045200	09.32	11.42	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1499.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1400.
0241	CR	045200	11.43	11.88	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2745.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2566.
0243	CR	045200	11.89	12.41	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3480.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3210.
0245	CR	045200	12.42	12.86	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1066.	AVG	AVG	AVG	927.
0247	CS	063813	00.10	00.26	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4731.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4363.
0249	CR	045800	00.00	07.57	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	385.	AVG	AVG	AVG	360.
0251	CR	045700	03.61	07.34	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	822.	AVG	AVG	AVG	768.
0253	CR	045700	07.35	13.55	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	795.	AVG	AVG	AVG	757.
0255	CR	045100	00.00	08.32	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	565.	AVG	AVG	AVG	522.
0257	CR	045100	08.33	11.15	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1192.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1113.
0259	CR	045100	11.16	12.19	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	3942.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3682.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.			
0261	CR	045100	12.20	12.52	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2642.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2286.			
0263	CR	045500	01.84	06.68	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	160.	AVG	AVG	AVG	149.			
0265	CR	045500	06.69	12.14	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	937.	AVG	AVG	AVG	878.			
0267	CR	045500	12.15	13.71	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	871.	AVG	AVG	AVG	804.			
0269	CR	005900	00.00	03.74	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1341.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1277.			
0271	CR	037100	00.54	00.92	North South Total	Loop	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	371.			
0271	CR	037100	00.54	00.92		Loop	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	363.			
										0.				734.			
0273	CR	037100	00.00	00.53	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	524.	AVG	AVG	AVG	451.			
0279	CR	005700	00.00	00.86	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	560.	AVG	AVG	AVG	534.			
0283	CS	060113	00.88	01.06	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1126.	AVG	AVG	AVG	974.			
0285	CS	060113	00.74	00.87	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1708.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1471.			
0287	CS	060113	00.58	00.73	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2873.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2647.			
0289	CS	065513	00.00	00.60	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1125.	AVG	AVG	AVG	979.			
0293	SR	0121BY	02.89	03.67	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	2837.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2670.			
0293	SR	0121BY	02.89	03.67	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	2779.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2614.			
					Total					5616.				5284.			
0295	CS	061313	00.66	00.85	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	361.	AVG	AVG	AVG	338.			
0297	CS	061313	00.60	00.65	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2159.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2031.			
0299	CS	061313	00.42	00.59	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	1173.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1104.			
0301	CS	061313	00.12	00.41	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2088.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1953.			
0303	CS	061313	00.00	00.11	Non	Est.	16	THU	1/ 1/ 4	2524.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2524.			
0311	CS	062313	00.00	00.28	Non	Est.	16	THU	1/ 1/ 4	3328.	1.00	1.00	1.00	3328.			

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0315	CS	064913	00.17	00.27	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2053.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1932.
0323	SR	0121BY	03.68	04.66	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3197.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3008.
0323	SR	0121BY	03.68	04.66	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3330.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3133.
					Total					6527.				6141.
0325	CR	045400	00.00	05.81	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1073.	AVG	AVG	AVG	991.
0327	CS	060313	00.12	00.60	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2661.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2290.
0329	CS	060313	00.00	00.11	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1548.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1332.
0331	CR	020800	00.04	00.73	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	1548.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1426.
0333	CR	020800	00.74	01.04	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1524.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1312.
0335	CS	060013	00.46	00.46	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	53.	AVG	AVG	AVG	46.
0337	SR	0121BY	00.00	00.51	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	1293.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1217.
0337	SR	0121BY	00.00	00.51	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	1353.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1273.
					Total					2646.				2490.
0339	SR	0121BY	00.52	02.88	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	2578.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2426.
0339	SR	0121BY	00.52	02.88	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	2739.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2577.
					Total					5317.				5003.
0341	CR	005800	00.83	02.64	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1727.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1594.
0343	CR	009800	01.92	06.52	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	676.	AVG	AVG	AVG	624.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0101	SR	001000	00.00	00.59	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	6703.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5898.
0103	SR	001000	00.60	01.44	East	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	4589.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4037.
0103	SR	001000	00.60	01.44	West	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	4674.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4113.
					Total					9262.				8150.
0105	SR	001000	01.45	02.86	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	7153.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6295.
0109	SR	001000	02.87	06.93	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	6345.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5584.
0112	SR	002800	00.00	00.74	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	22972.	AVG	AVG	AVG	20500.
0114	SR	002800	00.75	02.61	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	23359.	AVG	AVG	AVG	20749.
0116	SR	002800	02.62	06.43	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	11008.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9824.
0118	SR	004700	21.97	24.48	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	2395.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2107.
0121	SR	004700	21.56	21.96	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	8409.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7397.
0123	SR	004700	17.25	21.55	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	5556.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4889.
0127	SR	004700	16.20	17.24	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	7014.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6171.
0129	SR	004700	13.68	16.19	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	4958.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4450.
0132	SR	004700	12.62	13.67	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	5559.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4990.
0134	CR	098600	07.86	08.38	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	3181.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2937.
0136	CR	098600	03.85	07.85	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2195.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2027.
0138	CR	098600	00.00	03.84	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1577.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1455.
0141	SR	004700	00.00	02.12	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	5454.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4896.
0143	SR	010400	01.58	04.38	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	18626.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16622.
0143	SR	010400	01.58	04.38	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	18842.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16815.
					Total					37468.				33437.
0145	SR	010400	04.39	06.67	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	13211.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11789.
0145	SR	010400	04.39	06.67	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	13873.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12381.
					Total					27084.				24170.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0147	SR	010400	06.68	14.58	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	8355.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7456.
0152	SR	004700	02.13	06.66	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	6051.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5432.
0154	SR	015000	00.00	04.67	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1225.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1131.
0156	SR	015000	04.68	11.74	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2021.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1866.
0161	SR	015000	11.80	17.23	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	1876.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1683.
0163	SR	022300	00.00	05.20	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2756.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2497.
0165	SR	022300	05.21	08.25	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	3053.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2687.
0167	SR	022300	08.26	11.59	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	5249.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4618.
0169	SR	022300	11.60	11.74	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7705.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6876.
0172	SR	022300	11.75	12.31	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6874.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6134.
0174	SR	022300	12.32	13.07	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6735.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6010.
0176	SR	022300	13.08	13.77	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7734.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6902.
0178	SR	023200	00.00	06.62	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	7316.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6568.
0181	SR	023200	06.63	10.13	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9944.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8874.
0183	SR	023200	10.14	12.59	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9537.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8511.
0183	SR	023200	10.14	12.59	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10225.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9125.
					Total					19762.				17636.
0184	SR	023200	12.83	13.41	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	21710.	AVG	AVG	AVG	19374.
0184	SR	023200	12.83	13.41	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	23291.	AVG	AVG	AVG	20785.
					Total					45000.				40158.
0185	SR	004700	11.85	12.61	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	1145.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1028.
0187	SR	004700	09.99	11.84	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	1462.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1312.
0189	SR	004700	06.67	09.98	Non	AVG	06	AVG	AVERAGE	834.	AVG	AVG	AVG	748.
0192	SR	040200	00.00	04.83	Non	Loop	01	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	33402.

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0194	SR	040200	04.84	11.43	Non	Loop	01	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	41538.
0196	SR	040200	11.44	15.31	Non	Loop	11	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	52957.
0198	SR	040200	15.32	16.58	Non	Loop	11	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	54381.
0201	CR	057000	00.00	01.47	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	663.	AVG	AVG	AVG	612.
0203	CR	057000	01.48	06.87	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1284.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1186.
0205	CR	057000	06.88	07.30	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	430.	AVG	AVG	AVG	397.
0207	CR	057800	00.00	02.68	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	798.	AVG	AVG	AVG	736.
0208	CR	017600	00.00	00.40	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	16866.	AVG	AVG	AVG	15051.
0209	CR	017600	00.43	00.80	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9112.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8132.
0212	CR	057300	00.16	01.70	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7751.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6917.
0214	CR	022100	00.00	03.29	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3703.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3304.
0216	SR	038300	00.00	00.57	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13031.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11629.
0216	SR	038300	00.00	00.57	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12523.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11176.
					Total					25554.				22805.
0218	SR	038300	00.58	00.93	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	17830.	AVG	AVG	AVG	15912.
0218	SR	038300	00.58	00.93	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	20656.	AVG	AVG	AVG	18433.
					Total					38486.				34345.
0221	SR	038300	00.94	02.37	North	Loop	14	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	13270.
0221	SR	038300	00.94	02.37	South	Loop	14	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	13745.
					Total					0.				27015.
0223	SR	038300	02.38	04.47	Non	Est.	14	THU	1/ 1/ 4	18833.	1.00	1.00	1.00	18833.
0225	SR	038300	04.48	04.74	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13126.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11714.
0225	SR	038300	04.48	04.74	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12100.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10798.
					Total					25225.				22512.
0227	CR	058000	00.00	02.48	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	11622.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10372.
0229	CR	010200	00.00	05.49	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	9703.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8958.

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0232	CR	057500	00.00	03.55	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2505.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2268.
0238	CR	057500	03.56	06.54	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	5421.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5005.
0241	CR	057500	06.55	06.86	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	7027.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6365.
0243	SR	038800	00.00	00.81	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12999.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11600.
0245	CR	057100	00.00	00.74	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9000.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8032.
0247	CR	057100	00.75	02.19	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10493.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9364.
0249	CR	057100	02.20	04.03	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	11543.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10301.
0252	CR	057600	00.00	03.29	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	935.	AVG	AVG	AVG	846.
0254	CR	057600	03.30	07.42	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1587.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1465.
0256	CR	057600	07.43	11.19	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	876.	AVG	AVG	AVG	809.
0258	SR	038800	00.82	02.79	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	11949.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10664.
0263	SR	038800	02.80	04.55	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	12494.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11150.
0267	CR	003000	00.00	02.79	Non	AVG	08	AVG	AVERAGE	966.	AVG	AVG	AVG	892.
0269	CR	016400	00.00	01.38	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	17376.	AVG	AVG	AVG	15507.
0270	SR	105600	00.00	00.44	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	16256.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14507.
0282	SR	010400	00.00	00.11	East	Loop	12	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	13677.
0282	SR	010400	00.00	00.11	West	Loop	12	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	12837.
					Total					0.				26514.
0284	SR	010400	00.54	01.57	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	18777.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16756.
0284	SR	010400	00.54	01.57	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	18149.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16196.
					Total					36926.				32952.
0286	SR	010400	00.17	00.53	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	16378.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14616.
0286	SR	010400	00.17	00.53	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13441.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11995.
					Total					29819.				26610.
0288	SR	0948TB	00.00	00.43	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8867.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7913.
0288	SR	0948TB	00.00	00.43	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10844.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9677.
					Total					19710.				17589.

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0290	CR	014500	00.60	02.63	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12233.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10917.
0292	SR	0948TA	00.00	00.85	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6236.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5563.
0292	SR	0948TA	00.00	00.85	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6585.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5876.
					Total					12820.				11441.
0294	CR	009200	00.00	02.83	Non	Est.	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	4998.	1.00	1.00	1.00	4998.
0296	CR	012700	00.00	01.43	Non	Est.	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	8571.	1.00	1.00	1.00	8571.
0298	CR	017700	00.00	00.47	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3849.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3515.
0300	CR	032000	00.00	02.00	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1615.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1492.
0302	CR	032100	00.00	00.75	Non	AVG	09	AVG	AVERAGE	146.	AVG	AVG	AVG	135.
0304	CR	036900	00.00	01.20	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3658.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3402.
0306	CR	057700	00.00	01.09	Non	AVG	09	AVG	AVERAGE	345.	AVG	AVG	AVG	319.
0308	CR	123600	00.00	04.54	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	12687.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11851.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.		
0001	SR	000400	00.00	06.37	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	4158.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3711.		
0001	SR	000400	00.00	06.37	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3837.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3425.		
					Total					7995.				7135.		
0002	SR	0088CO	00.00	00.04	Non	Est.	07	THU	1/ 1/ 4	4346.	1.00	1.00	1.00	4346.		
0003	SR	000400	06.38	12.92	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6282.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5606.		
0003	SR	000400	06.38	12.92	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6072.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5418.		
					Total					12354.				11024.		
0007	SR	000400	12.93	14.27	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9583.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8467.		
0007	SR	000400	12.93	14.27	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	11953.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10560.		
					Total					21536.				19027.		
0009	SR	000400	14.28	17.07	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10284.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9177.		
0009	SR	000400	14.28	17.07	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10579.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9440.		
					Total					20862.				18617.		
0012	SR	000400	17.08	18.39	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	20334.	AVG	AVG	AVG	18146.		
0012	SR	000400	17.08	18.39	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	19188.	AVG	AVG	AVG	17124.		
					Total					39522.				35269.		
0014	SR	000400	18.40	19.44	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14786.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13195.		
0014	SR	000400	18.40	19.44	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	16631.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14841.		
					Total					31416.				28036.		
0018	SR	000400	19.45	20.72	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	15147.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13382.		
0018	SR	000400	19.45	20.72	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12786.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11296.		
					Total					27933.				24678.		
0021	SR	000400	20.73	21.53	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10766.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9512.		
0021	SR	000400	20.73	21.53	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9848.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8701.		
					Total					20614.				18212.		
0023	SR	000400	21.54	22.24	North	Tube	14	WED	6/23/ 4	16361.	0.97	0.99	0.92	14455.		
0023	SR	000400	21.54	22.24	South	Tube	14	THU	6/24/ 4	16797.	0.97	0.99	0.92	14840.		
					Total					33158.				29295.		
0027	CR	161600	00.00	01.19	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	12148.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11175.		
0032	CR	161600	01.20	01.71	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6894.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6091.		
0034	CR	268800	00.00	00.21	Non	AVG	19	AVG	AVERAGE	5839.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5454.		
0038	CS	152901	00.22	00.41	Non	Est.	16	THU	1/ 1/ 4	2992.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2992.		
0041	CR	268800	00.42	00.79	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2279.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2014.		
0041	CR	268800	00.42	00.79	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	1640.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1449.		
					Total					3919.				3462.		

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Trar CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0043	CR	268800	00.80	00.95	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2655.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2346.
0045	SR	001000	00.00	03.33	Non	Est.	06	THU	1/ 1/ 4	8602.	1.00	1.00	1.00	8602.
0047	SR	001000	03.34	06.74	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6562.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5797.
0047	SR	001000	03.34	06.74	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7565.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6683.
					Total					14127.				12480.
0049	SR	001000	06.75	08.82	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	14813.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13087.
0049	SR	001000	06.75	08.82	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	14850.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13119.
					Total					29662.				26206.
0052	SR	001000	08.83	09.52	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14765.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13044.
0052	SR	001000	08.83	09.52	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	15778.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13940.
					Total					30543.				26984.
0054	SR	001000	09.53	10.11	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	15493.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13688.
0054	SR	001000	09.53	10.11	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	18432.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16284.
					Total					33925.				29972.
0056	SR	001000	10.12	11.15	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13565.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11985.
0056	SR	001000	10.12	11.15	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13565.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11985.
					Total					27130.				23969.
0061	SR	001000	11.16	12.12	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13049.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11585.
0061	SR	001000	11.16	12.12	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14320.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12714.
					Total					27368.				24299.
0063	SR	001000	12.13	12.89	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5577.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4927.
0063	SR	001000	12.13	12.89	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10937.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9662.
					Total					16514.				14589.
0065	SR	001000	12.90	13.99	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12353.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10968.
0065	SR	001000	12.90	13.99	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13094.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11626.
					Total					25447.				22593.
0067	SR	001000	14.00	14.40	East	Tube	14	WED	9/ 1/ 4	15988.	0.97	0.99	0.92	14125.
0067	SR	001000	14.00	14.40	West	Tube	14	WED	9/ 1/ 4	19137.	0.97	0.99	0.92	16907.
					Total					35125.				31032.
0069	SR	001000	14.41	15.49	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13859.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12244.
0069	SR	001000	14.41	15.49	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13224.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11683.
					Total					27083.				23927.
0072	SR	001000	15.50	17.35	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	16726.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14777.
0072	SR	001000	15.50	17.35	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	15485.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13681.
					Total					32211.				28458.
0074	SR	001000	17.36	18.01	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12993.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11479.
0074	SR	001000	17.36	18.01	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12767.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11280.
					Total					25760.				22758.

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Tran- CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	AXLE Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0078	SR	001000	18.02	18.31	North	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	15631.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13809.
0078	SR	001000	18.02	18.31	South	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	16065.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14193.
					Total					31695.				28002.
0079	SR	002800	11.17	11.33	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	23295.	AVG	AVG	AVG	20580.
0081	SR	002800	10.76	11.09	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9630.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8594.
0081	SR	002800	10.76	11.09	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8211.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7327.
					Total					17840.				15921.
0083	SR	002800	09.84	10.75	East	Tube	14	WED	7/21/ 4	23850.	0.97	1.02	0.92	21709.
0083	SR	002800	09.84	10.75	West	Tube	14	THU	7/22/ 4	22648.	0.97	1.02	0.92	20615.
					Total					46498.				42324.
0085	SR	002800	07.77	09.83	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	21626.	AVG	AVG	AVG	19106.
0085	SR	002800	07.77	09.83	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	19625.	AVG	AVG	AVG	17339.
					Total					41251.				36444.
0089	SR	002800	07.29	07.76	East	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	18254.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16616.
0089	SR	002800	07.29	07.76	West	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	16101.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14656.
					Total					34355.				31272.
0092	CR	272000	00.00	00.41	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	571.	AVG	AVG	AVG	505.
0092	CR	272000	00.00	00.41	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5484.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4845.
					Total					6055.				5350.
0094	CR	272000	00.42	01.04	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3650.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3224.
0094	CR	272000	00.42	01.04	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4870.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4303.
					Total					8519.				7527.
0096	CR	272000	01.05	01.88	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4663.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4120.
0096	CR	272000	01.05	01.88	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5291.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4675.
					Total					9954.				8794.
0098	CR	272000	01.89	02.30	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5148.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4548.
0098	CR	272000	01.89	02.30	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7354.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6497.
					Total					12501.				11045.
0101	CR	272000	02.31	02.47	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6041.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5337.
0101	CR	272000	02.31	02.47	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7828.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6916.
					Total					13869.				12252.
0103	CR	272000	02.48	02.80	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6032.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5329.
0103	CR	272000	02.48	02.80	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7486.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6614.
					Total					13517.				11943.
0105	CR	272000	02.81	03.06	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6291.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5558.
0105	CR	272000	02.81	03.06	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5567.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4918.
					Total					11857.				10475.
0107	CR	272000	03.07	03.35	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5646.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4988.
0107	CR	272000	03.07	03.35	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5117.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4521.
					Total					10763.				9509.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0108	SR	002800	03.54	03.66	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3802.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3359.
0108	SR	002800	03.54	03.66	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6069.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5362.
					Total					9871.				8721.
0109	SR	002800	03.36	03.53	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	4240.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3746.
0109	SR	002800	03.36	03.53	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3315.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2929.
					Total					7555.				6675.
0112	SR	002800	02.97	03.35	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	4040.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3569.
0112	SR	002800	02.97	03.35	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3358.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2966.
					Total					7398.				6535.
0114	SR	002800	01.88	02.96	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5885.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5199.
0114	SR	002800	01.88	02.96	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6334.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5596.
					Total					12219.				10795.
0116	SR	002800	01.00	01.87	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5622.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4967.
0116	SR	002800	01.00	01.87	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5920.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5230.
					Total					11542.				10197.
0118	SR	002800	00.00	00.99	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9840.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8694.
0118	SR	002800	00.00	00.99	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12996.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11481.
					Total					22836.				20175.
0121	SR	0056SP	00.00	01.20	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3015.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2663.
0121	SR	0056SP	00.00	01.20	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	3160.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2792.
					Total					6174.				5455.
0123	SR	0056SP	01.21	03.05	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6101.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5390.
0123	SR	0056SP	01.21	03.05	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7433.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6567.
					Total					13534.				11957.
0125	SR	0056SP	03.06	04.51	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9065.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8009.
0125	SR	0056SP	03.06	04.51	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7895.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6975.
					Total					16959.				14983.
0127	SR	0056SP	04.52	05.18	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5414.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4829.
0127	SR	0056SP	04.52	05.18	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5931.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5292.
					Total					11345.				10121.
0129	SR	0056SP	05.19	06.69	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5676.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5015.
0129	SR	0056SP	05.19	06.69	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5847.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5166.
					Total					11523.				10181.
0132	SR	005600	00.00	05.66	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5784.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5162.
0132	SR	005600	00.00	05.66	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4177.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3727.
					Total					9961.				8889.
0138	SR	005600	05.67	06.79	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6691.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5971.
0138	SR	005600	05.67	06.79	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	8032.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7168.
					Total					14723.				13139.
0141	SR	005600	06.80	09.99	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10352.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9145.
0141	SR	005600	06.80	09.99	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10375.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9166.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	PC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0143	SR	005600	10.00	11.83	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	14319.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12651.
0143	SR	005600	10.00	11.83	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	14261.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12599.
					Total					28580.				25249.
0145	SR	005600	11.84	13.27	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7464.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6595.
0145	SR	005600	11.84	13.27	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7494.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6621.
					Total					14958.				13216.
0147	SR	005600	13.28	13.76	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7745.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6842.
0147	SR	005600	13.28	13.76	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7296.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6446.
					Total					15040.				13288.
0149	SR	005600	13.77	14.32	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7548.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6668.
0149	SR	005600	13.77	14.32	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7129.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6298.
					Total					14677.				12966.
0152	SR	005600	14.33	14.73	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	2362.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2087.
0152	SR	005600	14.33	14.73	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	2600.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2297.
					Total					4962.				4384.
0154	SR	008800	00.00	01.69	Non	Tube	07	TUE	3/ 9/ 4	1982.	0.93	1.00	1.05	1935.
0156	SR	008800	01.70	02.54	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2945.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2748.
0158	SR	008800	02.55	04.63	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2344.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2278.
0161	SR	008800	04.64	07.68	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2933.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2850.
0163	SR	008800	07.69	08.72	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	8296.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8061.
0165	SR	008800	08.73	08.92	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	15220.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14791.
0167	SR	008800	08.93	10.99	North	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	4145.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4029.
0167	SR	008800	08.93	10.99	South	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	4390.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4266.
					Total					8535.				8295.
0178	SR	0104CO	00.00	00.71	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	18365.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16716.
0178	SR	0104CO	00.00	00.71	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	15325.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13949.
					Total					33689.				30665.
0181	SR	012100	00.00	01.82	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	11553.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10792.
0183	SR	012100	01.83	05.10	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	10340.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9660.
0185	SR	012100	05.11	06.35	Non	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	11160.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10426.
0187	SR	012100	06.36	07.44	North	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	9420.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8622.
0187	SR	012100	06.36	07.44	South	AVG	02	AVG	AVERAGE	8805.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8059.
					Total					18224.				16680.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0189	SR	012100	07.45	07.80	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	10386.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9176.
0189	SR	012100	07.45	07.80	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9903.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8749.
					Total					20289.				17925.
0192	SR	012100	07.81	10.11	North	Tube	14	WED	3/10/ 4	12682.	0.97	0.99	0.92	11204.
0192	SR	012100	07.81	10.11	South	Tube	14	WED	3/10/ 4	11799.	0.97	0.99	0.92	10424.
					Total					24481.				21628.
0194	SR	012100	10.12	11.43	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	11840.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10460.
0194	SR	012100	10.12	11.43	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14097.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12454.
					Total					25936.				22914.
0196	SR	012100	11.44	12.69	Non	Est.	14	THU	1/ 1/ 4	30346.	1.00	1.00	1.00	30346.
0201	SR	012100	12.70	13.45	North	Tube	14	TUE	3/30/ 4	20785.	0.97	0.99	0.92	18363.
0201	SR	012100	12.70	13.45	South	Tube	14	WED	3/31/ 4	21440.	0.97	0.99	0.92	18942.
					Total					42225.				37305.
0203	SR	012100	13.46	14.14	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	11448.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10115.
0203	SR	012100	13.46	14.14	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14078.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12438.
					Total					25526.				22553.
0205	SR	012100	14.15	15.13	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13077.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11553.
0205	SR	012100	14.15	15.13	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	11610.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10257.
					Total					24687.				21810.
0207	SR	022300	00.00	00.19	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8326.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7356.
0212	SR	023200	00.00	00.73	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	24618.	AVG	AVG	AVG	21750.
0212	SR	023200	00.00	00.73	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	27428.	AVG	AVG	AVG	24232.
					Total					52046.				45982.
0214	SR	040200	00.00	01.52	East	Loop	11	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	27119.
0214	SR	040200	00.00	01.52	West	Loop	11	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	27254.
					Total					0.				54373.
0216	SR	040200	01.53	04.29	Non	Loop	11	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	62100.
0217	SR	040200	04.30	05.22	Non	Loop	11	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	52256.
0218	SR	040200	05.23	06.58	East	Loop	11	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	26859.
0218	SR	040200	05.23	06.58	West	Loop	11	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	26830.
					Total					0.				53689.
0221	SR	041500	00.00	00.67	Non	Loop	11	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	74696.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0223	SR	041500	00.68	01.88	North	AVG	11	AVG	AVERAGE	0.	AVG	AVG	AVG	41155.
0223	SR	041500	00.68	01.88	South	AVG	11	AVG	AVERAGE	0.	AVG	AVG	AVG	41589.
					Total					0.				82744.
0225	SR	041500	01.89	03.20	Non	Loop	11	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	75713.
0227	SR	041500	03.21	05.32	North	Loop	11	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	35311.
0227	SR	041500	03.21	05.32	South	Loop	11	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	34667.
					Total					0.				69978.
0228	SR	041500	05.33	07.65	Non	Loop	11	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	58996.
0229	SR	041500	07.66	08.97	Non	Loop	11	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	34795.
0230	SR	041500	08.98	10.18	Non	Loop	11	THU	4/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	17042.
0231	CR	150400	00.00	00.81	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	4802.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4666.
0232	CR	150400	00.82	01.14	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2295.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2230.
0233	SR	041500	10.19	14.56	East	Loop	12	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	6082.
0233	SR	041500	10.19	14.56	West	Loop	12	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	6295.
					Total					0.				12377.
0234	CR	150400	01.15	05.01	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1617.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1571.
0236	CR	150400	05.02	10.79	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	2068.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2009.
0241	CR	151000	00.00	05.21	Non	Est.	07	THU	1/ 1/ 4	1608.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1608.
0245	CR	150900	00.00	03.10	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1520.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1477.
0247	CR	151500	01.62	05.89	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3487.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2909.
0249	CR	151500	00.00	01.61	Non	Est.	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	9090.	1.00	1.00	1.00	9090.
0252	CR	006500	07.39	09.64	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	7119.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6786.
0256	CR	006500	04.71	07.38	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9483.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8378.
0258	CR	006500	02.49	04.60	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	16239.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14346.
0258	CR	006500	02.49	04.60	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12514.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11055.
					Total					28752.				25401.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0261	CR	006500	01.97	02.51	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12742.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11257.
0261	CR	006500	01.97	02.51	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13121.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11592.
					Total					25862.				22848.
0263	CR	006500	01.08	01.96	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12841.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11345.
0265	CR	006500	00.00	01.07	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	8735.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7526.
0267	CR	150300	00.00	02.93	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	11419.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10088.
0267	CR	150300	00.00	02.93	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12774.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11286.
					Total					24193.				21374.
0269	CR	150300	02.94	05.30	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8188.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7234.
0269	CR	150300	02.94	05.30	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	5707.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5042.
					Total					13895.				12276.
0272	CR	150300	05.54	07.37	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	4320.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3817.
0272	CR	150300	05.54	07.37	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	4484.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3962.
					Total					8804.				7778.
0274	CR	151800	00.00	01.93	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5662.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5002.
0276	CR	151800	01.94	03.34	Non	Est.	16	THU	1/ 1/ 4	5191.	1.00	1.00	1.00	5191.
0278	CR	151600	00.00	05.00	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1969.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1913.
0283	CR	151600	05.01	08.16	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	6632.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6321.
0287	CR	151400	00.00	00.92	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	1921.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1831.
0289	CR	151400	00.93	06.33	Non	AVG	07	AVG	AVERAGE	3485.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3322.
0296	CR	027300	00.00	02.11	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3998.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3445.
0301	CR	027400	00.00	00.21	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	6531.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5627.
0303	CR	027400	00.22	01.34	East	Loop	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2087.
0303	CR	027400	00.22	01.34	West	Loop	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2178.
					Total					0.				4265.
0305	CR	032900	00.00	00.70	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1416.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1220.
0307	CR	027100	02.90	03.48	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5482.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4722.
0309	CR	027100	03.49	04.28	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5511.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4747.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOM	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0312	CR	021000	02.01	02.68	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	17113.	AVG	AVG	AVG	15119.
0314	CR	021000	01.42	02.00	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	14010.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12378.
0316	CR	021000	00.50	01.41	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10122.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8943.
0318	CR	021000	00.00	00.49	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10884.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9616.
0323	CR	019900	01.81	03.67	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	8653.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7645.
0323	CR	019900	01.81	03.67	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7790.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6882.
					Total					16442.				14527.
0327	CR	019900	00.90	01.80	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4652.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4110.
0327	CR	019900	00.90	01.80	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4688.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4141.
					Total					9339.				8251.
0329	CR	019900	00.00	00.89	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2465.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2178.
0332	CR	020000	00.29	01.21	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5458.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4547.
0334	CR	020000	01.22	02.50	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7769.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6864.
0338	CR	020000	02.51	02.75	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9633.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8510.
0341	CR	020000	02.76	03.19	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9014.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8003.
0341	CR	020000	02.76	03.19	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9541.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8471.
					Total					18555.				16474.
0343	CR	020000	03.20	04.24	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6522.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5937.
0343	CR	020000	03.20	04.24	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6583.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5992.
					Total					13104.				11929.
0347	CR	020000	04.25	04.61	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9602.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8836.
0349	CR	020000	04.62	04.93	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9511.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8403.
0352	CR	048600	00.00	02.25	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	11425.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10399.
0363	CR	014500	01.32	03.49	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	4737.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4055.
0365	CR	014500	00.00	01.31	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5095.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4472.
0369	CR	161400	00.00	01.07	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9580.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8464.
0372	CR	039000	01.75	02.25	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5908.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5245.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0374	CR	039000	00.83	01.74	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10917.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10046.
0378	CR	039000	00.20	00.82	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6838.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6291.
0381	CR	014600	00.56	00.88	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	680.	AVG	AVG	AVG	597.
0383	CR	014600	00.00	00.55	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1032.	AVG	AVG	AVG	906.
0385	CR	037200	01.04	01.81	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	6754.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5925.
0387	CR	037100	00.00	01.30	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10486.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9264.
0392	CR	150500	00.00	00.41	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	17605.	AVG	AVG	AVG	15631.
0394	CR	150500	00.42	01.10	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	15749.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13985.
0396	CR	150500	01.11	01.71	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	12669.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11248.
0396	CR	150500	01.11	01.71	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	14166.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12580.
					Total					26835.				23828.
0401	SR	105600	00.00	00.69	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	26848.	AVG	AVG	AVG	23959.
0403	SR	105600	00.70	01.19	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	18835.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16809.
0407	CR	150100	00.00	00.27	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9241.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8246.
0412	SR	110200	02.40	02.62	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12280.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11178.
0412	SR	110200	02.40	02.62	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13262.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12163.
					Total					25642.				23341.
0414	CR	284400	00.00	01.01	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	22542.	AVG	AVG	AVG	20016.
0414	CR	284400	00.00	01.01	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	21440.	AVG	AVG	AVG	19035.
					Total					43981.				39051.
0416	CR	284400	01.02	02.04	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14458.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13160.
0416	CR	284400	01.02	02.04	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14487.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13187.
					Total					28945.				26347.
0418	CR	284400	02.05	03.07	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	11884.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10818.
0418	CR	284400	02.05	03.07	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	12500.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11378.
					Total					24384.				22196.
0421	CR	264900	00.98	02.26	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	18134.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16682.
0425	CR	264900	00.00	00.97	Non	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	16819.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14859.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0429	CR	266400	00.00	01.06	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7219.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6378.
0429	CR	266400	00.00	01.06	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4841.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4277.
					Total					12059.				10654.
0432	SR	000400	24.75	25.07	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8069.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7129.
0432	SR	000400	24.75	25.07	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7686.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6791.
					Total					15755.				13919.
0434	SR	000400	25.08	25.25	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7992.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7061.
0434	SR	000400	25.08	25.25	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	7265.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6419.
					Total					15257.				13480.
0436	SR	000400	25.26	25.60	Non	Est.	14	THU	1/ 1/ 4	26020.	1.00	1.00	1.00	26020.
0438	CR	226400	00.00	00.54	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5612.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5196.
0441	CR	220700	00.00	01.06	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6905.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6286.
0441	CR	220700	00.00	01.06	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7526.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6850.
					Total					14431.				13136.
0445	CR	220700	01.07	02.05	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4683.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4263.
0445	CR	220700	01.07	02.05	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5489.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4997.
					Total					10172.				9259.
0447	CR	037900	00.00	01.05	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5233.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4794.
0449	CR	235100	00.44	00.68	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3793.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3364.
0450	CR	235000	00.00	00.13	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	4944.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4529.
0452	CR	235100	00.69	01.03	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3869.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3630.
0458	CR	265200	00.40	00.93	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3359.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2968.
0458	CR	265200	00.40	00.93	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4163.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3678.
					Total					7521.				6645.
0461	CR	265200	00.94	01.12	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5389.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4617.
0461	CR	265200	00.94	01.12	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4599.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3940.
					Total					9988.				8557.
0463	CR	265200	01.13	01.37	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3507.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3098.
0463	CR	265200	01.13	01.37	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3754.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3317.
					Total					7261.				6415.
0465	CR	047500	00.00	00.32	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4822.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4260.
0465	CR	047500	00.00	00.32	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6479.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5724.
					Total					11301.				9984.
0467	CR	047500	00.33	01.03	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6399.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5654.
0467	CR	047500	00.33	01.03	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6765.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5977.
					Total					13164.				11630.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Seg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0469	CR	047500	01.04	02.08	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3782.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3341.
0469	CR	047500	01.04	02.08	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3572.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3156.
					Total					7354.				6497.
0472	CR	047500	02.09	02.88	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	8648.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7640.
0472	CR	047500	02.09	02.88	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9096.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8036.
					Total					17744.				15676.
0485	CR	150700	03.18	04.45	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	18722.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16624.
0489	CR	150700	02.57	03.17	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	16529.	AVG	AVG	AVG	15046.
0492	CR	150700	01.49	02.56	East	Loop	16	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	8683.
0492	CR	150700	01.49	02.56	West	Loop	16	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	8932.
					Total					0.				17615.
0496	CR	150700	01.13	01.48	East	Tube	16	TUE	7/20/ 4	8771.	0.97	1.02	0.92	7984.
0496	CR	150700	01.13	01.48	West	Tube	16	WED	7/21/ 4	12131.	0.97	1.02	0.92	11042.
					Total					20902.				19026.
0498	CR	150700	00.73	01.12	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9666.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8894.
0498	CR	150700	00.73	01.12	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	11944.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10991.
					Total					21610.				19884.
0501	CR	150700	00.00	00.72	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	15723.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14467.
0501	CR	150700	00.00	00.72	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	12455.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11460.
					Total					28177.				25926.
0503	SR	000400	24.18	24.74	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	15921.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14066.
0503	SR	000400	24.18	24.74	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	13889.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12270.
					Total					29809.				26336.
0505	CR	250900	01.06	01.33	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	8393.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7415.
0505	CR	250900	01.06	01.33	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	8647.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7640.
					Total					17040.				15055.
0509	CR	250900	00.59	01.05	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	8833.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7568.
0509	CR	250900	00.59	01.05	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10386.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8898.
					Total					19219.				16465.
0512	CR	060100	03.37	04.99	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	16858.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14969.
0512	CR	060100	03.37	04.99	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	16664.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14796.
					Total					33521.				29764.
0514	CR	250900	00.31	00.58	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	1130.	AVG	AVG	AVG	998.
0514	CR	250900	00.31	00.58	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9292.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8209.
					Total					10421.				9207.
0516	CR	060100	02.68	03.36	East	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	14593.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13699.
0516	CR	060100	02.68	03.36	West	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	13532.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12701.
					Total					28125.				26400.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0518	CR	060100	01.34	02.67	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	10768.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10107.
0521	CR	060100	00.58	01.33	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	7683.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6950.
0523	CR	060100	00.00	00.57	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	7227.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6407.
0525	CR	060600	00.00	00.53	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2160.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2028.
0527	CR	060600	00.54	01.93	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	4018.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3636.
0536	CR	054000	00.00	00.34	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	4913.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4357.
0538	CR	054000	00.35	01.03	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1729.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1533.
0543	CR	267200	00.60	01.43	Non	AVG	19	AVG	AVERAGE	1946.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1783.
0545	CR	241700	00.00	00.57	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4358.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3967.
0547	CR	241700	00.58	00.71	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2893.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2556.
0549	CR	266200	00.00	00.45	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3806.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3362.
0552	SR	002800	04.84	05.35	East	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	8085.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7143.
0552	SR	002800	04.84	05.35	West	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	5990.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5292.
					Total					14075.				12435.
0554	SR	002800	04.08	04.83	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6834.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6037.
0554	SR	002800	04.08	04.83	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	6415.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5667.
					Total					13248.				11704.
0558	SR	002800	03.81	04.07	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	4745.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4192.
0558	SR	002800	03.81	04.07	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	2528.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2234.
					Total					7273.				6426.
0561	CR	249500	00.00	00.58	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2186.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1931.
0561	CR	249500	00.00	00.58	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	1795.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1586.
					Total					3982.				3517.
0562	CR	266300	00.00	00.12	Non	Est.	16	THU	1/ 1/ 4	6627.	1.00	1.00	1.00	6627.
0565	CR	249600	00.00	00.26	East	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2519.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2211.
0565	CR	249600	00.00	00.26	West	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1730.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1520.
					Total					4249.				3730.
0567	CR	249600	00.27	00.48	East	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3682.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3348.
0567	CR	249600	00.27	00.48	West	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2602.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2356.
					Total					6284.				5704.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	PC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0569	CR	249600	00.49	00.75	Non	Est.	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	4540.	1.00	1.00	1.00	4540.
0572	CR	249600	00.76	01.03	East	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2193.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1989.
0572	CR	249600	00.76	01.03	West	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	217.	AVG	AVG	AVG	196.
					Total					2410.				2185.
0574	CR	249600	01.04	01.34	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3003.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2719.
0576	CR	249600	01.35	01.74	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2942.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2662.
0578	CR	256600	00.00	00.30	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5597.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5228.
0581	CR	256600	00.31	00.72	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5057.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4587.
0583	CR	256600	00.73	01.05	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3202.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2698.
0589	CR	259500	00.00	00.58	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3468.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3177.
0592	CR	259500	00.59	00.75	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1498.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1387.
0593	CR	045300	00.00	00.16	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1466.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1370.
0594	CR	247000	00.00	00.15	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	1986.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1828.
0596	CR	247000	00.16	00.82	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4365.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3739.
0601	CR	247000	00.83	01.22	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2673.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2374.
0603	CR	247000	01.23	01.60	Non	Est.	16	THU	1/ 1/ 4	3400.	1.00	1.00	1.00	3400.
0605	CR	247000	01.61	01.75	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	1448.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1302.
0607	CR	247000	01.76	01.87	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	1777.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1570.
0609	CR	247200	00.68	01.39	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1545.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1302.
0614	CR	247200	00.29	00.67	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1942.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1635.
0616	CR	247200	00.04	00.28	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2569.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2165.
0618	CR	247700	00.00	00.75	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5940.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5004.

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Traf CT Sect	RT Type	Route Number	Beg Mile Point	End Mile Point	Dir	Equipment Used	FC	DOW	Date Counted	Raw Count	Axle Factor	Seasonal Factor	Daily Factor	Estimated A.A.D.T.
0621	CR	247700	00.76	01.13	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	4913.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4137.
0623	CR	247700	01.14	01.40	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	4645.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3915.
0625	CR	247600	00.62	01.03	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	209.	AVG	AVG	AVG	195.
0627	CR	247600	00.24	00.61	North	Tube	17	TUE	6/22/ 4	1959.	0.97	1.00	0.94	1786.
0627	CR	247600	00.24	00.61	South	Tube	17	WED	6/23/ 4	1947.	0.97	1.00	0.93	1756.
					Total					3906.				3542.
0629	CR	247600	00.00	00.23	Non	Est.	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	1679.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1679.
0636	CR	248500	00.00	00.09	North	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	315.	AVG	AVG	AVG	285.
0636	CR	248500	00.00	00.09	South	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	4146.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3745.
					Total					4461.				4030.
0638	CR	248500	00.10	00.48	North	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3125.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2821.
0638	CR	248500	00.10	00.48	South	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2878.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2603.
					Total					6003.				5424.
0641	CR	269400	00.00	00.31	North	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2105.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1903.
0641	CR	269400	00.00	00.31	South	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1970.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1781.
					Total					4075.				3683.
0645	CR	045200	00.00	00.64	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3384.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3114.
0652	SR	000400	23.39	24.17	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14559.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12862.
0652	SR	000400	23.39	24.17	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	11899.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10512.
					Total					26457.				23374.
0656	CR	149900	00.00	00.24	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	15232.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13457.
0656	CR	149900	00.00	00.24	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	17354.	AVG	AVG	AVG	15332.
					Total					32586.				28789.
0657	CR	149900	00.25	00.34	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10343.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9137.
0657	CR	149900	00.25	00.34	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10454.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9236.
					Total					20797.				18373.
0658	CR	149900	00.35	00.55	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	8919.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7880.
0658	CR	149900	00.35	00.55	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	10233.	AVG	AVG	AVG	9040.
					Total					19152.				16920.
0661	SR	010400	00.00	00.42	East	Tube	14	TUE	6/15/ 4	15612.	0.97	0.99	0.92	13793.
0661	SR	010400	00.00	00.42	West	Tube	14	WED	6/16/ 4	15162.	0.97	0.99	0.92	13395.
					Total					30774.				27188.
0663	CR	249300	01.25	01.43	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	2982.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2634.
0663	CR	249300	01.25	01.43	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9034.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7981.
					Total					12015.				10615.

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0665	CR	249300	00.79	01.24	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4015.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3547.
0665	CR	249300	00.79	01.24	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6990.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6176.
					Total					11005.				9723.
0667	CR	249300	00.38	00.78	East	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3834.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3387.
0667	CR	249300	00.38	00.78	West	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	5805.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5128.
					Total					9638.				8515.
0669	CR	249300	00.00	00.37	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3788.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3436.
0672	CR	249200	00.00	00.41	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3843.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3485.
0674	CR	048000	00.00	00.53	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7090.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6264.
0676	CR	048000	00.54	00.87	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5446.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4923.
0678	CR	045700	00.00	00.43	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	541.	AVG	AVG	AVG	501.
0683	CR	140800	01.43	01.61	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	6324.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5855.
0685	CR	140800	00.72	01.42	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	6776.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6273.
0687	CR	140800	00.00	00.71	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	13324.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11691.
0689	CR	040500	00.00	00.79	Non	AVG	19	AVG	AVERAGE	9230.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8545.
0692	CR	161500	00.00	00.58	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6459.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5944.
0694	CR	161500	00.59	01.29	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4792.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4410.
0696	CR	161500	01.30	01.62	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3173.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2919.
0698	CR	141200	00.00	00.59	Non	AVG	19	AVG	AVERAGE	1249.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1133.
0701	CR	034900	00.52	00.96	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	687.	AVG	AVG	AVG	592.
0703	CR	034900	00.00	00.51	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	588.	AVG	AVG	AVG	506.
0705	CR	027600	00.00	00.70	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	6285.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5415.
0707	CR	027600	00.71	01.56	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	4730.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4075.
0709	CR	150000	00.00	00.79	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	9326.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8239.

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0712	CR	150600	00.00	00.26	East	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	13303.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12102.
0712	CR	150600	00.00	00.26	West	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	11493.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10490.
					Total					24796.				22592.
0714	CR	064900	00.00	01.38	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	15707.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14338.
0718	SR	002800	06.16	07.28	East	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	14101.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12458.
0718	SR	002800	06.16	07.28	West	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	11520.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10178.
					Total					25620.				22635.
0721	SR	002800	05.36	06.15	East	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	14646.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12940.
0721	SR	002800	05.36	06.15	West	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	12214.	AVG	AVG	AVG	10791.
					Total					26860.				23731.
0725	CR	242900	00.00	00.51	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	4427.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4030.
0727	CR	242900	00.52	00.65	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3167.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2798.
0729	CR	009500	00.00	00.77	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	15814.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14115.
0732	CR	009500	00.78	02.01	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	15639.	AVG	AVG	AVG	13959.
0738	CR	150200	02.09	03.36	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	7547.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6734.
0741	CR	019900	03.68	04.94	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	7293.	AVG	AVG	AVG	6082.
0743	CR	010700	00.30	01.13	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	4684.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4126.
0745	CR	010700	00.00	00.29	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	8002.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7023.
0752	CR	014100	00.00	01.46	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1988.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1811.
0754	CR	150700	04.46	05.05	Non	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	18718.	AVG	AVG	AVG	16621.
0756	CR	057900	00.00	00.32	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	5150.	AVG	AVG	AVG	4793.
0758	CR	056400	00.00	01.00	Non	Est.	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	2331.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2331.
0760	CR	056400	01.01	01.54	Non	Est.	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	11696.	1.00	1.00	1.00	11696.
0925	SR	002800	03.67	03.80	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	2231.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1971.
0925	SR	002800	03.67	03.80	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	1963.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1735.
					Total					4194.				3706.
0927	SR	010400	06.85	07.51	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8819.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8028.
0927	SR	010400	06.85	07.51	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	8873.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8077.
					Total					17692.				16105.

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0929	SR	010400	06.09	06.84	East	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14012.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12755.
0929	SR	010400	06.09	06.84	West	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	14233.	AVG	AVG	AVG	12955.
					Total					28245.				25710.
0931	SR	010400	04.97	06.08	Non	Est.	12	THU	1/ 1/ 4	32341.	1.00	1.00	1.00	32341.
0933	SR	010400	00.59	04.96	East	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	13069.	AVG	AVG	AVG	11896.
0933	SR	010400	00.59	04.96	West	AVG	12	AVG	AVERAGE	16005.	AVG	AVG	AVG	14568.
					Total					29074.				26464.
0935	SR	0104EA	00.00	00.23	East	Tube	12	WED	9/ 1/ 4	11752.	0.97	0.99	0.92	10383.
0935	SR	0104EA	00.00	00.23	West	Tube	12	THU	9/ 2/ 4	11608.	0.97	0.99	0.92	10255.
					Total					23360.				20638.
0937	SR	0104EA	00.24	00.67	East	Tube	14	TUE	6/15/ 4	11549.	0.97	0.99	0.92	10203.
0937	SR	0104EA	00.24	00.67	West	Tube	14	WED	6/16/ 4	11677.	0.97	0.99	0.92	10316.
					Total					23226.				20519.
0939	SR	010400	00.43	00.58	East	Tube	14	WED	9/ 1/ 4	12450.	0.97	0.99	0.92	10999.
0939	SR	010400	00.43	00.58	West	Tube	14	THU	9/ 2/ 4	12376.	0.97	0.99	0.92	10934.
					Total					24826.				21933.
0941	CR	149900	00.56	00.60	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6135.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5420.
0941	CR	149900	00.56	00.60	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	6690.	AVG	AVG	AVG	5911.
					Total					12825.				11330.
0943	CR	267600	00.00	00.38	North	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3770.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3331.
0943	CR	267600	00.00	00.38	South	AVG	16	AVG	AVERAGE	3143.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2777.
					Total					6913.				6108.
0945	CR	051900	00.00	00.31	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	418.	AVG	AVG	AVG	378.
0947	CR	027500	00.00	01.76	East	Loop	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	230.
0947	CR	027500	00.00	01.76	West	Loop	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	217.
					Total					0.				447.
0949	CR	006700	00.00	01.84	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	8268.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7723.
0951	CR	021600	00.00	00.43	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1744.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1629.
0953	CR	036100	00.00	01.03	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	1389.	AVG	AVG	AVG	1254.
0955	CR	041100	00.10	00.78	Non	Loop	17	THU	1/ 1/ 4	0.	1.00	1.00	1.00	3776.
0957	CR	044500	00.00	00.65	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	2533.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2367.

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0959	CR	051600	00.00	01.19	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	842.	AVG	AVG	AVG	763.
0961	CR	056000	00.00	00.93	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	7758.	AVG	AVG	AVG	7010.
0963	CR	062400	00.00	00.44	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3073.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2780.
0965	CR	241200	00.00	00.53	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	437.	AVG	AVG	AVG	396.
0967	CR	256400	00.14	00.67	Non	AVG	19	AVG	AVERAGE	2520.	AVG	AVG	AVG	2344.
0969	CR	273000	00.00	01.89	Non	AVG	17	AVG	AVERAGE	3633.	AVG	AVG	AVG	3286.
0971	SR	038300	00.00	02.61	North	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9503.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8481.
0971	SR	038300	00.00	02.61	South	AVG	14	AVG	AVERAGE	9093.	AVG	AVG	AVG	8115.
					Total					18596.				16596.