2019

Data Dictionary

Road Inventory

External

Office of Transportation Data
Geospatial Data Management Group
600 West Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

September 2019

Contents

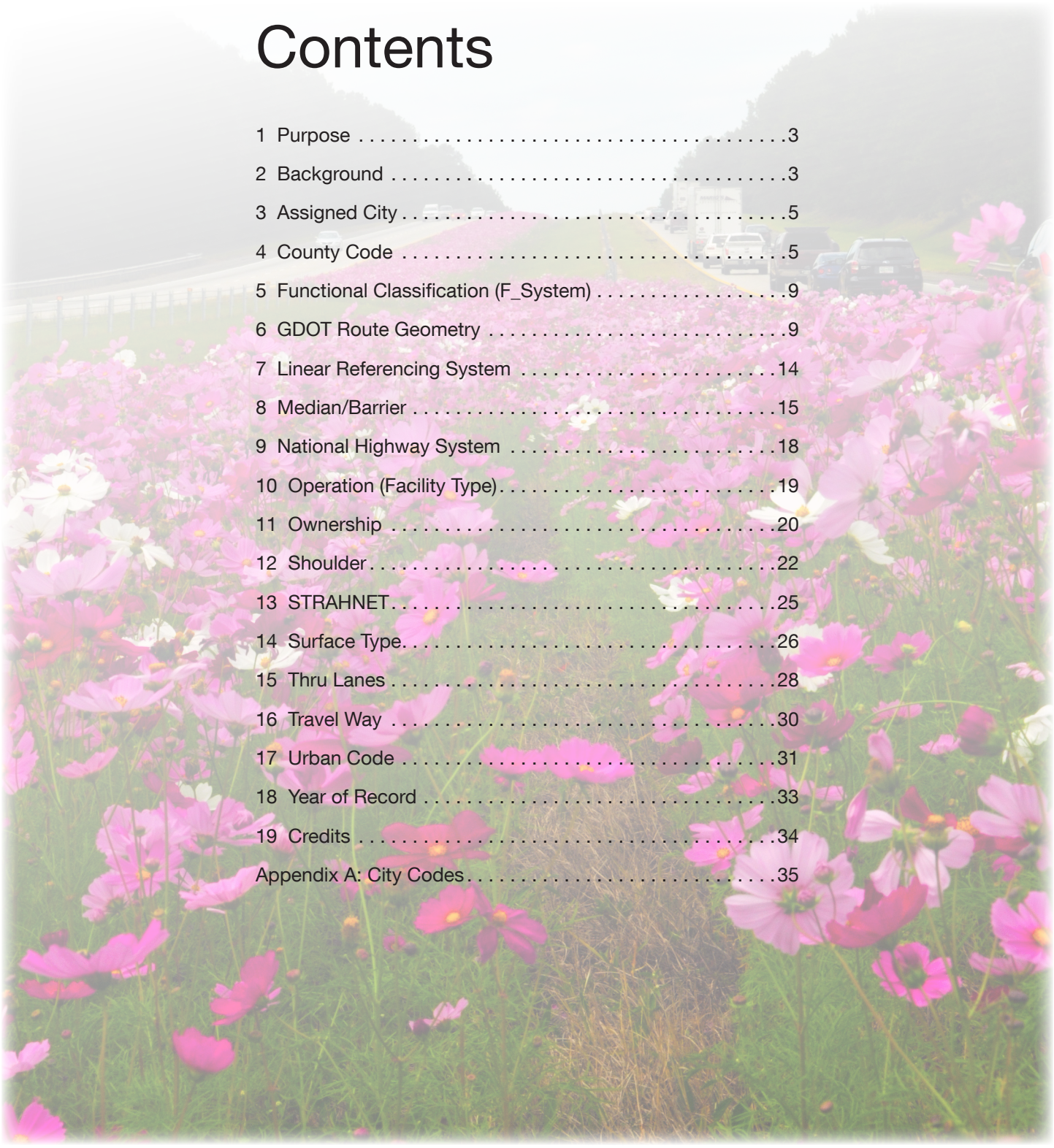


Figure 1. *GDOT Wildflowers*

For questions or comments on this document, please contact the
GDOT Office of Transportation Data
via email: OTDCustomerService@dot.ga.gov.

1 Purpose

The Georgia Department of Transportation's (GDOT) Office of Transportation Data (OTD) provides this data dictionary as an accompanying document to the road inventory data. This document describes the road characteristics data, lists each network event attribute table, and provides examples and other useful information. The main body of this document is organized alphabetically. Several of the data items are grouped into categories (Table 1).

2 Background

In accordance with **O.C.G.A. § 32-4-2 (b)**, OTD maintains road data for more than 125,000 centerline miles of public roads in Georgia. OTD collects road characteristic data for routes across the state using remote sensing. Local Road Activity (LRA) reports, construction design plans, and data mining.

Georgia is approximately 300 miles long by 230 miles wide if you travel in a straight line (Figure 2 on page 4). The direction of inventory is from the south to the north and from the west to the east (Figure 3 on page 4). The side of the road matching the direction of inventory is referred to as the inventory side. Exit numbers and route mileage also follow the same directional convention. For example, you may have noticed the Mile Post 1 on I-75 is near the Georgia-Florida border and Mile Post 354 is near the Georgia-Tennessee border.

GDOT editors use ArcGIS to capture the road characteristic data. GDOT uses linear referencing and dynamic segmentation to create the route geometry and attribute the road events, elements, and characteristics. Dynamic segmentation computes the locations of events stored and managed in an event table, locates them on the linear feature, and displays them spatially. Geospatial (network) event attributes are either linear (e.g., surface, shoulder, or ownership) or a point events (e.g., bridges, railroad crossings, or traffic control).

The road inventory data published on GDOT's website is the most current data available. All data and products are provided "as is" and represent the highest quality of information available in the Department at the date of issue. Every effort is made to provide accurate and reliable information, but it is still possible that errors exist.

Table 1. *Road Inventory Data Items*

Category	Baseline Data Item
Assigned City	Assigned_City
County Code	County_Code
Functional Classification	Functional_Class
GDOT Route Geometry	Route_ID
	From_Measure
	To_Measure
	Section_Length
	Function_Type
	System_Code
Median/Barrier	Median_Type
	Median_Width
	Barrier_Type
National Highway System (NHS)	NHS_Type
Operation	Operation
Ownership	Ownership
Shoulder	Shoulder_Type
	Shoulder_Width
	Shoulder_Position
STRAHNET	STRAHNET_Type
Surface Type	Surface_Type
Thru Lanes	Lanes_Increasing
	Lanes_Decreasing
	Average_Lane_Width
Travel Way	Travel_Way
Urban Code	Urban_Code
Year of Record	Year_Record

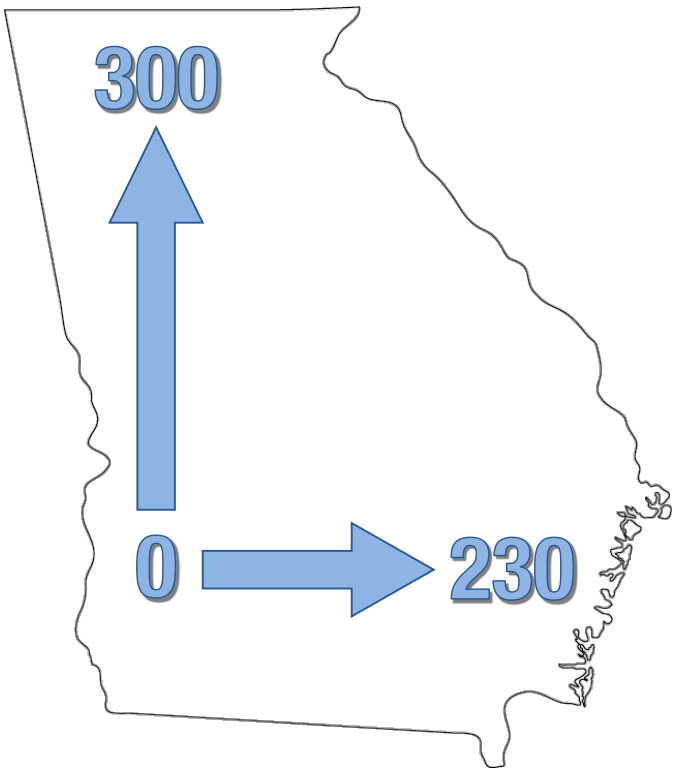


Figure 2. *Direction of Inventory*
Source: Sarah Gitt, GDOT Program Manager.

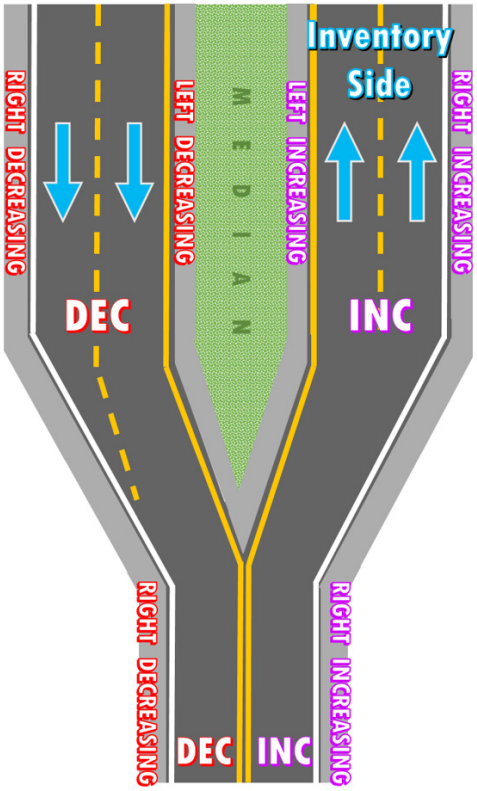


Figure 3. *Inventory Model*
Source: Sarah Gitt, GDOT Program Manager.

3 Assigned City

3.1 Description

Assigned City is the city or local governing body in which the road lies spatially (i.e., the road is inside the city limits [Figure 4]). It is important to note the Assigned City is not the same as Ownership. Roads within a city boundary are coded with the appropriate city code.

3.2 Event Tables

Assigned_City

3.3 Domain/Field Type

City_Code: String

3.4 Codes

Table 2. *Assigned City*

Code	Description
4-digits	Refer to the city code list in Appendix A.
0000	No city

3.5 Example

Figure 4. *City Limit*

4 County Code

4.1 Description

Georgia is separated into 159 counties, each of which is administered by their respective county seats (Figure 5). The counties are coded with odd numbers, starting at 001 and ending at 321.

4.2 Event Table

COUNTY

4.3 4.3 Domain/Field Type

County_Code: String

4.4 Codes

Table 3. *County Codes*

County	Code
APPLING	001
ATKINSON	003
BACON	005
BAKER	007
BALDWIN	009
BANKS	011
BARROW	013
BARTOW	015
BEN-HILL	017
BERRIEN	019
BIBB	021
BLECKLEY	023
BRANTLEY	025
BROOKS	027
BRYAN	029
BULLOCH	031
BURKE	033
BUTTS	035
CALHOUN	037
CAMDEN	039
CANDLER*	043
CARROLL	045
CATOOSA	047
CHARLTON	049
CHATHAM	051

County	Code
CHATTAHOOCHEE	053
CHATTOOGA	055
CHEROKEE	057
CLARKE	059
CLAY	061
CLAYTON	063
CLINCH	065
COBB	067
COFFEE	069
COLQUITT	071
COLUMBIA	073
COOK	075
COWETA	077
CRAWFORD	079
CRISP	081
DADE	083
DAWSON	085
DECATUR	087
DEKALB	089
DODGE	091
DOOLY	093
DOUGHERTY	095
DOUGLAS	097
EARLY	099
ECHOLS	101
EFFINGHAM	103
ELBERT	105
EMANUEL	107
EVANS	109
FANNIN	111
FAYETTE	113
FLOYD	115
FORSYTH	117
FRANKLIN	119
FULTON	121
GILMER	123
GLASCOCK	125
GLYNN	127
GORDON	129
GRADY	131
GREENE	133
GWINNETT	135

County	Code
HABERSHAM	137
HALL	139
HANCOCK	141
HARALSON	143
HARRIS	145
HART	147
HEARD	149
HENRY	151
HOUSTON	153
IRWIN	155
JACKSON	157
JASPER	159
JEFF-DAVIS	161
JEFFERSON	163
JENKINS	165
JOHNSON	167
JONES	169
LAMAR	171
LANIER	173
LAURENS	175
LEE	177
LIBERTY	179
LINCOLN	181
LONG	183
LOWNDES	185
LUMPKIN	187
MCDUFFIE	189
MCINTOSH	191
MACON	193
MADISON	195
MARION	197
MERIWETHER	199
MILLER	201
MITCHELL*	205
MONROE	207
MONTGOMERY	209
MORGAN	211
MURRAY	213
MUSCOGEE	215
NEWTON	217
OCONEE	219
OGLETHORPE	221

County	Code
PAULDING	223
PEACH	225
PICKENS	227
PIERCE	229
PIKE	231
POLK	233
PULASKI	235
PUTNAM	237
QUITMAN	239
RABUN	241
RANDOLPH	243
RICHMOND	245
ROCKDALE	247
SCHLEY	249
SCREVEN	251
SEMINOLE	253
SPALDING	255
STEPHENS	257
STEWART	259
SUMTER	261
TALBOT	263
TALIAFERRO	265
TATTNALL	267
TAYLOR	269
TELFAIR	271
TERRELL	273
THOMAS	275

County	Code
TIFT	277
TOOMBS	279
TOWNS	281
TREUTLEN	283
TROUP	285
TURNER	287
TWIGGS	289
UNION	291
UPSON	293
WALKER	295
WALTON	297
WARE	299
WARREN	301
WASHINGTON	303
WAYNE	305
WEBSTER	307
WHEELER	309
WHITE	311
WHITFIELD	313
WILCOX	315
WILKES	317
WILKINSON	319
WORTH	321
MULTIPLE COUNTIES OR STATEWIDE	000

*Numbers 041 and 203 have been deliberately omitted.

4.5 Example

Figure 5. *Georgia Counties*
Source: Sarah Gitt, GDOT Program Manager.

5 Functional Classification (F_System)

5.1 Description

Functional classification is the grouping of streets and highways into classes or systems according to the current character of service they provide. A basic premise for this process is the recognition that most travel involves movement through a network of roads. Functional classification defines the role that any particular road or street plays in serving the flow of trips through an entire network. Comprehensive functional classification system updates are undertaken approximately every 10 years based upon the U.S. Census updates.

For more information on functional classification, refer to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) website: *https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/hpms/hfcccp.cfm*

Note: Functional classification may be termed F_System in the tabular or spatial road characteristics data.

5.2 Event Table

FUNCTIONAL_CLASS

5.3 Domain/Field Type

Functional_Class: Small Integer

5.4 Codes

Table 4. *Functional Class*

Code	Description
1	Interstate
2	Principal Arterial – Other Freeways and Expressways
3	Principal Arterial – Other
4	Minor Arterial
5	Major Collector
6	Minor Collector
7	Local

6 GDOT Route Geometry

6.1 Description

The Route ID is a unique identifier for each route and is composed of 6 different sub-types: Function Type, County, System Code, Route Code, Route Suffix, and Direction (Figure 6 below, and Figure 7 on page 10).

Function Type	County			System Code	Route Code						Route Suffix		Direction
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	INC

Figure 6. *Route ID*
Source: Sarah Gitt, GDOT Program Manager

- **Function Type** describes how the road functions.
  - **Mainlines** are the principal line or route, as contrasted with a secondary group, such as ramps.
  - **Ramps** are inclined roads connecting two grade separated roadways.
  - **Collector Distributors (CDs)** are a type of road that parallels and connect mainlines to ramps, mainly in urban areas (Figure 9).
  - **Ramp-CD Connectors** join ramps and CDs.
  - A **frontage road** is a road owned by the local government but maintained by GDOT.
  - **Alleys** are narrow passageways between or behind buildings (Figures 10-11).
  - **Managed Facilities** are flexible lanes, toll lanes, high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes, high occupancy toll (HOT) lanes, and express toll lanes. Currently, the only managed facilities in the state are the barrier-separated express toll lane facilities (the Northwest Corridor on I-75/I-575 and the South Metro Express Lanes on I-75). Managed lanes that are coplanar (i.e., on the same roadway and separated by only a small buffer or double white lines) are not coded as Managed Facilities.
  - **Y Connectors** are left and right turn slip lanes (also known as channelized lanes). The slip lanes separate turning traffic from the main traffic flow, typically by a raised median in

Function Type	County	System Code	Route Code	Route Suffix	Direction
1	0 0 0	1	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	INC
1 - Mainline	000-Statewide or multiple counties (state routes only)	1 - State Highway Routes	8 Characters		INC - Increasing
2 - Ramp	001-321 county FIPS	2 - Public Roads	Last 2 characters for suffixes & city codes (on legacy routes); leave as '00' otherwise		DEC - Decreasing
3 - Collector Distributor		3 - Private		00 - None	
4 - Ramp-CD Connector				LO - Loop	
5 - Frontage Road				SP - Spur	
6 - Alley				BU - Business	
7 - Managed Facility				CO - Connector	
8 - Y Connector				EA - East	
9 - Private				WE - West	
P - Projected				SO - South	
				NO - North	

Examples:

1000100009200INC = GA 92 through multiple counties

1000100040100INC = I-75 N Increasing

1000100040100DEC = I-75 S Decreasing

1135200008300INC = Local Road - Buford Dam Rd NE - Gwinnett Co

10151000020SPINC = GA 20 Spur - Bartow Co

Figure 7. *Route ID*
Source: Sarah Gitt, Program Manager.

Bypass	BY
Spur	SP
Alternate	AL
Business	BU
Connector	CO
Loop	LO
East	EA
West	WE
South	SO
North	NO

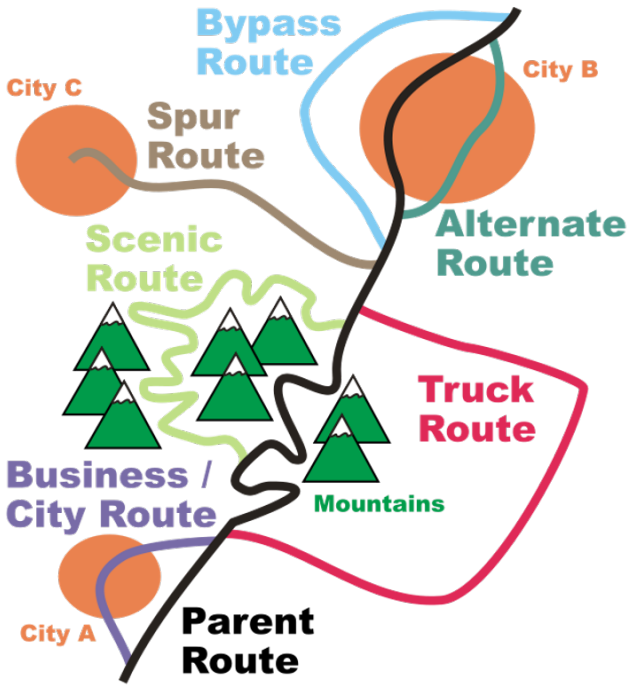


Figure 8. *Common Route Suffixes*
Source: Unknown.

a Y shape (Figure 12). Diverging diamond interchanges have left turn slip lanes (Figure 13).

- **Private roads** are roads owned and maintained by a private individual, organization, or company versus a government.
- **Projected routes** are under construction or are a funded and planned route.

- **County Code** is discussed in Section 4.
- **System Code** is a simplified means of identifying state routes, public and private roads.
- **Route Code** identifies routes numerically. Interstates and other freeways are assigned a route number in the 400s and 500s.
- **Route Suffixes** are two letter abbreviations. The most frequently used suffixes are shown in Figure 8.
- **Direction** is the inventory direction.

From_Measure and To_Measure reference the beginning and end of a road segment, respectively. The Section Length is a calculated field that subtracts the To Measure from the From Measure.

6.2 Event Table

LRSN_GDOT

6.3 Domains/Field Types

Route_Code: String
From_Measure: Dynamic Segmentation
To_Measure: Dynamic Segmentation
Section_Length: Dynamic Segmentation
Route_Function: String
System_Code: String
Direction: String

6.4 Codes

Table 5. *LRS Function Type*

Code	Description
1	Main Line
2	Ramp
3	Collector Distributor
4	Ramp-CD Connector
5	Frontage Road
7	Separate Managed Facility
8	Local
9	Private

Table 6. *LRS System Code*

Code	Description
1	State Highway Route
2	Public
3	Private

Table 7. *Interstate Designations and State Route Codes*

Interstate Designations	State Route Codes*
I-16	40400
I-16 Spur	404SP
I-20	40200
I-24	40900
I-59	40600
I-59 Connector	406CO
I-75	40100
I-85	40300
I-95	40500
I-185	41100
I-285	40700
I-475	40800
I-516	42100
I-520	41500
I-575	41700
I-675	41300
I-985	41900

*The State Route codes are shown without the preceding "000".

Table 8. *Suffixes*

BY	Bypass
SP	Spur
AL	Alternate
BU	Business
CO	Connector
EA	East
EC	East Connector
LO	Loop
WE	West
SB	South Business
SE	Spur East
SO	South
NO	North
WE	West
XL	Express Lane
XN	Express Lane North of Atlanta
XS	Express Lane South of Atlanta
XE	Express Lane East of Atlanta
XW	Express Lane West of Atlanta

6.5 Examples

Figure 9. *Collector Distributors*
Location: I-85 Near Pleasantdale Road, Tucker, Georgia. Source: Google Maps

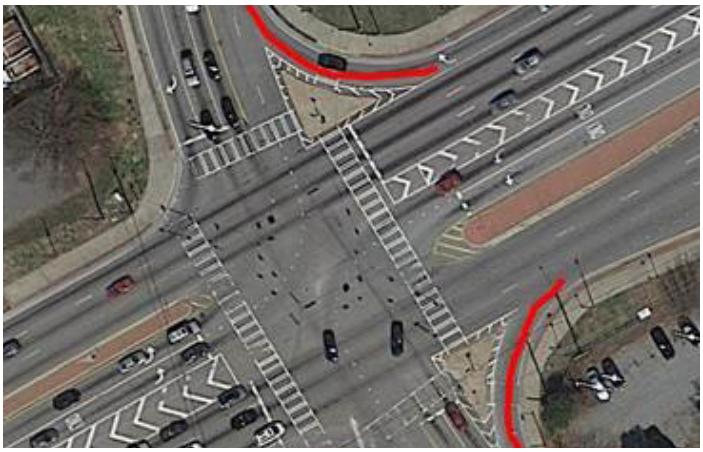


Figure 12. *Y Connectors - Right Turn Slip Lanes*
Location: Unknown. Source: Google Maps

Figure 10. *Alley Aerial View*
Location: Charlton Lane, Savannah, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

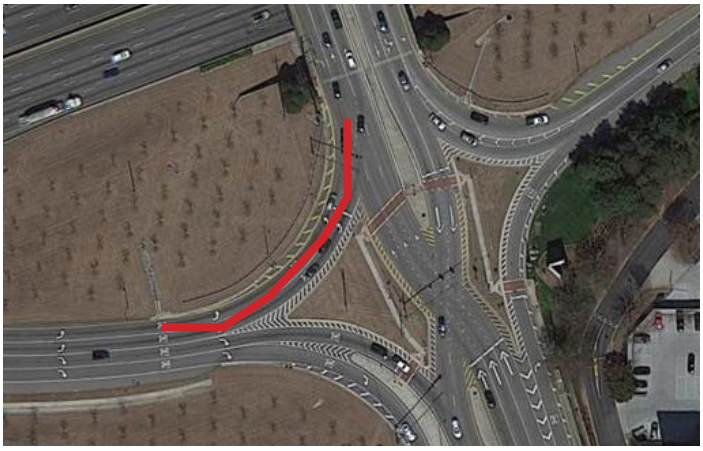
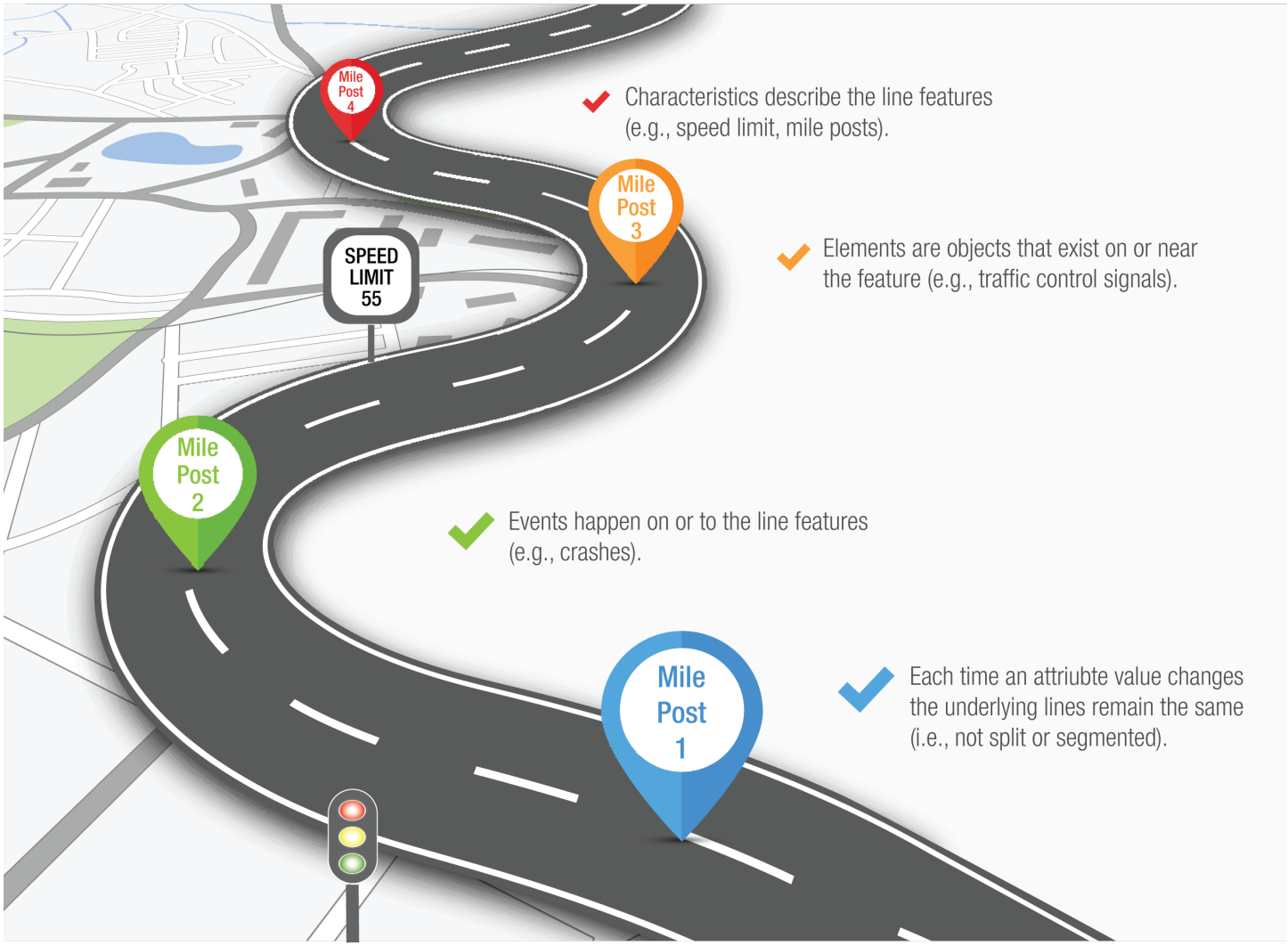


Figure 13. *Y Connectors - Left Turn Slip Lanes*
Location: Unknown. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 11. *Alley Street View*
Location: Charlton Lane, Savannah, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

7 Linear Referencing System



Linear Referencing System

Linear referencing is the method of storing geographic locations by using relative positions along a measured linear feature. It is used to associate multiple sets of attributes to portions of linear features without requiring that underlying lines be segmented (split) each time the attribute values change. A linear referencing system consists of a set of line features, on which events, elements, and characteristics (collectively known as attributes) can be located based on a reference to the line itself rather than through absolute x, y coordinates.

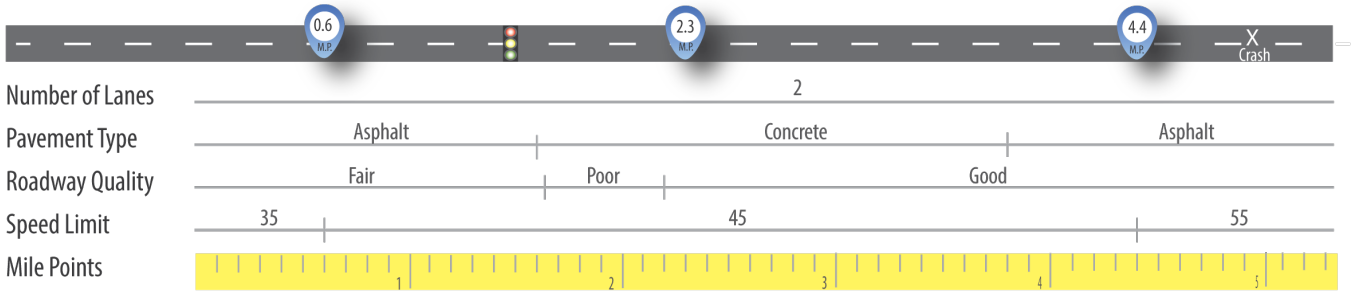


Figure 14. *Linear Referencing System (LRS)*

8 Median/Barrier

8.1 Median

8.1.1 Description

The **median** is the portion of a divided highway that separates the travel way for traffic in opposing directions (Figures 15-17). The median type describes the barrier or separator on the road segment.

Median width is the width of the median on the road segment, rounded to the nearest foot. Measure the median width between the inside edges of the left-most through-lane in each direction. Round the value to the nearest foot. The edge of a through-lane is determined by paint striping, a difference in pavement or shoulder construction material, or according to traffic use.

Note: Medians do not include the shoulder. Barriers are always located within a median.

8.1.2 Event Tables

Median

8.1.3 Domains/Field Types

Median_Type: String
Median: Small Integer

8.1.4 Codes

Table 9. *Median Types*

Code	Description
0	No Median
1	Grass
2	Soil or Stone
5	Concrete

8.1.5 Dependencies

Table 10. *Median Widths*

IF...	Then...
0 < median width < = 99	Median width = measured width
Median width > 99	Median width = 99

8.1.6 Examples

Figure 15. *Grass (Code: 1)*
Location: I-85, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 16. *Soil or Stone (Code: 2)*
Location: Athens, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 17. *Concrete (Code: 5)*
Location: I-85, Norcross, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

8.2 Barrier

8.2.1 Description

Median barriers physically separate opposing traffic stream and are used to prevent vehicles from crossing into the traffic traveling in a different direction. Median barriers are primarily used for safety purposes.

8.2.2 Event Tables

Median

8.2.3 Domains/Field Types

Barrier_Type: Small Integer

8.2.4 Codes

Table 11. *Barrier Codes*

Code	Description
1	Curb
2	Guardrail
4	No Barrier
5	Concrete Barrier
6	Cable
7	Dense Vegetation
8	Positive Other

8.2.5 Examples

See Figures 18-24 shown to the right and on page 16.

Figure 18. *Curb (Code: 1)*
Location: Pleasant Hill, Duluth, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 19. *Guardrail (Code: 2)*
Location: SR-316, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 20. *No Barrier (Code: 4)*
Location: SR-316, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 21. *Concrete Barrier (Code: 5)*
Location: I-85, Duluth, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 22. *Cable (Code: 6)*
Location: I-85, Buford, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 23. *Dense Vegetation (Code: 7)*
Location: I-85, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 24. *Positive - Other (Code: 8)*
Location: SR-400, Georgia. Source: Unknown.

9 National Highway System

9.1 Description

With the completion of the last major segment of the country's Eisenhower Interstate System, Congress approved the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 authorizing the U.S. Department of Transportation to establish a new Federal-aid program, the National Highway System (NHS). The National Highway System consists of roadways important to the nation's economy, defense, and mobility. The NHS includes the following subsystems of roadways:

Note: STRAHNET and STRAHNET Connectors are discussed in Section 13.

9.2 Event Tables

NHS

9.3 Domain/Field Type

NHS_Type: Small Integer

9.4 Codes

Table 12. *NHS Types*

Code	Description
1	Non Connector NHS
2	Major Airport
3	Major Port Facility
4	Major Amtrak Station
5	Major Rail/Truck Terminal
6	Major Inter City Bus Terminal
7	Major Public Transportation or Multi-Modal Passenger Terminal
8	Major Pipeline Terminal

10 Operation (Facility Type)

10.1 Description

Operation is the operational flow of the traffic on the road segment or, in other words, the direction of travel (Figures 25-28). This data item is used to determine whether a route segment or structure has a one-way, two-way, or reversible operation.

10.2 Event Tables

OPERATION

10.3 Domain/Field Type

Operation: Small Integer

10.4 Codes

Table 13. *Operation Types*

Code	Description
1	One-Way (non-restricted)
2	Two-Way (non-restricted)
3	Reverse (Time of Day)

10.5 Examples

Figure 25. *One Way Sign*

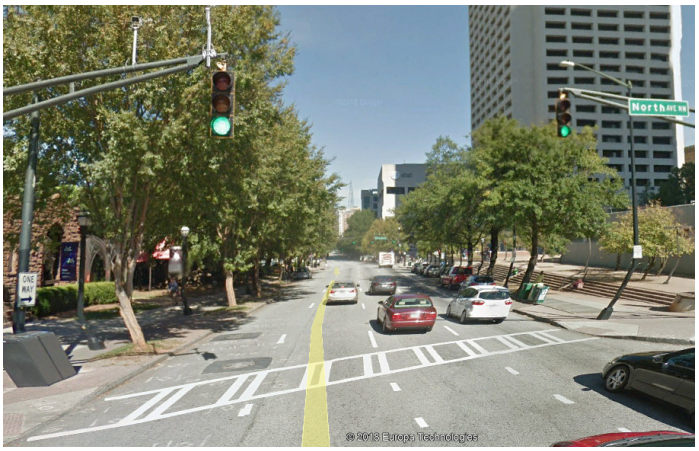


Figure 26. *One-Way Route (Code: 1)*
Location: Peachtree Street NW, Atlanta, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

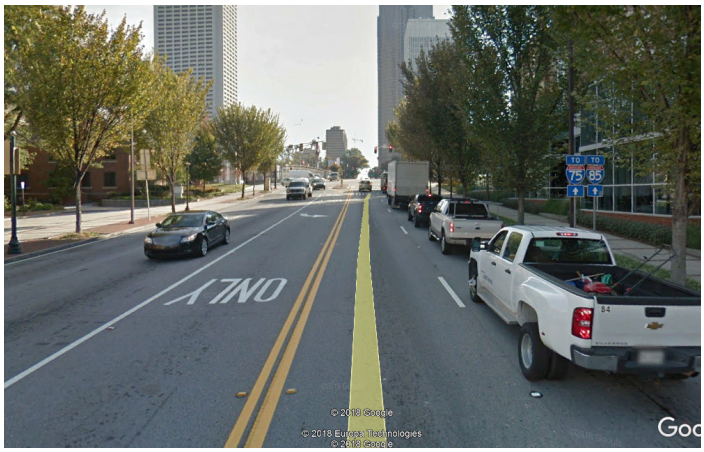


Figure 27. *Two-way Route (Code: 2)*
Location: North Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 28. *Reversible Route (Code: 3)*
Location: Unknown. Source: Google Maps.

11 Ownership

11.1 Description

Ownership is defined as the legal responsibility and jurisdiction over the roadway and rights-of-way. The ownership entity is the state or local government, or agency that has legal ownership and jurisdiction over the roadway. It is important to note that a road may be physically located in one county and GDOT Field District, but it is legally owned and/or maintained by another (Figures 29-31).

Georgia has a number of county governments that have unified with the city governments within their respective boundaries to form one consolidated government.

Note: For Local Road Acceptances (LRAs), enter the LRA tracking ID; otherwise, leave it blank.

11.2 Event Tables

LRS.LRSE_OWNERSHIP

11.3 Domain/Field Type

Type of Ownership: Small Integer

11.4 Codes

Table 14. *Ownership Types*

Code	Description
1	State DOT
2	County Government
3	City or Municipal Government
4	State Park
5	Local Park, Forest, or Reservation Agency
6	Private (other than Railroad)
7	State Toll Road
8	Other Public
9	Airport
10	University
11	Other Public Instrumentality (not Airport or University)
12	U.S. Forest Service
13	National Park Service
14	Corps of Engineers
15	Other Federal Agency
16	Air Force
17	Army
18	Coast Guard
19	Marines
20	Navy
21	Fish & Wildlife Service
22	Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
23	Agricultural Research Service under the U.S. Department of Agriculture
24	Unified/Consolidated Entity

11.4.1 Sub-Codes

Table 15. *Georgia National Parks*

Code	Description
1	Andersonville National Historic Site
2	Appalachian National Scenic Trail
3	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
4	Chickamauga Chattanooga National Military Park
5	Cumberland Island National Seashore
6	Fort Frederica National Monument
7	Fort Pulaski National Monument
8	Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
9	Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
10	Martin Luther King Jr National Historic Site
11	Ocmulgee National Monument
12	Trail of Tears National Historic Trail

Table 16. *Air Force Bases*

Code	Description
AF003	Dobbins AFB
AF001	Moody AFB
AF002	Robins AFB

Table 17. *Army Bases*

Code	Description
AR002	Fort Benning
AR001	Fort Gordon
AR003	Fort Stewart/Hunter Army Air Field

Table 18. *Coast Guard Bases*

Code	Description
CoG003	Airstation_Savannah
CoG001	Station_Brunswick
CoG002	Station_Tybee

Table 19. *Marine Base*

Code	Description
Ma001	Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany

Table 20. *Navy Bases*

Code	Description
NaV002	Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay

Table 21. *Fish and Wildlife Service*

Code	Description
1	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest

Table 22. *Unified /Consolidated Entity*

Code	Description
059C	Athens-Clarke County
245C	Augusta-Richmond County
215C	Columbus-Muscogee County
053C	Cusseta-Chattahoochee County
101C	Echols County
239C	Georgetown-Quitman County
021C	Macon-Bibb County
307C	Unified Government of Webster County

11.5 Examples

Figure 29. *U.S. Army Logo*
Source: Wikipedia.

Figure 30. *Forest Service Logo*
Source: Wikipedia.

Figure 31. *National Park Service Logo*
Source: Wikipedia.

12 Shoulder

12.1 Description

Shoulders are the sides of the roadway extending from the through lane to the end of the surface materials (Figures 32-38 on pages 23 and 24). The predominant shoulder type is the main condition in the direction of inventory. GDOT's editors use the following coding rules:

- To measure the left shoulder, editors measure from the outer edge of the left- most through-lane to the left-most edge of the inside shoulder. Round the value to the nearest foot.
- To measure the right shoulder, editors measure from the outer edge of the right-most through-lane to the outer edge of the shoulder. Round the value to the nearest foot.
- If the shoulder includes rumble strips, editors code the total shoulder width.
- If the roadway includes an abutting parking or a bike lane, the shoulder width is zero.
- If the roadway includes a bike lane, editors code only the shoulder width. Do not include the width of the bike lane in the shoulder width.
- For an earth shoulder, editors measure from the white stripe to the break point of the shoulder.
- For a shoulder with a guardrail, editors measure from the edge of the through-lane to the face of the guardrail.

Shoulder Type: The type of shoulder on the road segment.

Shoulder Position: The position/location of the shoulder on the road segment.

Shoulder Width: The width of the shoulder on the road segment, rounded to the nearest foot.

12.2 Event Tables

SHOULDER_TYPE
SHOULDER_WIDTH

12.3 Domains/Field Types

Shoulder Type: String
Shoulder Position: String
Shoulder Width: Small Integer

12.4 Codes

Table 23. *Shoulder Types*

Code	Description
B	Bituminous Concrete
G	Curb and Gutter
R	Grass and Dirt
N	No shoulder
O	Other
C	Concrete
S	Stabilized Stone

Note: If your dataset has a "U" code, download the data again from GDOT's website.

Table 24. *Shoulder Positions*

Code	Description
SHLDR_DEC_LT	Left-Decreasing Direction
SHLDR_DEC_RT	Right-Decreasing Direction
SHLDR_INC_RT	Right-Increasing Direction
SHLDR_INC_LT	Left-Increasing Direction

Table 25. *Shoulder Widths*

Code	Description
1	1 foot
2	2 feet
3	3 feet
4	4 feet
5	5 feet
6	6 feet
7	7 feet
8	8 feet
9	9 feet
10	10 feet
11	11 feet
12	12 feet
13	13 feet
14	14 feet
15	15 feet
16	16 feet
17	17 feet
18	18 feet
19	19 feet
20	20 feet

12.5 Examples

Figure 32. *Bituminous Concrete (Code: B)*
Location: SR-124, Lawrenceville, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 33. *Curb and Gutter (Code: G)*
Location: Old Fountain Road, Lawrenceville, Georgia.
Source: Google Maps.

Figure 34. *Grass and Dirt (Code: R)*
Location: Unknown. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 35. *No Shoulder (Code: N)*
Location: Lake Rabun, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 36. *Other (Code: O)*
Location/Source: Unknown.

Figure 38. *Stabilized Stone (Code: S)*
Location: Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 37. *Concrete (Code: C)*
Location: Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

13 STRAHNET

13.1 Description

These are roadway sections that are components of the Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET).

- **Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET) (Code 1):** This is a network of highways which are important to the United States' strategic defense policy and which provide defense access, continuity and emergency capabilities for defense purposes.
- **Major STRAHNET Connectors (Code 2):** These are highways which provide access between major military installations and highways which are part of the Strategic Highway Network.

13.2 Event Tables

STRAHNET

13.3 Domain/Field Type

STRAHNET_Type: Small Integer

13.4 Codes

Table 26. *STRAHNET Codes*

Code	Description
0	Road not on STRAHNET
1	STRAHNET
2	STRAHNET Connector

14 Surface Type

14.1 Description

Surface Type is the type of material used on a roadway to sustain vehicle traffic (Figures 39-43). Road surfaces may be marked to guide traffic (excluding gravel, and other unpaved surface types).

Asphalt has been widely used since the 1920s. It is usually laid on top of a gravel base, but it is coded as only asphalt. Concrete surfaces, specifically Portland cement concrete, consists of Portland cement, coarse aggregate, sand, and water. It has a smoother, denser surface compared to asphalt. Gravel and other unpaved surfaces are typically used for roads with low traffic volumes. Block, paver stone, or cobblestone is most often used for aesthetic purposes and is easy to identify for coding purposes.

14.2 Event Tables

SURFACE

14.3 Domain/Field Type

Surface_Type: String

14.4 Codes

Table 27. *Surface Types*

Code	Description
BIT	Asphalt
BLO	Block/Paver Stone/Cobblestone
PCC	Concrete
O	Other Paving Surface
U	Unpaved, Graded, Gravel, Grass, or Soil

14.5 Examples

Figure 39. *Asphalt (Code: BIT)*
Location: U.S. 411/SR 20, Kingston, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 40. *Block, Paver Stone, or Cobblestone (Code: BLO)*
Location: W. Harris Street, Savannah, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 41. *Concrete (Code: PCC)*
Location: Red Top Mountain Road, Emerson, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 42. *Other - Example - Sea Shells (Code: O)*
Location/Source: Unknown.

Figure 43. *Unpaved, Graded, Gravel, Grass, or Soil (Code: U)*
Location: Kicklighter Dr., Jesup, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

15 Thru Lanes

15.1 Description

Thru Lanes are the number of lanes designated for through traffic; one listing for each direction (e.g., a common 4-lane two-way road would be coded as 2 lanes, increasing, 2 lanes, decreasing) (Figures 44-46). This excludes turn lanes, auxiliary lanes, and collector/ distributor lanes.

Thru Lane Direction: The direction of through lane(s) on the road segment.

Thru Lane Width: The width of the through lane on the road segment, rounded to the nearest foot.

Note: The event table is titled “Thru Lane”, but “through lane” is used to describe the lanes.

15.2 Event Tables

THRU_LANE

15.3 Domains/Field Types

Number_Lanes: Small Integer
Direction: String
Lane_Width: Small Integer

15.4 Codes

Table 28. *Thru Lane Codes*

Code	Description
1	One Thru Lane
2	Two Thru Lanes
3	Three Thru Lanes
4	Four Thru Lanes
5	Five Thru Lanes
6	Six Thru Lanes
7	Seven Thru Lanes
8	Eight Thru Lanes
9	Nine Thru Lanes
10	Ten Thru lanes

Table 29. *Thru Lane Directions*

Code	Description
INC	Increasing/Inventory Direction
DEC	Decreasing/Non-Inventory Direction

15.5 Dependencies

Table 30. *Thru Lane Widths*

If...	Then...
Thru lane width < 8	Thru lane width = 8
Thru lane width is between 8 and 12	Thru lane width = measured width
Thru lane is >14	Thru lane width = 14

15.6 Examples

Figure 44. *Divided Highway - 2 Inc and 2 Dec*
Location: SR 124, Gwinnett County, Georgia. Source: Video Log.

Figure 45. *Undivided Highway - 1 Inc and 1 Dec*
Location: SR 124, Gwinnett County, Georgia. Source: Video Log.

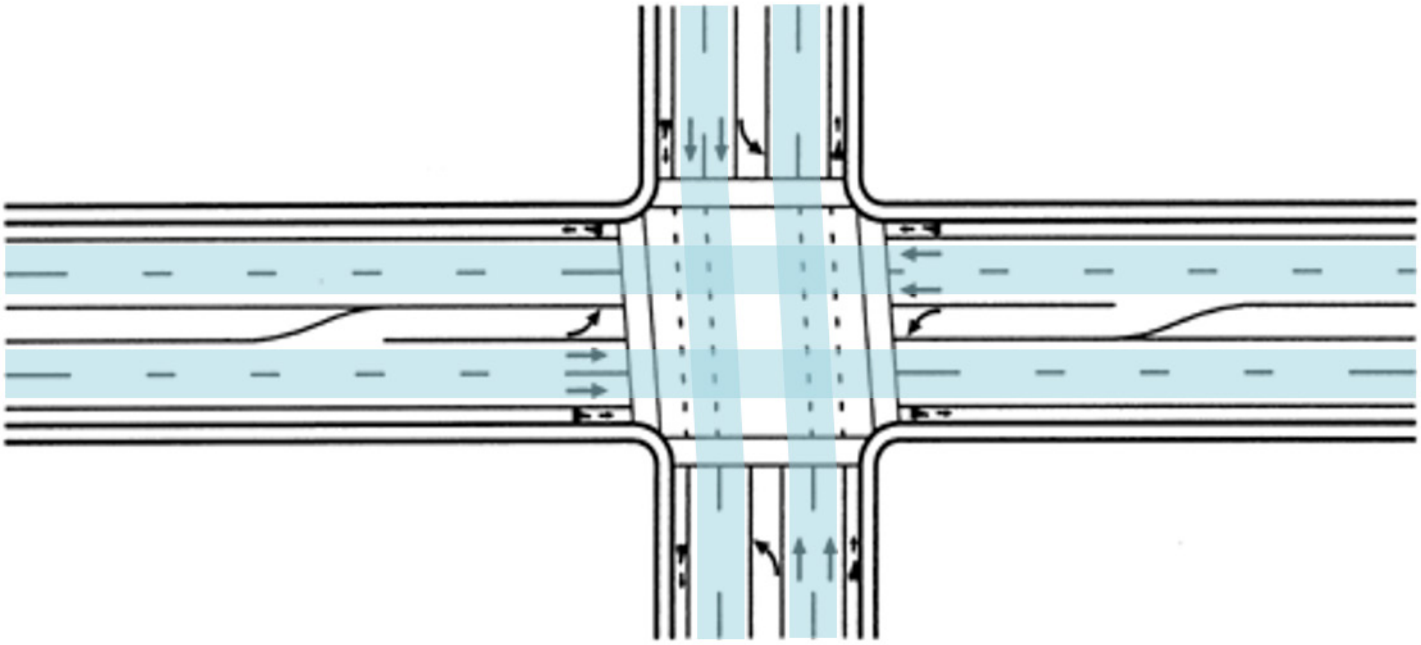


Figure 46. *Thru Lanes (Shown in Blue)*
Source: Sarah Gitt, GDOT Program Manager.

16 Travel Way

16.1 Description

Travel Way is used for determining the tabulation of official mileage (Figures 47-49). State routes can 'share' pavement. Multiple routes may run in common with each other; however, only one of the routes is considered the carrying route with the tabulating mileage. GDOT has established standards to determine the dominant (carrying) route and the common (concurrent) route. The Travel Way ensures that the same mileage is not counted twice. Projected Routes are under construction and not open to traffic.

The only events coded on common route sections are **Ownership**, **County**, **Operation**, and **Travel Way**. All other road characteristics data associated with common routes will only be coded on the dominate route, because it is the same pavement (i.e., recording road characteristics on both the dominant and common route would be duplicating the same information).

GDOT editors follow the coding rules below:

- The lower numbered route is typically the dominant route.
- Suffixed routes are not dominant over non-suffixed routes. If there are two or more suffixed routes run in common, refer to the rule above.
- Routes numbered in the 400s and 500s are always dominant. These routes are interstates and other freeways. If two or more of these routes run in common, refer to the first rule above.

16.2 Event Tables

TRAVEL_WAY

16.3 Domain/Field Type

Travel_Way_Type: Small Integer

16.4 Codes

Table 31. *Travel Way Types*

Code	Description
1	Section Tabulates for Mileage - Dominant
2	State Route is Common with another State Route
3	Projected

16.5 Examples

Figure 47. *Routes In Common (Code: 2)*
Location: Buford Dr., Lawrenceville, Georgia. Source: Google Maps.

Figure 48. *Projected Routes (Code: 3)*
Location: Fall Line Freeway, Gordon County, Georgia.
Source: SkyQueen Aerial Photography.

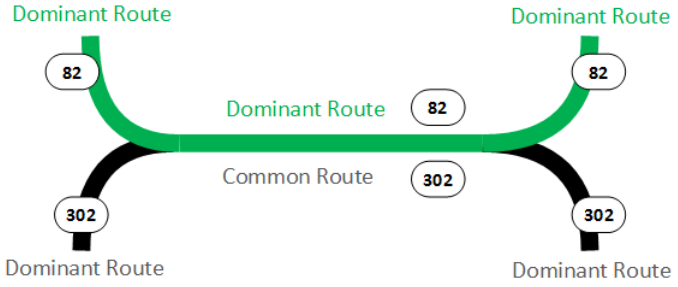


Figure 49. *Dominant/Common Routes*

17 Urban Code

17.1 Description

The **Urban Codes** as are established in accordance with the Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) Field Manual. Functional classification exists in both an urban and rural context. Urban areas are established based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 10-year census at which time the Urban Area Boundaries (UAB) for Georgia's cities are designated. The UAB is the dividing point between urban and rural functional classifications (Figure 50 on page 30).

17.2 Event Tables

URBAN_CODE

17.3 Domain/Field Type

Urban_Code: String

17.4 Codes

Table 32. *Urban Areas*

Code	Description
00901	Albany
03763	Athens-Clarke County
03817	Atlanta
04222	Augusta-Richmond County
11026	Brunswick
14185	Cartersville
15832	Chattanooga
19099	Columbus
22069	Dalton
32194	Gainesville
39133	Hinesville
52822	Macon
76204	Rome
79768	Savannah
89974	Valdosta
91783	Warner Robins
99999	Rural Area Sections
99998	Small Urban Sections

17.5 Example

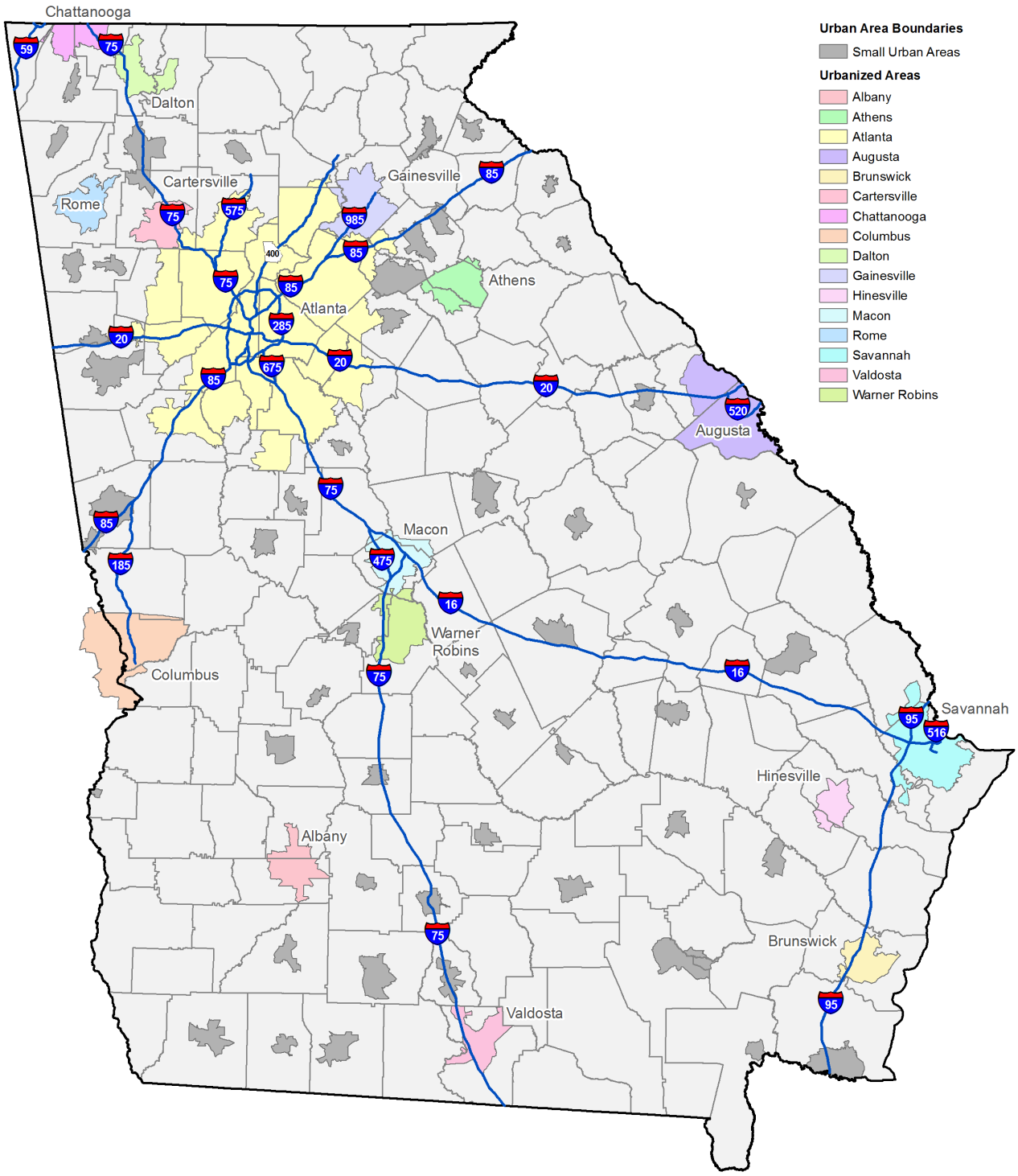


Figure 50. *Urban Areas*
Source: Sarah Gitt, GDOT Program Manager.

18 Year of Record

18.1 Description

The Year of Record is the calendar year when the data was created and/or updated.

18.2 Event Tables

YEAR_RECORD

18.3 Domain/Field Type

Year_Record: Small Integer

18.4 Codes

The codes are the numerical years (example: 2019).

19 Credits

Authors:

Sarah Gitt, GDOT Program Manager
Jennifer Heitert, GDOT Program Manager
Danielle Mallon, GDOT Program Manager (former)
Kiisa Wiegand, Business Analyst

Appendix A: City Codes

Table A-1. *City Codes*

City Code	Name
0330	Abbeville
0340	Acworth
0350	Adairsville
0360	Adel
0370	Adrian
0380	Ailey
0390	Alamo
0400	Alapaha
0410	Albany
0420	Aldora
0430	Allenhurst
0440	Allentown
0450	Alma
0460	Alpharetta
0470	Alston
0480	Alto
0510	Ambrose
0520	Americus
0530	Andersonville
0570	Arabi
0580	Aragon
0590	Arcade
0600	Argyle
0610	Arlington
0620	Arnoldsville
0630	Ashburn
C059	Athens-Clarke County
0650	Atlanta
0660	Attapulgus
0670	Auburn
C245	Augusta-Richmond County
0690	Austell
0700	Avalon
0710	Avera
0720	Avondale Estates
1350	Baconton
0750	Bainbridge
0760	Baldwin
0770	Ball Ground

City Code	Name
0780	Barnesville
0810	Bartow
0820	Barwick
0830	Baxley
0850	Bellville
0870	Berkeley Lake
0880	Berlin
0900	Bethlehem
0910	Between
0930	Bishop
0940	Blackshear
0950	Blairsville
0960	Blakely
7210	Bloomingdale
0970	Blue Ridge
0980	Bluffton
0990	Blythe
1000	Bogart
1040	Boston
1050	Bostwick
1070	Bowdon
1080	Bowersville
1090	Bowman
1110	Braselton
1120	Braswell
1130	Bremen
1160	Brinson
1180	Bronwood
8080	Brookhaven
1190	Brooklet
1200	Brooks
1220	Broxton
1230	Brunswick
1240	Buchanan
1250	Buckhead
1260	Buena Vista
1270	Buford
1280	Butler
1290	Byromville

City Code	Name
1300	Byron
1310	Cadwell
1320	Cairo
1330	Calhoun
1340	Camak
4290	Camilla
1380	Canon
1400	Canton
1410	Carl
1420	Carlton
1440	Carnesville
1450	Carrollton
1470	Cartersville
1480	Cave Spring
1490	Cecil
1510	Cedartown
1550	Centerville
1560	Centralhatchee
1580	Chamblee
1600	Chatsworth
7450	Chattahoochee Hills
1620	Chauncey
1630	Chester
1640	Chickamauga
1670	Clarkesville
1660	Clarkston
1680	Claxton
1690	Clayton
1700	Clermont
1710	Cleveland
1720	Climax
1750	Cobbtown
1760	Cochran
1770	Cohutta
1780	Colbert
1820	College Park
1840	Collins
0740	Colquitt
C215	Columbus-Muscogee County
1870	Comer
1880	Commerce
1890	Concord

City Code	Name
1920	Conyers
1830	Coolidge
1930	Cordele
1950	Cornelia
1980	Covington
2000	Crawford
2010	Crawfordville
2030	Culloden
2040	Cumming
C053	Cusetta-Chattahoochee County
2060	Cuthbert
2070	Dacula
2080	Dahlonega
2090	Daisy
2100	Dallas
2110	Dalton
2120	Damascus
2140	Danielsville
2150	Danville
2160	Darien
2170	Dasher
2180	Davisboro
2190	Dawson
2200	Dawsonville
2260	De Soto
2210	Dearing
2220	Decatur
2230	Deepstep
2240	Demorest
2250	Denton
2270	Dexter
2290	Dillard
2320	Doerun
2330	Donalsonville
2340	Dooling
2350	Doraville
2360	Douglas
2370	Douglasville
2420	Du Pont
2380	Dublin
2400	Dudley
2410	Duluth

City Code	Name
7460	Dunwoody
2440	East Dublin
2450	East Ellijay
2480	East Point
2490	Eastman
2510	Eatonton
C101	Echols County
2520	Edge Hill
2530	Edison
2550	Elberton
2580	Ellaville
2590	Ellenton
2600	Ellijay
2610	Emerson
2620	Enigma
2630	Ephesus
2650	Eton
2660	Euharlee
2700	Fairburn
2710	Fairmount
7400	Fargo
2750	Fayetteville
2770	Fitzgerald
2780	Flemington
2790	Flovilla
2800	Flowery Branch
2810	Folkston
2820	Forest Park
2830	Forsyth
2840	Fort Gaines
2850	Fort Oglethorpe
2860	Fort Valley
2870	Franklin
2880	Franklin Springs
2900	Funston
2910	Gainesville
2930	Garden City
2940	Garfield
2950	Gay
2960	Geneva
C239	Georgetown-Quitman County
2980	Gibson

City Code	Name
2990	Gillsville
3000	Girard
3010	Glennville
3020	Glennwood
3040	Good Hope
3050	Gordon
3060	Graham
3070	Grantville
3090	Gray
3100	Grayson
3120	Greensboro
3130	Greenville
3140	Griffin
3170	Grovetown
7260	Gumbranch
3180	Guyton
3190	Hagan
3200	Hahira
3210	Hamilton
3220	Hampton
3230	Hapeville
3240	Haralson
3250	Harlem
3260	Harrison
3270	Hartwell
3280	Hawkinsville
3290	Hazelhurst
3310	Helen
3340	Hephzibah
3360	Hiawassee
3380	Higgston
3390	Hiltonia
3410	Hinesville
3420	Hiram
3430	Hoboken
3440	Hogansville
3450	Holly Springs
3470	Homeland
3480	Homer
3490	Homerville
3500	Hoschton
3520	Hull

City Code	Name
3530	Ideal
3540	Ila
3560	Iron City
3570	Irwinton
3580	Ivey
3590	Jackson
3600	Jacksonville
3610	Jakin
3620	Jasper
3630	Jefferson
3640	Jeffersonville
3660	Jenkinsburg
3670	Jersey
3680	Jesup
7430	Johns Creek
3690	Jonesboro
3700	Junction City
3710	Kennesaw
3730	Keysville
3740	Kingsland
3750	Kingston
3760	Kite
3770	LaFayette
3780	LaGrange
3790	Lake City
3800	Lake Park
3810	Lakeland
3820	Lavonia
3830	Lawrenceville
3840	Leary
3850	Leesburg
3860	Lenox
3870	Leslie
3880	Lexington
3890	Lilburn
3900	Lily
3920	Lincolnton
3950	Lithonia
3960	Locust Grove
3970	Loganville
4080	Lone Oak
3990	Lookout Mountain

City Code	Name
4000	Louisville
4010	Lovejoy
4030	Ludowici
4050	Lula
4060	Lumber City
4070	Lumpkin
4150	Luthersville
4090	Lyerly
4100	Lyons
C021	Macon-Bibb County
4130	Madison
4140	Manassas
4150	Manchester
4160	Mansfield
4170	Marietta
4190	Marshallville
4200	Martin
4220	Maxeys
4230	Maysville
4240	McCaysville
4250	McDonough
4260	McIntyre
4270	McRae-Helena
4280	Meansville
4290	Meigs
4300	Menlo
4340	Metter
4360	Midville
4370	Midway
4390	Milan
4400	Milledgeville
4410	Millen
4420	Milner
7440	Milton
4460	Mitchell
4480	Molena
4490	Monroe
4500	Montezuma
4510	Monticello
4520	Montrose
4530	Moreland
4540	Morgan

City Code	Name
4550	Morganton
4570	Morrow
4580	Morven
4590	Moultrie
4600	Mount Airy
4610	Mount Vernon
4620	Mount Zion
4630	Mountain City
4640	Mountain Park
4680	Nahunta
4690	Nashville
4710	Nelson
4730	Newborn
4740	Newington
4750	Newnan
4760	Newton
4770	Nicholls
4780	Nicholson
4790	Norcross
4800	Norman Park
4850	North High Shoals
4860	Norwood
4870	Nunez
4880	Oak Park
4910	Oakwood
4920	Ochlocknee
4930	Ocilla
4940	Oconee
4960	Odum
4970	Offerman
4980	Oglethorpe
5000	Oliver
5020	Omega
5030	Orchard Hill
5050	Oxford
5060	Palmetto
5070	Parrott
5080	Patterson
5090	Pavo
5110	Peachtree City
7470	Peachtree Corners
5120	Pearson
5800	Pelham

City Code	Name
5140	Pembroke
5150	Pendergrass
5180	Perry
5210	Pine Lake
5220	Pine Mountain
5240	Pinehurst
5260	Pineview
5270	Pitts
5290	Plains
5300	Plainville
5320	Pooler
5330	Port Wentworth
5340	Portal
5350	Porterdale
5360	Poulan
5370	Powder Springs
5400	Pulaski
5410	Quitman
5430	Ranger
5440	Ray City
5450	Rayle
5460	Rebecca
7340	Register
5470	Reidsville
5480	Remerton
5500	Rentz
7330	Resaca
5510	Rest Haven
5520	Reynolds
5530	Rhine
5540	Riceboro
5550	Richland
5560	Richmond Hill
5570	Riddleville
5580	Rincon
5590	Ringgold
5600	Riverdale
5610	Riverside
5620	Roberta
5630	Rochelle
5640	Rockmart
5650	Rocky Ford
5670	Rome

City Code	Name
5680	Roopville
5690	Rossville
5700	Roswell
5720	Royston
5750	Rutledge
1020	Sale City
5810	Sandersville
7420	Sandy Springs
5820	Santa Claus
5830	Sardis
5840	Sasser
5850	Savannah
5880	Scotland
5900	Screven
5910	Senoia
5930	Shady Dale
5940	Sharon
5950	Sharpsburg
5960	Shellman
5970	Shiloh
5980	Siloam
7270	Sky Valley
6000	Smithville
6010	Smyrna
6020	Snellville
6030	Social Circle
6040	Soperton
7500	South Fulton
6050	Sparks
6060	Sparta
6080	Springfield
5780	St. Marys
6100	Stapleton
6120	Statesboro
6130	Statham
6160	Stillmore
6170	Stockbridge
6190	Stone Mountain
7490	Stonecrest
6220	Sugar Hill
6240	Summertown
6250	Summerville

City Code	Name
6260	Sumner
6270	Sunny Side
6280	Surrency
6290	Suwanee
6300	Swainsboro
6310	Sycamore
6320	Sylvania
6330	Sylvester
6340	Talbotton
6350	Talking Rock
6360	Tallapoosa
6370	Tallulah Falls
6390	Talmo
6400	Tarrytown
6420	Taylorsville
6440	Temple
6450	Tennille
6470	Thomaston
6480	Thomasville
6490	Thomson
6500	Thunderbolt
6510	Tifton
6520	Tiger
6530	Tignall
6540	Toccoa
6550	Toomsboro
6580	Trenton
6590	Trion
7480	Tucker
6610	Tunnel Hill
6620	Turin
6630	Twin City
6640	Ty Ty
5860	Tybee Island
6650	Tyrone
6660	Unadilla
6670	Union City
6680	Union Point
6700	Uvalda
6710	Valdosta
6740	Varnell
6750	Vernonburg

City Code	Name
6760	Vidalia
6770	Vidette
6780	Vienna
6790	Villa Rica
6810	Waco
6820	Wadley
6830	Waleska
6840	Walnut Grove
7240	Walthourville
7110	Warm Springs
6860	Warner Robins
6870	Warrenton
6880	Warwick
6890	Washington
6900	Watkinsville
6910	Waverly Hall
6920	Waycross
6930	Waynesboro
C307	Webster County Unified County
6960	West Point
6980	Whigham
6990	White

City Code	Name
7000	White Plains
7030	Whitesburg
7050	Willacoochee
7070	Williamson
7080	Winder
7090	Winterville
7100	Woodbine
1850	Woodbury
7120	Woodland
7130	Woodstock
7140	Woodville
7150	Woolsey
7160	Wrens
7170	Wrightsville
7180	Yatesville
7190	Young Harris
7200	Zebulon

1. Cities that have been dissolved are included in this list for historical record keeping.

2. This list is current as of the date of publication of this document, but cities are frequently added or dissolved.