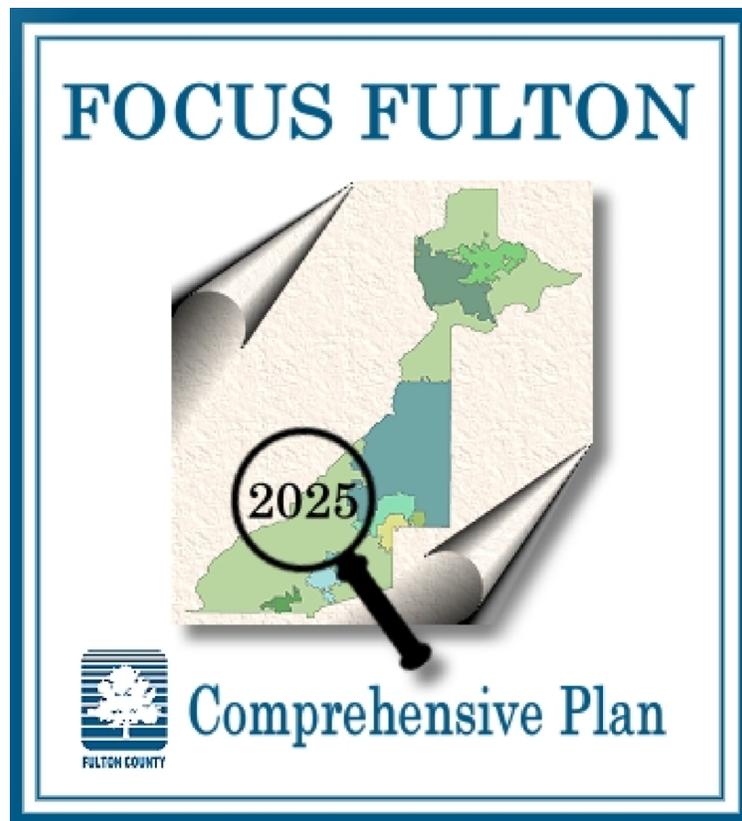


2005-2025 FULTON COUNTY Comprehensive Plan



November 2, 2005



Fulton County 2025 Comprehensive Plan

By

Fulton County
Environment and Community Development Department

2005Z-0036
Approved November 2, 2005

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Introduction

Focus Fulton, Fulton County's Comprehensive Plan, is a 20 year policy plan (2005-2025) designed to articulate and implement a vision of how Fulton County will grow in ways that sustain its stakeholders' values. Focus Fulton is the first county-wide planning process undertaken since 1988. The face of Fulton County was changed dramatically over the last 15 years. Quality of life, employment opportunities and the County's natural beauty continue to make Fulton one of the premier places to live, work and play. The key to maintaining this quality of life and shaping future development is the Comprehensive Plan.

The Comprehensive Plan establishes policies and provides a framework for adapting to the changing conditions over time. The building blocks of the Comprehensive Plan are the elements required by the state's Department of Community Affairs (DCA). The vision, goals, policies and strategies for each element in the plan were developed over an 18 month process working with the citizens of the county, a 50 member steering committee comprised of neighborhood representatives, developers, attorneys, and business representatives and Fulton County staff. Regular Steering Committee meetings were held with presentations by experts in the field of the plan elements. Subcommittees, corresponding to the plan elements, were formed to focus in depth on each element.

The Georgia Planning Act

In 1989, the State of Georgia adopted the Georgia Planning Act. The Act establishes Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning by local governments (counties and cities) in the State of Georgia. The Minimum Standards call for the development of 20 year Comprehensive plans every ten (10) years. The Minimum Planning Standards also established the three step planning process in developing comprehensive plans. The three steps are: Inventory of Existing Conditions, Assessment of Current and Future Needs and, Articulation of Goals and an associated implementation program.

Furthermore, the Minimum Planning Standards establishes the elements to be included in Comprehensive Plans. These elements are listed below.

- Element 1. Population: This element includes historic, current and forecast population, households, age distribution, educational attainment, and income.

- Element 2. Economic Development: This element includes historic, current and forecast economic base, employment and earnings by sector, income, labor force, employment rates, labor force participation by sex, economic development resources, economic development strategies, retention/expansion and incentives.

- Element 3. Housing: This element includes historic, current and forecast of housing types, housing units, age & condition of housing units, owner & renter characteristics, housing cost, cost burden, and occupancy levels.

- Element 4. Natural and Cultural Resources: This element includes discussion of public water supply sources, water supply watersheds, ground water recharge





areas, wetlands, protected rivers, flood plains, soil types, steep slopes, prime agricultural & forest land, plant & animal habitats, major park & conservation areas, scenic views and cultural and historic resources.

- Element 5. Community Facilities and Services: This element includes information on general government, water supply, sewer and wastewater, solid waste, public safety, recreation & parks, hospitals & health care, libraries & cultural facilities and stormwater management.
- Element 6. Land Use: This element includes identification of existing land uses, assessment of current and future land use needs based on population and employment forecasts and the 2025 Land Use Map.
- Element 7. Intergovernmental Coordination: This element includes an inventory of intergovernmental coordination mechanisms with adjacent local governments, school boards, special districts, independent development authorities, utilities and interrelated state programs.
- Element 8. Transportation: This element includes an inventory, assessment of current and future needs of transportation facilities (streets, roads, highways, bridge, bicycle and pedestrian facilities), public transportation and services, railroads and airports.
- Element 9. Implementation: This element includes vision, policies, and strategies for each of the plan elements and an implementation schedule.
- Element 10. Community Participation: This section describes the planning process undertaken for the development of this plan.
- Element 11. Capital Improvements Element and Short Term Work Program: This element includes the capital projects that could be funded with impact fees over the next twenty years as well as countywide capital projects and other initiatives scheduled for the next five years.

One of the main purposes of this Comprehensive Plan is to provide policies that guide the development of the County in the context of future growth. The plan reflects the community's vision, establishes a long term plan to implement policies and improve coordination at the City, County, Regional and State levels. These policies can be looked to by stakeholders and by all levels of government in planning for growth. Specifically, the plan will be used by the County to guide decisions about proposed ordinances, policies and programs and to assist departments in the development of the scope of the County's short term work program.





1. _____ POPULATION

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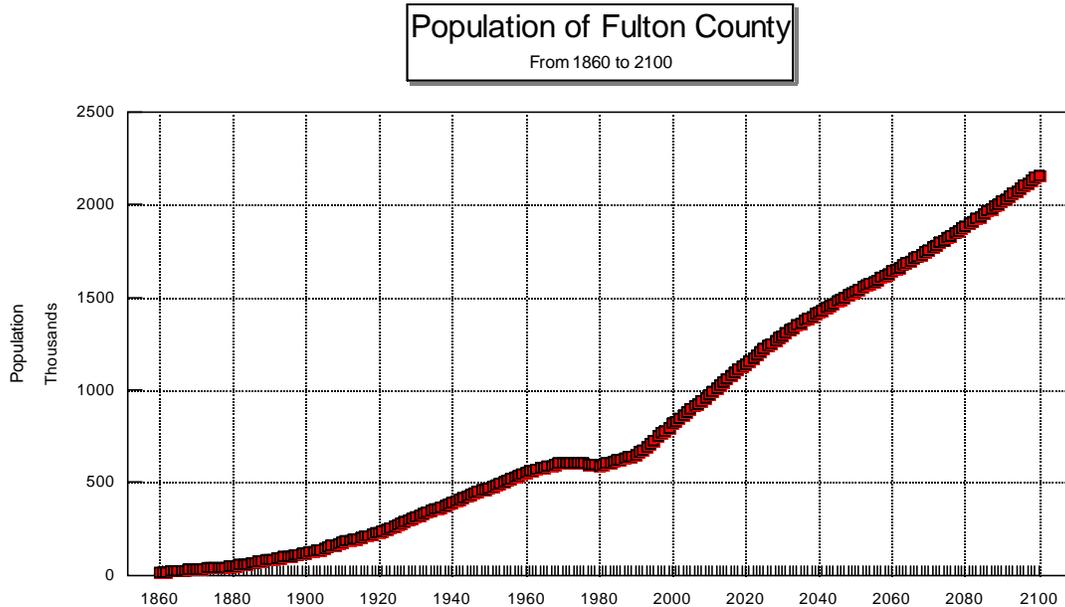
1.0.0.0. POPULATION

Introduction

The Population Element provides the framework for the development of the Comprehensive Plan. The information in the Population Element paints a picture of where the county has been, the way it is now and forecasts how it will be in the future. This information is critical in determining future service needs, infrastructure requirements, and housing demand among others.

Fulton County is located at the center of the 28 county Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the 10 county Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) Region (see map in Appendix A). Fulton County originally was comprised of the cities of Atlanta, College Park, East Point and Hapeville. It acquired its odd and elongated shape in 1932. At that time, Milton County and its county-seat Alpharetta and the Cobb County city of Roswell merged into Fulton County. To the south, Campbell County and its county seat Fairburn and the cities of Palmetto, and Union City also merged with Fulton County. Fulton County has a total area of 534.5 square miles or 342,094 acres (Map 1-1).

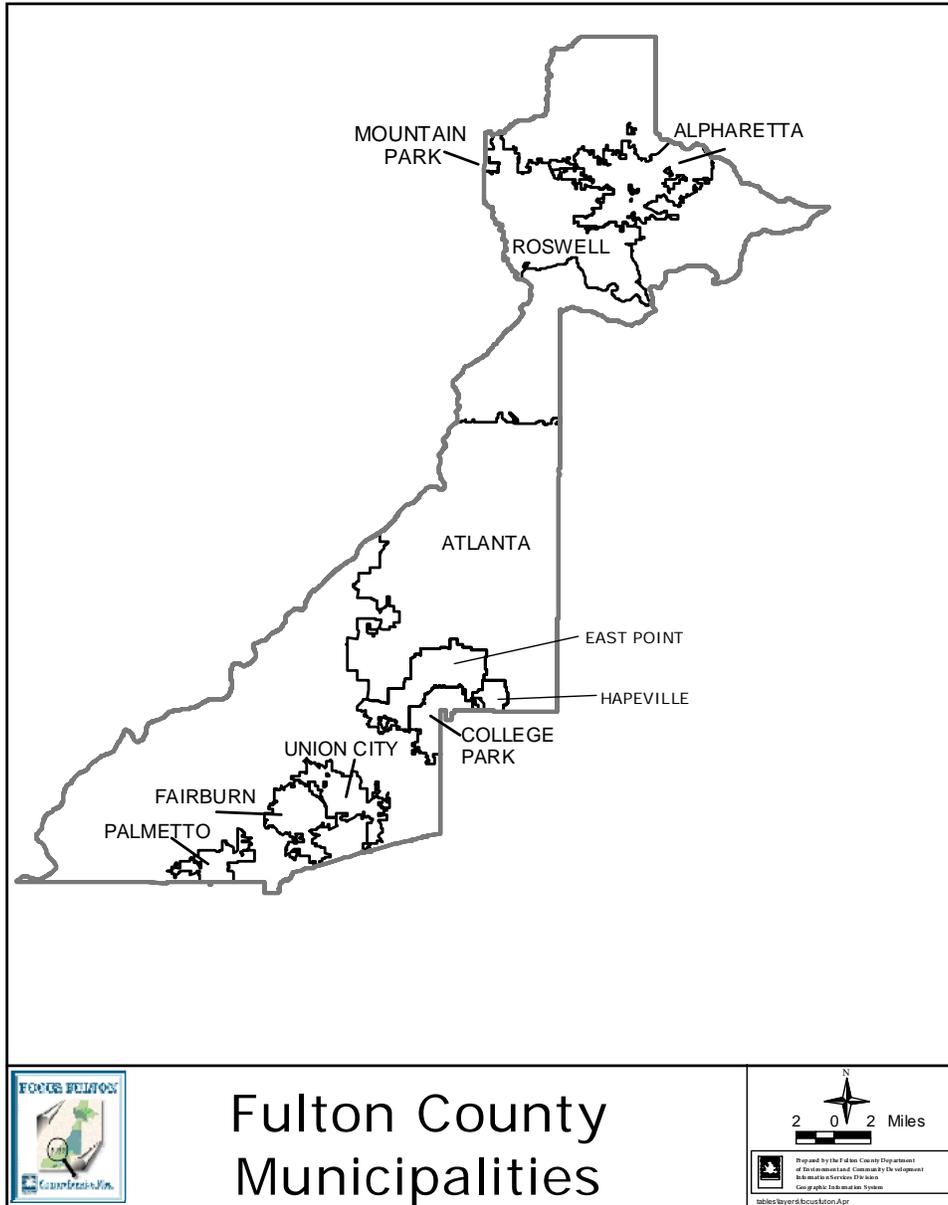
Fulton County's population has grown steadily since its creation more than 150 years ago in 1853 and it is projected to continue to grow (Graph 1-1). Transportation has been the main engine of that growth since construction of the railroads in the 1830s. At that time, railroads were remaking the settlement patterns of America.



Graph 1-1: Fulton Population 1860-2100

Source: Fulton County Department of Environment and Community Development annual counts, estimates and forecasts based on decennial United States Bureau of the Census, counts for 1860-2000, a building permit model for current estimates and forecasts through 2040, and share of the state and nation thereafter.





Map 1-1: Fulton County Municipalities





Many of the cities in Fulton County, particularly those in South Fulton and the City of Atlanta, owe their existence to the railroads. In the 20th century, transportation continued to fuel the growth of the City of Atlanta and Fulton County as well as the surrounding cities and counties with the construction of Hartsfield-Jackson Airport, the interstate highway system and continued investment in the rail network.

Today Fulton County and the City of Atlanta sit at the center of railroads, MARTA, the airport, and highway transportation networks. Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport is the busiest in the world (with 83.6 million passengers taking off or landing in 2004). The cargo rail network transports large tonnage of goods through the region. The MARTA rail transit system handles 500,000 riders boarding each day, and the interstate highway network carries average daily traffic volumes close to the highest in the nation (over 300,000 in some stretches of I-285 and I-85).

The transportation infrastructure is also the engine of job growth and creation. Thirteen of the US's largest corporations (of the Fortune 500) are headquartered in the Atlanta Region. Due in part to the transportation network, the economy of Fulton County and the Atlanta Region have prospered. This has created numerous jobs which bring population into the County and the region.

Forecasting Sources, Methods

Fulton County's Department of Environment and Community Development (E&CD) uses a building permit model to estimate population. The forecasts are based on a gradual reduction in permits as the remaining vacant buildable land diminishes. This model was calibrated to the 1990 to 2000 US Census, but is different than the Census Bureau's Estimates (www.census.gov, click on estimates) and Atlanta Regional Commission's (ARC) County Forecasts to 2030 found on their website (www.atlantaregional.com).

Building permits issued for new housing units are a leading indicator of population growth. Permits suggest that most counties in the region have exceeded the Atlanta Regional Commission's (ARC) forecasts and those prepared by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. for the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) (This forecast can be found at DCA's "Plan Builder" located at their website www.GeorgiaPlanning.com). For instance, the 2005 Fulton County population estimate of 904,801 persons already is very close to the Woods & Poole forecast of 905,240 for 2020. The building permit model estimates can be contrasted with the ARC census tract forecasts which E&CD prorates up to the higher E&CD countywide totals and uses for small area forecasts.

Fulton County uses a permit driven method which starts with total housing units from the previous year which are incremented with 95% of housing units authorized by building permits issued (5% are never completed for whatever reason) and decremented with 0.46% to account for losses due to demolitions and net conversions. This results in the current year total housing units. From the total housing units are subtracted the number of vacant units to obtain households. Households times average household size yields total household population to which is added group quarters population to get total population.





The vacant housing units are estimated by assuming a vacancy rate and multiplying it times the total housing units calculated above. The assumption is that the vacancy rates will remain at the 2000 level unless hard data indicates a change. Average household size will be discussed in Section 1.2.2.0 which follows, but generally average household size has been declining over time, and the nation's household size measured in each decennial census from 1790 to 2000 has declined. Annual census surveys have noted some brief increases, but these are generally during severe recessions. The current 2004 estimate of household size is 2.39 persons per household.

The model assumes that there will be a gradual reduction in the number of permits issued reflecting the increasing difficulty in obtaining permits and the decreasing availability of suitable vacant land. Table 1-1 which follows is the current output of the model. As time permits, this model will be updated and refined to establish the holding capacity of the land under the land use policies to be determined by this plan. This is then a system with feedback loops. It is also a system which involves ten independent cities which also have their own policies, plans and permit issuing capability. Six of those cities: Alpharetta, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Roswell and Union City fall entirely within Fulton County, but four extend beyond the County boundaries: Atlanta into DeKalb County, College Park into Clayton County, Mountain Park into Cherokee County and Palmetto into Coweta County. The 2004 permitted units show 16,919 units yielding a 2005 population estimate of 904,796 persons in Fulton County. This table will be recalculated to reflect the jump in permitting activity. Each table in this element indicates the sources. The specific source of data is given instead of just indicating: "Census Bureau", a specific web site, or published table number and publication title is indicated.

Table 1-1: Fulton County, Georgia, Annual Demographic Counts, Estimates and Forecasts, 1990 to 2030

| Year | Total Units Permitted | Total Housing Units | Vacant Housing Units | Total Households | Average Household Size | Population in Households | Group Quarters Population | Total Population |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1990 | 6,192 | 297,503 | 40,363 | 257,140 | 2.44 | 626,974 | 21,977 | 648,951 |
| 1991 | 3,836 | 302,008 | 39,249 | 262,758 | 2.45 | 643,968 | 22,891 | 666,859 |
| 1992 | 3,914 | 304,253 | 37,804 | 266,449 | 2.44 | 651,415 | 23,478 | 674,893 |
| 1993 | 5,107 | 306,562 | 36,340 | 270,222 | 2.49 | 671,610 | 24,538 | 696,149 |
| 1994 | 7,805 | 309,994 | 34,976 | 275,018 | 2.50 | 686,994 | 25,440 | 712,434 |
| 1995 | 8,916 | 315,973 | 33,847 | 282,126 | 2.48 | 700,407 | 26,283 | 726,690 |
| 1996 | 8,124 | 322,980 | 32,753 | 290,227 | 2.49 | 721,476 | 27,431 | 748,906 |
| 1997 | 8,103 | 329,202 | 31,504 | 297,698 | 2.48 | 738,232 | 28,433 | 766,665 |
| 1998 | 8,098 | 335,375 | 30,179 | 305,196 | 2.46 | 752,094 | 29,339 | 781,433 |
| 1999 | 9,157 | 341,515 | 28,781 | 312,733 | 2.45 | 767,260 | 30,310 | 797,570 |
| 2000 | 9,621 | 348,632 | 27,390 | 321,242 | 2.44 | 784,622 | 31,384 | 816,006 |
| 2001 | 10,855 | 356,157 | 27,981 | 328,176 | 2.43 | 797,039 | 31,950 | 828,988 |
| 2002 | 10,824 | 364,820 | 28,662 | 336,158 | 2.41 | 811,795 | 32,583 | 844,378 |
| 2003 | 12,297 | 373,413 | 29,337 | 344,076 | 2.40 | 826,178 | 33,206 | 859,384 |
| 2004 | 12,197 | 383,366 | 30,119 | 353,247 | 2.39 | 843,333 | 33,939 | 877,272 |
| 2005 | 12,097 | 393,177 | 30,890 | 362,288 | 2.37 | 859,928 | 34,662 | 894,589 |
| 2006 | 11,997 | 402,849 | 31,649 | 371,199 | 2.36 | 875,967 | 35,367 | 911,334 |
| 2007 | 11,897 | 412,380 | 32,398 | 379,982 | 2.35 | 891,460 | 36,044 | 927,504 |





Table 1-1: Fulton County, Georgia, Annual Demographic Counts, Estimates and Forecasts, 1990 to 2030

| Year | Total Units Permitted | Total Housing Units | Vacant Housing Units | Total Households | Average Household Size | Population in Households | Group Quarters Population | Total Population |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 2008 | 11,797 | 421,772 | 33,136 | 388,636 | 2.33 | 906,411 | 36,705 | 943,116 |
| 2009 | 11,697 | 431,026 | 33,863 | 397,163 | 2.32 | 920,828 | 37,341 | 958,169 |
| 2010 | 11,597 | 440,142 | 34,579 | 405,562 | 2.30 | 934,717 | 37,961 | 972,678 |
| 2011 | 11,497 | 449,120 | 35,285 | 413,835 | 2.30 | 952,347 | 38,720 | 991,067 |
| 2012 | 11,397 | 457,962 | 35,979 | 421,983 | 2.30 | 969,630 | 39,466 | 1,009,096 |
| 2013 | 11,297 | 466,668 | 36,663 | 430,005 | 2.29 | 986,569 | 40,200 | 1,026,769 |
| 2014 | 11,197 | 475,239 | 37,337 | 437,902 | 2.29 | 1,003,167 | 40,921 | 1,044,089 |
| 2015 | 11,097 | 483,675 | 38,000 | 445,676 | 2.29 | 1,019,426 | 41,631 | 1,061,057 |
| 2016 | 10,997 | 491,977 | 38,652 | 453,325 | 2.28 | 1,035,349 | 42,300 | 1,077,649 |
| 2017 | 10,897 | 500,146 | 39,294 | 460,852 | 2.28 | 1,050,938 | 42,956 | 1,093,894 |
| 2018 | 10,797 | 508,182 | 39,925 | 468,257 | 2.28 | 1,066,196 | 43,599 | 1,109,795 |
| 2019 | 10,697 | 516,085 | 40,546 | 475,539 | 2.27 | 1,081,126 | 44,229 | 1,125,355 |
| 2020 | 10,597 | 523,857 | 41,156 | 482,701 | 2.27 | 1,095,730 | 44,846 | 1,140,576 |
| 2021 | 10,497 | 531,498 | 41,757 | 489,741 | 2.27 | 1,111,712 | 45,523 | 1,157,236 |
| 2022 | 10,397 | 539,008 | 42,347 | 496,662 | 2.27 | 1,127,422 | 46,190 | 1,173,612 |
| 2023 | 10,297 | 546,389 | 42,927 | 503,462 | 2.27 | 1,142,860 | 46,846 | 1,189,706 |
| 2024 | 10,197 | 553,641 | 43,496 | 510,144 | 2.27 | 1,158,028 | 47,492 | 1,205,520 |
| 2025 | 10,097 | 560,764 | 44,056 | 516,708 | 2.27 | 1,172,926 | 48,128 | 1,221,054 |
| 2026 | 9,997 | 567,759 | 44,606 | 523,153 | 2.27 | 1,187,557 | 48,759 | 1,236,316 |
| 2027 | 9,897 | 574,626 | 45,145 | 529,481 | 2.27 | 1,201,922 | 49,380 | 1,251,302 |
| 2028 | 9,797 | 581,367 | 45,675 | 535,692 | 2.27 | 1,216,021 | 49,991 | 1,266,012 |
| 2029 | 9,697 | 587,981 | 46,194 | 541,787 | 2.27 | 1,229,857 | 50,592 | 1,280,449 |
| 2030 | 9,597 | 594,470 | 46,704 | 547,766 | 2.27 | 1,243,429 | 51,183 | 1,294,612 |

Assumptions: 95.00%: of permitted units are actually built. Recent comparisons of permits to Certificates of Occupancy show 97%. 0.46%: times the previous year's housing units accounts for net demolition and conversion loss. These rates when used iteratively from the 1990 census counts and annual permitted units produce the 2000 census count numbers. 100: Annual reduction in number of permits as the supply of easily developed land diminishes.

Source: Building permits for all of Fulton County through 2002 are from the Census Bureau at www.census.gov, click on "C" go to "Construction" and go to "Building Permits". Year 1990 and 2000 data except for permitted units are from the 1990 and 2000 Census and are available on the web site: www.census.gov, select "Your gateway to Census 2000" and scroll down to "Summary File 1" column on right. 1990 data is further down next to the bottom in the middle column.

Bold numbers are Census Counts or actual Permitted Units

1.1.1.0 Total Population

1.1.1.1 Inventory

Fulton County has an estimated 2005 population of 904,796 and the 10 county Atlanta Region has a population of 3,923,462. The 28 county Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) contains 4.9 million people, which is more than half of Georgia's population of 9.1 million people (Table 1-2). Almost all of the population growth in the MSA from 1980 to 2005 has been in the Atlanta suburbs. The population of the Atlanta Region has been increasing as a percentage of the State of Georgia; from approximately 12% in 1900 to almost 42% in 2000. The suburban portion of the Atlanta Region grew by nearly 2 million people between 1980 and 2000. The population in





counties to the north and east seemed to be generally higher than those in the south and west. This suggests a new center of population for the region some twelve miles to the north east of downtown Atlanta (approximately in the vicinity of Peachtree-DeKalb airport). The growth edge appears to be in a wide band about fifteen miles from this center.

Fulton County is the 52nd largest county in the nation based on the 2000 Census Bureau population estimates and the most populous county in Georgia. It contained 14% of the state's population in 1960. Since 1980, Fulton County has had 10% of the state's population. It will continue to be close to 10% over the next 20 years. Fulton County had 60% of the Atlanta Region's population in 1950. However, as a result of growth in surrounding counties as well as an increase in the number of Counties making up the Atlanta Region, Fulton County's share of the Atlanta Region's population dropped from 25% to 23% between 1990 and 2000 (Table 1-3).

After losing population between 1970 and 1980, Fulton County added 59,047 residents between 1980 and 1990. The annual rate of growth accelerated from 0.81% to 2.31% between 1990 and 2000 when the population grew by 167,055. The fast rate of growth continued between 2000 and 2004 and is projected to continue over the next 20 years, albeit at a slower rate. Fulton County is currently growing at a rate of 2.08% with the region growing at a current annual rate of 2.14% per year. Both are growing at a faster rate than the state's current growth rate of 1.68% and the United States growth rate of 0.92%.

One leading indicator of growth is the number of building permits issued for new housing units. The Atlanta Metropolitan Area (28 County) had the highest number of permitted privately-owned housing units in the nation in 2003 and again in 2004. Its 2004 tally of 74,457 units permitted was highest of all 360 regions including Phoenix (64,229), New York (57,222), Houston (53,229) and Dallas (53,010). In 2003, Fulton County issued 12,297 permits (including the City of Atlanta and the nine other incorporated Cities), but for 2004, 16,919 permits were issued making it the highest in the region and setting a 25 year record. This is a level never experienced before and contrasts with the 6,192 permits issued in 1990. Building permit activity has shown an average of over 10,000 new units constructed each year in Fulton County for the last four years. Fulton County is forecast to have a million residents in 2012 and 1,221,054 by 2025. This is an increase of 316,353 or 35%.

Between 2000 and 2005 Fulton County's total population grew by 88,795 people from 816,006 in 2000 to an estimated 904,796 in 2005. In this period there were 66,881 births, 30,391 deaths and 52,305 net in-migrants. Thus the net natural increase (births minus deaths) was 36,490 or 41.1% of the total growth while net migration was 58.9%. Note that births (66,881) were much higher than in-migrants (52,305); thus the County is to a large extent, accommodating its own children.

On April 15, 2005, the U.S. Census Bureau released population estimates indicating that the 2004 population of Fulton County was 814,438, a loss of 1,568 people from the 2000 Census count of 816,006. This estimate is obviously flawed given that 43,597 units of housing were permitted in the four years, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, and the number of licensed drivers in Fulton County increased from 564,124 in 2000 to 664,701 in 2003. This increase of 100,577 licensed drivers coupled with increases in school enrollments suggests that the Census Bureau has





underestimated Fulton County's population. It is the intent of E&CD to submit a formal challenge over the next several months¹. For more census statistics and forecasts on Fulton County, please see Table 1 in Appendix A. On September 30, 2005, the Census Bureau accepted Fulton County's challenge and changed the 2004 population estimate from 814,438 to 905,082.

Table 1-2: US, Georgia, Atlanta MSA, ARC and Fulton County Population 1970-2030

| Year | United States Population | United States Growth Rate | Georgia Population | Annual Georgia Growth Rate | 28 County Metro. Statistical Area (MSA) | MSA Growth Rate | ARC-10 County Population | Annual ARC Growth Rate | Fulton County Population | Annual Fulton County Growth Rate | Fulton County Share of Georgia |
|------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1970 | 203,211,926 | 1.15% | 4,587,930 | 1.43% | 1,842,331 | 2.69% | 1,503,122 | 3.01% | 607,592 | 0.77% | 13.24% |
| 1980 | 226,545,805 | 1.20% | 5,462,982 | 1.63% | 2,326,639 | 2.21% | 1,896,277 | 2.20% | 589,904 | -0.62% | 10.80% |
| 1990 | 248,709,873 | 1.12% | 6,478,216 | 1.59% | 3,069,425 | 2.63% | 2,514,066 | 2.68% | 648,951 | 0.81% | 10.02% |
| 1995 | 265,304,468 | 1.21% | 7,314,038 | 2.34% | 3,630,363 | 3.28% | 2,951,174 | 3.13% | 726,690 | 2.00% | 9.94% |
| 2000 | 281,421,906 | 1.15% | 8,186,453 | 2.22% | 4,247,981 | 3.12% | 3,429,379 | 2.98% | 816,006 | 1.59% | 9.97% |
| 2004 | 292,849,400 | 0.92% | 8,829,383 | 1.68% | 4,708,297 | 2.14% | 3,549,149 | 0.95% | 877,273 | 2.08% | 9.94% |
| 2005 | 295,507,134 | 0.92% | 8,925,796 | 1.49% | 4,931,336 | 1.70% | 3,579,092 | 0.84% | 904,796 | 3.14% | 10.14% |
| 2006 | 298,211,600 | 0.91% | 9,058,453 | 1.44% | 4,954,383 | 1.67% | 3,609,035 | 0.90% | 911,334 | 0.72% | 10.06% |
| 2007 | 300,892,700 | 0.90% | 9,191,110 | 1.43% | 4,977,430 | 1.66% | 3,638,977 | 0.88% | 927,504 | 1.77% | 10.09% |
| 2008 | 303,573,800 | 0.89% | 9,323,766 | 1.42% | 5,000,000 | 1.65% | 3,668,920 | 0.87% | 943,116 | 1.68% | 10.12% |
| 2009 | 306,254,900 | 0.88% | 9,456,423 | 1.41% | 5,023,524 | 1.64% | 3,698,862 | 0.86% | 958,169 | 1.60% | 10.13% |
| 2010 | 308,936,000 | 0.88% | 9,589,080 | 1.16% | 5,046,571 | 1.39% | 3,728,805 | 0.61% | 972,678 | 1.51% | 10.14% |
| 2015 | 322,366,000 | 0.84% | 10,230,578 | 1.28% | 5,445,900 | 1.53% | 4,007,320 | 1.44% | 1,061,057 | 1.63% | 10.37% |
| 2020 | 335,805,000 | 0.81% | 10,843,753 | 1.13% | 5,855,860 | 1.45% | 4,285,836 | 1.34% | 1,140,576 | 1.35% | 10.52% |
| 2025 | 349,439,000 | 0.80% | 11,438,622 | 1.08% | 6,279,373 | 1.40% | 4,564,351 | 1.26% | 1,221,054 | 1.29% | 10.67% |
| 2030 | 363,584,000 | 0.77% | 12,017,838 | 0.85% | 6,551,872 | 0.85% | 4,762,425 | 0.85 | 1,294,612 | 1.11% | 10.77% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, www.census.gov census counts and estimates released through 04/26/2005. Regional forecasts were based on Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. provided by Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) and updated with Census Estimates. Fulton County's estimates and forecasts are determined using a building permit method. Revised 04/26/2005
Note: The 2004 population estimate will be revised to 905,082 as a result of the challenge submitted to the Census Bureau and accepted by them. The 2005-2030 figures will be revised.

Table 1-3: Population Growth and Forecasts

| Year | United States | Georgia | | Atlanta Region (ARC) 10 County | | Fulton County | | Atlanta (Total Including DeKalb Portion) | |
|------|---------------|------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|--|----------|
| | | # | % of US | # | % of GA | # | % of Region | # | % Fulton |
| 1900 | 75,994,575 | 2,216,331 | 2.92 | 258,541 | 11.85 | 117,363 | 45.39 | 89,872 | 76.58 |
| 1950 | 150,679,361 | 3,444,578 | 2.29 | 792,211 | 23.00 | 473,572 | 59.78 | 331,314 | 69.96 |
| 1990 | 248,709,873 | 6,478,216 | 2.60 | 2,514,066 | 38.81 | 648,951 | 25.81 | 394,017 | 60.72 |
| 2000 | 281,421,906 | 8,186,453 | 2.91 | 3,429,379 | 41.89 | 816,006 | 23.79 | 416,474 | 51.04 |
| 2005 | 295,507,134 | 8,925,796 | 3.02 | 3,579,092 | 40.10 | 904,796 | 25.28 | 455,624 | 50.36 |
| 2010 | 308,935,581 | 9,589,080 | 3.09 | 3,728,805 | 38.88 | 972,678 | 26.08 | 494,632 | 50.85 |
| 2015 | 322,365,787 | 10,230,578 | 3.10 | 4,007,320 | 39.17 | 1,061,057 | 26.48 | 537,354 | 50.64 |
| 2020 | 335,804,546 | 10,843,753 | 3.23 | 4,285,836 | 39.52 | 1,140,576 | 26.61 | 575,862 | 50.49 |
| 2025 | 349,439,199 | 11,438,622 | 3.27 | 4,564,351 | 39.90 | 1,221,054 | 26.75 | 616,216 | 50.47 |
| 2030 | 363,584,435 | 12,017,838 | 3.31 | 4,762,425 | 39.62 | 1,294,612 | 27.18 | 635,263 | 49.07 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau counts, estimates and 04/21/2005 forecasts and Fulton County Department of Environment and Community Development estimates, forecasts and calculations revised through 04/26/2005.

¹ Fulton County submitted a challenge to the Census' Fulton County population estimates. That challenge was accepted in October 2005. Their new 2004 population estimate is 905,802.





Population in Cities: According to the 2000 Census, approximately 73% of Fulton County's population is in its 10 cities. The City of Atlanta grew in the 1990s and 2000s, after a declining population in the 1970s and 1980s. The City of Atlanta, the state's largest city, has a 2005 population of 455,624 of which 424,873 is in Fulton County. Mountain Park, the smallest city in Fulton County, has a population of 562 of which 551 is in Fulton County (Table 1-4). Except for the City of Atlanta, some of the growth in the cities has resulted from annexation of unincorporated areas. In 2004, two-thirds of the building permits were issued in the cities. Due to this level of permitting activity, the cities are forecasted to continue to grow.

Population in unincorporated Fulton County: Fulton County Environment and Community Development Department has created four planning areas to recognize parts of the County which have very different characteristics (see Map 1-2). The planning areas are: North Fulton, an area of 79.5 square miles and located north of the Chattahoochee River, Sandy Springs, an area of 38.7 square miles north of the City of Atlanta and south of the Chattahoochee River, Southwest Fulton, the area west of the City of Atlanta and east of the Chattahoochee River with 25.6 square miles, and South Fulton, an area of 158 square miles south of the City of Atlanta.

According to the 2000 US Census, the unincorporated portion of Fulton County had a population of 229,916 persons. Population in the unincorporated areas has grown from 17% in 1980 to a forecasted 27% in 2005 as a percentage of the Fulton County population. Between 1980 and 2005, unincorporated Fulton County experienced dramatic growth, growing by 144% (Table 1-5). North Fulton, the fastest growing planning area, grew by 638% between 1980 and 2005. Unincorporated Fulton County is forecasted to grow by almost 44% between 2005 and 2025. South Fulton, projected to be the fastest growing planning area between 2005 and 2025, is expected to grow by 101% and is expected to be more populous than North Fulton by 2035.

Table 1-4: 1980-2025 Population and Forecasts in Fulton County Cities and Unincorporated Areas

| Area | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cities: (Only the Fulton County portions are shown here, the remainders are at the bottom) | | | | | | | | |
| Alpharetta | 3,128 | 13,002 | 34,854 | 37,132 | 42,120 | 44,027 | 45,509 | 47,194 |
| Atlanta (1.) | 387,739 | 357,704 | 386,699 | 447,245 | 462,908 | 505,054 | 542,985 | 582,678 |
| College Park (2.) | 21,143 | 17,337 | 18,810 | 18,968 | 20,797 | 21,937 | 22,871 | 23,622 |
| East Point | 37,486 | 34,697 | 39,595 | 38,653 | 44,704 | 47,579 | 50,021 | 52,763 |
| Fairburn | 3,466 | 4,878 | 5,464 | 8,561 | 9,075 | 11,038 | 12,926 | 14,831 |
| Hapeville | 6,166 | 5,483 | 6,180 | 6,175 | 6,849 | 7,441 | 7,970 | 8,490 |
| Mountain Park (3.) | 376 | 242 | 496 | 500 | 606 | 642 | 672 | 687 |
| Palmetto (4.) | 1,941 | 2,652 | 3,073 | 4,225 | 4,492 | 5,661 | 6,529 | 7,396 |
| Roswell | 23,337 | 53,743 | 79,334 | 82,912 | 90,587 | 94,911 | 98,325 | 101,274 |
| Union City | 4,780 | 10,210 | 11,621 | 15,250 | 15,264 | 17,008 | 18,620 | 20,003 |
| City Total | 489,585 | 499,808 | 586,126 | 659,621 | 696,643 | 755,367 | 807,366 | 859,997 |
| Unincorporated Planning Areas: | | | | | | | | |
| North Fulton | 12,859 | 34,152 | 91,400 | 93,192 | 100,300 | 106,553 | 111,850 | 117,211 |
| Sandy Springs | 46,877 | 68,243 | 85,835 | 86,698 | 92,529 | 97,546 | 101,678 | 105,861 |
| SW Fulton | 8,863 | 10,210 | 11,300 | 12,851 | 15,152 | 17,368 | 19,446 | 21,541 |
| South Fulton | 31,720 | 36,538 | 41,345 | 52,439 | 66,639 | 80,611 | 94,000 | 107,489 |
| Unincorporated Fulton Total | 100,319 | 149,143 | 229,880 | 245,180 | 274,620 | 302,078 | 326,975 | 352,103 |



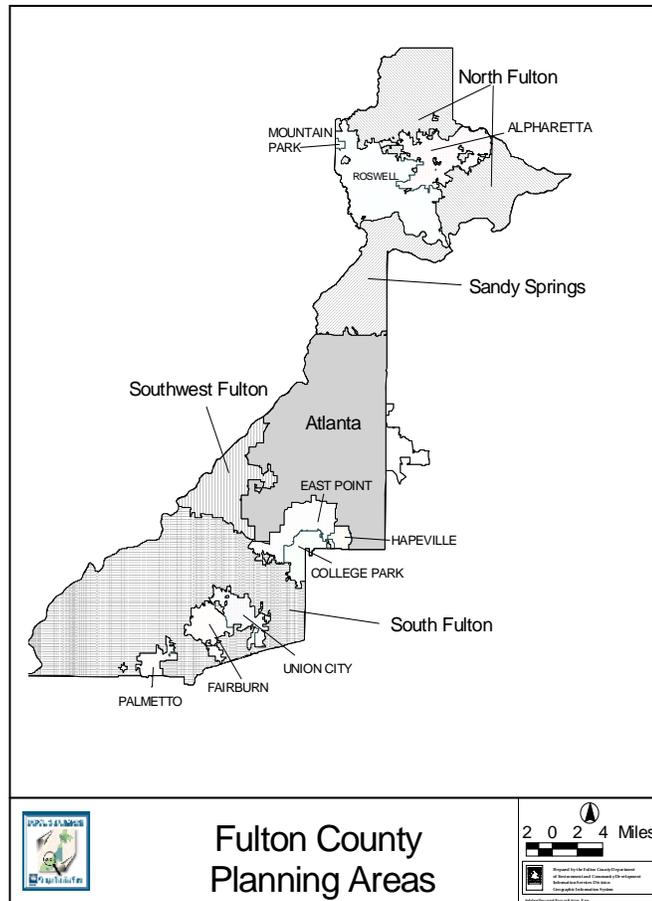


Table 1-4: 1980-2025 Population and Forecasts in Fulton County Cities and Unincorporated Areas

| Area | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fulton County | 589,904 | 648,951 | 816,006 | 904,796 | 972,678 | 1,061,057 | 1,140,576 | 1,221,054 |
| City Remainders in Other Counties: | | | | | | | | |
| (1.) in DeKalb | 37,283 | 33,539 | 29,779 | 32,370 | 31,724 | 32,301 | 32,877 | 33,538 |
| (2.) in Clayton | 3,489 | 3,395 | 1,544 | 1,433 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,100 |
| (3.) in Cherokee | 2 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 27 |
| (4.) in Coweta | 46,877 | 321 | 327 | 449 | 843 | 1,286 | 1,729 | 2,171 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census Counts for 1980, 1990, and 2000. Permitted Unit Population Estimating Model for 2005 by E&CD. Forecasts are based on ARC modified to Fulton County control totals. Revised 04/26/2005.

Note: Sandy Springs was incorporated as of December 1, 2005, after the adoption of this plan.



Map 1-2: Fulton County Planning Areas



Table 1-5: Population Increase by Planning Area

| Planning Area | 1980-2005 | | 2005-2025 | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Population Increase | Percent Growth | Population Increase | Percent Growth |
| North Fulton | 80,333 | 624.72% | 24,019 | 25.77% |
| Sandy Springs | 39,821 | 84.95% | 19,163 | 22.10% |
| Southwest Fulton | 3,988 | 45.00% | 8,690 | 67.62% |
| South Fulton | 20,719 | 65.32% | 55,050 | 104.98% |
| Unincorporated Fulton | 144,861 | 144.40% | 106,923 | 43.61% |

Source: Table 1-4 calculations by E&CD. Revised: 04/26/2005

1.1.1.2. Assessment

Fulton County was formed in 1853 and its population as a County was first counted at 14,427 in the United States Census of 1860. Graph 1-1 shows the population counted in each census from 1860 through 2000, population estimates through 2005 and forecasts through 2100. The reason for the dip from 1970 to 1980 has been speculated as “white flight”, but also probably related to the buildout of the city of Atlanta and a decline in average household size and maybe due to undercounting by the Census Bureau. Almost all of the population decline was in the City of Atlanta, which lost 71,951 people between 1970 and 1980 (East Point lost 4,084 people and Hapeville lost 4,084, likely due to interstate highway construction and the expansion of Hartsfield-Jackson Airport). The entire county lost just 17,688, meaning that the unincorporated part was growing quite rapidly in this period.

Between 1980 and 2004, two million people were added to the Atlanta Region. This rapid growth of population separated from their work places has created heavy traffic volumes ranking among the highest in the nation. As a strategy to address burdened infrastructure, some residents at community meetings for this plan suggested that growth be stopped. This is unrealistic since the County’s births far exceed its deaths and growth continues in the world, the nation, the state, and particularly the region. The 2003 to 2004 growth rate for Fulton County was 2.08% and 2.16% for the City of Atlanta, compared to 1.19% for the world, 0.92% for the nation, 1.68% for the state and 2.14% for the Atlanta MSA (28 county). These growth rates are not believed to be sustainable at these levels, particularly considering the lackluster economic growth in 2004 and anticipated in 2005. Despite slow economic growth after the 2000 recession, building permits for new housing units are being issued in unprecedented numbers (12,297 units permitted in 2003 and 16,919 in 2004).

1.1.2.0 Seasonal Population

1.1.2.1 Inventory

Seasonal population is not a significant factor in Fulton County. There were just 2,416 vacant seasonal housing units counted in the 2000 Census, but this was up from 545 in 1990. These are units held for occasional or seasonal use, but there is no fixed “season” in Fulton County as there might be in a beach or mountain resort. There are seasonal events and major attractions in Atlanta which draw significant crowds. The Dogwood Festival, which has been a well organized





event and has been running each year since 1936, draws about 300,000 people (100,000 per day). The Renaissance Festival, numerous music festivals, community festivals, sporting events, such as the Tour de Georgia, also draw large crowds into Fulton County throughout the year.

1.1.2.2 Assessment

Many other places in the United States have created festivals and events which add significantly to their quality of life. Annapolis, Maryland, for instance has huge tourism loads for a city of 35,000. It has a Sailboat show which draws as many as 100,000 people over a four day period. New Orleans is perhaps the most extreme with its Mardi Gras and Jazz Festival. The 1895 Cotton States and International Exposition, at the site of the current day Piedmont Park, drew nearly a million people in its 100 day time length. This event enriched the lives of Atlanta's residents and many of the improvements remain to this day. One hundred and one years later the 1996 Olympic Games had 10,318 athletes from 197 nations, was covered by 15,108 media persons and was watched by well over a billion people throughout the world.

The new 200 million dollar Atlanta Aquarium is scheduled to open in the fall of 2005 and construction is well underway. Based on Baltimore City's much smaller National Aquarium which drew 1.6 million people in 2004 and the Monterey Bay Aquarium which drew 1.7 million in 2003 , it is likely that Atlanta's will draw nearly 2 million in 2006. Its collection of 55,000 animals from 500 species will be five times as large as Baltimore's. This together with a new World of Coca-Cola building is anticipated to increase the number of visitors to the County. But the 5,500 people per day average are not in the same league as the 750,000 daily in-commuters to jobs and universities located in Fulton County.

1.1.3.0 Daytime Population

Daytime population is an estimate of the number of people who would be counted in Fulton County at working hours (at noon for example) on a typical day. It is the resident population less the out commuters plus the in commuters plus the occupants of hotels plus non-hotel visitors to major attractions in the County. There are others who may also be in Fulton, but are not counted because of lack of information (such as day students at local colleges and universities or persons visiting professional offices).

1.1.3.1 Inventory

The daytime population is significant in Fulton County (Table 1-6). The number of in-commutes is very large due to the location of job centers in the Airport, Downtown, Midtown, Buckhead, Perimeter, Fulton Industrial Boulevard and along GA 400. The large number of hotel rooms and convention facilities, such as Georgia World Congress Center and the International Congress Center, make convention attendants an important component of the day time population.

The number of important attractions located in Fulton County such as The King Center, The World of Coca-Cola Center, CNN Center, The Atlanta History Center, The Woodruff Arts Center, the Atlanta Zoo, the Margaret Mitchell House, Centennial Olympic Park as well as Major League sporting events and numerous art events attract 34 million day visitors per year to Fulton County.





In addition, major university day students are unmeasured but significant. The Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta International Airport, although mostly located in Clayton County generates very large hotel occupancy in Fulton County.

| Table 1-6: Fulton County Daytime Population in 2000 and 2004 | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Population | 2000 | 2004 |
| Resident Population | 816,006 | 873,002 |
| - Out-commuters | 119,572 | 127,924 |
| + In-Commuters | 717,702 | 754,678 |
| + Hotel Occupants | 6,903 | 7,385 |
| + Day Trip Population | 60,486 | 64,711 |
| = Daytime Population | 1,481,525 | 1,571,852 |

Source: 2000 Census, 2004 estimates Fulton County E&CD

1.1.3.1. Assessment

The daytime population estimate gives a sense of how many people are present in Fulton County during the working hours of a typical day. The components measure the commuting of County residents out to jobs elsewhere, the number of outside residents commuting to jobs located in Fulton County, and people visiting Fulton County either staying in hotels or spending part of the day to visit major attractions or to attend an event. There are many others who could be added or subtracted to this total (examples are day students, people visiting professional offices, people visiting friends and relatives, etc.), but estimating these would amount to guesses since no source of data could be provided.

The land use and planning aspects are numerous. The daily workers and visitors here generate demand for parking, office space, transit services, meals, and sundry goods and services. The movement of people to and from work, to and from restaurants, to and from secondary business locations generate pedestrian, transit and vehicular trips. These impact the sidewalks, transit and streets of the County as well as water, sewer and emergency services.

1.2.0.0. Households

1.2.1.0 Number of Households

1.2.1.1 Inventory

Total population includes household population and group quarters population (Tables 1-7 and 1-8). The household population lives in occupied housing units also called households. Group quarter's population resides in nursing homes, college dormitories, military barracks, and prison, jail or detention facilities. Fulton County census tracts with colleges such as Georgia Institute of Technology and Atlanta University Center; with military installation, such as Fort McPherson; and with jails such as the Federal Penitentiary and the Fulton County jail have large group quarters population. Of all of Fulton County's 2000 population, just 3.85% were in group quarters. The bulk of the group quarter's population falls in the City of Atlanta (28,857 in Atlanta City's Fulton





County portion or 7.46% of its population of 386,699). Group quarter's population is projected to remain at a constant share of total population, although increases in nursing homes will be related to growth in the 85 and over population.

The number of households in Fulton County has increased by 62.63% from 1980 to 2005, a higher rate than the 53.38% increase in total population. This is largely due to the decline in average household size (Table 1-9). The number of households is projected to increase by 42% by 2025, while the population is projected to increase by 36%.

The North Fulton planning area has the highest number of households, corresponding to its highest population of the Planning Areas. The unincorporated part of Fulton County had just 847 persons in group quarters or 0.37% of its population. Most of this (486) was in Sandy Springs nursing homes.

Table 1-7: Fulton County Household Population and Household Size

| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Population | 589,904 | 648,951 | 816,006 | 904,589 | 972,678 | 1,061,057 | 1,140,576 | 1,221,054 |
| Group Quarters Population | 18,046 | 21,977 | 31,384 | 35,057 | 37,961 | 41,631 | 44,846 | 48,128 |
| Household Population | 571,858 | 626,974 | 784,622 | 859,928 | 934,717 | 1,019,426 | 1,095,730 | 1,172,926 |
| Number of Households | 225,308 | 257,140 | 321,242 | 362,288 | 405,562 | 445,676 | 482,701 | 516,708 |
| Number of Families | 144,901 | 155,887 | 185,721 | 204,361 | 223,073 | 238,876 | 251,939 | 262,429 |
| % family HH are of total Households | 64.3% | 60.6% | 57.8% | 56.4% | 55.5% | 53.5% | 52.1% | 50.7% |
| Average HH Size | 2.538 | 2.438 | 2.442 | 2.374 | 2.305 | 2.287 | 2.270 | 2.290 |

Source: Fulton County E&CD permit driven population model and Census Bureau Census of Population and Housing Printed Report for Georgia, 1980, www.census.gov website 100% counts for 1990 (STF-1) and 2000 (SF-1). Revised: 4/26/2005

Table 1-8: Summary of Total Population, Group Quarters Population, Household Population, Average Household Size, Households, Vacant Housing Units and Total Housing Units for Cities and Planning Areas of Fulton County, in 2000

| City or Fulton County Planning Area | Fulton Part and Part Elsewhere | Population | Group Quarters | Household Population | Average Household Size | Households | Vacant Housing Units | Total Housing Units |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Incorporated Cities: | | | | | | | | |
| Alpharetta | All Fulton | 34,854 | 80 | 34,774 | 2.62 | 13,259 | 1,411 | 14,670 |
| City of Atlanta | Fulton Part | 386,695 | 28,857 | 357,838 | 2.29 | 156,156 | 13,218 | 169,374 |
| | DeKalb Part | 29,779 | 90 | 29,689 | 2.45 | 12,111 | 5,440 | 17,551 |
| | Tot. Atlanta | 416,474 | 28,947 | 387,527 | 2.30 | 168,267 | 18,658 | 186,925 |
| College Park | Fulton Part | 18,838 | 153 | 18,685 | 2.59 | 7,208 | 391 | 7,599 |
| | Clayton Part | 1,544 | 13 | 1,531 | 2.52 | 607 | 73 | 752 |





Table 1-8: Summary of Total Population, Group Quarters Population, Household Population, Average Household Size, Households, Vacant Housing Units and Total Housing Units for Cities and Planning Areas of Fulton County, in 2000

| City or Fulton County Planning Area | Fulton Part and Part Elsewhere | Population | Group Quarters | Household Population | Average Household Size | Households | Vacant Housing Units | Total Housing Units |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Tot. Col. Pk. | 20,382 | 166 | 20,216 | 2.56 | 7,887 | 464 | 8,351 |
| East Point | All Fulton | 39,595 | 438 | 39,157 | 2.70 | 14,479 | 1,158 | 15,637 |
| Fairburn | All Fulton | 5,464 | 117 | 5,347 | 2.77 | 1,931 | 74 | 2,005 |
| Hapeville | All Fulton | 6,180 | 6 | 6,174 | 2.60 | 2,373 | 165 | 2,538 |
| Mountain Park | Fulton Part | 496 | 0 | 496 | 3.14 | 158 | 85 | 243 |
| | Cherokee Pt. | 10 | 0 | 10 | 2.00 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| | Tot. Mtn. Pk. | 506 | 0 | 506 | 3.10 | 163 | 85 | 248 |
| Palmetto | Fulton Part | 3,073 | 0 | 3,073 | 2.74 | 1,121 | 40 | 1,161 |
| | Coweta Pt. | 327 | 0 | 327 | 2.77 | 118 | 4 | 122 |
| | Tot. Palmetto | 3,400 | 0 | 3,400 | 2.74 | 1,239 | 44 | 1,283 |
| Roswell | All Fulton | 79,334 | 628 | 78,706 | 2.65 | 29,659 | 1,641 | 31,300 |
| Union City | All Fulton | 11,621 | 251 | 11,370 | 2.52 | 4,510 | 822 | 5,332 |
| Planning Areas: | | | | | | | | |
| North | | 91,309 | 140 | 91,169 | 2.86 | 31,898 | 1,106 | 33,004 |
| Northeast | | 71,215 | 112 | 71,103 | 2.90 | 24,509 | 639 | 25,359 |
| Northwest | | 20,094 | 28 | 20,066 | 2.72 | 7,389 | 467 | 7,645 |
| Sandy Springs | | 85,781 | 486 | 85,295 | 2.17 | 39,346 | 3,448 | 42,794 |
| South | | 39,681 | 120 | 39,561 | 2.76 | 14,330 | 3,342 | 17,672 |
| Southwest | | 13,085 | 101 | 12,984 | 2.74 | 4,743 | 559 | 5,302 |
| Total Unincorporated Fulton County | | 229,856 | 847 | 229,009 | 2.54 | 90,317 | 8,455 | 98,772 |
| Total Cities in Fulton County | | 586,150 | 30,537 | 555,613 | 2.41 | 230,925 | 18,935 | 249,860 |
| All of Fulton County | | 816,006 | 31,384 | 784,622 | 2.44 | 321,242 | 27,390 | 348,632 |

Source: Fulton County Department of Environment and Community Development (DECD) based on the 2000 Census website www.census.gov, 2000 SF County and Places. Estimates of portions of cities in adjacent counties by Fulton County E&CD . 03/09/2005

Table 1-9: 2000 Household Population and Household Size by Planning Area

| | Fulton County | Unincorporated Fulton County | North Fulton | Sandy Springs | Southwest Fulton | South Fulton |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| Household Population | 784,622 | 229,067 | 91,295 | 85,349 | 11,199 | 41,224 |
| # of Households | 321,242 | 88,860 | 30,798 | 39,309 | 4,250 | 14,503 |
| # of families | 185,721 | 58,928 | 25,207 | 19,718 | 2,954 | 11,049 |
| %family households | 57.8% | 66.3% | 81.8% | 50.2% | 69.5% | 76.2% |
| Avg. HH size | 2.44 | 2.58 | 2.96 | 2.17 | 2.64 | 2.84 |

Source: U.S. Census, Census 2000 from www.census.gov, Special E&CD GIS tabulation of SF-1 which contains the 100% counts.





Table 1-10: Household Forecasts in Unincorporated Fulton County

| Planning Area | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | Diff 2005-2025 |
|------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| North Fulton | 31,898 | 36,508 | 41,408 | 43,935 | 46,133 | 47,924 | 11,416 |
| Sandy Springs | 39,346 | 42,683 | 46,076 | 48,770 | 51,097 | 53,554 | 10,871 |
| Southwest Fulton | 4,743 | 5,539 | 6,393 | 7,868 | 9,302 | 10,794 | 5,255 |
| South Fulton | 14,330 | 16,955 | 19,781 | 24,686 | 29,468 | 34,350 | 17,395 |
| Total | 90,317 | 101,685 | 113,658 | 125,259 | 136,000 | 146,622 | 44,937 |

Source: E&CD GIS Special tabulation of 2000 Census Counts and E&CD Forecasts

1.2.1.2 Assessment

Table 1-7, showing total households, indicates a growth of 154,480 households, or 42%, between 2005 and 2025 in Fulton County. Table 1-10 indicates household forecasts by Planning Area. These forecasts are parallel to the population growth. Unincorporated Fulton County is to gain 44,937 households, equal to a 44% growth. This translates to the addition of 50,962 housing units in unincorporated Fulton County, the difference being vacant units. While unincorporated Fulton County adds new units, the plan sets policies to guide the location of these housing units. The policies call for Live Work land use designations on or within walking distance of major existing or proposed transportation corridors. It also calls for mixed uses and residences in close proximity to commercial and office uses to encourage the ability of residents to walk to stores and offices.

Moreover, the percentage of family households is forecasted to decrease from 56% in 2005 to 50% in 2025. In unincorporated Fulton County, the percentage of family households varies between the Planning Areas. North Fulton has the highest percentage of family households with 82% and Sandy Springs has the lowest with 50%. This may have implications in the type and location of housing units.

1.2.2.0 Average Size of Households

1.2.2.1 Inventory

Population per household has been generally decreasing in the United States since the first census in 1790 and is expected to continue to decrease but at a very slow rate. Graph 1-2 illustrates the rapid decline in average household size from 1900 to 1980, and the gradual decrease since 1980. The household size in Georgia and in Fulton County parallels the decline in the nation. Fulton County's household size has decreased from 2.54 persons per household in 1980 to 2.37 persons per households in 2005. Household size is forecasted to decrease to 2.27 by 2025.

Compared to the 10 counties in the ARC Atlanta Region, Fulton County has the smallest household size. The counties at the periphery of the Atlanta Region have the largest households (Gwinnett – 2.88 Henry and Rockdale – 2.87), while those closer to the core, have the smallest

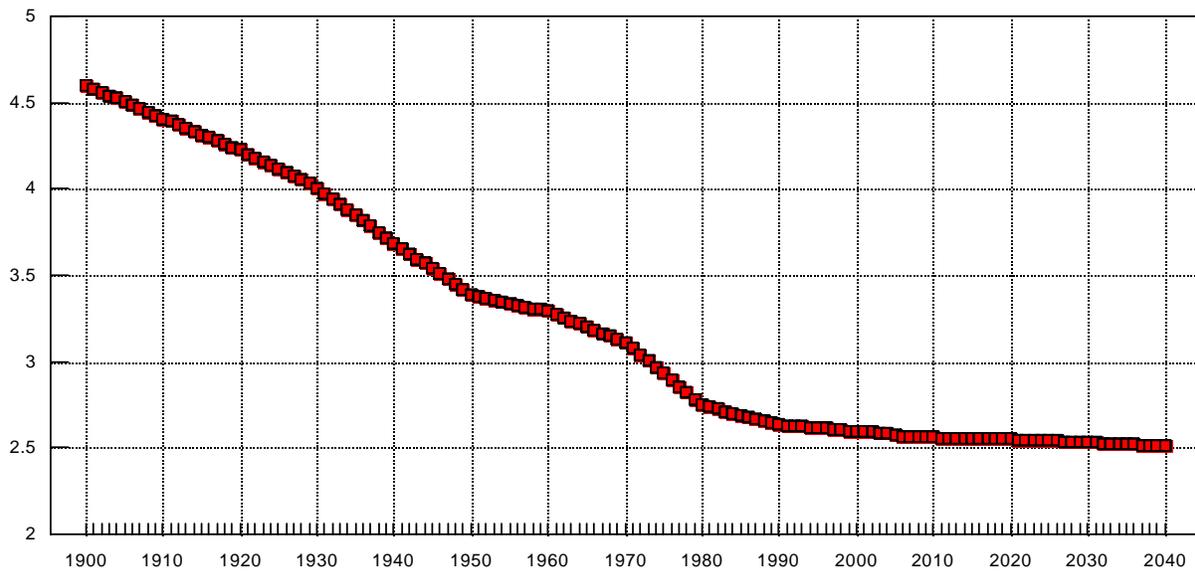




households (Cobb – 2.64 and DeKalb- 2.62). This relates to the mix of housing types with apartments and condominiums having a smaller size than single family units.

The average household size is also very variable within the County. According to the 2000 US Census, the average household size in unincorporated Fulton County was 2.58, higher than the Fulton County average household size of 2.44. In unincorporated Fulton County, household size varied from 2.17 to 2.90. According to ARC, high-growth suburban areas tend to have higher household sizes since they appeal to young families. The average household sizes in North Fulton of 2.96 and in South Fulton of 2.84 reflect this trend. On the other hand, the population per household was lowest in Sandy Springs. Sandy Springs has older neighborhoods, very affluent areas and a larger number of apartment units, all of which are factors in smaller household size.

Average Household Size, 1900-2040
United States



Graph 1-2. Average Household Size in the United States, 1900-2040

1.2.2.2. Assessment

Household size is affected by the state of the economy. It tends to slow in the rate of decline or even increase slightly during recessions. This is because adult children tend to not form their own households, double up, or move back with their parents when they are unemployed. The year 2000 was a recession year and the economy is only now beginning to pick up steam.





Other factors that drive household size down include: high divorce rates, which produce family fragments living separately, and the aging of the population, resulting in the increasing numbers of widows or widowers living alone. The Census Bureau has not provided current projections of household size, but does conduct the annual American Community Survey that includes household composition and size.

Large numbers of Hispanic immigrants, many uncounted, have large household sizes and counter the 210 year downward trend in household size. The Atlanta Region has had a much lower share of the Hispanic immigrant population than the national average. This trend is changing as Fulton County catches up to the normal trend.

Population per household is expected to continue to decline countywide through the year 2025. The decline in average household size in the United States is most obvious at the extremes; the percentage of single occupant housing units has doubled from 1950 to 2003, while the percentage of households containing five or more people has dropped from 22.6% in 1960 to 9.81% in 2003.

Fulton County and Georgia should mirror the nation in this regard. But while the share of single occupant households has increased in nation, State and County, the number of households with five or more persons has increased in both the State and the County, while it declined in the nation. Moreover, Fulton County has a larger share of single person households than the US and Georgia. Table 1-11 presents 1990 and 2000 Census counts of households by size for the nation, State and County

The average household size is a key factor in the building permit driven demographic estimating and forecasting model. Households are multiplied by average household size to obtain household population. The final population is the sum of household population and group quartered population. Since the average household size has only three significant digits, small variances can result in fairly large differences in the household population. The assumption of continually declining household size may be endangered if the share of large households begins to increase.

Table 1-11: Households by Size: 1990 and 2000 From Census Counts

| Year | All Households | One Person | Two Persons | Three Persons | Four Persons | Five or More Persons | Persons Per Household |
|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| United States | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 91,947,413 | 22,592,150 | 29,447,615 | 15,971,656 | 13,857,123 | 10,078,866 | 2.63 |
| 2000 | 105,480,101 | 27,227,982 | 34,419,634 | 17,452,353 | 14,970,059 | 11,410,073 | 2.59 |
| Percent share: | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 100.00% | 24.57% | 32.03% | 17.37% | 15.07% | 10.96% | |
| 2000 | 100.00% | 25.81% | 32.63% | 16.55% | 14.19% | 10.82% | |
| Georgia | | | | | | | |
| Year | All Households | One Person | Two Persons | Three Persons | Four Persons | Five or More Persons | Persons Per Household |
| 1990 | 2,366,618 | 537,892 | 741,946 | 457,914 | 383,427 | 245,436 | 2.68 |





Table 1-11: Households by Size: 1990 and 2000 From Census Counts

| Year | All Households | One Person | Two Persons | Three Persons | Four Persons | Five or More Persons | Persons Per Household |
|---|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2000 | 3,006,369 | 710,577 | 963,712 | 551,335 | 460,281 | 320,464 | 2.65 |
| Percent share: | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 100.00% | 22.73% | 31.35% | 19.35% | 16.20% | 10.37% | |
| 2000 | 100.00% | 23.64% | 32.06% | 18.34% | 15.31% | 10.66% | |
| Fulton County | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 257,142 | 79,679 | 79,233 | 42,923 | 32,183 | 23,122 | 2.44 |
| 2000 | 321,242 | 103,473 | 98,237 | 49,126 | 39,484 | 30,922 | 2.44 |
| Percent share: | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 100.00% | 30.99% | 30.81% | 16.69% | 12.52% | 8.99% | |
| 2000 | 100.00% | 32.21% | 30.58% | 15.29% | 12.29% | 9.63% | |
| U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 1990, SF-3 Sample Data, 2000: Tables H16 & H18, 1990: H018. | | | | | | | |

The physical size of housing in the United States has been increasing. In 1970, the average size per unit constructed was 1,500 square feet. In 2004, each unit was estimated to be 2,391 square feet, and by 2025 the average units is forecasted to be about 3,000 square feet. The average household size in 1970 was 3.11 persons resulting in 482 square feet per occupant. In 2004, the average household size had declined to 2.57 people per household and the square footage per occupant was 844. By 2025, if current trends continue, there will be nearly 1,200 square feet per occupant. The effect of this is to consume more land if floor area ratios (FAR) are constant. At the same time, the number of single person households has increased from 18.2% in 1980 to 25% in 2005 and the number of family households has decreased from 64% in 1980 to 58% in 2005.

In 2004, 95% of permitted housing were single family units many with four bedrooms despite an average household size of 2.37 persons per household and a trend towards even smaller sizes in the future. Moreover, the acreage per housing unit has been increasing rather than decreasing. This may indicate that new housing is not taking into consideration the changing household size and composition.

1.3.0.0 Age Distribution

1.3.1.1 Inventory

The median age of the population increased from 29.5 in 1980 to 32.7 in 2000 and is forecasted to increase to 34.0 by 2025. However, Fulton County has a large percentage of its population in the young working ages of both genders aged 19 through 40 as compared to the United States. This is balanced by much lower percentages of the population in ages 58 through 95. The school age population is also low in ages 10 through 18. Table 1-12 tabulates population by age from 1980 through 2025 by five year age groups.





Table 1-12: Population by Age in Fulton County

| Age Interval | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Under 5 | 40,242 | 48,217 | 56,819 | 61,698 | 67,345 | 74,751 | 80,663 | 85,978 |
| 5 to 9 | 43,163 | 43,704 | 58,129 | 60,014 | 62,177 | 68,471 | 75,084 | 80,792 |
| 10 to 14 | 45,608 | 40,643 | 54,118 | 59,646 | 59,349 | 63,524 | 69,136 | 75,608 |
| 15 to 19 | 52,578 | 46,403 | 55,166 | 61,910 | 66,850 | 67,869 | 71,813 | 77,945 |
| 20 to 24 | 60,320 | 56,317 | 64,660 | 75,131 | 81,550 | 88,327 | 88,883 | 93,935 |
| 25 to 29 | 59,503 | 64,640 | 78,488 | 85,874 | 90,896 | 100,166 | 107,397 | 108,181 |
| 30 to 34 | 52,435 | 62,582 | 73,046 | 73,962 | 76,526 | 86,897 | 94,563 | 101,324 |
| 35 to 39 | 38,836 | 57,079 | 71,884 | 69,339 | 68,157 | 73,314 | 82,205 | 89,314 |
| 40 to 44 | 30,397 | 51,878 | 65,966 | 70,342 | 67,821 | 67,736 | 72,080 | 80,591 |
| 45 to 49 | 27,353 | 38,503 | 58,192 | 69,261 | 72,795 | 69,194 | 68,366 | 72,568 |
| 50 to 54 | 28,065 | 28,586 | 50,940 | 61,697 | 56,400 | 66,297 | 69,063 | 64,809 |
| 55 to 59 | 26,702 | 23,653 | 35,031 | 47,138 | 41,801 | 50,173 | 58,379 | 60,754 |
| 60 to 64 | 23,246 | 21,954 | 24,577 | 31,498 | 41,801 | 50,173 | 58,379 | 60,754 |
| 65 to 69 | 20,932 | 20,255 | 19,125 | 21,785 | 27,582 | 36,823 | 43,782 | 50,895 |
| 70 to 74 | 16,763 | 15,911 | 16,634 | 16,981 | 19,102 | 24,376 | 32,289 | 50,895 |
| 75 to 79 | 11,761 | 12,948 | 13,896 | 14,832 | 15,203 | 17,347 | 22,040 | 29,316 |
| 80 to 84 | 6,982 | 8,931 | 9,753 | 11,664 | 12,489 | 12,883 | 14,734 | 18,877 |
| 85 + | 5,018 | 6,747 | 9,582 | 12,027 | 14,788 | 17,219 | 18,956 | 21,639 |
| Median age | 29.5 | 32.0 | 32.7 | 33.2 | 30.4 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 34.0 |
| Total Population | 589,904 | 648,951 | 816,006 | 904,796 | 972,678 | 1,161,057 | 1,140,576 | 1,221,054 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census for 1980, 1990 and 2000 and forecasts by Fulton County E&CD driven by U.S. Census Bureau Projections to 2100 benchmarked to the 2000 Census counts. Revised: 04/27/2005

Table 1-13 aggregates the population into six age groups representing major stages in life such as 0 to 4 years old (preschool children), 5 through 17 (total school age) and 18 through 44 year old group (starting their own households and careers). By age 44, the birth rates are close to zero and most careers are mature and settled. The peak earning years (45 through 64) contains people who have become very skilled in their careers and have historically reached their peak earnings. After age 65, there are two groups- the age 65 through 84 year olds who are still largely active, self sufficient and able, and the 85 and over group who are increasingly frail, increasingly dependent on others for transportation, health care and other services and have high rates of living in assisted living facilities and nursing homes (247 people in the 2000 Census listed their ages as 100 and over, however Census Bureau studies show a tendency of people to over-report ages in these ages).

Table 1-13: 1980-2025 Fulton County Stage of Life Age Group Population

| Stage of Life | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0-4 Preschool | 40,242 | 48,217 | 56,819 | 62,180 | 67,345 | 74,751 | 80,663 | 85,978 |
| 5-17 School Age | 120,318 | 112,189 | 145,347 | 156,030 | 161,636 | 172,732 | 187,308 | 203,167 |
| 18-44 Family Forming | 262,522 | 311,057 | 376,110 | 395,668 | 411,691 | 443,599 | 473,852 | 504,523 |





Table 1-13: 1980-2025 Fulton County Stage of Life Age Group Population

| Stage of Life | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 45-64 Peak Earning | 105,366 | 112,696 | 168,740 | 212,296 | 242,843 | 261,328 | 266,952 | 268,270 |
| 65-84 Younger Seniors | 56,438 | 58,045 | 59,408 | 66,363 | 74,377 | 91,429 | 112,844 | 137,475 |
| 85 + Older Senior | 5,018 | 6,747 | 9,582 | 12,264 | 14,788 | 17,219 | 18,956 | 21,639 |
| Total Population | 589,904 | 648,951 | 816,006 | 904,801 | 972,680 | 1,061,058 | 1,140,575 | 1,221,052 |
| Percents of the Total: | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 Preschool | 6.8% | 7.4% | 7.0% | 6.9% | 6.9% | 7.0% | 7.1% | 7.0% |
| 5-17 School Age | 20.4% | 17.3% | 17.8% | 17.2% | 16.6% | 16.3% | 16.4% | 16.6% |
| 18-44 Family Forming | 44.5% | 47.9% | 46.1% | 43.7% | 42.3% | 41.8% | 41.5% | 41.3% |
| 45-64 Peak Earning | 17.9% | 17.4% | 20.7% | 23.5% | 25.0% | 24.6% | 23.4% | 22.0% |
| 65-84 Younger Seniors | 9.6% | 8.9% | 7.3% | 7.3% | 7.6% | 8.6% | 9.9% | 11.3% |
| 85 + Older Senior | 0.9% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 1.8% |
| Total Population | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau for 1980, 1990 and 2000. 1990 and 2000 are available on the Census Bureau's web site: www.census.gov and the 1980 figures were obtained from the Atlanta-Fulton Central Library. Fulton County E&CD using a building permit method to forecast total population and drove age changes with national change rates using Jennifer Cheeseman Day's 1999 to 2100 forecasts adjusted to the 2000 census counts. Revised: 04/27/2005

In Fulton County, the largest group is the family forming persons age 18 to 44 with an estimated 43.7% of the population or 391,202 in 2005. It is expected to rise to 504,523 persons by 2025. The second largest group, with 212,296 or 23.5%, is age group 45 to 64. This is the group with greatest growth in the next five years. The population age 65 years and over is increasing dramatically as the "Baby Boom" begins to enter this age group. The younger seniors (age 65 to 84) currently number 65,614 and are forecast to increase to 137,475 by 2025, double the current figure. The 85 and older age group currently number 12,126 persons, and are expected to nearly double by 2025. If life expectancy is increased significantly by medical breakthroughs, this group could increase even more.

Table 1-14: Stage of Life Age Group Population for Unincorporated Fulton County in 2000

| Stage of Life | North Fulton | Sandy Springs | Southwest Fulton | South Fulton | Total Unincorp. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0-4 Preschool | 8,170 | 4,691 | 783 | 2,762 | 16,406 |
| 5-17, School Age | 21,660 | 10,589 | 2,147 | 8,808 | 43,204 |
| 18-44 Family Forming | 37,922 | 43,617 | 4,681 | 15,771 | 101,991 |
| 45-64 Peak Earning | 19,842 | 18,558 | 2,909 | 10,871 | 52,180 |
| 65-84 Younger Seniors | 3,519 | 7,178 | 715 | 2,836 | 14,248 |
| 85 + Older Senior | 322 | 1,201 | 65 | 296 | 1,884 |
| Total Population | 91,435 | 85,834 | 11,300 | 41,344 | 229,913 |
| Percents of the Total: | | | | | |
| 0-4 Preschool | 8.9% | 5.5% | 6.9% | 6.68% | 7.14% |
| 5-17, School Age | 23.7% | 12.3% | 19% | 21.30% | 18.8% |
| 18-44 Family Forming | 41.5% | 50.8% | 41.4% | 38.14% | 44.4% |
| 45-64 Peak Earning | 21.7% | 21.6% | 25.7% | 26.3% | 22.7% |
| 65-84 Younger Seniors | 3.8% | 8.4% | 6.3% | 6.8 | 6.2% |
| 85 + Older Senior | 0.3% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.82% |
| Total Population | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

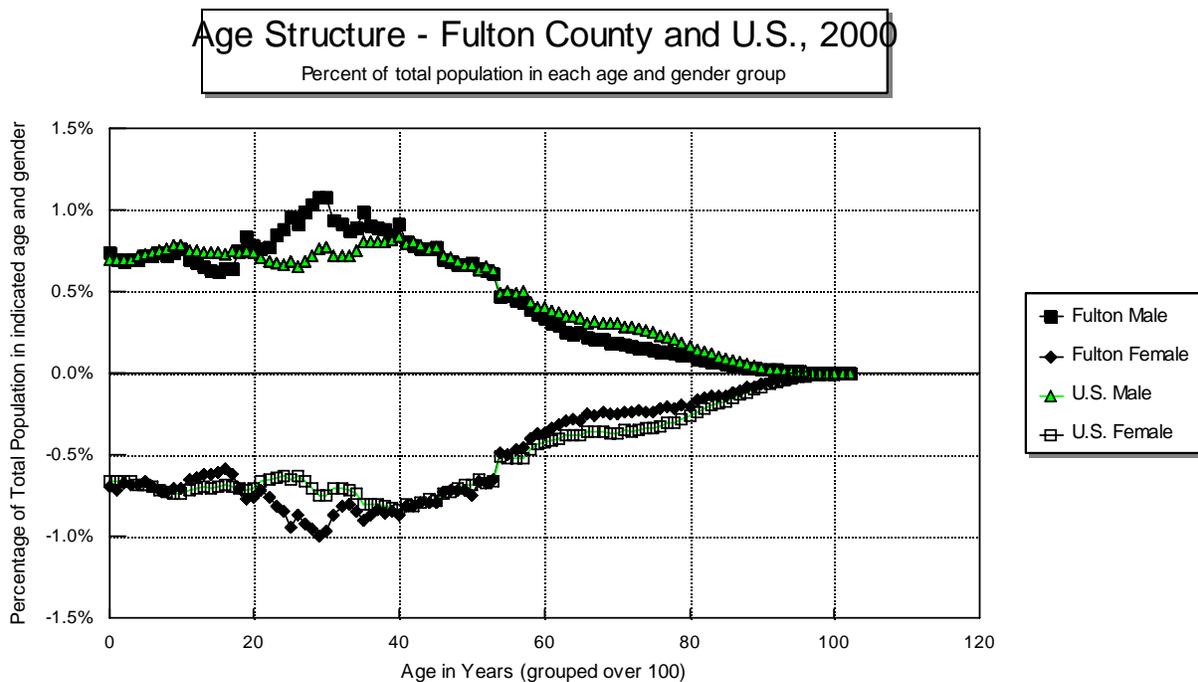
Source: United States Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, special tabulations using GIS by Planning area





Table 1-14 aggregates the population in the unincorporated Fulton County into the six age groups. The Planning Areas have different age structures reflecting the period when growth occurred. Given recent growth in North Fulton, it is not surprising that it has the highest percentage of preschool age children between 0 and age 4, (8.9%) while Sandy Springs had 5.5%, South Fulton 6.7%, and Southwest had 6.9%. Similarly the school age population is highest in North Fulton (23.7%) contrasted with 12.3% in Sandy Springs, 19.0% in Southwest Fulton and 21.3% in South Fulton and. Sandy Springs had the highest percentage in the 18 to 44 family forming group, followed by North Fulton at 41.5%, Southwest Fulton had 41.4%, while South Fulton had 38.1% and. Persons in the peak earning age (45 to 64) are generally higher in the unincorporated area when compared to the entire the County. In this category, South Fulton had the highest at 26.3%, followed by Southwest at 25.7%, North Fulton at 21.7% and Sandy Springs at 21.5%. Sandy Springs has a higher percentage of the 65 years and older population. This is to be expected since Sandy Springs developed earlier than the other Planning Areas. Younger Seniors, age 65 to 84 years are 3.8% in North Fulton, 8.4% in Sandy Springs, 6.3% in Southwest Fulton and 6.9% in South Fulton. The remaining group, older seniors age 85 and over, constitute 0.35% of North Fulton, 1.4% of Sandy Springs, 0.58% of Southwest Fulton and 0.72% of South Fulton.

1.3.1.2 Assessment



Graph 1-3. Age Structure in Fulton County Contrasted with the United States

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 single year of age tabulations from the Census Bureau's web site





Graph 1-3 contrasts the percentage of the population in each single year of age from 0 to 110 and over for the United States and for Fulton County in the 2000 Census (the female population is displayed as negatives to make the chart work, so the females are below the 0% center and males above it). The graph clearly shows that Fulton County's population is much more concentrated in the working and first home buying ages of 20 through 40 years than the nation. It is believed that the higher concentrations in the young working ages are due to the greater employment opportunities in Fulton County at the time of the Census. Since 2000, the County and the nation have been adversely affected a recession which only now is regaining employment losses. This is balanced by lower shares in other ages particularly the 60 through 80 years and the 10 through 18 year olds. The graph is almost symmetrical indicating that both genders share in these age differences. Note also that the females over age 65 outnumber the males; this difference is particularly noticeable after age 80.

1.4.0.0 Racial Composition

1.4.1.1. Inventory

According to the 2000 Census, Fulton County is almost half White (48.1%) and half African-American (44.5%) with less than ten percent of the population being of other races (Table 1-15). In the 2000 Census, Fulton County ranked 15th largest in the U.S. in the number of African Americans. In the 2004 American Community Survey, Fulton County ranked 12th with 42.3% black. The percentage of African Americans and Whites has been declining since 1980 and is projected to continue to decline. However, the percent of African Americans is declining at a faster rate. Hispanic persons are an ethnic group and can be of any race. They are listed by the Census Bureau as a separate group. The 2000 Census counted Hispanics to be 5.9% of the County. This population, constituting just 2.1% of Fulton's population in 1990, is projected to be 13% of the population by 2025. It is likely that this ethnic group will continue to grow much more rapidly than other racial groups. In the US, Hispanics have overtaken African Americans as the largest minority group in America, but not in Fulton County. The Asian population stands at just 3.0% of the population. The 2000 Census for the first time enabled people to indicate multiple races. The "Other races" category tends to be checked by Hispanic, and Middle Eastern individuals who do not feel the other listed categories fit them.

Table 1-15: Fulton County Population by Race

| Race | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| White | 280,334 | 309,901 | 353,603 | 392,598 | 434,140 | 462,621 | 484,306 | 517,089 | 550,303 |
| White % | 47.52% | 47.75% | 48.66% | 48.11% | 48.53% | 47.56% | 45.64% | 45.34% | 45.07% |
| African American | 303,508 | 324,008 | 343,337 | 363,565 | 388,341 | 420,781 | 463,470 | 489,193 | 512,843 |
| Percent | 51.45% | 49.93% | 47.25% | 44.57% | 43.41% | 43.26% | 43.68% | 42.89% | 42.00% |
| Am. Ind, Esk, Aleut | 644 | 981 | 1,223 | 1,514 | 1,789 | 1,945 | 2,228 | 2,509 | 2,931 |
| Percent | 0.11% | 0.15% | 0.17% | 0.19% | 0.20% | 0.20% | 0.21% | 0.22% | 0.24% |
| Asian/Pacific Is. | 2,926 | 8,380 | 15,899 | 25,169 | 29,521 | 38,129 | 52,098 | 62,732 | 75,095 |
| Percent | 0.50% | 1.29% | 2.19% | 3.08% | 3.30% | 3.92% | 4.91 | 5.50% | 6.15% |
| Other | 2,492 | 5,681 | 12,628 | 21,216 | 25,496 | 30,056 | 35,333 | 40,719 | 46,400 |
| Percent | 0.42% | 0.88% | 1.74% | 2.6 | 2.85% | 3.09% | 3.33% | 3.57% | 3.80% |





Table 1-15: Fulton County Population by Race

| Race | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Two+ races | NA | NA | NA | 11,853 | 15,302 | 19,146 | 23,622 | 28,334 | 33,482 |
| Percent | NA | NA | NA | 1.45% | 1.71% | 1.97% | 2.23% | 2.48% | 2.74% |
| Spanish Origin | 7,574 | 13,373 | 28,886 | 48,056 | 60,474 | 74,313 | 105,151 | 131,965 | 163,133 |
| Percent | 1.28% | 2.06% | 3.97% | 5.89% | 6.76% | 7.64% | 9.91% | 11.57% | 13.36% |

Source: US Census Bureau, Census counts for 1980, 1990 and 2000. Forecasts by Fulton County E&CD based on a shift share method using U.S. population forecasts to 2100.

Table 1-16 shows the 1990 and 2000 census population percentages of major racial groups in the County, the United States and Georgia. In 2000, Fulton County's population had a higher percent of African Americans and a lower percent of Whites than the United States and the State of Georgia.

Table 1-16: US, Georgia, & Fulton County Percent of Population by Race: 1990 and 2000

| | 1990 | | | 2000 | | |
|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------|
| | US | Georgia | Fulton | US | Georgia | Fulton County |
| White | 83.93 | 71.01 | 47.7 | 81.05 | 65.13 | 48.11 |
| African American | 12.27 | 26.96 | 49.93 | 12.69 | 28.80 | 44.57 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3.00 | 1.17 | 1.29 | 3.76 | 2.40 | 3.08 |
| Other | 0.80 | 0.86 | 0.88 | 2.50 | 3.66 | 1.03 |
| Spanish Origin | 9.00 | 1.68 | 2.06 | 12.55 | 5.32 | 5.89 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, from the web site: www.census.gov, Summary File 1, 100% counts.

There is considerable variation in the racial mix in the Planning Areas in Fulton County (Table 1-17). The White population was 83.3% in North Fulton, 77.6% in Sandy Springs, 3.0% in Southwest Fulton and 21.6% in South Fulton. The African-American population was 5.3% in North Fulton, 12.0% in Sandy Springs, 95.5% in Southwest Fulton and 75.3% in South Fulton. This represents a great deal of variation from Fulton County's total White population of 48.1% and African American population of 44.5%. American Indian population, totaling just 1,514 persons in 2000, is less than one percent in all Planning Areas: 0.11% in North Fulton, 0.18% in Sandy Springs, 0.07% in Southwest Fulton 0.19% in South Fulton. Asian and Pacific Islander population including Hawaiians also varies greatly: 8.6% in North Fulton, 3.3% in Sandy Springs, 0.3% in Southwest Fulton and 0.5% in South Fulton. The "Other" group, slightly smaller than Asians, is 1.1% in North Fulton, 4.9% in Sandy Springs, 0.27% in Southwest Fulton and 0.9% in South Fulton.

Hispanic population may be of any race and is listed separately in the Census. Here again there are large variations among the planning areas: North Fulton had 3.5%, Sandy Springs had 9.9%, Southwest Fulton 0.8% and South Fulton 1.8%. Note that Sandy Springs had the largest concentration but its 9.9% was still much lower than the 12.55% in the United States.





Table 1-17: 2000 Fulton County & Planning Area Population by Race

| Race | Fulton Co | North Fulton | Sandy Springs | Southwest Fulton | South Fulton |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| White | 392,598 | 76,195 | 66,573 | 341 | 8,944 |
| White % | 48.11% | 83.33% | 77.56% | 3.02% | 21.63% |
| African American | 363,565 | 4,878 | 10,333 | 10,791 | 31,151 |
| African American % | 44.57% | 5.33% | 12.04% | 95.5% | 75.34% |
| Am. Indian, Eskimo & Aleut | 1,514 | 101 | 154 | 8 | 80 |
| Percent | 0.19% | 0.11 | 0.18% | 0.07% | 0.19% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 25,169 | 7,837 | 2,821 | 35 | 221 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander % | 3.08% | 8.57% | 3.29% | 0.31% | 0.53% |
| Other | 21,216 | 972 | 4,241 | 30 | 379 |
| Other % | 2.6 | 1.06% | 4.94% | 0.27% | 0.92% |
| Two or more races | 11,853 | 1,425 | 1,669 | 86 | 548 |
| Two or more races % | 1.45% | 1.56% | 1.94% | 0.76% | 1.33% |
| Spanish Origin | 48,056 | 3,186 | 8,517 | 95 | 749 |
| Spanish Origin % | 5.89% | 3.48% | 9.92% | 0.84% | 1.81% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF-1 tabulations with percent calculations by DE&CD.

1.4.1.2 Assessment

In Fulton County, the percentage of African American population peaked at 51.45% in 1980 and was estimated to be 43.6% in 2004. Fulton County’s historic high shares of African Americans will very gradually lessen. In the very long range, it is expected that Fulton County will approach the national rate currently about 13%. For the 2025 period, a figure of about 42% for Fulton County is more reasonable. The racial composition will be tracked by the annual American Community Surveys of the U.S. Census Bureau and E&CD will revise its forecasts from time to time if actual trends depart from its forecasts.

The Hispanic population was less than 1% of the total in 1970 (3,996 people) and just 1.3% in 1980 (7,574 people). In 2005, it stands at 6.76% (60,474 people). Since Fulton County is still far below the national average of 12.55%, it is expected that their share of the population will increase faster than the increases projected for the nation and by 2025 this could grow to 163,133 or 13.4% of population. This will be monitored and adjusted as American Community Survey data shows divergence from the forecasts. The impact on the Fulton County is an increasing task of educating non-English speakers. Already the children of recent Hispanic immigrants are learning English, and educational programs (including adult education) are focusing on English as a second language.

1.5.0.0 Educational Attainment

1.5.1.1. Inventory

The United States is a leader in the world in possessing well equipped and staffed colleges and universities. The result of these resources is that the U.S. has 44.5 million college graduates or 24.4 percent of its adult population age 25 and over. Only Norway, with 25.6%, has a greater percentage and the world total is just 4%. The United States, with 4.6% of the world’s adult





population, has 28% of the world’s college graduates. These figures are not static and the U.S. is rapidly increasing its pool of college graduates. Table 1-18 presents 2000 Census data for the educations attainment of the population over 25 years old for the United States, Georgia, ARC and Fulton County.

High School (or G.E.D) completion is increasing in the United States. Only 13.5% of adults in 1910 achieved high school graduation, but by 1970 had passed the 50% mark and was measured at 55.2%. Since that time, high school graduation has been seen as a must for all school systems in the United States. By 2000 84.1% of adults (including older adults born at times where it was still difficult to complete high school) had achieved high school graduation. In the future, it is believed that by 2025 91.5% of Americans will have achieved high school graduation or more. There will be a threshold so that great improvements beyond 90% will be increasingly harder to accomplish.

While the United States has significantly reduced the share of people with less than 5 years of education, Fulton County started with higher shares in this category. In 1960, with the beginning of the civil rights movement, 8.3 % of U.S. population was in this category while 12.0% of Fulton County’s adults fell into this category. Since then Fulton County has caught up with the nation.

Approximately 84.0% of Fulton County’s population age 25 and over has a high school diploma or higher, compared with 80.4% in the United States and 78.6% in Georgia. College or higher attainment in Fulton (41.4%) was much higher than the nation at 24.4%, Georgia’s at 24.3% and ARC’s at 33%. The Census Bureau’s annual American Community Survey for 2001 ranked Fulton as the fifteenth highest County in the nation by percent of the population with a bachelor’s degree or more. In 2004, Fulton County ranked 17th in the nation with 45.7% of the population achieving a college education or more. Georgia ranked 25th among states with 25.6% achieving college graduation or more. The overall rate in the United States was 27%. The City of Atlanta ranked 6th in the nation with 42.9% of the population achieving college education and 4th in the nation or 17.1% of 25 and over with advanced degree. Fulton County ranked 28th in the nation, with 15.9% achieving advanced degrees.

Table 1-18: Educational Attainment for population 25 years+ For US, Georgia, ARC & Fulton County

| Educational Attainment | United States | Georgia | ARC | Fulton County |
|--|----------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|
| Less than 9 th Grade | 7.55% | 7.58% | 4.84% | 5.14% |
| 9 th to 12 th Grade (no diploma) | 12.05% | 13.85% | 9.07% | 10.85% |
| High School graduate (or GED) | 28.63% | 28.65% | 23.51% | 19.36% |
| Some College, no degree | 21.05% | 20.41% | 23.25% | 18.55% |
| Associate Degree | 6.32% | 5.20% | 6.34% | 4.7% |
| Bachelor’s Degree | 15.54% | 16.00% | 22.52% | 26.65% |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | 8.86% | 8.30% | 10.47% | 14.73% |
| High School Graduate or higher | 80.4% | 78.6% | 86.1% | 84.0% |
| Bachelor’s degree or higher | 24.4% | 24.3% | 33.0% | 41.4% |

Source: Census SF-3 Data from profiles on the Census Bureau web site: www.census.gov.

Table 1-19 shows the educational attainment of unincorporated Fulton County and the Planning Areas. Approximately 92.3% of the unincorporated population age 25 and over has a high school





diploma or higher, compared with 84% for Fulton County. North Fulton has 96.5%, Sandy Springs has 94.3%, South Fulton has 82.0% and Southwest Fulton has 85.2%. In Fulton County, 41.4% of the population has a bachelor’s degree or higher and in unincorporated Fulton County, 51.5% of the population has a bachelor’s degree or higher. North Fulton has 61.5%, Sandy Springs has 60.8%, South Fulton has 21.0% and Southwest Fulton has 31.2%. Of the ten incorporated cities, Alpharetta achieved 57.1%, followed by Roswell at 52.6% and Atlanta at 34.6%.

Table 1-19: Educational Attainment for population 25 years+, for Unincorporated Fulton & Planning Areas

| Educational Attainment | North Fulton | Sandy Springs | Southwest Fulton | South Fulton | Unincorporated Fulton |
|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Less than 9 th Grade | 1.33% | 2.58% | 3.85% | 5.00% | 2.68% |
| 9 th to 12 th Grade (no diploma) | 2.20% | 3.15% | 10.94% | 12.99% | 5.23% |
| High School graduate (or GED) | 11.03% | 10.95% | 25.02% | 28.72% | 15.37% |
| Some College, no degree | 18.19% | 16.56% | 24.15% | 26.71% | 19.65% |
| Associate Degree | 5.73% | 5.99% | 4.80% | 5.56% | 5.74% |
| Bachelor’s Degree | 41.87% | 39.59% | 17.71% | 14.22% | 34.15% |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | 19.66% | 21.17% | 13.53% | 6.8% | 17.37% |
| High School Graduate or higher | 96.5% | 94.3% | 85.2% | 82.0% | 92.3% |
| Bachelor’s degree or higher | 61.5% | 60.8% | 31.2% | 21.0% | 51.5% |

Source: Census SF-3 Data from profiles on the Census Bureau

Table 1-20 shows educational attainment in neighboring Counties in the ARC Atlanta Region. Of the ARC Counties, Fayette County has the highest high school graduation rate, with 92.4%, while Clayton’s rate of 80.1% is the lowest. Fulton County leads the Region in the attainment of Bachelor’s degree or higher with 41.4%, followed by Cobb County with 39.8%, DeKalb with 36.3%, Fayette with 36.2%, and Forsyth at 34.6%.

Table 1-20: Educational Attainment for population 25 years and over in Surrounding Counties

| Educational Attainment | Cobb | Gwinnett | DeKalb | Fayette | Douglas | Cherokee | Clayton |
|--|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| Less than 9 th Grade | 3.87 | 4.56 | 5.65 | 2.22 | 5.52 | 5.79 | 6.44 |
| 9 th to 12 th Grade (no diploma) | 7.34 | 8.15 | 9.3 | 5.40 | 13.33 | 9.77 | 13.49 |
| High School graduate (or GED) | 20.75 | 22.0 | 20.32 | 24.02 | 34.62 | 27.30 | 31.89 |
| Some College, no degree | 22.43 | 23.94 | 22.39 | 24.95 | 22.02 | 23.73 | 25.54 |
| Associate Degree | 5.85 | 7.29 | 6.05 | 7.23 | 5.25 | 6.43 | 6.0 |
| Bachelor’s Degree | 28.02 | 24.08 | 22.74 | 23.91 | 13.45 | 19.63 | 12.21 |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | 11.73 | 9.98 | 13.56 | 12.26 | 5.78 | 7.35 | 4.43 |
| High School Graduate or higher | 88.88 | 87.3 | 85.1 | 92.4 | 81.1 | 84.4 | 80.1 |
| Graduate or Professional degree | 39.8 | 34.1 | 36.3 | 36.2 | 19.2 | 27.0 | 16.6 |

Source: Census SF-3 Data from profiles on the Census Bureau web site: www.census.gov.

1.5.1.2. Assessment

The 2000 census recorded that in the U.S. 80.4% of persons age 25 and over had graduated from high school (including GED) and 24.4% had graduated from college; but this is changing. In 1910 just 2.7% of the adult population possessed college degrees and by 1960 that figure had increased to 7.7%, by 1990 21.3% had college degrees and the last census in 2000 counted





25.6%. If this trend has continued, the current figure for 2005 is 27.8%. By 2025 it is likely that 32% to 35% of U.S. adults will possess a college degree or more.

Fulton County and the Atlanta Region have a much higher college graduation rates than the national average or Georgia, which was slightly below the national average with 24.3%. In 2000, 41.4% of Fulton County's population had achieved college graduation or more, while the 28 County Atlanta MSA reached 31.4% and the 10 County ARC region was 34.8%.

Despite strong and growing educational attainment, Fulton County can and should be doing better. This region and Fulton County are competing in the marketplace of the world. Fulton County's high schools are tasked to reduce and hopefully eliminate dropouts, teach language skills to those with limited English language proficiency, and hold themselves accountable to meeting and exceeding reasonable thresholds on national tests. This plan's creation has included representation by the Fulton County Board of Education and includes goals set by the school system. At all community meetings, the issues of overcrowding and low achievements were raised. Even in areas where there was high test performance, citizens believe the school system can do better.

Many homebuyers consider the quality of neighborhood schools and prospective employers tend to locate in areas where employees have the skills and education matching their requirements. Therefore, the best school districts tend to attract and retain the best new residents or employers.

1.5.2.0 Dropout Rates

1.5.2.1 Inventory

The Fulton County Public School system and the Atlanta Public School System both serve Fulton County. The Atlanta Public Scholl system serves the City of Atlanta while the Fulton County Public School system serves the rest of Fulton County. This report will focus on the Fulton County Public School system. During the 2002-2003 school year, Fulton County Public Schools had a dropout rate of 3.8% compared with 5.5% for the state. The County and the State are working hard to lower the dropout rates. The rates are highest among students who indicate Native American race/ethnicity and lowest among Asians according to the 2002-2003 State of Georgia K-12 Annual Report Card on K-12 Public Schools. Hispanics have high dropout rates and the number of Hispanic students in the schools is rapidly increasing.

The "Dropout rate" has been replaced by the "Graduation rate" in all Georgia schools and the following describes what it is and how it is calculated. To comply with the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), Georgia has defined a graduate as a student who leaves high school with a Regular Diploma (this does not include Certificates of Attendance or Special Education Diplomas) in the standard time (i.e., 4 years). In prior years, Georgia has reported a completion rate that allowed the inclusion of students receiving a Certificate of Attendance or a Special Education Diploma. Because of the NCLB timeline for reporting information, graduation rate is calculated by using information in the relevant Student Records.





The actual graduation rate calculation is a proxy calculation; in other words, the lack of unique statewide student identifiers does not allow for tracking of individual students across the four high school years. The graduation rate reflects the percentage of students who entered ninth grade in a given year and were in the graduating class four years later. The 2003-2004 K-12 Report Card provides the 2002, 2003, and the 2004 graduation rates.

Completers are those students who exit from high school with some credential. Some exit with regular diplomas and others exit with either a Special Education Diploma or a Certificate of Attendance. Graduates are completers who have met course and assessment criteria. Graduates have completed a high-school program of study of a minimum of 22 Carnegie units and have passed the four subject areas (English, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies) of the Georgia High School Graduation Test and the Georgia High School Writing Test.

1.5.2.2 Assessment

According to the Georgia Department of Education, each year in Georgia the 12th grade class is approximately 40% smaller than the 9th grade class four years earlier. Georgia has one of the highest dropout rates in the country. In an era of increasing mobility, dropout rates are very hard to calculate. It is argued that many students drop out of one school, but are enrolled in a public school elsewhere, or enroll in a private school. To deal with this the state and all its school systems use "graduation rates". There is also a tendency for students who fail to graduate to enroll in G.E.D. classes. This is usually fueled by the fact that all but the low skill jobs require high school graduation, and to an increasing degree, require college or graduate degrees. Colleges require graduation from high school.

In response to citizen concern that a significant proportion of their tax dollars was being devoted to public education, but with disappointing results, the Governor's Office of Student Achievement was formed to focus attention and resources on searching for solutions to this problem at a statewide level. One way to do this is to issue an annual "Report Card on K-12 Public Schools" which can be accessed through the web site: <http://reportcard2005.gaosa.org/k12/reports>. This report provides metrics to track progress or lack of progress.

The report card for Fulton County indicates that for the 2003-2004 school year the graduation rate was 72.9%. This is lower than the 74.0% in 2002-2003 and that was lower than 2001-2002 at 76.8%. According to a recent study by the Civil Rights Project at Harvard University, Fulton County has a graduation rate of 68%.

1.5.3.0 Standardized Achievement Test Scores

The Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) scores for Fulton County (2004) were 523 for verbal and 533 for Math, making the total 1,056 (Table 1-21). These scores are excellent compared with Georgia's 494 verbal, 498 math and 987 total, and very good compared with the national scores of 508 verbal, 518 math and 1,026 total. Unlike many states, Georgia has a very high percentage of high school seniors taking the SAT which tends to lower its scores (Table 1-21) (these scores do not include the private schools).





**Table 1-21: Average SAT Scores for Schools in Fulton County, 2002 to 2005
Fulton County Public Schools**

| School | 2005 | | | 2004 | | | 2003 | | | 2002 | | |
|--------------------|--------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| | Verbal | Math | Total |
| Benjamin Bannecker | 390 | 401 | 792 | 407 | 412 | 819 | 398 | 401 | 799 | 407 | 417 | 824 |
| Centennial | 542 | 563 | 1104 | 560 | 572 | 1132 | 543 | 551 | 1094 | 540 | 555 | 1095 |
| Chattahoochee | 541 | 579 | 1120 | 545 | 577 | 1122 | 551 | 581 | 1132 | 531 | 564 | 1095 |
| Creekside | 416 | 411 | 826 | 438 | 430 | 868 | 431 | 425 | 856 | 431 | 441 | 872 |
| Independence | 489 | 464 | 952 | 498 | 486 | 984 | 514 | 469 | 983 | 499 | 474 | 973 |
| McClarín | 419 | 386 | 805 | 357 | 380 | 737 | 398 | 396 | 794 | 368 | 374 | 742 |
| Milton | 547 | 567 | 1115 | 546 | 560 | 1106 | 542 | 560 | 1102 | 531 | 545 | 1076 |
| North Springs | 542 | 543 | 1085 | 550 | 558 | 1108 | 532 | 546 | 1078 | 551 | 567 | 1118 |
| Northview | 554 | 591 | 1145 | 540 | 570 | 1110 | 504 | 527 | 1031 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Riverwood | 531 | 537 | 1068 | 528 | 531 | 1059 | 508 | 521 | 1029 | 503 | 531 | 1034 |
| Roswell | 540 | 557 | 1097 | 554 | 563 | 1117 | 554 | 563 | 1117 | 541 | 555 | 1096 |
| Tri-Cities | 431 | 424 | 855 | 416 | 405 | 821 | 418 | 405 | 823 | 422 | 423 | 845 |
| Westlake | 450 | 444 | 894 | 460 | 446 | 906 | 452 | 436 | 888 | 435 | 439 | 874 |
| System | 520 | 536 | 1057 | 523 | 533 | 1056 | 519 | 530 | 1049 | 511 | 528 | 1039 |
| State | 494 | 495 | 989 | 494 | 493 | 987 | 493 | 491 | 984 | 489 | 491 | 980 |
| National | 505 | 515 | 1020 | 508 | 518 | 1026 | 507 | 519 | 1026 | 504 | 516 | 1020 |

Source: Georgia Department of Education, Charlotte Robinson, Testing at 404-656-6854 Georgia and United States figures are found on the College Board web site: www.collegeboard.com. <http://reportcard2005.gaosa.org/k12/reports>

The Fulton County Public Schools (FCPS) did not meet its 2003-2004 Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) thresholds. 2,573 FCPS students took Advance Placement Tests (12.2% of high school enrollment). 71% of FCPS takers scored well. In 2003-2004, FCPS students scored 21.5 on ACT test. The public school students in the State scored 20.0 and in the nation the score was 20.9 (Table 1-22).

Table 1-22: Average ACT Scores in Fulton County, City of Atlanta, Georgia, and United States - 2001-2005

| School System/School Year | 2004-2005 | | 2003-2004 | | 2002-2003 | | 2001-2002 | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| | Score | # Tested |
| Fulton County Public Schools | | 1,144 | | 1,022 | | 925 | | |
| Composite | 21.4 | | 21.5 | | 20.9 | | 20.3 | Not Available |
| English | 20.9 | | 20.9 | | 20.3 | | 19.7 | |
| Mathematics | 21.6 | | 21.7 | | 21.0 | | 20.5 | |
| Reading | 21.6 | | 21.8 | | 21.1 | | 20.6 | |
| Science Reasoning | 21.0 | | 21.1 | | 20.6 | | 20.2 | |
| Atlanta City Public Schools | | | | 397 | | 355 | | |
| Composite | 17.4 | | 17.5 | | 18.2 | | 17.8 | |





Table 1-22: Average ACT Scores in Fulton County, City of Atlanta, Georgia, and United States - 2001-2005

| School System/School Year | 2004-2005 | | 2003-2004 | | 2002-2003 | | 2001-2002 | |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | Score | # Tested | Score | # Tested | Score | # Tested | Score | # Tested |
| Test | | | | | | | | |
| English | 16.8 | | 16.6 | | 17.7 | | 17.2 | |
| Mathematics | 17.1 | | 17.1 | | 17.9 | | 17.8 | |
| Reading | 17.7 | | 17.9 | | 18.4 | | 17.8 | |
| Science Reasoning | 17.6 | | 17.7 | | 18.1 | | 17.9 | |
| Total of the Two Systems | | | | 1,419 | | 1,280 | | |
| Composite | | | 20.4 | | 20.2 | | 19.6 | |
| English | | | 19.7 | | 19.6 | | 19.0 | |
| Mathematics | | | 20.4 | | 20.1 | | 19.8 | |
| Reading | | | 20.7 | | 20.4 | | 19.8 | |
| Science Reasoning | | | 20.1 | | 19.8 | | 19.6 | |
| Georgia Systems | 23,324 | | | 20,510 | | 18,863 | | |
| Composite | 20.0 | | 20.0 | | 19.8 | | 19.8 | |
| English | 19.4 | | 19.5 | | 19.3 | | 19.2 | |
| Mathematics | 19.8 | | 19.9 | | 19.7 | | 19.8 | |
| Reading | 20.3 | | 20.3 | | 20.1 | | 20.0 | |
| Science Reasoning | 19.8 | | 19.9 | | 19.7 | | 19.7 | |
| United States Systems | 1,186,251 | | | 1,171,460 | | 1,175,059 | | |
| Composite | 20.9 | | 20.9 | | 20.8 | | 20.8 | |
| English | 20.4 | | 20.4 | | 20.3 | | 20.2 | |
| Mathematics | 20.7 | | 20.7 | | 20.6 | | 20.6 | |
| Reading | 21.3 | | 21.3 | | 21.2 | | 21.1 | |
| Science Reasoning | 20.9 | | 20.9 | | 20.8 | | 20.8 | |

Source: Georgia Governor's Office of Student Achievement, 2003-2004 Annual Report Card on K-12 Public Schools, from the web site: <http://reportcard.gaosa/k12/reports>. <http://reportcard2005.gaosa.org/k12/reports>

1.5.3.2 Assessment

The SAT is a test which has been around for a long time. The old College Boards were established in 1901 by the Educational Testing Service and expanded into the Scholastic Aptitude Tests in 1926. These tests have been accused of supporting meritocracy and being discriminatory to minorities and low income applicants. The tests have taken these charges very seriously and have sought make the tests as level as possible. A whole new test has been devised after a great deal of thought and it now has three parts, including an essay. This test was put in service March 13, 2005. Because of the long history of the SATs, the Educational Testing Services' large panels of professional teachers generating the questions, and their willingness to change the test after valid criticism, the test is well regarded. For this reason, well over a million college-bound graduating seniors take it. It is not intended to rank states, and in fact the Educational Testing Service makes it clear that scores alone are poor measures of school performance. Looking at the tables it is noted that some of the higher ranking states have very low shares of test takers. Georgia has chosen to encourage a very high percentage of its graduating seniors to take the SAT tests, and has used the scores as one way of evaluating the quality of its schools and trying to promote the best efforts of educators. In the long run, this will probably be good for Georgia students. But the starting point was low and posting gains on these very difficult tests will be hard indeed.





1.5.4.0 High School Graduates to Post-Secondary Education

1.5.4.1 Inventory

The only information regarding Fulton County Public School graduates enrolled in post-secondary education is the High School Feedback Report from the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia (USG); for the 2000-2001 high school graduates. The 2000-2001 report indicates of 3,235 students that graduated from Fulton County high schools, 1,380 enrolled in Georgia University colleges. This represents 47% of graduates compared to 35% for all high school graduates. Of these 1,380 students, 660 attended research universities; 188 regional universities; 268 state universities; 0 state colleges; and 264, two year colleges.

Of the students from the Fulton County System that attended a USG institution, 1,059 students received a HOPE scholarship. This represents 77%, nearly the same as the rate for all Georgia high school graduates entering USG universities. The high school grade point average calculated for students from Fulton County Schools who enrolled in USG institutions was 3.1, the same as the statewide systems average. The average grade point average at the end of the first year of college was 2.6 for Fulton System graduates, the same as for statewide systems.

The SAT scores from Fulton County Schools enrolled in USG schools was 529 verbal, 538 math and 1,067 composite; this compares with 507 verbal, 505 math and 1,012 for all USG freshmen. Six percent of Fulton County School graduates had not completed the college preparatory curriculum when they first enrolled in college, compared to 8 percent statewide. 13% of students from Fulton County schools were required to take remedial courses in English, reading or mathematics (termed Learning Support) compared with 19% of all Georgia freshmen.

Of 5,351 high school graduates in 2002, 3,281 were from Fulton County Public Schools (FCPS) and 2,146 from Atlanta Public Schools (APS). A total of 1,981 or 34.4% entered Georgia Public Colleges and Universities. Graduation rates from private schools have not been determined but are roughly 12% of County enrollments.

The Fulton County's Public School System prepares a "Follow-Up Report" on each year's graduates to determine their intentions following graduation. The largest single category is to attend a four year college. Fulton County Public School finds that 84.1% of students intend to attend a four-year college, 4.9% to attend a technical institute, and 12.4% a two-year college (respondents could select more than one category).

Actual enrollment of high school graduates in the University System of Georgia is given in Table 1-23. Information in this table is presented for both Fulton County Public Schools and Atlanta City Public Schools. Not shown are the graduation intentions of graduating seniors of the 23 private schools covering grades 9 through 12 located in Fulton County. A list of these is found on the Georgia Department of Education's web site: <http://www.doe.k12/_dbs/schools/private. Finally there is a report from the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia to Fulton County





Public Schools itemizing the schools attended in 2001-2002 by FCPS 2001 graduates (Table 1-24).

| Table 1-23: High School Graduates Entering Post-Secondary Education | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Fulton County Public School System: | Year | |
| | 2001 | 2002 |
| Number of Graduates Being Reported | 3,139 | 3,281 |
| Graduates Entering Georgia Public Colleges | | |
| Number | 1,435 | 1,554 |
| Percent | 40.8% | 43.1% |
| Requiring Learning Support Number | 190 | 188 |
| Requiring Learning Support Percent | 13.2% | 12.1% |
| Graduates Entering Georgia Technical and Adult Schools | | |
| Number | 84 | 67 |
| Percent | 2.4% | 1.9% |
| Atlanta City Public School System: | | |
| Number of Graduates Being Reported | 2,070 | 2,146 |
| Graduates Entering Georgia Public Colleges | | |
| Number | 356 | 427 |
| Percent | 17.2% | 19.9% |
| Requiring Learning Support Number | 114 | 153 |
| Requiring Learning Support Percent | 32.0% | 35.8% |
| Graduates Entering Georgia Technical and Adult Schools | | |
| Number | 99 | 108 |
| Percent | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| Fulton Plus Atlanta School Systems | | |
| Number of Graduates Being Reported | 5,209 | 5,427 |
| Graduates Entering Georgia Public Colleges | | |
| Number | 1,791 | 1,981 |
| Percent | 32.1% | 34.4% |
| Requiring Learning Support Number | 304 | 341 |
| Requiring Learning Support Percent | 17.0% | 17.2% |
| Graduates Entering Georgia Technical and Adult Schools | | |
| Number | 183 | 175 |
| Percent | 3.3% | 3.0% |
| Georgia State Public School Systems | | |
| Number of Graduates Being Reported | 69,197 | 70,628 |
| Graduates Entering Georgia Public Colleges | | |
| Number | 24,980 | 27,333 |
| Percent | 36.1% | 38.7% |
| Requiring Learning Support Number | 4,771 | 5,119 |
| Requiring Learning Support Percent | 19.1% | 18.7% |
| Graduates Entering Georgia Technical and Adult Schools | | |
| Number | 6,691 | 5,875 |
| Percent | 9.7% | 8.3% |
| Source: GAOSA Annual Report Cards on K-12 Public Schools, Indicators Section< http://reportcard.gaosa.org > | | |





Table 1-24: University System of Georgia, High School Feedback Data Summary

| College or University | Number of Freshmen Enrolled from Fulton County Public High Schools | Number of Freshmen Enrolled from All Georgia Public High Schools | Number of Freshmen Enrolled from Private High Schools | All Georgia Freshmen | Percent From FCPS | Percent From Private H.S. |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Ga Institute of Technology | 137 | 1,186 | 150 | 1,336 | 10.3% | 11.2% |
| Georgia State University | 192 | 1,985 | 107 | 2,092 | 9.2% | 5.1% |
| University of Georgia | 373 | 3,123 | 591 | 3,714 | 10.0% | 15.9% |
| Total | 702 | 6,294 | 848 | 7,142 | 9.8% | 11.9% |
| Georgia Southern University | 130 | 2,153 | 283 | 2,436 | 5.3% | 11.6% |
| Valdosta State University | 44 | 1,326 | 133 | 1,459 | 3.0% | 9.1% |
| Total Regional Universities | 174 | 3,479 | 416 | 3,895 | 4.5% | 10.7% |
| Albany State University | 19 | 358 | 1 | 359 | 5.3% | 0.3% |
| Armstrong Atlantic State U | 2 | 330 | 99 | 429 | 0.5% | 23.1% |
| Augusta State University | 0 | 526 | 81 | 607 | 0.0% | 13.3% |
| Clayton College & State U | 22 | 390 | 20 | 410 | 5.4% | 4.9% |
| Columbus State University | 12 | 661 | 76 | 737 | 1.6% | 10.3% |
| Fort Valley State University | 22 | 351 | 4 | 355 | 6.2% | 1.1% |
| Georgia College & State U | 17 | 685 | 143 | 828 | 2.1% | 17.3% |
| Georgia Southwestern State | 0 | 182 | 49 | 231 | 0.0% | 21.2% |
| Kennesaw State University | 53 | 1,223 | 31 | 1,254 | 4.2% | 2.5% |
| North Georgia College & State | 33 | 570 | 41 | 611 | 5.4% | 6.7% |
| Savannah State University | 11 | 305 | 14 | 319 | 3.4% | 4.4% |
| Southern Polytechnic State U | 22 | 357 | 32 | 389 | 5.7% | 8.2% |
| University of West Georgia | 63 | 1,481 | 79 | 1,560 | 4.0% | 5.1% |
| Total State Universities | 276 | 7,419 | 670 | 8,089 | 3.4% | 8.3% |
| Dalton State College | 0 | 529 | 2 | 531 | 0.0% | 0.4% |
| Macon State College | 0 | 472 | 82 | 554 | 0.0% | 14.8% |
| Total State Colleges | 0 | 1,001 | 84 | 1,085 | 0.0% | 7.7% |
| Abraham Baldwin Agricultural | 5 | 699 | 50 | 749 | 0.7% | 6.7% |
| Atlanta Metropolitan College | 46 | 143 | 2 | 145 | 31.7% | 1.4% |
| Bainbridge College | 0 | 218 | 5 | 223 | 0.0% | 2.2% |
| Coastal Georgia Community | 0 | 245 | 2 | 247 | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| Dalton College | 0 | 448 | 87 | 535 | 0.0% | 16.3% |
| East Georgia College | 11 | 370 | 60 | 430 | 2.6% | 14.0% |
| Floyd College | 0 | 483 | 17 | 500 | 0.0% | 3.4% |
| Gainsville College | 9 | 863 | 30 | 893 | 1.0% | 3.4% |
| Georgia Perimeter College | 213 | 2,048 | 130 | 2,178 | 9.8% | 6.0% |
| Gordon College | 14 | 758 | 59 | 817 | 1.7% | 7.2% |
| Middle Georgia College | 10 | 558 | 39 | 597 | 1.7% | 6.5% |
| South Georgia College | 1 | 272 | 12 | 284 | 0.4% | 4.2% |
| Waycross College | 0 | 138 | 3 | 141 | 0.0% | 2.1% |
| Total Two-Year Colleges | 309 | 7,243 | 496 | 7,739 | 4.0% | 6.4% |
| University System Total | 1,461 | 25,436 | 2,514 | 27,950 | 5.2% | 9.0% |

Source: Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, Strategic Research and Analysis, University System of Georgia, High School Feedback Data Summary for School Systems, 2001 Georgia High School Graduates, University System Institutions Attended, 2001-2002, Fulton County Schools.





1.5.4.2 Assessment

A combination of FCPS and ACPS systems shows a total 34.4% of graduating seniors continuing to Georgia public colleges. What is unknown is how many attend private colleges and universities or out of state public colleges. Two factors may be causing low rates: poor preparation in public schools and lack of student financial resources. In addition there seems to be some unevenness along race and Hispanic origin. Asians are doing very well, Whites doing well, Blacks doing less well and Hispanics, faced with limited English speaking abilities, doing not well at all. The HOPE scholarship program is an excellent program that provides financial aid to students.

1.6.0.0 Income

1.6.1.0 Average per Capita Income

1.6.1.1 Inventory

Table 1-25 shows the per capita income from 1980 to 2000 for the U.S., the State of Georgia and Fulton County in 2003 dollars. In 2000, Fulton County's per capita income was \$45,605, while Georgia's was \$28,103 and the US's was \$29,760.

| Table 1-25: 1980-2000 Per Capita Income for the US, Georgia and Fulton County | | | |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|
| Year | US | Georgia | Fulton County |
| 1980 | \$10,183 | \$8,474 | \$11,086 |
| 1985 | \$14,705 | \$13,143 | \$17,464 |
| 1990 | \$19,572 | \$17,722 | \$26,327 |
| 1995 | \$23,255 | \$21,806 | \$33,253 |
| 2000 | \$29,760 | \$28,103 | \$45,605 |

Source: Census Bureau, STF-3 sample data, web site: www.census.gov for 1990 and 2000. Published Census report for 1980 from the Atlanta-Fulton County Central Library Reference Room Closed stacks. The 1985 was interpolated between the 1980 and 1990 census data.

1.6.1.2 Assessment

Fulton County's per capita income is higher than the U.S. per capita income as well as Georgia's per capita income. This may be due to the number of higher paying jobs in Fulton County and to the higher cost of living. Between 1990 and 2000 Fulton County's per capita income increased faster than both the US and Georgia. However, according to the American Community Survey, between 2000 and 2003, Fulton County's per capita income dropped by \$1,397, probably due to the recession and the loss of high paying technology and manufacturing jobs.





1.6.2.0 Average Household Income

1.6.2.1.1 Inventory

The 2000 Census reported that Fulton County’s median household income was \$47,321 and the mean (average) household income was \$74,928 (Table 1-26). Fulton County has a higher Mean Household Income than the US and Georgia. Georgia’s median household income is \$42,433 and the mean household income is \$56,612. Large differences between the medians and means indicate larger disparity between the ordinary household and the very rich.

Unincorporated Fulton County has a higher median household income (\$54,685) and mean household income (\$76,793) than Fulton County. In unincorporated Fulton County, North Fulton has the highest median (\$78,830) and mean (\$145,131) household income, followed by Sandy Springs (\$77,801 and \$109,254).

1.6.2.1.2. Assessment

Household income determines the ability of each household to pay for goods and services. This plays a major role in determining the house price a household is able to afford. If current median household income in 2005 is about \$66,452 and 25% is devoted to mortgage repayment and interest rates are about 6.5% for a 30 year fixed rate mortgage, then a household could afford a house costing \$216,870 (not including taxes, insurance, utilities, maintenance, etc.).

1.6.3.0 Household Income Distribution

1.6.3.1 Inventory

Table 1-26 contrasts the 1999 income tabulated from the 2000 Census by income categories listed for the United States, Georgia and Fulton County.

| Table 1-26: Household Income Distribution in the US, Georgia and Fulton County in 1999 expressed as percent shares of total households. | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Income Range | United States | Georgia | Fulton County |
| Less than \$10,000 | 9.54 | 10.13 | 11.24 |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 6.31 | 5.85 | 5.27 |
| \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 6.25 | 5.91 | 5.38 |
| \$20,000 to \$24,999 | 6.57 | 6.37 | 5.56 |
| \$25,000 to \$29,999 | 6.44 | 6.37 | 5.49 |
| \$30,000 to \$34,999 | 6.37 | 6.22 | 5.47 |
| \$35,000 to \$39,999 | 5.91 | 5.87 | 4.98 |
| \$40,000 to \$44,999 | 5.65 | 5.78 | 4.58 |
| \$45,000 to \$49,999 | 4.97 | 5.07 | 4.04 |
| \$50,000 to \$59,999 | 9.04 | 9.24 | 7.58 |
| \$60,000 to \$74,999 | 10.43 | 10.48 | 8.91 |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 10.23 | 10.36 | 9.97 |
| \$100,000 to \$124,999 | 5.20 | 5.25 | 6.80 |
| \$125,000 to \$149,999 | 2.52 | 2.54 | 3.93 |





Table 1-26: Household Income Distribution in the US, Georgia and Fulton County in 1999 expressed as percent shares of total households.

| Income Range | United States | Georgia | Fulton County |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 4.32 |
| \$200,000 or more | 2.37 | 2.36 | 6.48 |
| 2004 American Community Survey | \$44,684 | \$43,037 | \$45,920 |
| Median household Income | \$41,994 | \$42,433 | \$47,321 |
| Mean household Income | \$56,644 | \$56,612 | \$74,928 |
| Per Capita Income | \$21,587 | \$21,154 | \$30,003 |

Source: US Bureau of Census, 2000 Census, SF-3 sample data from the Census web site: www.census.gov. Median is the middle value such that half have higher incomes and half have lower incomes. Mean is the average and tends to be distorted by a relatively few extraordinary high values.

Table 1-27 shows the income distribution within the Planning Areas of unincorporated Fulton County.

Table 1-27: Household Income Distribution in 1999 in Unincorporated Fulton County

| Income Range | North Fulton | Sandy Springs | Southwest Fulton | South Fulton | Unincorporated Fulton |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Less than \$10,000 | 2.16 | 4.27 | 8.57 | 6.91 | 4.25 |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 1.07 | 3.39 | 4.31 | 4.36 | 2.82 |
| \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 1.33 | 3.25 | 4.59 | 5.50 | 3.07 |
| \$20,000 to \$24,000 | 1.63 | 3.92 | 6.23 | 6.02 | 3.64 |
| \$25,000 to \$29,999 | 1.83 | 4.16 | 6.21 | 7.19 | 4.02 |
| \$30,000 to \$34,999 | 2.48 | 5.33 | 4.51 | 7.21 | 4.65 |
| \$35,000 to \$39,999 | 2.32 | 5.99 | 4.96 | 6.79 | 4.82 |
| \$40,000 to \$44,999 | 2.68 | 5.48 | 3.49 | 5.86 | 4.48 |
| \$45,000 to \$49,000 | 2.66 | 4.87 | 4.89 | 5.49 | 4.22 |
| \$50,000 to \$59,000 | 6.06 | 8.79 | 8.86 | 11.78 | 8.40 |
| \$60,000 to \$74,999 | 9.41 | 11.03 | 10.00 | 12.35 | 10.66 |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 16.22 | 11.04 | 14.70 | 11.29 | 13.06 |
| \$100,000 to \$124,999 | 14.69 | 7.45 | 7.13 | 4.73 | 9.43 |
| \$125,000 to \$149,999 | 9.59 | 4.16 | 4.70 | 1.94 | 5.65 |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 11.41 | 5.75 | 3.65 | 1.24 | 6.76 |
| \$200,000 or more | 14.44 | 11.13 | 3.23 | 1.33 | 10.06 |
| Median Household Income | \$78,830 | \$77,801 | \$52,133 | \$45,692 | \$54,685 |
| Mean Household Income | \$145,131 | \$109,254 | \$73,209 | \$64,164 | \$76,793 |

Source: US Bureau of Census, 2000 Census, SF-3 sample data from the Census web site: www.census.gov.

1.6.3.2 Assessment

Fulton County has much higher percentage shares of households in the income categories over \$100,000 and also households with incomes less than \$10,000 than Georgia and the US. Household incomes are higher in unincorporated Fulton County than in Fulton County. North Fulton household income is significantly higher than other planning areas. In North Fulton, 66% of the households earn more than \$75,000 a year (compared to 39% in Sandy Springs, 33% in Southwest Fulton and 20% in South Fulton). On the other hand, the percentage of households earning less than \$10,000 a year is highest in Southwest Fulton.





2. _____ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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2.0.0.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Fulton County has one of the strongest economies in Georgia. It is both stable and diverse. The County's stable economy helps workers, educators, investors, businesses, and the government, anticipate future economic conditions.

Fulton County and the Atlanta Region are expected to continue to grow and recent publications appear to support this continued growth. In 2004, *Inc.* Magazine ranked the Atlanta Region as the number one place to locate a business and it is rated as one of the best places for small business. *Places Rated Almanac's* ranks the Atlanta area as the 33rd best metro area (of 354) in the United States and Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. lists the Atlanta region as second in the nation in job growth. The high educational attainment levels (84.0% of the population 25 years and over are high school graduates and 41.4% are college graduates) in the 2000 Census ranked Fulton 21st highest in the nation.

The Atlanta metropolitan area has a gross metropolitan product of 177.9 billion dollars (2002 figures from Global Insight) ranking it eighth in the nation. It is 32nd in the list of Gross Products of Countries and Metro Areas. It is above Indonesia, Denmark and Turkey, but just below Saudi Arabia (191.0 billion) and Poland.

The Economic Development Element includes a range of information including history and forecasts of job types in Fulton County by industry type (such as agriculture, trade, and construction), earnings, weekly wages, unemployment rates, and economic development efforts. The goal of this element is to understand weaknesses and seek ways to mitigate problems which may arise, as well as to analyze strengths and seek ways to take advantage of economic resources.

2.1.0.0. Economic Base

Economic diversity is critical for a large dynamic economy if it is to withstand downturns and recessions in specific industries while offering a range of opportunities for job seekers and entrepreneurs. Fortunately, Fulton County has a growing and diverse economy with a wide range of industries, with both small and large businesses. This section focuses on the diversity of businesses in Fulton County (including its 10 municipalities) and makes comparisons to the State of Georgia (Tables 2-1 & 2-2).

2.1.1.0. Employment by Sector

2.1.1.1. Inventory

Fulton County is one of the major employment centers in the 10 county Atlanta Region. While Fulton County has approximately 25% of the region's population, it has 36% of the jobs. In addition, the county has 17% of the jobs within the state of Georgia. The number of jobs in Fulton County increased from 591,989 jobs in 1980 to 715,509 in 1990, a 17.2% increase, and to





899,556 in 2000, a 25.7% increase. The increase in the number of jobs has fueled the population growth in Fulton County and in surrounding counties.

Between 1980 and 1990, farm, manufacturing, wholesale trade and federal military government sectors lost 12,070 jobs. Between 1990 and 2000 farm, mining, federal civilian and military government sectors lost 13,381 jobs. In contrast, between 1980 and 1990, all other sectors of the economy added 135,590 jobs with agricultural services (+1,256 or 85%), services (78,887 or 54%), transportation, communications and utilities (TCU) (+20,410 or 37%), finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) (17,016 or 27%) sectors leading in job creation. Between 1990 and 2000, 187,428 jobs were added with agricultural services (1,472 or 54%), services (113,858 or 51%) FIRE (18,832 or 23%) and retail trade (21,689 or 22%) showing the largest increases (Table 2-1). According to the 2003 American Community Survey, there was been a net loss of 23,479 jobs between 2000 and 2003. The retail (-15,213) construction (-13,723), information (-9,006) and FIRE (-2,565) sectors led in job loss.

Table 2-1: 1980-2000 Fulton County Employment by Sector ¹

| Sector | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | % Change 1980-1990 | % Change 1990-2000 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Farm | 580 | 553 | 421 | 331 | 321 | -27.4% | -23.75% |
| Agricultural Services | 1,467 | 2,317 | 2,725 | 3,236 | 4,197 | 85.75% | 54.02% |
| Mining | 651 | 1,066 | 798 | 589 | 480 | 22.58% | -39.85% |
| Construction | 22,858 | 28,146 | 24,240 | 22,856 | 28,327 | 6.05% | 16.86% |
| Manufacturing | 56,576 | 57,486 | 52,771 | 57,227 | 56,244 | -6.73% | 6.58% |

¹ The top growing industries in Fulton County are expected to include services and retail trade. According to the Census Bureau, retail includes: store retailers which operate fixed point-of-sale locations, located and designed to attract a high volume of walk-in customers. In addition to retailing merchandise, some types of store retailers are also engaged in the provision of after-sales services, such as repair and installation. As a general rule, establishments engaged in retailing merchandise and providing after-sales services are in this classification. Also included are establishments engaged in the direct sale (non-store) of products, such as home heating oil dealers and home delivery newspaper routes.

Also included in this classification are non-store retailers which, like store retailers, are organized to serve the general public, but their retailing methods differ. The establishments of this sub-sector reach customers and market merchandise with methods such as the broadcasting of "infomercials," the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls (street vendors, except food), and distribution through vending machines.

The Services sector includes establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments, and other organizations. These include hotels and other lodging places as well as food services; personal services such as hair, dry cleaning and laundries; business services such as printing, copying, photography, and office cleaning; repairs such as automotive and mechanical; amusement services such as movies and theaters; health care provision (doctors, dentists, etc.); legal services; engineering, architecture, survey, laboratory and other professional and technical jobs, scientific services; educational institutions including testing and tutoring services; membership organizations such as museums, zoological organizations, etc.; and other miscellaneous services.

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities are defined as Transportation - air, bus and rail passenger service; Communications - radio and television broadcasting, paging and beeper services, leasing telephone lines or other methods of telephone transmission, such as optical fiber lines and microwave or satellite facilities, and reselling the use of such methods to others; and Utilities - electric, gas, and sanitary services, except railroad transportation and the U.S. Postal Service.

FIRE is defined as businesses which provide financial, insurance, and real estate services.





Table 2-1: 1980-2000 Fulton County Employment by Sector ¹

| Sector | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | % Change 1980-1990 | % Change 1990-2000 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|
| TCU | 53,757 | 58,594 | 74,167 | 73,652 | 87,784 | 37.97% | 18.36% |
| Wholesale Trade | 68,230 | 71,742 | 60,825 | 53,815 | 61,794 | -10.85% | 1.59% |
| Retail Trade | 86,975 | 95,264 | 96,300 | 103,596 | 117,989 | 10.72% | 22.52% |
| FIRE | 62,553 | 69,892 | 79,569 | 81,176 | 98,401 | 27.2% | 23.67% |
| Services | 143,865 | 181,720 | 222,752 | 269,921 | 336,610 | 54.83% | 51.11% |
| Fed Civilian Govt | 23,169 | 20,885 | 25,037 | 25,107 | 22,546 | 8.06% | -9.95% |
| Fed Military Govt | 5,663 | 5,145 | 4,962 | 5,011 | 4,490 | -12.38% | -9.51% |
| State & Local Govt | 65,645 | 61,367 | 70,942 | 73,827 | 80,373 | 8.07% | 13.29% |
| Total | 591,989 | 654,177 | 715,509 | 770,344 | 899,556 | 17.26% | 25.72% |

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs

The number of jobs in Georgia increased by 34% (943,300 jobs) between 1980 and 1990 and by 32% between 1990 and 2000 (1,169,360 jobs). Between 1980 and 1990, farming (22,273 jobs or -23%) and the federal military government sectors (1,550 or -2%) lost jobs. The sectors which gained the most jobs were agricultural (15,055 or 92%), services (373,756 or 74%), construction (73,109 or 53%), retail trade (198,981 or 49%) and TCU (63,760 or 42%). From 1990 to 2000, farming and mining lost jobs. During the same time, agricultural (23,342 or 74%), services (514,863 or 59%) and FIRE (100,976 or 41%) sectors gained jobs (Table 2-2).

Table 2-2: 1980-2000 State of Georgia Employment by Sector

| Sector | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | % Change 1980-1990 | % Change 1990-2000 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Farm | 96,559 | 82,370 | 74,286 | 68,780 | 67,356 | -23% | -9% |
| Agricultural | 16,432 | 24,574 | 31,487 | 44,659 | 54,829 | 92% | 74% |
| Mining | 8,808 | 10,241 | 10,590 | 9,408 | 9,522 | 20% | -10% |
| Construction | 139,233 | 196,913 | 212,342 | 236,159 | 296,572 | 53% | 40% |
| Manufacturing | 528,812 | 565,278 | 572,477 | 603,394 | 613,992 | 8% | 7% |
| TCU | 152,583 | 177,746 | 216,343 | 241,886 | 296,267 | 42% | 37% |
| Wholesale Trade | 174,084 | 214,310 | 228,213 | 242,508 | 276,326 | 31% | 21% |
| Retail Trade | 407,627 | 520,232 | 606,608 | 724,946 | 816,701 | 49% | 35% |
| FIRE | 199,887 | 225,090 | 244,947 | 269,183 | 345,923 | 23% | 41% |
| Services | 502,841 | 664,476 | 876,597 | 1,125,360 | 1,391,460 | 74% | 59% |
| Fed Civilian Govt | 84,599 | 92,561 | 102,981 | 98,336 | 92,262 | 22% | -10% |
| Fed Military Govt | 92,295 | 98,319 | 90,745 | 94,733 | 93,789 | -2% | 3% |
| State & Local Govt | 343,553 | 352,189 | 422,991 | 469,941 | 504,969 | 23% | 19% |
| Total | 2,747,310 | 3,224,300 | 3,690,610 | 4,229,290 | 4,859,970 | 34% | 32% |

Source: Woods and Poole - DCA

Fulton County mirrors the State of Georgia in many ways: jobs involving federal military and civilian, and manufacturing are declining in Fulton County and the State of Georgia. Service, retail trade, TCU and FIRE jobs have increased dramatically throughout Georgia and Fulton County; however, it is a larger percentage of the workforce in Fulton County.





The comparison of employment by sector between Georgia and Fulton County shows that in 2000 both had a high concentration of jobs in services (37% for Fulton County and 29% for Georgia), retail trade (13% for Fulton County and 17% for Georgia) and in state and local government (9% in Fulton County and 10% in Georgia). In contrast, the FIRE and TCU sectors have a stronger role in Fulton County's employment than in Georgia's, while manufacturing is an important sector in Georgia's employment (Table 2-3).

Between 2000 and 2025, the services sector is forecasted to continue to grow in Georgia's and Fulton County's economy. By 2025, services will account for 40% of Fulton County's employment and 33% of Georgia's employment. Retail trade is also forecasted to continue to grow. Farm, mining, construction, manufacturing, wholesale, federal military and civilian government will continue to decline in both Fulton and in Georgia, while FIRE will start declining. TCU will decline in Fulton County and grow in Georgia, while the state and local government sector will grow in Fulton and decline in Georgia.

Table 2-3: Employment by Sector comparison between Fulton County and Georgia

| Sector | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Farm | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Georgia | 3.5% | 2.6% | 2.0% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.8% |
| Agricultural | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Georgia | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| Mining | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Georgia | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 3.9% | 4.3% | 3.4% | 3.0% | 3.1% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 2.7% |
| Georgia | 5.1% | 6.1% | 5.8% | 5.6% | 6.1% | 6.1% | 5.9% | 5.8% | 5.7% | 5.5% |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 9.6% | 8.8% | 7.4% | 7.4% | 6.3% | 6.1% | 6.0% | 5.8% | 5.6% | 5.3% |
| Georgia | 19.2% | 17.5% | 15.5% | 14.3% | 12.6% | 12.1% | 11.6% | 11.0% | 10.5% | 10.0% |
| Transportation, Communications and Utilities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 9.1% | 9.0% | 10.4% | 9.6% | 9.8% | 9.3% | 8.9% | 8.5% | 8.1% | 7.8% |
| Georgia | 5.6% | 5.5% | 5.9% | 5.7% | 6.1% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 6.1% | 6.0% |
| Wholesale Trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 11.5% | 11.0% | 8.5% | 7.0% | 6.9% | 6.8% | 6.7% | 6.6% | 6.5% | 6.4% |
| Georgia | 6.3% | 6.6% | 6.2% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 5.7% | 5.7% |
| Retail Trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 14.7% | 14.6% | 13.5% | 13.4% | 13.1% | 13.9% | 14.3% | 14.4% | 14.5% | 14.5% |
| Georgia | 14.8% | 16.1% | 16.4% | 17.1% | 16.8% | 17.1% | 17.3% | 17.5% | 17.7% | 17.8% |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 10.6% | 10.7% | 11.1% | 10.5% | 10.9% | 10.6% | 10.3% | 10.0% | 9.7% | 9.4% |
| Georgia | 7.3% | 7.0% | 6.6% | 6.4% | 7.1% | 7.1% | 7.0% | 6.9% | 6.8% | 6.8% |
| Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 24.3% | 27.8% | 31.1% | 35.0% | 37.4% | 37.2% | 37.6% | 38.3% | 39.2% | 40.3% |
| Georgia | 18.3% | 20.6% | 23.8% | 26.6% | 28.6% | 29.3% | 30.1% | 31.1% | 32.2% | 33.4% |
| Federal Civilian Government | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 3.9% | 3.2% | 3.5% | 3.3% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.1% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| Georgia | 3.1% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.4% | 1.3% |





Table 2-3: Employment by Sector comparison between Fulton County and Georgia

| Sector | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Federal Military Government | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 1.0% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| Georgia | 3.4% | 3.0% | 2.5% | 2.2% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.4% |
| State and Local Government | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 11.1% | 9.4% | 9.9% | 9.6% | 8.9% | 9.7% | 10.2% | 10.6% | 10.8% | 10.9% |
| Georgia | 12.5% | 10.9% | 11.5% | 11.1% | 10.4% | 10.4% | 10.4% | 10.3% | 10.2% | 10.1% |

Source: DCA Web Site, Woods and Poole

Table 2-4: Employment by Sector: Fulton County 2005-2025 Forecasts

| Sector | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | Change 2000-2010 | %Change 2010-2025 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Farm | 321 | 315 | 308 | 300 | 293 | 287 | -4.05% | -6.82% |
| Agricultural | 4,197 | 4,316 | 4,512 | 4,733 | 4,966 | 5,208 | 7.51% | 15.43% |
| Mining | 480 | 499 | 513 | 527 | 541 | 556 | 6.88% | 8.38% |
| Construction | 28,327 | 28,678 | 29,074 | 29,506 | 29,977 | 30,488 | 2.64% | 4.86% |
| Manufacturing | 56,244 | 56,894 | 57,563 | 58,112 | 58,593 | 59,058 | 2.35% | 2.60% |
| TCU | 87,784 | 86,409 | 85,457 | 85,270 | 85,797 | 87,095 | -2.65% | 1.92% |
| Wholesale Trade | 61,794 | 63,348 | 64,552 | 66,107 | 68,229 | 71,123 | 4.46% | 10.18% |
| Retail Trade | 117,989 | 129,154 | 137,449 | 144,723 | 152,255 | 160,882 | 16.49% | 17.05% |
| FIRE | 98,401 | 98,533 | 99,112 | 100,330 | 102,222 | 104,895 | 0.72% | 5.83% |
| Services | 336,610 | 346,127 | 362,526 | 384,897 | 413,228 | 448,117 | 7.70% | 23.61% |
| Fed Civ Govt | 22,546 | 21,071 | 19,977 | 19,244 | 18,837 | 18,737 | -11.39% | -6.21% |
| Fed Mil Govt | 4,490 | 4,559 | 4,615 | 4,655 | 4,678 | 4,684 | 2.78% | 1.50% |
| State-Local Govt | 80,373 | 90,378 | 98,567 | 106,171 | 113,785 | 121,799 | 22.64% | 23.57% |
| Total | 899,556 | 930,281 | 964,225 | 1,004,580 | 1,053,400 | 1,112,930 | 7.19% | 15.42% |

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Employment in Fulton County is forecasted to continue to grow by 182,649 jobs between 2005 and 2025. The rate of growth is expected to slow to 7% from 2000-2010 and then increase to 15% from 2010-2025. Between 2000 and 2010, services (25,916), retail trade (19,460 jobs), and state and local government (18,194 jobs) are the sectors that are forecasted to add the most jobs. Between 2010 and 2025, services (85,591), retail trade (23,433) and state and local government (23,232) will be the sectors leading in job creation.

In contrast, employment in Georgia is forecasted to grow at 16% (763,680 jobs) between 2000 and 2010 and 22% (1,266,700 jobs) between 2010 and 2025 to 6,890,350 jobs. Services, retail, wholesale agricultural services and TCU sectors will have the fastest growth between 2000 and 2025. Farming and the federal civilian government are expected to decline (Tables 2-4 & 2-5).

In Fulton County, services, state and local government, retail trade, and FIRE are forecasted to be the top economic sectors by 2025. In Georgia, services, retail trade, local government and manufacturing are forecasted to be the top economic sectors by 2025.





Table 2-5: Employment by Sector - Georgia 2005-2025 Forecasts

| Sector | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | Change 2000-2010 | %Change 2010-2025 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Farm | 67,356 | 64,877 | 62,438 | 60,240 | 58,297 | 56,584 | -7.30% | -9.38% |
| Agriculture | 54,829 | 60,079 | 65,359 | 70,538 | 75,465 | 80,033 | 19.21% | 22.45% |
| Mining | 9,522 | 9,645 | 9,813 | 10,047 | 10,324 | 10,653 | 3.06% | 8.56% |
| Construction | 296,572 | 316,876 | 333,895 | 349,870 | 365,279 | 380,526 | 12.58% | 13.97% |
| Manufacturing | 613,992 | 632,106 | 649,864 | 665,184 | 677,683 | 687,263 | 5.84% | 5.75% |
| TCU | 296,267 | 322,804 | 347,846 | 371,521 | 392,902 | 411,295 | 17.41% | 18.24% |
| Wholesale Trade | 276,326 | 300,312 | 322,310 | 344,504 | 367,022 | 389,992 | 16.64% | 21.00% |
| Retail Trade | 816,701 | 893,996 | 973,979 | 1,055,500 | 1,138,660 | 1,223,640 | 19.26% | 25.63% |
| FIRE | 345,923 | 369,137 | 392,407 | 416,440 | 440,943 | 465,714 | 13.44% | 18.68% |
| Services | 1,391,460 | 1,532,290 | 1,692,630 | 1,873,380 | 2,074,950 | 2,298,230 | 21.64% | 35.78% |
| Fed Civilian Govt | 92,262 | 91,889 | 91,883 | 92,089 | 92,439 | 92,936 | -0.41% | 1.15% |
| Fed Military Govt | 93,789 | 95,235 | 96,403 | 97,224 | 97,709 | 97,839 | 2.79% | 1.49% |
| State-Local Govt | 504,969 | 546,388 | 584,820 | 622,628 | 659,644 | 695,636 | 15.81% | 18.95% |
| Total | 4,859,970 | 5,235,630 | 5,623,650 | 6,029,160 | 6,451,320 | 6,890,350 | 15.71% | 22.52% |

Source: Georgia Plan Builder, Woods and Poole, Georgia Department of Community Affairs

The six top growth industries in Fulton County and in Georgia are summarized in the Table 2-6.

Table 2-6: Growing Industries in Fulton County

| SIC # | Industry Name | 2000 | Forecast 2010 | Change |
|---|---|---------|---------------|--------|
| 7300 | Business services, Total | 119,766 | 157,039 | 37,273 |
| 8700 | Engineering and Management Services Total | 34,141 | 62,826 | 28,685 |
| 9300 | Local Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals | 36,100 | 52,832 | 16,732 |
| 8000 | Health Services | 47,975 | 63,590 | 15,615 |
| 4500 | Transportation by Air, Total | 26,811 | 37,180 | 10,369 |
| 9200 | State Government, Excluding education and Hospitals | 23,638 | 31,771 | 8,133 |
| Fastest Growing Industries in the State of Georgia | | | | |
| 7360 | Personnel Supply Services | 139,419 | 232,406 | 92,987 |
| 8700 | Engineering and Management Services, Total | 89,910 | 174,651 | 84,741 |
| 8010 | Offices & Clinics of Medical Doctors | 55,377 | 96,854 | 41,477 |
| 8740 | Management and Public Relations | 32,461 | 65,104 | 32,643 |
| 8720 | Accounting, Auditing & Bookkeeping | 21,948 | 47,451 | 25,503 |
| 8350 | Child Day Care Services | 27,046 | 46,616 | 19,570 |

Source: Georgia Department of Labor Web Site

The number of full and part-time jobs in each City within Fulton County and in each planning area is shown in Table 2-7. This forecast was generated by the Department of Environment and Community Development using data obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, census tract level data generated by ARC, and Fulton County forecasts county-wide. The forecasts are lower than those by Woods and Poole shown in Table 2-4.





Table 2-7: Total Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs By Place of Work, 2000 to 2030 (BEA Series based)

| Planning Area or City/Town | | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | Change 05-25 | % Change 05-25 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| Incorporated Cities: | | | | | | | | | |
| Alpharetta | All in Fulton County | 47,085 | 56,150 | 63,408 | 68,808 | 72,593 | 72,905 | 16,755 | 29.84% |
| City of Atlanta | in Fulton County | 531,368 | 554,853 | 560,653 | 575,164 | 578,044 | 565,394 | 10,541 | 1.90% |
| | in DeKalb County | 11,356 | 11,858 | 11,982 | 12,292 | 12,353 | 12,083 | 225 | 1.90% |
| | Total Atlanta | 542,724 | 566,711 | 572,635 | 587,455 | 590,397 | 577,477 | 10,766 | 1.90% |
| College Park | in Fulton County | 10,724 | 11,821 | 12,540 | 13,254 | 13,677 | 13,682 | 1,861 | 15.75% |
| | in Clayton County | 904 | 996 | 1,057 | 1,117 | 1,153 | 1,153 | 157 | 15.75% |
| | Total College Park | 11,627 | 12,817 | 13,597 | 14,371 | 14,830 | 14,835 | 2,018 | 15.75% |
| East Point | in Fulton County | 17,601 | 18,353 | 18,521 | 19,898 | 20,820 | 21,339 | 2,986 | 16.27% |
| Fairburn | in Fulton County | 4,572 | 5,297 | 5,851 | 6,533 | 7,051 | 7,601 | 2,304 | 43.50% |
| Hapeville | in Fulton County | 34,122 | 35,602 | 35,948 | 36,342 | 36,033 | 34,523 | -1,080 | -3.03% |
| Mountain Park | in Fulton County | 60 | 84 | 105 | 133 | 157 | 179 | 95 | 112.99% |
| | in Cherokee County | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 112.99% |
| | Total Mountain Park | 62 | 86 | 107 | 136 | 160 | 183 | 97 | 112.99% |
| Palmetto | in Fulton County | 561 | 848 | 1,107 | 1,430 | 1,707 | 2,090 | 1,242 | 146.44% |
| | in Coweta County | 105 | 158 | 207 | 267 | 318 | 390 | 232 | 146.44% |
| | Total Palmetto | 665 | 1,006 | 1,314 | 1,697 | 2,025 | 2,479 | 1,473 | 146.44% |
| Roswell | in Fulton County | 45,485 | 51,597 | 56,053 | 61,187 | 64,864 | 66,350 | 14,754 | 28.59% |
| Union City | in Fulton County | 7,419 | 8,121 | 8,563 | 9,391 | 9,992 | 10,575 | 2,454 | 30.22% |
| Planning Areas: | | | | | | | | | |
| North | | 41,390 | 53,447 | 64,045 | 72,965 | 79,470 | 84,553 | 31,106 | 58.20% |
| Northeast | | 34,403 | 43,908 | 52,216 | 59,295 | 64,421 | 68,139 | 24,231 | 55.19% |
| Northwest | | 6,987 | 9,538 | 11,829 | 13,670 | 15,048 | 16,414 | 6,876 | 72.10% |
| Sandy Springs | | 137,480 | 141,286 | 145,092 | 151,509 | 148,163 | 161,861 | 20,575 | 14.56% |
| South | | 17,050 | 20,949 | 24,279 | 29,008 | 32,705 | 37,231 | 16,282 | 77.72% |
| Southwest | | 19,893 | 21,132 | 21,804 | 23,307 | 24,121 | 25,574 | 4,442 | 21.02% |
| Total Unincorporated Fulton County | | 215,813 | 192,905 | 203,004 | 217,495 | 220,037 | 241,081 | 48,176 | 24.97% |
| Total Cities in Fulton County | | 698,996 | 742,727 | 762,752 | 792,140 | 804,937 | 794,638 | 51,911 | 6.99% |
| All of Fulton County | | 914,809 | 979,541 | 1,017,958 | 1,068,929 | 1,089,396 | 1,103,858 | 124,317 | 12.69% |

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, E&CD, ARC

Fulton County led the region in employment growth and has the region's largest concentration of employment centers. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of Fulton County's jobs are within the City of Atlanta where major employment centers are located in such areas as Buckhead, Midtown and Downtown. In North Fulton, numerous office parks are located in the cities of Alpharetta and Roswell along Georgia 400. In south Fulton, major employment centers include Fulton Industrial, Hapeville's Ford plant and Hartsfield-Jackson Airport. Approximately 20% of Fulton County's jobs are located within the unincorporated areas, with 64% of those jobs being located within Sandy Springs in the Perimeter area (Table 2-7).





2.1.1.2. Assessment

The number of jobs in the Atlanta Region increased by 34% during the 1990s; Fulton County in comparison saw a 26% employment increase. Although the county's employment growth lagged compared to the region, it was responsible for approximately 30% of the region's growth. Moreover, Fulton County led the 10 county Atlanta Region in job growth and has the largest concentration of employment. Many of the Region's major employment centers are located in Fulton County.

Industries such as retail, FIRE, and services experienced most of the employment growth within the county. However, based on the growth rates of these industries at both the state and Atlanta Regional level, much of Fulton County's industry growth can be attributed to industry wide growth rather than to specific local activity.

The county's declining industries include the construction, manufacturing and federal government sectors. The Pentagon announced that Fort McPherson is on the list of military bases to be closed. This may result in further decreases in federal jobs. In most cases, the local industry decline can be attributed to the rapid growth and development occurring in many of the surrounding counties of the growing Atlanta Region. The decline in manufacturing and increases in the services sector mirrors trends in the rest of country. The approval of NAFTA and the increase of manufacturing in Asia and particularly China have led to loss of manufacturing jobs in the US. Moreover, the mild recession in the early 2000s and the bust of the dot.com companies, such as IXL, have also led to job losses in Fulton County.

Over the next 20 years, Fulton County is forecasted to add approximately 182,649 jobs to its economy. Many of those jobs are forecasted for the retail and services industry. Industry diversification is important to any local economy if it is to protect itself from market fluctuations. Fulton County has approximately 51% of its employment invested in both the services and retail industry sectors. A strategy for industry diversification should be developed to minimize potential risks to the local economy.

In an effort to strengthen and diversify the economy, the Economic Development Department works to retain existing businesses, assist in the expansion of local businesses and in the relocation of businesses to Fulton County. The TCU sector should be encouraged to develop. Although the sector's local employment growth has slowed in recent years, it continues to remain as an area of specialization for the county and the region. In addition, transportation logistics is a growing industry in which the county could continue to benefit due to its proximity to three major interstates and the world's busiest airport, and accessibility to rail. Within the service sector, bio-sciences and bio-technology, computer software/services, and telecommunications will be encouraged to grow. This will be accomplished by encouraging existing businesses to expand and attracting international companies and corporate headquarters.

Economic Development strategies are targeted to geographic areas of Fulton County. In North Fulton, the Economic Development Department is examining ways to retain existing corporate headquarters, to continue attracting telecommunications businesses, and technology oriented companies.





In the Fulton Industrial Business District in unincorporated Southwest Fulton and in other industrial districts, the Economic Development Department is working with its partners to retain and attract manufacturing businesses, particularly suppliers of existing businesses, micro-electronic manufacturing and refrigerated storage. This will be accomplished in part by encouraging the conversion of older industrial spaces, the expansion of existing businesses into older facilities.

Fulton County is also working to develop the South Fulton Parkway as an employment center, with an emphasis on bio-science, nano-technology and research parks. The Economic Development department is working to attract office space and research facilities.

Although retail is a large industry in Fulton County, some areas are underserved. The Economic Development Department is working on the retention and redevelopment of retail along Old National Highway and at Shannon Mall. In addition, efforts are being made to expand retail in other areas of South and Southwest Fulton. Promoting mixed use developments and developing a business plan for Old National Highway are two strategies to be used.

Fulton County's strategies are consistent with the Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce efforts to develop new businesses in target industry clusters that include corporate headquarters, biosciences, transportation logistics, telecommunications, and computer software & services.

2.1.2.0 Earnings by Sector

2.1.2.1. Inventory

The earnings by sector shows the percentage of the total wages, salaries and other earned income paid to those working in the 13 economic sectors in both Fulton County and in Georgia. The services sector accounts for a growing percentage of Fulton County's earnings. This sector experienced the greatest amount of growth from 19% in 1980 to 30% in 1990 and 35% in 2005. Percentage of earnings in financial, insurance and real estate (FIRE) increased from 9% in 1980 to 11.6% in 1990 to 12% in 2000. Transportation, communications and utilities (TCU) had modest increases from 14% in 1980 to 15% in 2000. Although wholesale trade (9% in 2000), manufacturing (7.9% in 2000), retail trade (5.78%) and state and local government (7.54%) sectors have strong earnings, they declined between 1980 and 2000 (Table 2-8).

Trends in Georgia mirror those of Fulton County. In Georgia, the service sector also experienced the strongest growth increasing from 15.6% in 1980 to 22% in 1990 and to 26.7% in 2000. FIRE grew from 5.4% in 1980 to 6.4% in 1990 and to 7.5% in 2000. TCU experienced modest growth from 9.3% in 1980 to 9.9% in 2000. Manufacturing and wholesale trade, at both the state and local government, have had significant earnings. However, earnings in these sectors have and are forecasted to continue declining.

The service industry is projected to be the sector with the greatest single earnings. It is forecasted to grow from 35% in 2000 to over 40% in 2025. In Georgia, the service sector accounted for 27% of earnings in 2000 and it is expected to grow to almost 34% by 2025. In the United States, the service industry is expected to grow from 29% in 2000 to 37% in 2025. By 2025 in Fulton County, TCU (13%), FIRE (12%), state and local governments (9%), wholesale trade (8%) and manufacturing (7%) will be sectors with strong earnings; however, between 2000 and 2025 they





are forecasted to drop. By 2025 in Georgia, manufacturing (12%), TCU (10%), state and local government (10%), retail trade (9%), and wholesale (8%) will be the sectors with the strongest earnings, however, these sectors will also decrease over the next 20 years. By 2025 in the United States, the service sector is expected to contribute 37% of earnings followed by manufacturing (13%), state and local governments (11%) and Financial, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) at 10%.

Table 2-8: Fulton County, Georgia & Nation Earnings by Sector (%) in 1996 dollars

| Sector | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Farm | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Georgia | 0.16% | 1.27% | 1.36% | 1.40% | 0.98% | 0.93% | 0.89% | 0.85% | 0.82% | 0.79% |
| U.S. | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 0.12% | 0.18% | 0.21% | 0.20% | 0.23% | 0.23% | 0.24% | 0.24% | 0.24% | 0.24% |
| Georgia | 0.37% | 0.41% | 0.46% | 0.53% | 0.59% | 0.60% | 0.61% | 0.62% | 0.62% | 0.62% |
| U.S. | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Mining | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 0.34% | 0.19% | 0.04% | 0.05% | 0.03% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| Georgia | 0.65% | 0.48% | 0.36% | 0.29% | 0.27% | 0.25% | 0.22% | 0.21% | 0.19% | 0.18% |
| U.S. | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 4.23% | 4.50% | 3.49% | 2.84% | 3.12% | 3.01% | 2.90% | 2.78% | 2.65% | 2.51% |
| Georgia | 5.66% | 6.57% | 5.82% | 5.39% | 6.00% | 5.86% | 5.67% | 5.46% | 5.26% | 5.06% |
| U.S. | 6% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 11.42% | 10.36% | 8.66% | 9.50% | 7.91% | 7.86% | 7.76% | 7.60% | 7.38% | 7.10% |
| Georgia | 22.54% | 20.03% | 17.51% | 16.84% | 14.86% | 14.45% | 14.05% | 13.59% | 13.08% | 12.53% |
| U.S. | 24% | 21% | 19% | 18% | 16% | 15% | 15% | 14% | 13% | 13% |
| TCU | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 14.06% | 12.91% | 12.81% | 14.62% | 14.99% | 14.49% | 13.99% | 13.53% | 13.07% | 12.62% |
| Georgia | 9.33% | 8.85% | 8.75% | 9.43% | 9.89% | 9.99% | 10.01% | 9.96% | 9.84% | 9.63% |
| U.S. | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| Wholesale Trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 14.68% | 13.69% | 10.89% | 8.68% | 9.17% | 8.90% | 8.56% | 8.24% | 7.94% | 7.67% |
| Georgia | 8.87% | 9.04% | 8.86% | 8.17% | 8.44% | 8.36% | 8.21% | 8.05% | 7.88% | 7.71% |
| U.S. | 7% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| Retail Trade | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 9.51% | 9.15% | 7.10% | 6.33% | 5.78% | 5.97% | 5.99% | 5.93% | 5.82% | 5.71% |
| Georgia | 10.33% | 10.64% | 9.17% | 9.08% | 8.99% | 8.97% | 8.93% | 8.87% | 8.80% | 8.71% |
| U.S. | 10% | 10% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% |
| FIRE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 9.23% | 10.22% | 11.61% | 11.74% | 12.54% | 12.54% | 12.50% | 12.41% | 12.27% | 12.09% |
| Georgia | 5.44% | 5.59% | 6.43% | 6.86% | 7.57% | 7.66% | 7.73% | 7.78% | 7.81% | 7.82% |
| U.S. | 6% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 19.57% | 23.69% | 29.79% | 32.13% | 34.68% | 35.27% | 36.32% | 37.63% | 39.10% | 40.69% |
| Georgia | 15.63% | 17.36% | 21.95% | 24.33% | 26.77% | 27.78% | 29.02% | 30.44% | 32.02% | 33.73% |
| U.S. | 18% | 21% | 25% | 27% | 29% | 31% | 32% | 34% | 35% | 37% |
| Federal –Civilian | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 6.48% | 5.19% | 5.12% | 4.97% | 3.61% | 3.25% | 2.95% | 2.71% | 2.52% | 2.36% |
| Georgia | 5.64% | 5.11% | 4.66% | 4.17% | 3.39% | 3.11% | 2.87% | 2.67% | 2.49% | 2.33% |
| U.S. | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% |





Table 2-8: Fulton County, Georgia & Nation Earnings by Sector (%) in 1996 dollars

| Sector | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Federal-Military | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 0.70% | 0.82% | 0.64% | 0.55% | 0.39% | 0.38% | 0.38% | 0.36% | 0.35% | 0.33% |
| Georgia | 3.72% | 3.68% | 2.69% | 2.49% | 2.06% | 1.94% | 1.83% | 1.72% | 1.62% | 1.53% |
| U.S. | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| State and Local Govt | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 9.63% | 9.07% | 9.62% | 8.39% | 7.54% | 8.07% | 8.38% | 8.55% | 8.64% | 8.66% |
| Georgia | 11.67% | 10.97% | 11.97% | 11.01% | 10.18% | 10.10% | 9.95% | 9.78% | 9.58% | 9.37% |
| U.S. | 11% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% |

Source: Woods and Poole – DCA

2.1.2.2. Assessment

Fulton County shows the service sector generating a significant portion of the earnings within its economy. Similar to the employment, to minimize the impact of market fluctuations, the County should diversify its economy by encouraging the TCU sector as referenced in section 2.1.1.2. and by retaining manufacturing and promoting diverse employment opportunities.

The manufacturing sector will experience only slight declines in earnings over the next 20 years. Its employment declines are more pronounced than its earnings decline. Increases in manufacturing productivity generally result in declining employment while employee wages increase.

Although employment within the retail industry is forecasted to increase, the earnings from the retail sector is forecasted to decline. With the decline in retail earnings, the average wage for employees within the retail sector can expect to decline as well.

2.1.3.0. Average Weekly Wages Paid

2.1.3.1. Inventory

In this section, the average weekly wages paid in 12 economic sectors for Georgia and Fulton County for 1990, 1995 and 1999 are discussed. The weekly wage summary provides a measure of average earning levels per worker for each economic sector. Overall, weekly wages for all employment sectors were higher in Fulton County than in Georgia. The weekly wages in both grew between 1990 and 1999. Fulton County's weekly wages grew 22% from \$529 to \$647 between 1990 and 1995 and grew 29% from \$647 to \$834 between 1995 and 1999. In 2003, the average weekly wage in Fulton County was \$960, an increase of 12% from 1999. In the State of Georgia, wages grew by 20% between 1990 and 1995 and by 24% between 1995 and 1999 (Table 2-9).

Table 2-9: Current and Historic Weekly Wages Paid in Fulton County and Georgia

| Sector | 1990 | 1995 | 1999 | 1990-1995 % Change | 1995-1999 % Change |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$342 | \$352 | \$505 | 3% | 43% |
| Georgia | \$276 | \$322 | \$390 | 17% | 21% |





| Table 2-9: Current and Historic Weekly Wages Paid in Fulton County and Georgia | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sector | 1990 | 1995 | 1999 | 1990-1995 % Change | 1995-1999 % Change |
| Mining | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$405 | \$600 | \$910 | 48% | 52% |
| Georgia | \$589 | \$734 | \$866 | 25% | 18% |
| Construction | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$513 | \$625 | \$792 | 22% | 27% |
| Georgia | \$434 | \$508 | \$623 | 17% | 23% |
| Manufacturing | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$588 | \$782 | \$1006 | 33% | 29% |
| Georgia | \$450 | \$555 | \$684 | 23% | 23% |
| Transportation, Communications and Utilities | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$645 | \$847 | \$1111 | 31% | 31% |
| Georgia | \$603 | \$737 | \$895 | 22% | 21% |
| Wholesale Trade | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$691 | \$828 | \$1141 | 20% | 38% |
| Georgia | \$603 | \$729 | \$932 | 21% | 28% |
| Retail Trade | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$288 | \$319 | \$382 | 11% | 20% |
| Georgia | \$236 | \$275 | \$335 | 17% | 22% |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$679 | \$869 | \$1185 | 28% | 36% |
| Georgia | \$544 | \$693 | \$900 | 27% | 30% |
| Services | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$490 | \$607 | \$784 | 24% | 29% |
| Georgia | \$414 | \$501 | \$611 | 21% | 22% |
| Federal Government | | | | | |
| Fulton | NA | NA | NA | | |
| Georgia | \$543 | \$666 | \$808 | 23% | 21% |
| State Government | | | | | |
| Fulton | NA | \$569 | \$694 | | 22% |
| Georgia | \$451 | \$493 | \$579 | 9% | 17% |
| Local Government | | | | | |
| Fulton | NA | NA | NA | | |
| Georgia | \$387 | \$440 | \$523 | 14% | 19% |
| All industries | | | | | |
| Fulton | \$529 | \$647 | \$834 | 22% | 29% |
| Georgia | \$424 | \$509 | \$629 | 20% | 24% |

Source: U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics

The highest wages in 1999 for both Fulton County and the State of Georgia were in FIRE (Fulton \$1,185 and Georgia \$900) wholesale (Fulton \$1,141 and Georgia \$932) and TCU (Fulton \$1,111 and Georgia \$895) sectors. Manufacturing had high weekly wages in Fulton County (\$1,006) and mining had strong wages in Georgia (\$866).

The weekly wages in the services sector (\$784 in Fulton and \$611 in Georgia), the sector with the highest employment in both Fulton County and Georgia, were below the average for all industries. The largest increases in weekly wages between 1990 and 1999 in both Fulton County and Georgia were in the FIRE, manufacturing, TCU, wholesale and mining sectors. Weekly wages in the federal government showed strong gains in Georgia as well. Overall, wages in Fulton County in both 2001 and 2002 were at least one-third greater than wages for the State of Georgia.





According to the Georgia Department of Labor, the TCU sector had the highest weekly wages in Fulton and in Georgia in 2001 and 2002. This was followed by management, information, financial and wholesale trade. Accommodation and food services, leisure and hospitality were the sectors with the lowest weekly wages (Table 2-10). However, leisure and hospitality, wages are almost 50% higher in Fulton County than throughout the State of Georgia.

| Table 2-10: Weekly Wage Comparisons in dollars, Georgia and Fulton County: 2001 and 2002 | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Year | 2001 | | 2002 | |
| Industry | Georgia | Fulton | Georgia | Fulton |
| Total, All Occupations | \$676 | \$918 | \$687 | \$935 |
| Goods Producing Occupations | \$696 | \$1,012 | \$707 | \$1,021 |
| Construction | \$686 | \$900 | \$693 | \$909 |
| Wholesale Trade | \$1,021 | \$1,207 | \$1,019 | \$1,226 |
| Retail Trade | \$433 | \$506 | \$440 | \$518 |
| Transportation | \$807 | Na | \$824 | \$998 |
| Utilities | \$1,235 | Na | \$1,292 | \$1,654 |
| Information | \$1,101 | \$1,286 | \$1,098 | \$1,303 |
| Financial | \$944 | \$1,309 | \$975 | \$1,323 |
| Real Estate | \$669 | \$861 | \$697 | \$870 |
| Professional & Business | \$799 | \$1,028 | \$806 | \$1,033 |
| Management | \$1,122 | \$1,361 | \$1,153 | \$1,352 |
| Administration & Waste Mgt | \$473 | \$559 | \$485 | \$574 |
| Education - Local Govt. | \$571 | \$700 | \$598 | \$740 |
| Education – Private | \$644 | \$772 | \$667 | \$801 |
| Education – State | \$582 | \$767 | \$610 | \$795 |
| Education – Federal | \$1,050 | \$375 | \$1,139 | \$491 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | | | | |
| Private | \$654 | \$797 | \$678 | \$835 |
| Local | \$558 | \$670 | \$586 | \$695 |
| State | \$505 | \$587 | \$527 | Na |
| Federal | \$1,036 | \$375 | \$1,122 | \$491 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | \$288 | \$436 | \$293 | \$450 |
| Accommodation, Food Services | \$257 | \$369 | \$259 | \$375 |
| Other Services | \$451 | \$536 | \$466 | \$564 |
| Public Administration – local | \$568 | \$686 | \$584 | \$716 |
| Public Administration - State | \$633 | \$762 | \$654 | \$799 |
| Public Administration - Federal | \$914 | \$1,107 | \$984 | \$1,185 |
| Unclassified | \$745 | \$1,025 | \$724 | \$988 |
| Source: Georgia Department of Labor. Note: The employment sectors have changed. | | | | |

2.1.3.2. Assessment

Overall, Fulton County continues to see job growth, while the average wage earned for all economic sectors continues to increase as well. Between 1990 and 1999, County wages increased faster than the number of jobs added to the economy. The increasing wages compared to jobs generated is a general indication of improving prosperity. The industries showing the greatest





earning increases in comparison to jobs generated include manufacturing, construction, and FIRE. Industries such as TCU, retail, and services have shown slight increases.

Based upon the industry earnings, employment figures and wages paid, a significant portion of Fulton County’s workers (54%) are employed in industries that pay less than the average weekly wages. With the 20 year employment forecast for industries such as retail (14%), services (40%), state and local government (10%) the County must strive to balance the number of generated jobs with the wages earned within these industries. That is, to not only employ workers, but to also attract companies from industries that provide adequate incomes.

The disparity between wages and housing costs demonstrates the need to encourage affordable housing. Housing costs that are too prohibitive can be a deterrent to employers searching to locate their companies in cities where the cost of living is comparable to their current employee salaries. The Department of Environment & Community Development is working to create an inclusionary zoning policy as a tool to promote affordable housing that will close the gap between disparate employee wages and housing cost.

2.1.4.0 Personal Income by Type

2.1.4.1. Inventory

The following section provides an inventory of personal income. Personal income is generally comprised of three components. The first component is gross earnings by place of work, which includes earned income such as wages and salaries, other labor incomes, and proprietor incomes (business owner’s income). The second component is the residential adjustment to earnings, which accounts for income generated by those who live outside Fulton County but commute into the County for work. And the final component is unearned income which accounts for such things as dividends, interest, rents, and transfer payments.

In Fulton County, total personal income increased from \$11,902,900,000 in 1980 to \$20,005,900,000 in 1990 (a 68% increase) and to \$33,287,300,000 in 2000 (a 66% increase). Income is projected to grow at a much slower rate over the next 20 years, 18% between 2000 and 2010 and 32% between 2010 and 2025. The highest increases in income were in dividends, interest and rents (127% between 1980 and 1990 and 45% between 1990 and 2000) and in proprietor’s income (95% between 1980 and 1990 and 115% between 1990 and 2000). The residential adjustment (those who work in Fulton County but live outside of the County) increased by 20% between 1980-1990 and by 41% between 1990 and 2000 (Table 2-11). This means that the number of those that work in Fulton County but do not live in Fulton County increased.

Table 2-11: Personal Income by Type in Fulton County from 1980 to 2000 (1996 \$)

| Income | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Wages & Salaries | \$15,307,900 | \$18,293,400 | \$21,207,400 | \$24,307,700 | \$33,287,300 |
| Other labor Income | \$1,875,440 | \$2,253,520 | \$2,731,200 | \$3,250,080 | \$3,549,400 |
| Proprietor’s Income | \$1,088,910 | \$1,360,440 | \$2,126,510 | \$3,068,430 | \$4,576,620 |
| Dividends, interest & rent | \$1,993,510 | \$3,087,500 | \$4,535,080 | \$5,177,860 | \$6,552,660 |
| Transfer Payments to persons | \$1,319,480 | \$1,426,390 | \$1,621,550 | \$2,277,630 | \$2,325,570 |
| - Social Ins. Contributions | \$832,262 | \$1,196,910 | \$1,519,670 | \$1,815,990 | \$2,511,400 |





Table 2-11: Personal Income by Type in Fulton County from 1980 to 2000 (1996 \$)

| Income | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Residence Adjustment | -8,850,130 | -9,682,850 | -10,696,200 | -11,365,900 | -15,109,300 |
| Total | \$11,902,900 | \$15,541,500 | \$20,005,900 | \$33,899,900 | \$33,287,300 |

Source: Woods & Poole. Figures in \$1000s. Residential adjustment refers to people who earn their income in Fulton County but live in another County or who work in the State of Georgia but live in another State.

The proportion of income from wages and salaries, other labor income and proprietor’s income is forecasted to decrease over the next 20 years, while income from dividends, interests and rents is forecasted to increase. Social Security contributions are forecasted to increase. After a decline in the residential adjustment, it is forecasted to increase slightly, which means that an increasing number of Fulton County’s workers will be commuting from other jurisdictions. Wages are expected to remain higher in Fulton County than in the state. This reflects the higher cost of living and the types of jobs in the Atlanta Region.

Table 2-12: Personal Income by Type in Fulton County from 2005 to 2025 (1996 \$)

| Income | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Wages & Salaries | \$36,795,700 | \$39,948,700 | \$43,555,900 | \$47,739,800 | \$48,608,700 |
| Other labor Income | \$3,800,920 | \$4,072,000 | \$4,380,680 | \$4,737,080 | \$5,153,660 |
| Proprietor’s Income | \$4,898,460 | \$5,266,460 | \$5,685,590 | \$6,167,480 | \$6,728,380 |
| Dividends, interest & rent | \$7,166,410 | \$7,815,380 | \$8,498,030 | \$9,212,060 | \$9,954,630 |
| Transfer Payments to persons | \$2,593,510 | \$2,899,380 | \$3,247,410 | \$3,643,940 | \$4,096,340 |
| - Social Ins. Contributions | \$2,835,680 | \$3,203,430 | \$3,617,150 | \$4,086,360 | \$4,623,070 |
| Residence Adjustment | -16,760,300 | -18,528,800 | -20,512,100 | -22,764,900 | -25,354,200 |
| Total | \$35,659,100 | \$38,269,700 | \$41,238,300 | \$44,649,100 | \$48,608,700 |

Source: Woods & Poole. Figures in \$1000s. Residential adjustment refers to people who earn their income in Fulton County but live in another County or who work in the State of Georgia but live in another State.

The majority of personal income in Fulton County and in Georgia comes from wages and salaries. This is followed by incomes such as dividends, interest and rent and then by other labor income (Table 2-13).

Table 2-13: Personal Income by Type from 1980 to 2025 in Fulton and Georgia (in 1996 \$)

| Income | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wages & Salaries | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 128.6% | 117.7% | 106.0% | 97.6% | 101.8% | 103.2% | 104.4% | 105.6% | 106.9% | 108.3% |
| Georgia | 64.1% | 62.1% | 60.4% | 59.0% | 61.2% | 61.1% | 61.0% | 60.9% | 60.9% | 60.9% |
| Other labor Income | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 15.8% | 14.5% | 13.6% | 13.0% | 10.6% | 10.6% | 10.6% | 10.6% | 10.6% | 10.6% |
| Georgia | 8.4% | 8.7% | 8.7% | 8.6% | 6.8% | 6.7% | 6.6% | 6.5% | 6.4% | 6.3% |
| Proprietor’s Income | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 9.1% | 8.7% | 10.6% | 10.3% | 13.7% | 13.7% | 13.7% | 13.8% | 13.8% | 13.8% |
| Georgia | 6.5% | 6.9% | 7.1% | 7.9% | 8.6% | 8.5% | 8.4% | 8.3% | 8.2% | 8.2% |
| Dividends, interest & rent | | | | | | | | | | |





Table 2-13: Personal Income by Type from 1980 to 2025 in Fulton and Georgia (in 1996 \$)

| Income | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Fulton | 16.7% | 19.9% | 22.7% | 20.8% | 19.7% | 20.1% | 20.4% | 20.6% | 20.6% | 20.5% |
| Georgia | 13.0% | 15.8% | 17.3% | 16.3% | 16.8% | 16.7% | 16.7% | 16.6% | 16.5% | 16.3% |
| Transfer Payments to persons | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 11.1% | 9.2% | 8.1% | 9.1% | 6.9% | 7.3% | 7.6% | 7.9% | 8.1% | 8.4% |
| Georgia | 11.7% | 10.7% | 10.9% | 12.6% | 11.1% | 11.2% | 11.4% | 11.6% | 11.9% | 12.2% |
| -Social Ins. Contributions | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | 6.9% | 7.7% | 7.6% | 7.3% | 7.5% | 7.9% | 8.4% | 8.7% | 9.1% | 9.5% |
| Georgia | 3.5% | 4.1% | 4.3% | 4.4% | 4.5% | 4.7% | 4.8% | 5.0% | 5.2% | 5.3% |
| Residence Adjustment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulton | -74.3% | -62.3% | -53.5% | -45.6% | -45.4% | -47.0% | -48.4% | -49.7% | -50.9% | -52.2% |
| Georgia | -0.2% | -0.2% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.1% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 1.21% | 1.35% |

Source: Woods and Poole, Georgia Department of Community Affairs. Residential adjustment refers to people who earn their income in Fulton County but live in another County or who work in the State of Georgia but live in another State.

2.1.4.2. Assessment

Fulton County will continue to experience slight increases in the wages and salaries generated by its workers over the next 20 years. The County workforce and residents earn a significant portion of their personal income, approximately 35.3%, from unearned activities such as dividends, interest, and rent, transfer payments, and social security. Currently, dividends, interest, and rent income is 20% and it is forecasted to remain at that level for the next 20 years. This high-level of unearned income is often a measure of accumulated wealth. In addition, it is an indication of funds potentially available for investments in small businesses.

The County's transfer payments show an increase of 1% between 2005 and 2025. Transfer payments largely include such payments as social security retirement, government pensions, welfare, disability, and unemployment compensation. With the county's growing population, the number of jobs generated over the next 20 years, and the low unemployment rate, the slight increase in transfer payments indicates no real decline in the county's overall prosperity from such things as unemployment and welfare. As a result, no significant increase in County services associated with welfare and disability are expected. The transfer payments, in fact, may indicate the presence of social security retirements and pensions. Furthermore, older age groups are often responsible for a larger share of the income generated from dividends, rents, and interest. As a result, the increasing income generated from dividends, rents, and interest, combined with transfer payments may indicate a growing senior population. With an increasing senior population, County services, healthcare services and housing should reflect that growing demand.

As the leading county in the Atlanta Region in employment generation, affordable housing is a major factor of the commuting patterns of Fulton County's workers. As of 2005, approximately 47% of the total personal income generated in Fulton County is made by nonresidents as measured by the residential adjustment. In 20 years, it is forecasted to be 52%. Commuting patterns of Fulton County workers indicates a need for an affordable housing or workforce housing policy. Policies such as these could assist Fulton County with retaining more of its income that is currently





being lost to other counties in the region that are less expensive, but cannot currently offer the same employment opportunities.

2.1.5.0. Major Economic Activities

2.1.5.1. Inventory

The Economic Development Department, in partnership with local chambers of commerce, is working on a variety of economic development activities. The major economic activities in 2004 and 2005, as reported by the Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and by the Atlanta Journal-Constitution are listed below. Over the last several years there have been announcements of expansions as well as lay-offs. Some of these are:

- The Pentagon announced that Fort McPherson is on the list of military bases to be closed.
- Air Tran Airways announced the construction of a 76,000 sq ft maintenance hangar facility at Hartsfield Jackson Airport.
- Alteon Training will open a 52,000 sq ft operations and aviation training center in College Park that provides services to airlines.
- Atlanta Symphony unveiled the design of its new Symphony Hall, scheduled to open at the end of the decade.
- Corautus Genetics, a gene transfer therapy company relocated its headquarters from California to Atlanta. Their offices are located at Advanced Technology Development Center at Technology Square.
- Georgia Aquarium, a 5 million gallon and 400,000 sq ft facility will open at the end of 2005.
- Cingular purchased ATT wireless.
- DelMonte announced that it would locate a warehouse and distribution center in South Fulton.
- Delta announced a major restructuring and elimination of jobs.
- Hughes Supply Company announced that it would locate its Southeast Regional Distribution Center in Fulton County.
- Inhibitex, a biopharmaceutical company, announced plans to build its headquarters in North Fulton.
- Newell Rubermaid, a Fortune 200 corporation, relocated its corporate headquarters from Illinois to Fulton County. Up to 250 employees will be located at its current Sandy Springs location.
- Novelis, aluminum rolled products, announced that it would located its headquarters in the City of Atlanta.
- Rayovac Corporation (aka Spectrum Brands Inc), maker of consumer products, relocated its world headquarters from Wisconsin to the Perimeter business district in Fulton County.
- Rusken Packaging Inc. will open a 66,000 sq ft manufacturing facility in the Fulton Industrial Business District.
- PSI Group announced that it would open a distribution center in South Fulton.
- Prime Source will open a 42,000 sq ft manufacturing plant in the Fulton Industrial Business District.
- SBC and ATT merged; this may lead to the elimination of jobs.
- Wachovia merged with SouthTrust bank and relocated its Wachovia Southern Banking Group to Atlanta.





- Ford announced that its Hapeville Plant will be closed.
- UPS announced the purchase of Overnite.

2.1.5.2. Assessment

The central location in the Southeastern US, affordable cost of living, low cost of operating a business, strong business climate, and educated workforce are strengths of the Atlanta Region and Fulton County that attract US and international companies and also encourage expansion of existing companies. Many factors influencing the relocation and expansion of businesses within Fulton County are corporation mergers, outsourcing of high tech jobs, loss of manufacturing jobs, escalating home values, and the lack of workforce and affordable housing.

Even though there has been an overall decline in manufacturing, warehousing and distribution, there were several expansions in 2004. To encourage and promote this, the 2025 Land Use Map will continue to indicate areas that are appropriate for industrial and business park type uses, particularly in areas such as Fulton Industrial and Oakley Industrial.

In South Fulton, the Department of Economic Development is working to develop a business plan for Old National. The plan would identify ways to attract retail to the retail spaces that are currently vacant. In addition, it would identify ways to retain the businesses that are currently located within the corridor. With Old National's proximity to the airport, an aviation park or aviation related businesses would be encouraged.

And finally, Class A Office space will be essential to economic development in South Fulton. Companies interested in locating to southern metro Atlanta can quickly relocate and be operational in areas that offer existing Class A office space. The Department of Economic Development will be working to encourage Class A office space in an effort to attract corporate headquarters to South Fulton.

2.1.6.0. Special or Unique Economic Activities

2.1.6.1. Inventory

Fulton County has a diverse economy and the transportation network has been a key factor in the County's growth. The location of government offices, major employment centers, corporate headquarters, meeting and convention spaces, numerous educational and non-profit institutions, arts and cultural institutions, sports facilities, and retail centers make Fulton County a growing and thriving community.

1. Government: Federal Government: The largest concentration of Federal government operations outside of Washington, DC is located in Atlanta. The Atlanta Metro Area is the regional headquarters for the US Government. These include the Sixth District Federal Reserve Bank, Fourth District of the Federal Home Loan Bank, as well as regional offices of every major department of the executive branch. The new federal center in downtown Atlanta consolidates many of these government agencies.





State Government: As the State Capitol, Atlanta is home to the Georgia General Assembly and other state offices. Atlanta has the largest concentration of state employment activities and facilities in Georgia.

Local Government: Fulton County government, the 10 municipalities in Fulton County, the Fulton County Public Schools, as well as, the Atlanta Public Schools make up the bulk of local government employment. The Fulton County Public Schools employ 9,900 employees and Fulton County Government has 6,000 employees.

2. **Education:** Many top colleges and universities are located in Fulton County, including Georgia State University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Spelman College, Morehouse College, Morehouse School of Medicine, Clark Atlanta and Morris Brown College, American Intercontinental University, Art Institute of Atlanta, and the Atlanta College of Art. Other technical and private educational institutions are also located in Fulton County.

Atlanta offers current and future members of the technology community opportunities to retool among the 43 colleges and universities, and 9 technical institutions. Furthermore, Atlanta ranks second nationally in the production of engineering and related technology graduates and fourth in computer science degrees, according to a study by the Atlanta Regional Consortium for Higher Education (ARCHS). With such a large concentration of colleges, universities and technical schools, and even private training programs, numerous resources are available for continuing education, executive training for employees, and research and development opportunities. According to a recent Philadelphia Inquirer analysis, the top five places for college-educated people are Washington, D.C. (where 38 percent of adults have bachelor's degrees), San Francisco (37 percent), Atlanta (36 percent), Minneapolis (35 percent) and Boston (35 percent).

Metro Atlanta's economy also benefits from Georgia being a national leader in providing state-funded training programs and incentives that produce technology talent. These programs include the Intellectual Capital Partnership Program (ICAPP), Quick Start and Georgia Globe (Global Learning online for Business and Education). The state's HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally) scholarship program has increased enrollment in state colleges in Georgia and in Fulton County.

3. **Transportation:** Transportation was the catalysts for the creation of Fulton County and several of its cities. It also continues to be an important element in the County's and the Region's economic engine. The transportation system in Atlanta, according to the ARC, "makes it possible for people to commute long distances to work, contributing to the diversity of housing choices in the region."

Surface Transportation: Atlanta is one of five cities in the United States served by three interstate multi-state highway systems running east-west (I-20); northwest to south-east (I-75); and northeast to southwest (I-85) and around the core of the region, aka as the perimeter (I-285). According to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, over 80% of the U.S. commercial and consumer market can be reached within two truckload delivery days from Atlanta.





Air Transportation: Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, covering 4,700 acres, is the busiest in the world and served approximately 79 million passengers in 2003 and 83 million passengers and 862,230 metric tons of freight in 2004. Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport serves 24 airlines with 200 destinations worldwide with 2,400 daily flights. The airport is tenth in the nation and 22nd in the world in air cargo volumes. The airport is one of the largest employment centers in Georgia and it has an estimated annual regional economic impact of \$16.8 billion.

The 900 acre Brown Field Airport, operated by Fulton County since 1950, serves corporate jets and accommodates any landing at any time. It is the third busiest airport in Georgia and serves as a “primary reliever” airport to Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. Flight schools operate out of Brown Field Airport. The airport accommodates 131,000 operations each year. (An operation is defined as either one aircraft take-off or one aircraft landing.) The airport generates \$74 million yearly in economic activity.

Rail Transportation: Georgia is sixth in the nation in ground transportation with over 4,700 rail miles statewide. Major rail hubs for CSX and Norfolk Southern are located in Fulton County.

Public Transportation: Fulton County along with DeKalb County supports the state’s largest public transportation system, the Metropolitan Atlanta Regional Transportation Authority (MARTA). It has 38 rail stations and 375 bus and van routes.

4. **Corporate Headquarters:** Fulton County is the location of many corporate headquarters (Table 2-14). A brief description of each of these companies is provided below.

| Table 2-14: Fortune 500 Companies & Rank with Corporate Headquarters in Fulton County | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Rank | Company |
| 42 | United Parcel Service |
| 80 | BellSouth |
| 91 | Coca-Cola |
| 94 | Georgia-Pacific |
| 112 | Coca-Cola Enterprises |
| 150 | Delta Air Lines |
| 178 | Southern Company |
| 261 | Newell Rubbermaid |
| 272 | SunTrust Banks |
| 314 | Mirant |
| 318 | Cox Communications |
| Source: Fortune Magazine web site, List published April 5, 2004 | |





United Parcel Service (UPS), headquartered in Sandy Springs, is the world's largest package delivery company and a global leader in supply chain services, offering an extensive range of options for synchronizing the movement of goods, information and funds. UPS serves more than 200 countries and territories worldwide and operates the largest franchise shipping chain, *The UPS Store*.

Atlanta is home for BellSouth. The company began offering phone service in Atlanta in 1882. In addition to phone service, Bell South's business range from providing scanners at grocery stores to point-of-sale-terminals in places such as department stores and hardware stores.

Coca Cola was created in Atlanta in 1886 by pharmacist John S Pemberton. Coca-Cola' is the most recognized trademark, recognized by 94% of the world's population and is the most widely recognized word after "OK". The 'Coca-Cola' company has more than 1,200 bottling plants around the world. Coca Cola Enterprises is a subsidiary of Coca Cola Company.

The Georgia Pacific Corporation was founded in 1927 in Augusta, GA., as the Georgia Hardwood Lumber Co., a wholesaler of hardwood lumber. In 1982, the Company moved its headquarters from Portland, OR to Atlanta. The Georgia-Pacific Corporation has grown through expansion and acquisitions to become one of the world's leading manufacturers and marketers of tissue, packaging, paper, building products and related chemicals. Georgia-Pacific employs some 55,000 people at more than 300 locations in North America and Europe. Consumer products include paper towels, paper napkins, bath and facial tissue, disposable plates, cups, utensils and other foodservice products, and office printing and copying papers. Building products include plywood, oriented strand board, gypsum wallboard and related installation materials, lumber, particleboard, medium density fiberboard, hardboard and related chemicals.

Delta is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Hapeville, Georgia. Delta traces its roots back to 1924, when Huff Daland Dusters was founded as the world's first aerial crop dusting organization. In 1928, the company became Delta Air Service. In 1941, the company moved its headquarters to Atlanta. Delta Air Lines, Inc. provides air transportation for passengers and freight throughout the United States and around the world. As of January 31, 2005 Delta announced a major schedule change at its Super Hub at Atlanta's Hartsfield Jackson International Airport. The new schedule includes 1,042 daily non-stop flights to 217 domestic and international destinations from Atlanta. This includes service every 60-90 minutes to the top 37 cities served from Atlanta. Delta also serves 55 international cities in 36 countries. Delta Airlines recently closed its Dallas/Fort Worth hub, which added 72 flights per day to its Atlanta Super Hub. It is estimated that Delta will eliminate 7,000 jobs or 10% of it's workforce in the next 18 months as part of a turnaround plan aimed at saving the airline from having to file for bankruptcy protection.

The Southern Company, a holding company for Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, and Mississippi Power, has been headquartered in Atlanta since 1950. Southern Company's service territory in the Southeast encompasses more than 120,000 square miles, spanning parts of four states — most of Alabama and Georgia, the panhandle of Florida, and 23 counties in southeastern Mississippi. Southern Company provides electricity (retail and wholesale), fiber optic networks, wireless services and natural gas.





Newell Manufacturing Company recently relocated its corporate headquarters to Sandy Springs. Newell Rubbermaid produces products and brands within five groups - Cleaning & Organization, Home & Family, Home Fashions, Office Products and Tools & Hardware.

SunTrust Banks, Inc., headquartered in Atlanta, is one of the nation's largest commercial banking organizations. As of June 30, 2004, SunTrust had total assets of \$128.1 billion and total deposits of \$85.5 billion. The company operates through an extensive distribution network primarily in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia and the District of Columbia and also serves customers in selected markets nationally. SunTrust's primary businesses include deposit, credit, trust and investment services. Through various subsidiaries, the company provides credit cards, mortgage banking, insurance, brokerage and capital markets services.

The Mirant Company, a spin off of the Southern Company, owns or controls some 14,000 megawatts (MW) of generating capacity in the U.S.. The company's risk management and marketing activities are located in Sandy Springs. The company is currently in bankruptcy.

Cox Enterprises, Inc. is a multi-service broadband communications company with approximately 6.7 million total customers, including 6.4 million basic cable subscribers. As the nation's third-largest cable television provider, Cox offers analog cable television, advanced digital video service, an array of other communications and entertainment services, including local and long distance telephone, high-speed internet access, and commercial voice and data services. The company is majority-owned by Atlanta-based media company Cox Enterprises, Inc. The company wholly owns and operates cable systems throughout the United States. Cox Enterprises' annual revenues exceed \$8 billion, with extensive interests in newspapers (Atlanta Journal Constitution), television, radio, internet sites and automobile auctions.

The Metro Atlanta Chamber is focused on attracting companies in numerous industry clusters. In 2004, approximately 32 companies with 100 or more employees expanded or relocated in the metro area, and several other companies with less than 100 employees did the same.

New headquarters relocations include Cooper Wiring Devices, a division of Cooper Lighting, which is relocating from the state of New York, bringing 115 new jobs; the Netherlands-based Hagemeyer North America, a wholesaler electrical parts distributor, which relocated its headquarters from South Carolina, bringing 250 jobs; and Acuity Specialty Products Group, which consolidated its headquarters in Atlanta resulting in 100 new jobs. Other recently relocated headquarters include Newell Rubbermaid and Novellis.

5. Conventions and Meetings: Conventions and meeting are an important component of Fulton County's economy. Several facilities are located in Fulton County; these include the Georgia World Congress Center, with 950,000 square feet, the Inforum, the Atlanta Market Center in the City of Atlanta, and the Georgia International Convention Center, with a 40,000 sq ft ballroom, in College Park.



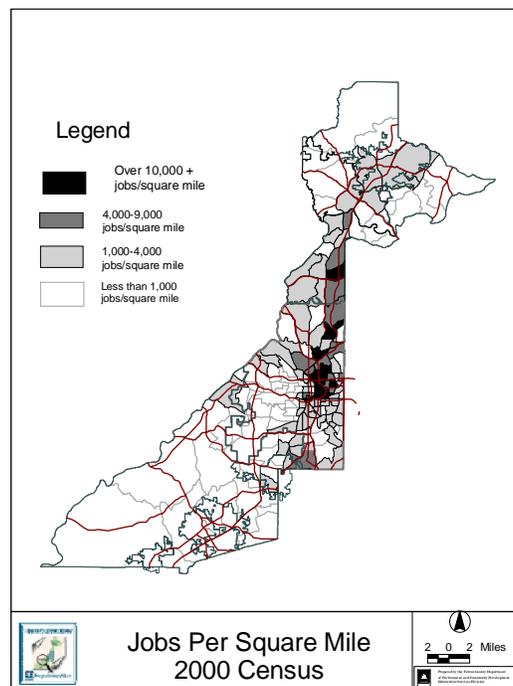


6. Professional Sports: Fulton County is home to the Braves (baseball), Hawks (basketball), Falcons (football), Thrasher (hockey) and the Georgia Force (arena football) professional sports teams which offer leisure as well as world wide recognition. Professional sports facilities in Fulton County include the Georgia Dome, Turner Field, Phillips Arena, Georgia World Congress Center, OMNI Coliseum, Wolf Creek Shooting Complex, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center, the Dick Lane Velodrome and Wills Park Equestrian Center. Many major sporting events are hosted in Fulton County such as the Peachtree Road Race, the Georgia Games, SEC Football championship, the Peach Bowl, the Tour de Georgia and PGA tours and on occasions national championships such as the Super Bowl are held in Fulton County.
7. Research and Development: Many of the educational institutions in Fulton County also conduct research and development. Much research and development is occurring through the Manufacturing Research Center, the Microelectronic Research Center, Advanced Technology Development Center (ATDC) and Georgia Center for Advanced Telecommunications Technology (GCATT), all associated with Georgia Institute of Technology. Businesses and universities are further included through the collaborative partnerships of the Georgia Biomedical Partnership, a non-profit consortium linking Atlanta's biomedical and research entities, the Georgia Cancer Coalition (GCC) which is a statewide network of people and organizations – doctors, hospitals, government agencies, public health centers, universities, businesses, non-profit organizations to create new initiatives, develop new treatment options, conduct research, provide education and encourage cancer prevention.
8. Telecommunications: Metropolitan Atlanta has the world's largest toll free dialing area. Fulton County is home to Bell South, Scientific Atlanta, and Cox Communications, Cable News Network (CNN), Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) as well numerous cable news and television stations.
9. Health Care: Numerous hospitals, medical centers, hospices, nursing homes and convalescent centers are located in Fulton County. Some of the hospitals in Fulton County include Atlanta Medical Center, Children's Health Care of Atlanta, Georgia Poison Control, Grady Health System, Hughes Spalding Children's Hospital, Emory Crawford Long Hospital, North Fulton Regional, Northside, Piedmont, St. Joseph, Shepherd Spinal Center and South Fulton Medical Center.
10. Warehousing and Distribution: Due to the extensive railroad network, air transportation and interstate access, Fulton County has a large concentration of warehousing and distribution facilities. Fulton Industrial Boulevard, along the Chattahoochee River in SW Fulton has a large concentration of these facilities. Approximately 30,000 employees work for the 1,000 companies located in 50 million square feet of space along Fulton Industrial Boulevard. Plus, the Georgia Tech Logistics Institute is one of the leading logistics industry research centers in the world.
11. Retail: Several regional malls, Lenox, Phipps Plaza, Greenbrier, Shannon and North Point are located in Fulton County.





12. Arts and Culture: Georgia and the Atlanta Region's major art and cultural institutions, such as the Woodruff Arts Center and the Fox Theatre, are located in Fulton County. Moreover, many attractions such as the Zoo, the Botanical Gardens and the World of Coke are located in Fulton County. Many cultural institutions and attractions are funded by the Fulton County Arts Council, the largest source of funding for the arts in Georgia.
13. Major Employment Centers: The Atlanta region's main employment centers are located throughout Fulton County in Downtown Atlanta, Midtown, Buckhead, Perimeter, GA 400 corridor Hartsfield-Jackson Airport and the Fulton Industrial Boulevard District. Map 2-1 shows the location of census tracts with high employment.



Map 2-1: Jobs per Census Tracts

14. Center for Non-profits: Many non-profits from local ones such as the Woodruff Foundation, the Atlanta Food Bank and Hands on Atlanta to large international such as Care International, the Boys and Girls Club and the Carter Center are located in Fulton County.

2.1.6.2. Assessment

The diversity of Fulton County's economy has resulted in many special and unique economic activities. They are all expected to continue to play a defining role in the County's economy. Tourism will continue to be a major source of economic development not only for Fulton County but for the Atlanta region as well. As the convention industry grows within the Atlanta Region, Fulton





County can maintain its advantage over surrounding counties and states because of its close proximity to Hartsfield-Jackson airport and accessibility to MARTA.

Sports will remain a major attraction for Fulton County. With the City of Atlanta being home to four professional sports teams, the facilities are in place to not only accommodate the professional sporting events, but the large collegiate and non-sporting events as well. Professional and collegiate sporting events draw visitors that spend millions in hotel accommodations and other retail services.

Fulton County's new aquarium, within the city of Atlanta, will be an added family attraction that will draw visitors from around and outside of the state of Georgia. Located near Centennial Olympic Park, the aquarium will also be located adjacent to the newly relocated World of Coke museum. The combined attractions will make a significant impact to Fulton County's economy.

As the economy in the Atlanta Region continues to thrive, the location of government agencies, corporate headquarters, major employment centers, non-profits, will play an important role in Fulton County's economy.

2.2.0.0. Labor Force

2.2.1.0. Employment by Occupation

2.2.1.1. Inventory

Employment by occupation includes the jobs held by residents in a geographic area. Table 2-15 shows the number of jobs and the percentage in 13 employment categories in 1990 and 2000 held by Fulton County residents. The number of jobs held by Fulton County residents increased by 22% from 320,149 in 1990 to 392,627 in 2000. In 1990, the largest categories of employment in Fulton County were clerical and administrative support (17%) executive, administrative and managerial (16%), followed by professional and technical specialty (15%) and sales. In 2000, professional and technical specialty became the largest category that Fulton County residents had jobs in with 22.7%, followed by executive, administrative and managerial with 20.8%. Clerical and administrative support dropped to 13.9% while sales dropped slightly to 13.7%.

| Table 2-15: Fulton County Employment by Occupation in 1990 and 2000 | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Category | 1990 | 1990 Percent | 2000 | 2000 Percent |
| Executive, Administrative & Managerial | 53,051 | 16.5% | 81,784 | 20.8% |
| Professional and technical specialty | 48,573 | 15.2% | 89,212 | 22.7% |
| Technicians and related support | 11,919 | 3.7% | NA | NA |
| Sales Occupations | 46,191 | 14.4% | 54,007 | 13.7% |
| Administrative Support, including clerical | 54,893 | 17.1% | 54,813 | 13.9% |
| Private Household Service | 2,496 | 0.8% | NA | NA |
| Protective Service | 5,167 | 1.6% | NA | NA |
| Service Occupations, other | 36,825 | 11.5% | 50,372 | 12.8% |
| Farming, Fishing and Forestry | 3,240 | 1.0% | 640 | 0.2% |
| Precision Production, Craft and Repair | 21,255 | 6.6% | 15,628 | 4.0% |
| Machine Operators, Assemblers, Inspectors | 12,899 | 4.0% | 23,508 | 6.0% |
| Transportation and Material Moving | 11,323 | 3.5% | 20,014 | 5.1% |





Table 2-15: Fulton County Employment by Occupation in 1990 and 2000

| Category | 1990 | 1990 Percent | 2000 | 2000 Percent |
|---|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Laborers | 12,317 | 3.8% | NA | NA |
| Total employed over the age of 16 years | 320,149 | 100% | 392,627 | 100% |

Source: US Bureau of Census, Georgia Plan Builder

In 1990, Clerical and Administrative Support was the occupation with the highest employment in the US (16.3%), Georgia (16%) and Fulton County (17.5%). This was followed by executive, administrative and managerial jobs (US-12.3%, Georgia-12.3% and Fulton-16.5%) and professional and technical specialty (US-14.1%, Georgia-12.4% and Fulton-15.23%). In 2000, professional and technical specialty became the occupation with the highest percentage of jobs held by its residents (US-20.2%, Georgia-18.7% and Fulton-22.7%). This was followed by clerical and administrative support (US-15.4%, Georgia-15.1% and Fulton-13.9%) and by executive, administrative and managerial (US-13.4%, Georgia-14% and Fulton-20.8%). The percentage of residents with jobs in service occupations, machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors and transportation and material moving increased while the percentage of residents with jobs in sales, precision production and farming, fishing and forestry declined (Table 2-16).

Table 2-16: US, Georgia and Fulton County Employment by Occupation

| Category | 1990 | | | 2000 | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| | US | GA | Fulton | US | GA | Fulton |
| Executive, Administrative and Managerial (not Farm) | 12.3% | 12.3% | 16.5% | 13.4% | 14.0% | 20.8% |
| Professional and Technical Specialty | 14.1% | 12.4% | 15.2% | 20.2% | 18.7% | 22.7% |
| Technicians & Related Support | 3.7% | 3.6% | 3.7% | NA | NA | NA |
| Sales | 11.8% | 12.3% | 14.4% | 11.2% | 11.6% | 13.7% |
| Clerical and Administrative Support | 16.3% | 16.0% | 17.1% | 15.4% | 15.1% | 13.9% |
| Private Household Services | 0.45% | 0.5% | 0.8% | NA | NA | NA |
| Protective Services | 1.7% | 1.7% | 1.6% | NA | NA | NA |
| Service Occupations (not Protective & Household) | 11.0% | 9.8% | 11.5% | 12.0% | 11.6% | 12.8% |
| Farming, Fishing and Forestry | 2.5% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.2% |
| Precision Production, Craft, and Repair | 11.3% | 11.9% | 6.6% | 8.5% | 9.0% | 4.0% |
| Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors | 6.8% | 8.5% | 4.0% | 9.4% | 10.8% | 6.0% |
| Transportation & Material Moving | 4.1% | 4.6% | 3.5% | 6.1% | 6.6% | 5.1% |
| Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers | 3.9% | 4.3% | 3.8% | NA | NA | NA |

Source: US Bureau of Census- Georgia Plan Builder

2.2.1.2. Assessment

Based on the county’s population and educational attainment, Fulton County employs an array of professional and skilled employees. In comparison to rest of the Atlanta Region, Fulton County residents have the highest percentage of educational attainment with 41% of its residents having Bachelors degree or higher. Maintaining an educated and skilled labor force will be essential to attracting a diverse range of employers. The increase in service and professional jobs held by Fulton County residents mirrors the employment trends discussed in the Employment by Sector section.





2.2.2.0. Employment Status

2.2.2.1. Inventory

This section examines the employment status of the total labor force, the civilian labor force, the military labor force and the labor force participation by sex for Fulton County, Georgia and the US. Between 1990 and 2000, Fulton County's labor force increased by 25% from 1990 in 344,956 to 431,553 in 2000. In 2000, 67.7% of the population was in the labor force, a slight reduction from 1990. An increase in the civilian labor force was balanced by a small decrease in armed forces. However, employed civilians decreased from 62.9% in 1990 to 61.6% in 2000. The unemployment rate increased from 4.64% in 1990 to 6.0% in 2000. The male labor force decreased from 75.4% to 75.2% and the female labor force also decreased from 61.1% in 1990 to 60.7% in 2000. Male unemployment was higher than female labor force unemployment (Table 2-17). According to the 2003 American Community Survey, the number of people in the labor force was 428,193, a decline from the 2000 figure.

Table 2-17: Fulton County Labor Force Participation in 1990 – 2000

| Category | 1990 | | 2000 | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| In Labor Force | 344,956 | 67.8% | 431,553 | 67.7% |
| Civilian Labor Force | 343,768 | 67.6% | 430,872 | 67.6% |
| Civilian Employed | 320,149 | 62.5% | 392,627 | 61.6% |
| Civilian Unemployed | 23,619 | 4.6% | 38,245 | 6.0% |
| In Armed Forces | 1,188 | 0.23% | 681 | 0.1% |
| Not in Labor Force | 163,638 | 37.2% | 205,464 | 32.2% |
| Total | 508,594 | 100% | 637,017 | 100% |
| Males | | | | |
| In Labor Force | 179,749 | 75.4% | 232,858 | 75.2% |
| Civilian Labor Force | 178,793 | 75.0% | 232,343 | 75.0% |
| Civilian Employed | 166,991 | 70.0% | 211,687 | 68.3% |
| Civilian Unemployed | 11,802 | 4.9% | 20,656 | 6.7% |
| In Armed Forces | 956 | 0.4% | 515 | 0.2% |
| Not in Labor Force | 58,637 | 24.6% | 76,832 | 24.8% |
| Total Males | 238,386 | 100% | 309,690 | 100% |
| Females | | | | |
| In Labor Force | 165,207 | 61.1% | 198,695 | 60.7% |
| Civilian Labor Force | 164,975 | 61.0% | 198,529 | 60.6% |
| Civilian Employed | 153,158 | 56.7% | 180,940 | 55.3% |
| Civilian Unemployed | 11,817 | 4.4% | 17,589 | 5.4% |
| In Armed Forces | 232 | 0.1% | 166 | 0.0% |
| Not in Labor Force | 105,001 | 38.9% | 128,632 | 39.3% |
| Total Females | 270,208 | | 327,327 | |

Source: US Bureau of Census – Georgia Plan Builder

In the US, Georgia and Fulton County, the percent of the population in the labor force decreased slightly between 1990 and 2000. However, the decline was sharper in the US and Georgia than in Fulton County. In 2000, Fulton County had a higher percentage of its population in the civilian labor force (67.6%) than the US (63.4%) and Georgia (65%) and conversely a smaller percentage of its labor force in the armed forces (US-0.5%, Georgia-1.0%, and Fulton-0.1%). The percent of





employed civilians decreased in the US, Georgia and Fulton County. The percentage of the population not in the labor force increased in the US and in Georgia and remained unchanged in Fulton County. Similarly, the male civilian labor force decreased slightly in the US and Georgia and remained unchanged in Fulton County. In 2000, Fulton County had a higher percentage of the female population in the labor force (60.7%) than the US (57.5% and Georgia (55.6%). However, between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of females in the labor force decreased in Fulton County from 61.1% in 1990 to 60.7% in 2000 and increased in US and Georgia (Table 2-18).

| Category | 1990 | | | 2000 | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| | US | Georgia | Fulton | US | Georgia | Fulton |
| In Labor Force | 65.3% | 67.9% | 67.8% | 63.9% | 66.0% | 67.7% |
| Civilian Labor Force | 64.4% | 66.4% | 67.6% | 63.4% | 65.0% | 67.6% |
| Civilian Employed | 60.3% | 62.6% | 62.9% | 59.7% | 61.4% | 61.6% |
| Civilian Unemployed | 4.0% | 3.8% | 4.6% | 3.7% | 3.6% | 6.00% |
| In Armed Forces | 0.9% | 1.5% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 0.1% |
| Not In Labor Force | 34.7% | 32.1% | 32.2% | 36.0% | 33.9% | 32.2% |
| Male Civilian Labor Force | 72.8% | 73.9% | 75% | 69.8% | 71.2% | 75% |
| Male Civilian Unemployed | 4.6% | 3.80 | 4.9% | 3.9% | 3.5% | 6.6% |
| Female in Labor Force | 56.8% | 55.8% | 61.1% | 57.5% | 55.6% | 60.7% |
| Female Civilian Unemployed | 3.5% | 3.8% | 4.3% | 3.3% | 3.6% | 5.4% |

Source: US Bureau of Census- Georgia Plan Builder

2.2.2.2 Assessment

Fulton County has a higher percentage of the population in the labor force than the US and Georgia. This may be due to the large number of jobs in the County. The number of jobs has been a magnet for population growth. When the number of jobs decreases, those relocating to Fulton County for job related reasons may also decrease. The higher percentage of females in the Fulton County labor force compared to the State and the US may be because Fulton County has a higher percentage of its population that is college educated and because the County has a diverse job base that is able to offer employment opportunities to women. In addition, the higher cost of living may require women to enter and stay in the labor force.

The percentage of the labor force in the armed services may decrease when Fort McPherson is closed and may increase in Georgia when the recommendations of the Base Realignment Commission are implemented.

2.2.3.0. Unemployment Rates

2.2.3.1. Inventory

Fulton County's labor force is defined as persons employed over the age of 16 years old. The number of employed residents has consistently increased from 1990 to the latest current information available in March 2005 from the Georgia Department of Labor. The number of unemployed and the employment rate decreased from a high 25,215 people and a rate of 7.4% in 1992 until 2000 when 15,117 were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 3.7%. With a





recession and the loss of jobs, in technology, retail trade and construction, the number of unemployed increased to 29,332 and the unemployment rate increased to 6.7% in 2003. With the improvement in the economy in 2004, the unemployment rate fell to 5.5% (Table 2-19).

| Year | Labor Force | Employed | Unemployed | Unemployment Rate |
|------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------------|
| 1990 | 341,032 | 321,756 | 19,276 | 5.7% |
| 1995 | 363,188 | 343,427 | 19,761 | 5.4% |
| 2000 | 410,281 | 395,164 | 15,117 | 3.7% |
| 2003 | 436,798 | 407,466 | 29,332 | 6.7% |
| 2004 | 433,218 | 409,309 | 23,909 | 5.5% |
| 2005 | 427,044 | 402,932 | 24,112 | 5.6% |

Source: Georgia DOL, DCA

Georgia, Fulton County and the other counties in the Atlanta Region have experienced a lower unemployment rate than the US since 1994. However, Fulton County had the highest unemployment rate in the ten county region between 1994 and 2000. Since 2003, Clayton County had the highest unemployment rate in the Atlanta Region while Fayette County had the lowest unemployment rate (Table 2-20).

| Government | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005* |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| US | 6.1% | 5.6% | 5.4% | 4.9% | 4.5% | 4.2% | 4.0% | 6.3% | 5.6% | 5.2% |
| Georgia | 5.2% | 4.9% | 4.6% | 4.5% | 4.2% | 4.0% | 3.7% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 5.0% |
| Fulton | 5.8% | 5.4% | 5.0% | 4.6% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 3.7% | 6.7% | 5.5% | 5.6% |
| Dekalb | 5.4% | 4.9% | 4.4% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 3.6% | 6.5% | 5.5% | 5.5% |
| Cobb | 4.2% | 3.6% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 4.7% | 4.1% | 4.3% |
| Clayton | 5.6% | 5.1% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 3.8% | 3.5% | 3.6% | 6.9% | 5.8% | 5.8% |
| Gwinnett | 3.7% | 3.2% | 2.8% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 2.4% | 2.3% | 4.6% | 3.6% | 4.2% |
| Rockdale | 3.8% | 3.4% | 3.1% | 3.2% | 2.9% | 2.5% | 2.6% | 5.0% | 4.4% | 5.3% |
| Henry | 3.7% | 3.4% | 2.8% | 2.6% | 2.3% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 4.9% | 4.3% | 4.5% |
| Douglas | 4.0% | 3.6% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 3.0% | 2.9% | 2.7% | 5.3% | 4.7% | 5.0% |
| Cherokee | 3.4% | 3.5% | 2.6% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.0% | 2.0% | 4.6% | 3.7% | 3.8% |
| Fayette | 2.9% | 2.6% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 1.8% | 1.9% | 3.5% | 2.9% | 3.9% |

Source: Georgia Department of Labor *As of March 2005

2.2.3.2. Assessment

Fulton County is the leading employment generator within the Atlanta region. In more recent years, the County still continues to experience a slightly higher unemployment rate relative to both the state and the U.S. One explanation for the unemployment rates is the job growth is continuously being exceeded by an even stronger growth in the size of the labor force. Fulton County's population is continuing to grow and therefore the size of the labor force is increasing as well.

One trend also influencing unemployment rates, within specific industries, is companies outsourcing their human resources overseas. The availability of inexpensive labor, in Asia and





Central America, has caused layoffs in recent years within the technology and manufacturing industries. The Department of Economic Development is working to retain the existing technology industry within Fulton County.

Another factor that may be contributing to the unemployment rate is the portion of the labor force with low skills and education. Fulton County is working to address unemployment/underemployment for many of its residents through the department of Human Service's Workforce Development. The Department of Economic Development is also working to encourage private industries to develop training and re-training programs for high school drop outs.

2.2.4.0. Commuting Patterns

2.2.4.1. Inventory

The number of jobs in Fulton County increased by 25% between 1990 and 2000 to 715,509 jobs. Due to the location of major employment centers, Fulton County has more jobs than the other counties in the Atlanta Region. As a result, many of the Fulton County residents in the labor force are able to find employment within the County. In 1990 and in 2000, approximately 70% of Fulton County's resident labor force worked in the County (Table 2-21). Most of the residents that worked outside of the county, worked in an adjacent county. Thirty-seven percent of those working in Fulton County live in Fulton County.

| Category | 1990 | | 2000 | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Worked in County of Residence | 221,309 | 70.9% | 265,870 | 69.9% |
| Worked outside county of Residence | 90,740 | 29.1% | 114,471 | 30.1% |
| Total | 312,049 | 100% | 380,341 | 100% |

Source: US Bureau of Census

The concentration and diversity of jobs in Fulton County attracts residents from surrounding counties. The majority (68%) of those employed in Fulton County live in surrounding counties. Many that are employed in Fulton County reside in DeKalb (17%), Cobb (13%) and Gwinnett (8%) counties (Table 2-22). Even though the percentages of the total workforce do not seem like large numbers (e.g. 2% from Douglas County and 6% from Clayton County), the actual numbers – 14,253 workers from Douglas County and 40,271 workers from Clayton County are large enough to create congestion on the interstates and state roads which lead from one county to another.

| County | Employees | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| | Number | % of Total |
| Fulton | 265,870 | 37% |
| DeKalb | 121,921 | 17% |
| Cobb | 92,014 | 13% |
| Gwinnett | 57,737 | 8% |





Table 2-22: County of Residence of Persons Working in Fulton County, 2000

| County | Employees | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| | Number | % of Total |
| Clayton | 40,271 | 6% |
| Cherokee | 17,494 | 2% |
| Forsyth | 15,251 | 2% |
| Fayette | 14,745 | 2% |
| Douglas | 14,253 | 2% |
| Henry | 14,157 | 2% |
| Coweta | 8,855 | 1% |
| Paulding | 7,432 | 1% |
| Rockdale | 4,792 | 1% |
| Total | 674,792 | 94% |

Source: US Census Bureau

These figures do not include visitors who live outside the region, people who work in other counties and travel to conduct business with Fulton County companies, or people traveling to Fulton County for entertainment, medical care, education, worship, and other purposes.

2.2.4.2. Assessment

As the region’s leading employment generator, Fulton County draws it workers from all of the surrounding counties. While Fulton County has the benefit of being served by three interstate highways, traffic congestion is a problem that is adversely impacting the quality of life of the county’s residents and workers. With the Region’s 20 year population forecast and many of the jobs being located within Fulton County, worker commute times and distances can only be expected to increase.

Transportation options will be essential to economic development in Fulton County and the Atlanta Region. Transit-Oriented Development and promoting housing near employment centers will play a larger role in the development of the county as worker commute times lengthen. Companies that consider locating to the Atlanta Region may be deterred by lengthy commute times for their employees. Fulton County provides accessibility to MARTA throughout all of its major job centers except in North Fulton. In addition, several transportation management associations working with the Atlanta Regional Commission are working to promote alternatives to driving alone as a means of reducing traffic congestion.

2.3.0.0. Local Economic Development Resources

2.3.1.0. Local Development Agencies

2.3.1.1. Inventory

1. Fulton County: The mission of the Economic Development Department is to market and promote Fulton County through comprehensive programs designed to promote the location of new and expanding business. Marketing, Financial Services and Business Services are the three divisions of the Economic Development Department. The services provided are designed to





encourage residential, commercial and industrial growth in Fulton County, thereby creating jobs and expanding the tax base.

- a. **Marketing:** The Marketing Division works to attract new industrial, commercial, retail and residential business. Demographic information, print advertising and client presentations are provided regarding the quality of life enjoyed by the residents of Fulton County and those who work here. The staff arranges tours of potential sites and buildings, facilitates the permitting process with Environment and Community Development, and arranges presentations from government, utility and banking personnel about doing business in Fulton County. The Marketing Division also cultivates relationships with statewide development agencies in order to keep Fulton County as a good candidate for business location.
- b. **Financial Services:** The mission of the Financial Services Division is to provide new or expanding businesses with financing for real estate, machinery, equipment, and working capital through the programs listed below. The division also provides review and makes recommendations to the Board of Commissioners (BOC) on tax allocation districts (TADs) and community improvement districts (CIDs).
 1. Through the Development Authority of Fulton County, eligible companies (projects in excess of \$10 million) may access taxable revenue bond financing.
 2. Small and medium-sized businesses with a good track record and promising growth can qualify for low down payment, below-market fixed rates, and longer terms than conventional financing with the county's revolving loan program. The Economic Development Department works directly with prospective borrowers and lenders to tailor financing packages that meet program guidelines and the credit capacity of the business.
 3. The FCBI (Fulton County Business Incubator) provides affordable office space, shared services, and business support in an atmosphere that greatly increases the chances of success for 13 emerging companies.
- c. **Business Services:** The Business Services Division is responsible for retention and expansion of businesses within Fulton County, working closely with community based business organizations, agencies and the private sector. This division provides assistance in locating commercial real estate, monitoring quality of life conditions, supporting community development programs and addressing business issues and concerns. These issues and concerns include crime prevention, beautification, signage compliance, zoning violations, and transportation assessments. The division works closely with the Code Enforcement Division of the Environment and Community Development Department to assist with compliance issues. Economic Development staff responds to any inquiries and provides continuous service when a company becomes part of the Fulton County community.





- d. International Affairs: Fulton County's unique location offers businesses access to "The Americas" and the world through the County's international infrastructure, multilingual workforce and pro-business environment. Fulton County has a major concentration of Consular Corps and international representative offices, including a representative office in Munich, Germany. Fulton County's international team works closely with economic development partners to foster bilateral trade and investment, and raise the County's international business profile
- e. Special Projects: To harness long and short term business development projects and to promote aggressive economic development program in Fulton County, the Special Projects Division implements the Fulton County Economic Development Comprehensive Plan. The program concentrates on: marketing potential business opportunities, coordinating projects, initiating programs that support and create viable live-work centers, attracting target industries, and developing traditional and non-traditional workforce opportunities.

2. Chambers of Commerce: Several Chambers of Commerce operate in Fulton County. The Greater North Fulton Chamber of Commerce includes the area north of the City of Atlanta (Sandy Springs, Alpharetta, Mountain Park, and Roswell and unincorporated North Fulton). The South Fulton Chamber of Commerce includes unincorporated South Fulton and the Cities of College Park, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Union City and Palmetto. The Airport Area Chamber of Commerce serves the area around Hartsfield-Jackson Airport and the Metro Area Atlanta Chamber of Commerce serves the Atlanta Region. The Chambers provide many services, including strategic planning, recruitment, networking, business promotion, newsletters, coordination and participation in local government activities, involving members through committee and events and provision of assistance in advertising and job promotion.

The Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce provides numerous economic development services in the Atlanta Region. Over the past several years, the Metro Chamber has formed public/private initiatives that address regional issues such as transportation, water resources and growth. Their work has led to the formation of the Georgia Regional Transportation Alliance and the North Georgia Water Quality Resource. More recently, the Metro Growth Quality Task Force studied population growth, housing, land use and transportation.

3. Local Business Associations: Business owners have been forming organizations to act in their common interests to maintain and enhance the economic health of an area. Organizations in Fulton County include the Sandy Springs Business Association, the Cascade Merchants Association, the Old National Merchants Association, the Fulton Industrial Business Association, and organizations in the Cities of Fairburn and Union City.

2.3.1.2. Assessment

The Department of Economic Development is working to encourage small business development. Start-up venture financing companies and the creation of a banking center will be used to assist new businesses with funding. In addition, training programs for small business entrepreneurs will be used as a tool to improve the success rate of small firms. The Fulton County business incubator





is currently used to support small business. The incubator will also be expanded to encourage such businesses as micro-electronics, nano-technology, and other professional services.

The Economic Development Department will continue to collaborate and provide funding to community based organizations and chambers of commerce that work to encourage economic and employment development, particularly in areas where traditional support is limited. Moreover, the Development Authority will continue to work and support companies with the issuance of bonds.

2.3.2.0. Economic Development Programs or Tools

2.3.2.1. Inventory

1. Fulton County: The Fulton County Department of Economic Development provides building and site location assistance; financing for commercial and industrial projects; taxable and tax-exempt financing; creative business financing; long term, fixed-rate loans with low down payments; business retention and expansion services; import/export services; area site tours; project management assistance; liaison with other County departments on development projects; and information and research services.

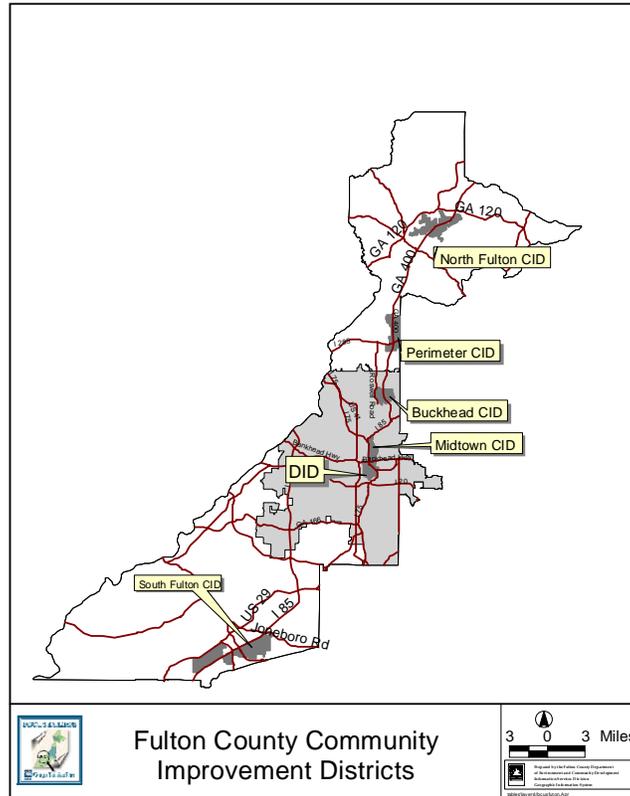
Development Authority of Fulton County: Created in 1973, the Development Authority has issued over \$2 billion in both taxable and tax-exempt bonds. The bonds provided financing for more than 190 businesses that were relocating to, or expanding existing facilities in, the County. These relocations and expansions created or retained more than 335,000 jobs in Fulton County. Since 1990 alone, the Development Authority issued over a \$1 billion in taxable and tax-exempt bonds. Under the auspices of the Development Authority – and the Policy for Development Incentives created by the County Board of Commissioners – financing is provided for firms that range from small companies and major corporations to cultural and educational institutions.

Joint Development Authority of Metropolitan Atlanta: This Authority works to address economic development as a region. Participating in the Joint Development Authority of Metropolitan Atlanta are Clayton, DeKalb, Rockdale and Fulton counties. Thus, the combined population of the Joint Authority's participating counties represents approximately 25% of the population of Georgia. By participating in the alliance, the member counties enable each company that is located within its jurisdiction to take advantage of a \$1,000-per-job state tax credit. The Joint Authority's Board of Directors meets quarterly – in January, April, July and October.

2. Community Improvement District (CID): Community Improvement Districts (Map 2-2) are a self-taxing area, self governing group, where private property owners vote to assess themselves additional property taxes in order to address critical issues such as traffic and safety. It takes the agreement of a simple majority of the commercial property owners within the district to create a CID. In addition, it is required that this simple majority of owners represent at least 75% of the taxable value of the commercial property owners located within the proposed CID boundary. There are several CID's in unincorporated Fulton County, one in Sandy Springs and the other in South Fulton and several within Fulton



County's municipalities. These CIDs have provided funding for transportation studies and projects.

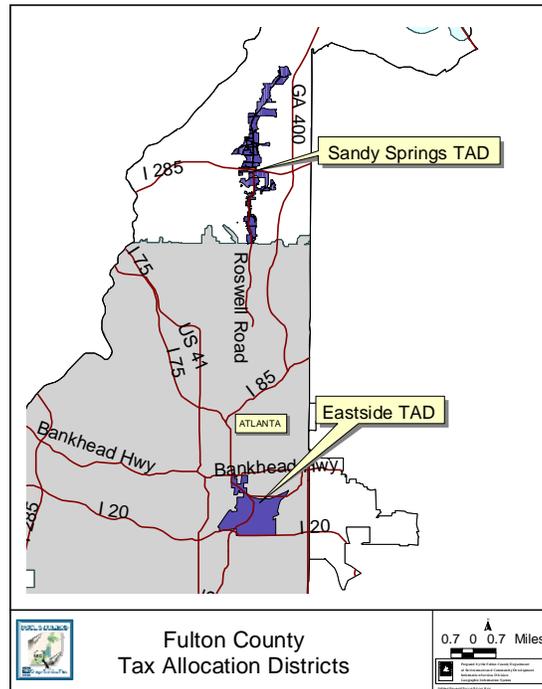


Map 2-2: Fulton County Community Improvement Districts

3. **Community Development Block Grant Program:** The Community Development division of the Environment and Community Development Department administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program in Fulton County outside the City of Atlanta. The County's CDBG funds are used to address a variety of housing, infrastructure, economic development and public service needs in the county. CDBG programs are used for neighborhood revitalization, development of affordable housing, economic development, infrastructure improvements, public facilities and public services.

4. **Tax Allocation District (TAD):** This is a tool used to pay for infrastructure and other improvements in underdeveloped or blighted areas in order to stimulate economic development and to enhance the surrounding neighborhoods. As properties within the TAD

are redeveloped and improved, the property values increase. The local jurisdiction receives increased tax revenues to make improvements in the TAD without raising taxes or dipping into the jurisdiction’s current tax revenues. The Sandy Springs TAD is the only one in unincorporated Fulton County (Map 2-3). There are several TADs in the City of Atlanta and in East Point .



Map 2-3: Tax Allocation Districts

5. The Enterprise Zone Employment Act of 1997: In this program, the Board of Commissioners may designate areas in need of revitalization as Enterprise Zones. The program provides certain tax exemptions to qualifying businesses that create new jobs as a result of location, expansion, or facility modernization in underdeveloped areas.
6. Transportation Management Associations (TMA): Fulton County has several TMA’s which create transportation options for geographic areas with large employment concentrations. These are listed in the Transportation Element of this plan.

2.3.2.2. Assessment

The Board of Commission approves the abatement of taxes in tax allocation districts in an effort to



promote redevelopment and revitalization. Fulton County's forecasted growth and development within Sandy Springs should allow the funding from this TAD to aid in the necessary upgrades to infrastructure in Sandy Springs.

Because Fulton County would like to encourage more development of small businesses, the Economic Development Department would like to increase the use of the Community Development Block Grant Funding for the revolving loan program. Increasing the loan program may improve the success rate of small business, as well as minimize the financial burden assumed by many small business owners.

2.3.3.0. Education and Training Opportunities

2.3.3.1. Inventory

The following agencies educate and train Fulton County's workforce.

1. Private Assistance: There are many social service agencies which provide job training and job finding assistance to people as well as help in taking their GED.
2. Atlanta Regional Workforce Board: The Atlanta Regional Commission coordinates the local regional workforce board which provides job training and job seeking resources to Atlanta Region residents, including Fulton County residents.
3. Vocational and Technical Schools: Numerous vocation and technical schools in the Metro Atlanta area, such as Atlanta Area Tech, teach students skills in the areas of computers; nursing and medical assistance; legal; business and office administration; massage; skin, nail and hair care; court reporting; broadcasting; aviation maintenance; truck driving; carpentry; writing; photography; art; graphic design; fashion design; modeling; merchandising; construction; real estate; psychology; foreign languages; accounting; culinary arts; appliance repair; bartending; and circus arts.
4. Fulton County Human Services Department: The Fulton County Workforce Preparation Employment Service offers a variety of services through four "one-stop" career centers and 22 electronic access network sites strategically located throughout Fulton County. Employment and training services, as well as associated supportive services are provided to area youth, adults and dislocated workers.

Through these facilities, and in collaboration with numerous state and local agencies and organizations, employers and job seekers alike have access to free individualized services that link current labor market and financial information, employment readiness, skill upgrade and support services to a single unified system.

5. Electronic Access Network: The Georgia Department of Labor has developed an automated system that supports the delivery of Workforce Investment Act (WIA) services and meets WIA reporting and performance accountability requirements. These automated systems are part of Georgia's One Stop Career Network and are known in Fulton County as the Electronic





Access Network Sites. Services provided include Outreach and Recruitment Assistance, Labor Market Information, Unemployment Insurance Information, Hiring Incentive Information, Tax Credit Information, Job Ready Candidates for Vacancies, Job Training Resources, Space For Interviewing Candidates, Rapid Response Information, Training Information

6. Youth Services: The Youth Services Program (provided by the Human Services Department) is designed to provide assistance to youth in obtaining vocational training and unsubsidized employment. The program targets in-school, out of school and at-risk youth. These services are provided through collaborations with existing providers. Where gaps in service exist, services are purchased through community providers.

2.3.3.2 Assessment

A skilled and educated workforce is essential to attracting and retaining business to Fulton County. While a significant percentage of the county's residents are highly educated, many opportunities are available for citizens who require additional skills and training. The Economic Development Department is working to match employers with well suited employees. In South Fulton, one effort to encourage this match is to attract a local state and/or private college campus. The capacity and skilled building created by having a college located in South Fulton could potentially attract corporate headquarters and offices to that area of the county.



3. _____ HOUSING

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3.0.0.0 HOUSING

Introduction

The Housing element describes the inventory of the current housing stock, housing changes over the last twenty-years, and forecasts for the next twenty years in Fulton County. The state of housing can be seen through a description of current housing types, age and housing conditions tenure, housing cost, cost burdened households and community characteristics. This description utilizes the most recent standard data available from a variety of sources including the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Atlanta Regional Commission, Fulton County government, and other public and private agencies. Historic data goes back 20 years from the most recent decennial census, in this case, to 1980 and including 1990 data. Future trends are forecasts over the twenty year planning horizon, based on local analysis of the data and knowledge of the community.



3.1.0.0 Housing

Housing growth has increased in the ten-county Atlanta Region, the State of Georgia, as well as in Fulton County. In the Atlanta Region, the number of housing units increased by 331,164 units (45.9%) between 1980 and 1990 and by 320,628 units (30.5%) between 1990 and 2000. In Georgia, the number of units increased by 643,319 units (24.4%) between 1990 and 2000. In Fulton County, the number of housing units increased by 51,169 between 1980 and 1990 (20.7%) and by 51,129 (17.1%) between 1990 and 2000. The percentages of growth are lower in Fulton County than the region and the state (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1: Total Housing Units

| | 1980 | 1990 | Change 1980-1990 | 2000 | Change 1990-2000 |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Fulton County | 246,334 | 297,503 | +51,169 (20.7%) | 348,632 | +51,129 (17.1%) |
| Ten County ARC Region | 721,266 | 1,052,430 | +331,164 (45.9%) | 1,373,058 | +320,628 (30.5%) |
| State of Georgia | NA | 2,638,418 | NA | 3,281,737 | +643,319 (24.4%) |

Source: US Census and Atlanta Regional Commission

The number of residential building permits issued in Fulton County has been steadily increasing since 1996. The total building permits issued for all of Fulton County in 1996 was 8,124. In 2004, 16,291 permits were issued. This represents an increase of 8,797 permits or a 108% increase between 1996 and 2004 (Table 3-2). In the cities, the number of building permits has increased from 4,489 per year in 1996 to 11,540 per year in 2004, a 157% increase. The number of housing building permits issued in unincorporated Fulton County has also steadily increased. In 1996, 3,635 building permits were issued and in 2004, 5,810 building permits were issued, a 48% increase. In unincorporated Fulton County, the decline in building permits issued in 2000, 2001, and 2002 was probably due to a sewer moratorium.



Table 3-2: Housing Building Permits Issued in Fulton County from 1996 to 2004

| | | Units Permitted | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jurisdiction | Type | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| Alpharetta | City | 564 | 1,786 | 817 | 768 | 175 | 550 | 258 | 267 | 233 |
| Atlanta ^(1.) | City | 3,216 | 1,704 | 2,272 | 3,888 | 5,819 | 6,794 | 6,649 | 6,893 | 9,726 |
| College Park ^(2.) | City | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 37 | 77 | 137 |
| East Point | City | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 20 |
| Fairburn | City | 16 | 27 | 28 | 256 | 65 | 205 | 411 | 230 | 363 |
| Hapeville | City | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 59 |
| Mountain Park ^(3.) | City | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Palmetto ^(4.) | City | 18 | 17 | 127 | 35 | 33 | 54 | 93 | 154 | 218 |
| Roswell | City | 652 | 396 | 391 | 319 | 434 | 755 | 448 | 482 | 374 |
| Union City | City | 9 | 29 | 32 | 7 | 346 | 235 | 513 | 439 | 410 |
| Unincorporated | Fulton | 3,635 | 4,127 | 4,365 | 3,867 | 2,722 | 2,227 | 2,398 | 3,728 | 5,381 |
| Fulton Co. Total | County | 8,124 | 8,103 | 8,098 | 9,157 | 9,621 | 10,855 | 10,824 | 12,297 | 16,921 |

Notes: Cities with notes extend beyond Fulton County as indicated below: (1.) Atlanta city extends into DeKalb County, (2.) College Park city extends into Clayton County, (3.) Mountain Park city extends into Cherokee County, (4.) Palmetto city extends into Coweta County. Source: Building Permit Data is from the Census Bureau's Website, <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/bldgprmt/>

3.1.1.0 Types of Housing

Over the last two decades, Fulton County has experienced the kind of growth that often accompanies rapid urbanization of metropolitan areas such as the Atlanta Region (Table 3-3). Between 1980 and 1990, Fulton’s housing inventory increased by 51,169 units and between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units increased by 51,129. In 2000, Fulton County had 348,632 housing units, with 98,510 or 28.2% of these located in the unincorporated Fulton County. Housing types include single family, 2-4 unit/buildings, townhomes, and multi-family (apartment units).

3.1.1.1 Inventory

Single Family: Fulton County’s housing inventory is dominated by single family homes. Both the Atlanta Regional Commission’s 2000 Population and Housing Report and the 2000 U.S. Census indicate that Fulton County had an estimated housing inventory of 172,970 single family units, approximately 50% of all housing units. This is an increase from 46% of all housing stock in 1980 and 48% in 1990.





Table 3-3: Fulton County Housing Units

| | 1980 | | 1990 | | 2000 | | 2003 | |
|---------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 1 unit | 112,579 | 46% | 142,435 | 48% | 172,970 | 50% | 192,655 | 51% |
| 2-4 units/bldg | 30,790 | 12% | 29,165 | 10% | 31,426 | 9% | 32,647 | 9% |
| Town Home | 10,886 | 4% | 13,147 | 4% | 15,171 | 4% | - | - |
| 5+ units per bldg | 92,079 | 37% | 112,756 | 38% | 129,065 | 37% | 151,488 | 39% |
| Other | 906 | <1% | 1,167 | <1% | 1,457 | <1% | 975 | 1% |
| Total Housing Units | 246,334 | 100% | 297,503 | 100% | 348,632 | 100% | 380,765 | 100% |

Source: US Census Bureau and ARC

According to the US Census, since 1980, 50.6% all housing built in Fulton County and 72% in unincorporated Fulton County have been single family units. In 2000, single family detached housing comprised 63.7% (62,767) of all existing housing units in unincorporated Fulton. The percentage of single family housing units vary by planning area: North Fulton led with a high of 86.7% (28,654), followed by South Fulton with 74.3% (13,132) Southwest Fulton with 71.2% (3,779) and Sandy Springs with 40% (17,159) (Table 3-4).

Table 3-4: Number of Housing Units by Structure in Unincorporated Fulton County in 2000

| Planning Area | Total Housing Units | 1 unit | 2 to 4 | 5 plus | Other |
|------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| North Fulton | 33,034 | 28,654 | 291 | 4,016 | 73 |
| Percent | 100.0% | 86.7% | 0.9% | 12.2% | 0.2% |
| Sandy Springs | 42,394 | 17,159 | 2,299 | 22,908 | 28 |
| Percent | 100% | 40% | 5% | 54% | 0% |
| Southwest Fulton | 5,304 | 3,779 | 280 | 1,227 | 17 |
| Percent | 100.0% | 71.2% | 5.3% | 23.1% | 0.3% |
| South Fulton | 17,677 | 13,132 | 931 | 3,485 | 130 |
| Percent | 100.0% | 74.3% | 5.3% | 19.7% | 0.7% |
| Uninc. Fulton | 98,510 | 62,767 | 3,810 | 31,686 | 246 |
| Percent | 100.0% | 63.7% | 3.9% | 32.2% | 0.2% |

Source: 2000 US Census, Table HO30

2-4 units/Townhomes: Based on the 2000 census, housing types with 2-4 units and townhomes comprised 3.9% of all housing types. In unincorporated Fulton, the percentage of this housing type varied in the planning areas. North Fulton had the least with 0.9%, Sandy Springs had 5%, Southwest Fulton had 5.3%, and South Fulton had 5.3%. Since 1980, 2.1% of housing units built in Fulton County and 0.6% in unincorporated Fulton County have been structures with 2 to 4 housing units.

Multi-Family: In 2000, multi-family housing structures which have a minimum of five units per building, made up 37% of the housing stock in Fulton County and 32% in unincorporated Fulton. In Sandy Springs 54% of housing units were in buildings with five or more units per building, the largest number of multi-family units compared to any other planning area. North Fulton had the least amount of multi-family stock with 12.3%. Southwest had 23.1% and South Fulton had 19.7%. Since 1980, 47.4% of housing units built in Fulton County and 26.9% in unincorporated Fulton County have been structures with five or more housing units.





Other: Of the other type of housing stock available, mobile homes made up less than 1% of the housing stock.

3.1.1.2 Assessment

Recent building activity indicates that more than half of housing construction has been in incorporated Fulton County. Of the building permits issued in 2004, 68% were issued in the incorporated areas, most were in the City of Atlanta. New residential construction for both single family and multi-family units has experienced a significant increase since 2000. Permits were issued for the construction of 25,390 single family units and 35,020 housing units with two or more dwellings. In Fulton County, 42% of all units permitted were single family while in unincorporated Fulton, 87% of all housing units permitted have been single family units (Table 3-5). This may indicate that the non-single family housing stock in unincorporated Fulton is aging.

| Jurisdiction | Units Permitted | | | | Total |
|------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | 1 unit | 2 units | 3-4 units | 5+ units | |
| Alpharetta | 1,179 | | | 304 | 1,483 |
| Atlanta | 4,679 | 568 | 115 | 30,516 | 35,878 |
| College Park | 161 | | | | 161 |
| East Point | 85 | | | | 85 |
| Fairburn | 944 | 2 | 8 | 320 | 1,274 |
| Hapeville | 28 | | | 48 | 76 |
| Mountain Park | 9 | | | | 9 |
| Palmetto | 424 | 2 | | 126 | 552 |
| Roswell | 1,890 | 4 | 209 | 390 | 2,493 |
| Union City | 1,595 | 6 | 64 | 278 | 1,943 |
| Unincorporated | 14,396 | | 120 | 1,940 | 16,456 |
| Fulton Co. Total | 25,390 | 582 | 516 | 33,922 | 60,413 |

Source: US Census

Recent trends and population forecasts point to an aging population, an increase in non-family households and the need for housing in employment centers. Trends show an increase in the proportion of non-family households, which historically consist primarily of renters. Moreover, future growth is projected to be among households with heads at the opposite ends of the age spectrum, those less than 35 years and more than 55 years of age. All of these factors may indicate the need and demand for housing units other than single-family.

Fulton County’s housing inventory includes a variety of housing types. However, as demonstrated in Table 3-2, Fulton County’s housing inventory is dominated by single family units. The construction of single family units is expected to continue to dominate the housing stock. The development of multi-family units is expected to increase slightly (Table 3-6 and Table 3-7). Unincorporated Fulton County is forecasted to add 63,379 housing units between 2005 and 2025. South Fulton County is forecasted to add more housing units than the other planning areas.





Table 3-6: 2005-2025 Fulton County Housing Forecasts

| | 2005 | | 2010 | | 2015 | | 2020 | | 2025 | |
|---------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Housing Units | 393,177 | 100% | 440,142 | 100% | 475,239 | 100% | 523,857 | 100% | 560,764 | 100% |
| Single Family | 196,654 | 50% | 218,589 | 50% | 238,656 | 50% | 256,897 | 54% | 273,354 | 49% |
| 2-4 Units/ | 33,547 | 9% | 35,512 | 8% | 37,309 | 8% | 38,943 | 8% | 40,417 | 7% |
| Town Home | 16,814 | 4% | 18,336 | 4% | 19,728 | 4% | 20,993 | 4% | 22,135 | 4% |
| 5+ units/bldg | 142,439 | 36% | 154,826 | 35% | 166,157 | 35% | 176,458 | 37% | 185,751 | 33% |

Source: EC&D Forecasts

Table 3-7: 2005-2025 Housing Forecasts in Unincorporated Fulton County

| Planning Area | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | Difference 2005-2025 |
|------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| North Fulton | 33,004 | 42,192 | 45,664 | 48,762 | 41,665 | 53,907 | 11,715 |
| Sandy Springs | 42,410 | 42,196 | 45,131 | 47,692 | 40,362 | 51,768 | 9,572 |
| Southwest Fulton | 5,302 | 6,818 | 8,255 | 9,635 | 8,867 | 12,213 | 5,395 |
| South Fulton | 17,672 | 24,946 | 34,443 | 43,762 | 42,778 | 61,643 | 36,697 |
| Total | 98,388 | 116,153 | 133,493 | 149,850 | 133,672 | 179,532 | 63,379 |

Source: E&CD Forecasts

3.1.2.0. Age of Housing

3.1.2.1 Inventory

Indicators frequently used to determine the condition of housing units in a community include age of the housing stock. The 2000 census data is the most recent data available on the housing conditions in Fulton County.

Table 3-8: Age of Housing Stock in 2000

| Age of Housing Units | United States | State of Georgia | Atlanta Region | Fulton County | |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| | Percent | Percent | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Built 1999 to Mar 2000 | 2.4% | 9% | 4.3% | 9,519 | 2.7% |
| Built 1995 to 1998 | 7.3% | 26% | 13.5% | 35,497 | 10.2% |
| Built 1990 to 1994 | 7.3% | 18% | 12.0% | 33,119 | 9.5% |
| Built 1980 to 1989 | 15.8% | 17% | 24.7% | 63,177 | 18.1% |
| Built 1970 to 1979 | 18.5% | 11% | 18.1% | 55,608 | 16.0% |
| Built 1960 to 1969 | 13.7% | 8% | 12.6% | 56,928 | 16.3% |
| Built 1950 to 1959 | 12.7% | 4% | 7.4% | 41,579 | 11.9% |
| Built 1940 to 1949 | 7.3% | 6% | 3.3% | 22,048 | 6.3% |
| Built 1939 or earlier | 15.0% | 100% | 4.1% | 31,157 | 8.9% |
| Total: | 100% | 100% | 100% | 348,632 | 100% |

Source: US Census

The majority of the housing stock in the ten-county Atlanta Region was built after 1980. The largest construction period was between 1990 and 2000 when 29.8% of the existing housing





stock was built. The State of Georgia also experienced a significant increase in housing construction in the 1990s when 50% of the houses in the state were built. In the US, 18.5% of the housing stock was built between 1970 and 1979, the decade that produced most of today's housing stock (Table 3-8).

Table 3-9: Age of Housing Units by Planning Area – Numbers and Percent

| Plan Area | Total: | Built 1999 to 2000 | Built 1995 to 1998 | Built 1990 to 1994 | Built 1980 to 1989 | Built 1970 to 1979 | Built 1960 to 1969 | Built 1950 to 1959 | Built 1940 to 1949 | Built 1939 or earlier |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| North Fulton | 33,034 | 2,360 | 11,106 | 9,176 | 7,810 | 1,416 | 423 | 396 | 146 | 200 |
| Percent | 100.0% | 7.1% | 33.6% | 27.8% | 23.6% | 4.3% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 0.4% | 0.6% |
| Sandy Springs | 42,394 | 983 | 4,436 | 4,657 | 13,463 | 9,002 | 6,509 | 2,613 | 413 | 317 |
| Percent | 100.0% | 2.3% | 10.5% | 11.0% | 31.8% | 21.2% | 15.4% | 6.2% | 1.0% | 0.7% |
| Southwest Fulton | 5,304 | 79 | 484 | 743 | 570 | 1,250 | 1,490 | 436 | 133 | 119 |
| Percent | 100.0% | 1.5% | 9.1% | 14.0% | 10.7% | 23.6% | 28.1% | 8.2% | 2.5% | 2.2% |
| South Fulton | 17,677 | 233 | 974 | 1,693 | 4,157 | 5,597 | 3,126 | 941 | 525 | 431 |
| Percent | 100.0% | 1.3% | 5.5% | 9.6% | 23.5% | 31.7% | 17.7% | 5.3% | 3.0% | 2.4% |
| Total UFC | 98,409 | 3,655 | 17,000 | 16,269 | 26,000 | 17,265 | 11,548 | 4,386 | 1,217 | 1,067 |
| Percent | 100.0% | 3.7% | 17.3% | 16.5% | 26.4% | 17.5% | 11.7% | 4.5% | 1.2% | 1.1% |

Source: Census 2000, Table HO34

A large majority of the housing stock in unincorporated Fulton County was built between 1970 and 1999 (82%). Between 1980 and 1990, 26.4% of the houses were built. The housing construction boom in the 1980s accelerated in the 1990s when 21% of the housing stock was built (Tables 3-9). This trend is continuing in the 2000s in unincorporated Fulton County. Between 2000 and 2004, Fulton County issued 16,456 residential building permits (2,722 housing units in 2000; 2,227 housing units in 2001; 2,398 housing units in 2002; 3,728 housing units in the year 2003; and for 5,381 in 2004) (Table 3-2).

In unincorporated Fulton County, approximately 18.5% of all housing units (occupied and unoccupied) were built before 1970. In South Fulton, 28% of homes were built before 1970. In contrast, only 3.5% of the housing stock in North Fulton was built prior to 1970. In 2000, unincorporated Fulton County had over 1,000 housing units built in 1939 or earlier. A number of these historic homes are located within historic communities scattered throughout the County. These structures will be discussed in greater detail in the Natural and Cultural Resources Element. South Fulton has the largest number of housing units built in 1939 or earlier with 431, followed by Sandy Springs with 317; North Fulton with 200 and Southwest Fulton with 119.

Sandy Springs had its largest growth spurt between 1980 and 1989 when 31.8% of its housing was built. In North Fulton, the time period of 1990 and 2000 was its largest building boom when 68.5% of its current housing stock was constructed. In South Fulton, the largest number of housing units (31.7% of its total housing stock) was built between 1970 and 1979. However, since 2000, there has been a dramatic increase in housing construction. Southwest Fulton's





largest single building boom was between 1960 and 1969 when 28.1% of the housing stock was built.

3.1.2.2 Assessment

Fulton County’s housing inventory includes housing units of many ages. The majority (56.5%) of Fulton County and almost 82% of unincorporated Fulton County’s housing stock has been built since 1970s. This could indicate that most of the homes in are in good condition. Housing preferences have changed since the 1960s and 1970s and in many areas, older homes which were smaller and on larger lots have been re-zoned for larger homes on smaller lots. The large numbers of homes that have been recently built reflect a high demand for housing in Fulton County and a healthy housing market.

3.1.3.0 Condition of Housing Stock

3.1.3.1 Inventory

The 2000 Census housing inventory data indicates that approximately one-third of all units built in Fulton County over 30 years ago and more are approaching the age when rehabilitation and repairs are necessary. Substandard housing units are defined by HUD as those units that lack complete kitchen and plumbing facilities.

Based on 2000 census, 2,647 housing units in Fulton County lacked complete plumbing facilities, 529 of these units were located in the unincorporated Fulton County. Of these, approximately 40% (211) were located in Sandy Springs and 19.1% (101) were located in South Fulton. In 2000, of a total of 3,421 homes in Fulton County lacked complete kitchen facilities; 572 (16.7%) were located in unincorporated Fulton County. Approximately 25.8% of these units were located in Sandy Springs and almost 41% were located in South Fulton. These numbers are consistent with the number of older housing units in Sandy Springs and in South Fulton (Table 3-10).

| Planning Area | Total Housing Units: | Complete plumbing facilities | Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities | | Complete kitchen facilities | Lacking complete kitchen facilities | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | # | % | | # | % |
| North Fulton | 33,034 | 32,959 | 74 | 0.22% | 33,000 | 34 | 0.10% |
| Sandy Springs | 42,394 | 42,182 | 211 | 0.50% | 42,246 | 148 | 0.35% |
| Southwest Fulton | 5,304 | 5,161 | 142 | 2.68% | 5,147 | 157 | 2.96% |
| South Fulton | 17,677 | 15,577 | 101 | 0.57% | 17,443 | 234 | 1.32% |
| Unincorporated Fulton | 98,510 | 97,981 | 529 | 0.54% | 97,937 | 572 | 0.58% |
| Fulton Total | 348,632 | 345,985 | 2,647 | 0.76% | 345,211 | 3,421 | 0.98% |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000 Table HO47 for Plumbing Facilities and Table HO50 for Kitchen Facilities

The 2003 American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, estimates that in Georgia, 0.5% of the housing stock lacked complete kitchen facilities, compared to 0.3% of Fulton County’s housing stock. The 2003 Survey estimates that 0.3% of housing stock in the State of Georgia lacked complete plumbing facilities compared to 0.1% of Fulton County’s housing stock (Table 3-11).





Table 3-11: Housing Conditions in Georgia & Fulton County- 2003

| | State of Georgia | | Fulton County | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | # | % | # | % |
| Total Housing Units*: | 3,152,672 | 100.0% | 329,509 | 100.0% |
| Complete kitchen facilities | 3,137,174 | 99.5% | 328,581 | 99.7% |
| Lacking complete kitchen facilities | 15,498 | 0.5% | 928 | 0.3% |
| Complete plumbing facilities | 3,142,767 | 99.7% | 329,072 | 99.9% |
| Lacking complete plumbing facilities | 9,905 | 0.3% | 437 | 0.1% |

Source: 2003 American Community Survey Estimates

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines homeowners and renters “with housing problems” as households having at least one of the following conditions: (1) Lacking complete plumbing facilities, (2) Lacking complete kitchen facilities, or (3) Having more than 1.01 persons per room. Table 3-12 illustrates the percentage of homeowners and renters in Fulton County “with housing problems”.

In 2000, almost 23% of Fulton County homeowners either lacked complete housing or complete kitchen facilities or had more than one person per room in the unit. The percentage was highest for large households. Forty-one percent of renter households had housing problems with the percentage being lowest for two person households and highest for five person households. Elderly renter households have housing problems at twice the rate as elderly owner occupied households. Renter households are almost twice as likely as owner occupied households to have at least one of the identified conditions (Table 3-12).

Table 3-12: Fulton County Owner & Renter Households with Housing Problems (2000)

| Households | Elderly 1 & 2 members | 2 to 4 Relatives | 5+ Relatives | All Other | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| Renter Households | | | | | |
| Total Households | 5,140 | 24,646 | 5,536 | 29,503 | 64,825 |
| % with any housing problems | 55.2 | 38.3 | 73.3 | 34.4 | 40.9 |
| Owner Households | | | | | |
| Total Households | 16,390 | 57,105 | 10,730 | 16,372 | 100,597 |
| % with any housing problems | 25.4 | 19.7 | 25.5 | 29.8 | 22.9 |

Source: www.hudusers.org

3.1.3.2 Assessment

A small percentage of Fulton County’s housing inventory can be considered as substandard. These units typically fail to have adequate kitchen and plumbing facilities. Fulton County has a housing rehabilitation program designed to assist homeowners with housing repairs that bring a home in compliance with housing code standards. Annually, Fulton County receives from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) approximately \$1.2 million for the delivery of housing services. Of this, \$500,000 is allocated to address substandard housing issues. These funds are utilized in Fulton County, outside of the city limits of Atlanta, including the cities of Alpharetta, College Park, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Mountain Park, Palmetto, Roswell, and Union City.





House overcrowding seems to be a larger issue than the lack of an adequate kitchen and plumbing.

3.2.1.0 Owner and Renter Units

3.2.1.1 Inventory

Since 1980, the rate of homeownership has increased in Georgia, the Atlanta Region and in Fulton County. In 2000, in both Georgia and the ten county Atlanta Region, the majority of housing units were owner occupied. The number of owner occupied units in the Atlanta Region has increased from 46.5% in 1990 to 66.4% in 2000 and in Fulton County it has increased from 49.5% in 1990 to 52% in 2000 (Table 3-13).

| | State of Georgia | | | Ten County Atlanta Region | | | Fulton County | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------|------|---------------------------|------|------|---------------|------|------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 |
| Owner Occupied Units | 65.0 | 64.9 | 67.5 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 66.4 | 46.5 | 49.5 | 52 |
| Renter Occupied Units | 35.0 | 35.1 | 32.5 | 53.5 | 53.5 | 33.6 | 53.5 | 50.5 | 48 |

Source: DCA Website, US Census Bureau

In 2000, 52% of the housing units in Fulton County were owner occupied and 48% were renter occupied. In unincorporated Fulton County, 65% of the housing units were owner occupied while 35% were renter occupied (Table 3-14).

| Housing Type | Fulton County Total | | Unincorporated Fulton | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied | Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied |
| Single family | 152,960 | 25,708 | 56,981 | 3,973 |
| Two Units | 1,199 | 7,497 | 69 | 440 |
| 3 & 4 Units | 1,940 | 16,940 | 526 | 2,458 |
| Five to Nine | 2,587 | 30,639 | 999 | 7,972 |
| 10 - 19 units | 2,321 | 29,877 | 770 | 8,718 |
| 20 - 49 Units | 1,560 | 13,209 | 203 | 3,686 |
| 50+ Units | 3,697 | 29,758 | 359 | 5,085 |
| Mobile Home | 822 | 414 | 161 | 57 |
| Boat, RV | 25 | 89 | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 167,111 | 154,131 | 60,073 | 32,392 |
| Percent | 52% | 48% | 65% | 35% |
| Total Housing Units | 321,242 | | 92,465 | |

Source: 2000 Census, Table HO32

In 2000, 85% of North Fulton's housing units were owner occupied and 14.4% were renter occupied. In Sandy Springs, 46% of the housing units were owner occupied while 54% of the housing units were renter occupied, the highest percentage in the planning areas. Twelve percent of the multi-family units are owner occupied; this reflects the conversion of apartment units to condominiums. In Southwest Fulton, 68% of housing units were owner occupied units and 31%



were renter occupied. Similarly in South Fulton, 69% of the housing units were owner occupied units and 31% were renter occupied (Table 3-15).

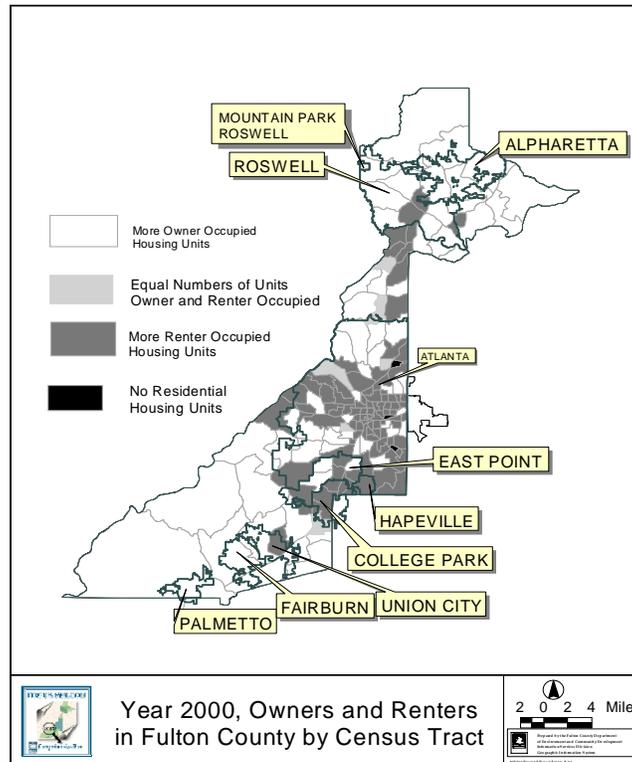
Table 3-15: Tenure by Occupied Units in Structure in 2000: Planning Area

| Units in Structure | North Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | Southwest Fulton | | South Fulton | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied | Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied | Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied | Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied |
| Single family | 26,902 | 1,133 | 15,641 | 1,041 | 3,333 | 267 | 11,105 | 1,532 |
| Two Units | 1 | 29 | 28 | 199 | 2 | 45 | 38 | 167 |
| 3 & 4 units | 29 | 230 | 345 | 1,501 | 11 | 207 | 141 | 520 |
| Five to nine | 166 | 868 | 721 | 5,624 | 11 | 486 | 101 | 994 |
| 10-19 units | 59 | 1,340 | 633 | 6,137 | 0 | 285 | 78 | 956 |
| 20-49 units | 0 | 583 | 114 | 2,784 | 0 | 43 | 89 | 276 |
| 50+ units | 15 | 331 | 327 | 3,808 | 1 | 200 | 16 | 746 |
| Mobile Home | 47 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 86 | 37 |
| Boat, RV | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Total | 27,219 | 4,520 | 17,828 | 21,103 | 3,367 | 1,541 | 11,659 | 5,228 |
| Percent | 85.60% | 14.40% | 45.80% | 54.20% | 68.60% | 31.40% | 69% | 31% |
| Total | 31,739 | | 38,931 | | 4,908 | | 16,887 | |

Source: 2000 Census, Table HO32

3.2.1.2 Assessment

Fulton County had a higher percentage of renter occupied units than the State or ten-county Atlanta Region in 2000. Fulton County includes the City of Atlanta which, being the largest city, also has the largest number of rental and multi-family units in the ten county region. The location of rental housing units appears to be concentrated in the City of Atlanta and along the GA 400 corridor (Map 3-1). In unincorporated Fulton County, Sandy Springs has the highest percentage of renter occupied units and it also has the largest percentage of multi-family units. This may be due to the location of major employment and older development patterns.



Map 3-1 Owners and Renter by Census Tract

3.2.2.0 Seasonal Units and Vacancy Rates

3.2.2.1A Seasonal Units Inventory

Seasonal population is not a significant factor in Fulton County. There were just 2,415 vacant seasonal housing units counted in the 2000 Census, but this was up from 545 in 1990. These are units held for seasonal, recreational or occasional use, but there is no fixed “season” in Fulton County as there might be in a beach resort. Table 3-16 shows the “Vacant Housing Held for Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use (VHSRO)”. It is clear from the table that Fulton County’s VHSRO is a very small share of total units compared to the nation and the state. Historically, second homes and “hunting lodges” were built along the Chattahoochee River for summer use. Glenridge Hall in Sandy Springs was a summer home for the Glen family in Atlanta. It is believed that some are summer places on lakes as in Mountain Park, small estate farms or horse farms in the rural areas of the county, guest houses, or garage apartments. Guest houses such as those in Atlanta and Sandy Springs and are not likely to be a housing resource which will become occupied in the future.



Table 3-16: Vacant Housing Held for Seasonal, Recreational or Occasional Use (VHSRO), 2000

| Comparison with Nation and Georgia: | VHSRO | Total Housing Units | VHSRO % of Total |
|---|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| United States | 3,872,468 | 115,904,641 | 3.34% |
| Georgia | 57,847 | 3,281,737 | 1.76% |
| Fulton County | 2,416 | 348,632 | 0.69% |
| Cities in Fulton County: | | | |
| Alpharetta | 141 | 14,670 | 0.96% |
| Atlanta | 1,652 | 186,925 | 0.88% |
| College Park | 19 | 8,351 | 0.23% |
| East Point | 0 | 15,637 | 0.00% |
| Fairburn | 11 | 2,005 | 0.55% |
| Hapeville | 33 | 2,538 | 1.30% |
| Mountain Park | 14 | 248 | 5.65% |
| Palmetto | 0 | 1,283 | 0.00% |
| Roswell | 86 | 31,300 | 0.27% |
| Union City | 13 | 5,332 | 0.24% |
| Total City (1.) | 1,969 | 268,289 | 0.73% |
| Planning Areas in Unincorporated Fulton County: | | | |
| North | 121 | 33,034 | 0.37% |
| Sandy Springs | 341 | 42,394 | 0.80% |
| Southwest | 0 | 5,304 | 0.00% |
| South | 33 | 17,677 | 0.19% |
| Total Unincorporated | 495 | 98,409 | 0.50% |
| (2.) Total City parts in Fulton | 1,921 | 250,223 | 0.77% |
| Note: (1.) Parts of Atlanta, College Park, Mountain Park and Palmetto fall outside Fulton County. (2.) The residual of total Fulton minus the unincorporated portion. | | | |
| Source: U.S. Census, SF-3 Table H08 Sample Data, Total Housing Units data are from SF-1, 100% data for all but the Planning Areas. | | | |

3.2.2.1A Vacancy Rates Inventory

Vacancy rates increased slightly in the US between 1990 and 2000, from 10.1% to 10.9%. In the State of Georgia, vacancy rates dropped between 1990 and 2000 from 10.3% to 8.4%. Vacancy rates for all ten Counties in the Atlanta Region dropped from 10.3% in 1990 to 5.3% in 2000. In Fulton County, vacancy rates dropped from 13.6% in 1990 to 8.5% in 2000. These drops reflect a tight housing market. Fulton County's 2000 vacancy rate was somewhat higher than the average of 8.4% for the State. In 1990 and 2000, Fulton County had the highest vacancy rate of any county within the ten county Atlanta Region (Table 3-17).

Table 3-17: Vacancy Rates in 1990 & 2000

| Geographic Area | Vacancy Rates | |
|------------------|---------------|-------|
| | 1990 | 2000 |
| United States | 10.1% | 10.3% |
| State of Georgia | 10.3% | 8.4% |
| Cherokee | 7.5% | 4.9% |
| Clayton | 8.9% | 5.1% |
| Cobb | 9.8% | 4.4% |
| Coweta | 7.3% | 5.5% |





Table 3-17: Vacancy Rates in 1990 & 2000

| Geographic Area | Vacancy Rates | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 |
| DeKalb | 9.9% | 4.8% |
| Douglas | 8.4% | 6.1% |
| Forsyth | 10.8% | 5.6% |
| Fulton | 13.6% | 8.5% |
| Gwinnett | 7.7% | 3.6% |
| Henry | 5.9% | 4.3% |
| Total Ten Counties | 10.3% | 5.3% |

Source: US Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000 census

In 2000, the majority of the vacant units in Fulton County were rental units (46.3%). The next highest category of vacant units was units for sale (19.9%) (Table 3-18).

Table 3-18: Vacancy by Housing Type in 2000

| Housing Units | Fulton County | | Ten County Region | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | # | % | # | % |
| For rent | 12,668 | 46.3% | 31,729 | 44.8% |
| For sale only | 5,438 | 19.9% | 17,318 | 24.5% |
| Rented or sold, not occupied | 2,214 | 8.1% | 5,765 | 8.1% |
| Occasional use | 2,416 | 8.8% | 6,602 | 9.3% |
| For migrant workers | 68 | 0.2% | 236 | 0.3% |
| Other vacant | 4,586 | 16.7% | 9,168 | 12.9% |
| Total Vacant: | 27,390 | 7.9% | 70,818 | 5.3% |
| Total Housing Units | 348,632 | 100.0% | 1,343,143 | 100.0% |

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 census

In the ten county Atlanta Region, rental units made up 44.8% of vacant units and for sale units made up 24.5% of the vacant units. Almost eight percent of vacant housing units in Fulton County were used for seasonal, recreational or occasional use whereas almost ten percent of the ten county region’s vacant housing was used for seasonal, recreational or occasional use (Table 3-17).

Unincorporated Fulton County had an overall vacancy rate of six percent (Table 3-19). Sandy Springs had the highest vacancy rate of 8.2% followed by Southwest Fulton with 7.5%; then South Fulton with 4.5% and finally North Fulton with 3.9%. The majority of the vacant units in Sandy Springs were rental units (64%). In North Fulton, more vacant units were for sale than for rent. In Southwest Fulton 30.6% of vacant units were rented or sold but not yet occupied, followed by 29% of units which were for rent only and 5.5% for sale only. Additionally, in South Fulton 35% of vacant units were for rent only followed closely with 34.9% of units vacant for sale only.





Table 3-19: Vacancies by Planning Area in 2000

| Housing Units | North Fulton | Sandy Springs | Southwest Fulton | South Fulton | Total UFC |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Total Occupied Units | 33,034 | 42,394 | 5,304 | 17,677 | 98,510 |
| Total Vacant Units | 1,294 | 3,463 | 399 | 790 | 5,956 |
| Percent Vacant Units | 3.9% | 8.2% | 7.5% | 4.5% | 6.0% |
| For Rent Only | 456 | 2,220 | 116 | 276 | 1,382 |
| Percent for rent only | 35.2% | 64.1% | 29% | 35% | 23.2% |
| For sale only | 510 | 574 | 22 | 276 | 1,382 |
| Percent for sale only | 39.4% | 16.6% | 5.5% | 34.9% | 23.2% |
| Rented or sold, not occupied | 113 | 245 | 122 | 37 | 516 |
| Percent | 8.7% | 7.1% | 30.6% | 4.7% | 8.7% |
| For occasional use * | 121 | 341 | 0 | 33 | 496 |
| Percent | 9.4% | 9.8% | 0.0% | 4.2% | 8.3% |

* For Seasonal, Recreational and Occasional Use Source: US Census

3.2.2.2 Assessment

Seasonal housing units will not be a significant type of house in Fulton County. Some of the community plans have encouraged the construction or accessory housing units that could be used as a rental property or for guest housing. Fulton County contains some very wealthy people, and has become attractive to many others. It is likely that some will want to provide guest quarters in the future so it is likely that this very small housing segment will grow slightly in the future as it has in the past.

Vacancy rates for rental units have increased over the past few years, due mainly to an influx of new rental units coming on line. Low mortgage rates which allow individuals to purchase homes with payments equal to or lower than rents have also accelerated the rise in vacancy rates. If the current trend continues, Fulton County will be faced with an over-saturation of rental units that may require a modification in housing priorities. This will be adjusted in part by the private sector by limiting funds for construction of new rental units.

3.3.0.0 Cost of Housing

3.3.1.0 Cost of Housing

3.3.1.1. Inventory

Housing costs rise over time and cannot be accurately compared from decade to decade without considering other economic issues such as changes in the cost of living, household income and salaries. Housing costs and rents have increased since 1980 due to increases in the cost of living and the rapid increase in the cost of real estate. Costs of housing and rents have historically been higher in Fulton County than in the Atlanta Region, State of Georgia and the US but lower than other metro areas (Table 3-20). Between 1980 and 1990, the median property value increased by 208% in Georgia and by 122% in Fulton County. Between 1990 and 2000, the median property value increased by 82% in Fulton County while in the ARC region, it increased by 55% and in Georgia by 41%. Housing values are higher in Fulton County than in the Atlanta Region.





In Fulton County, median rents have increased by 183% from \$168 in 1980 to \$476 in 1990 and by 28% to \$612 from 1990 to 2000. Median property value increased by 122% from \$43,300 in 1980 to \$96,400 and by 82% to \$175,800 in 2000 (Table 3-20). Between 2000 and 2003, home values increased by 13%. In 2003, the median value of owner occupied housing in Fulton County was \$204,673. The median value of the 27,096 housing units sold in 2003 was \$188,000, while the average was \$298,407.

| Year and Area | Median Property Value | Median Rent |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1980 | | |
| Georgia | \$23,100 | \$153 |
| Fulton | \$43,300 | \$168 |
| 1990 | | |
| Georgia | \$71,278 | \$365 |
| ARC | 93,128 | \$422 |
| Fulton | \$96,400 | \$476 |
| 2000 | | |
| Georgia | \$100,600 | \$505 |
| ARC | \$144,504 | \$661 |
| Fulton | \$175,800 | \$612 |
| Source: Plan Builder, DCA website | | |

In 2000, the median value of owner occupied units was the highest in Sandy Springs at \$308,599 and the lowest median value of owner occupied units was in South Fulton at \$99,587. In 2000, the median rents were the highest in North Fulton at \$1,180 a month. The lowest median rents were in Southwest Fulton, with the median rent of \$590. The high cost of owner occupied units in Sandy Springs may be one of the factors explaining the low percent of owner occupied units (Table 3-21).

| Jurisdiction | Median Value, Owner Occupied Units | Median Gross Rent |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| North Fulton | \$269,160 | \$1,180 |
| Sandy Springs | \$308,599 | \$902 |
| Southwest Fulton | \$119,403 | \$590 |
| South Fulton | \$99,587 | \$713 |
| Unincorporated FC | \$171,958 | NA |
| Fulton Co. | \$180,700 | \$709 |
| Atlanta Region | \$144,504 | \$661 |
| State of Georgia | \$111,200 | \$613 |
| United States | \$119,600 | \$602 |
| Source: 2000 Census | | |

3.3.1.2 Assessment

A major housing challenge for Fulton County is availability of affordable housing. Recently housing values have increased faster than incomes. The high cost of housing may be one of the factors



why 70% of Fulton County's workforce doesn't live in Fulton County. Recent studies by Georgia Tech and the Atlanta Neighborhood Development Partnership (ANDP) show, that the adequate supply of affordable rental units for extremely low-income households earning 30% and below the HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) is particularly acute. On average, there were approximately 4.2 extremely low-income households for every unit that is affordable. North Fulton and Sandy Springs, in particular, have a very short supply of low-cost units. In these areas, there are almost 8 households per affordable housing unit. This year, the Fulton County Housing Authority (FCHA) is providing Section 8 vouchers to 750 households and has a waiting list of 658 households.

Fulton County also faces a severity of housing affordable to home owners. Homeownership continues to remain beyond the reach for many low to moderate income households. The maximum affordable home purchase prices for low to middle income households is based on the HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) for the Atlanta Metropolitan Area. Data indicates that only households earning 120% and above the HAMFI can afford the median sales price of a home in Fulton County (\$180,700). This represents 32% of all households. Home prices are slightly lower in South Fulton, however, only households earning at least 100% of the HAMFI can afford the median sales price for a home. This represents 26% of all households in South Fulton County.

According the *Fair Share Housing in the Atlanta Region* study by Dr. David Sawicki of Georgia Tech, there is lack of housing affordable for workers in reasonably close proximity to their jobs. This affects a company's ability to hire and retain qualified workers. The lowest income households and workers in the Atlanta Region have the greatest need for affordable housing units. In the examination of housing needs in the 10 county Atlanta region, this report found that there are not enough housing units to meet the demands of households earning less than \$35,000 a year. The region would need an additional 185,000 units priced at \$800 or less a month (equal to a \$100,000 home) to meet the housing needs of these residents. In the Atlanta region, there is a surplus of approximately 95,000 housing units affordable to households with incomes of \$35,000 or greater. Households with incomes over \$35,000 can most likely find affordable housing somewhere within the ten-county region, while those with incomes below \$35,000 have difficulty.

The analysis of housing needs at the job center level examined the availability of affordable housing at a much smaller level of geography. This study found that it is even more difficult for low-income households to find affordable housing in proximity to employment centers. With few exceptions, every job center requires additional housing that costs less than \$600 per month (using 30% of household income as the maximum housing cost, this equates to an annual income of \$24,000 a year). Workers living in households with incomes from \$24,000 to \$36,000 a year, also experience difficulty finding affordable housing in most job centers, in part due to competition with higher-income households who spend less than 30% of their income on housing.

Since the job center analysis is based on employment, the jurisdictions that have the greatest housing deficits are those with the most employees; City of Atlanta, DeKalb County, Fulton County, Cobb County and Gwinnett County. The Atlanta Region's main employment centers that are located throughout Fulton County are the Airport, Downtown Atlanta, Midtown, Buckhead, Perimeter, GA 400 corridor and Fulton Industrial.





Approximately 343,000 housing units need to be constructed in these five jurisdictions alone for workers to be able to live within proximity of their employment. In Fulton County, the housing deficit is estimated to be 60,864 units. Most of these need to be priced at less than \$600 per month or less than \$70,000. The Airport, Fulton Industrial, Buckhead, Central Perimeter, Downtown, and Midtown job centers have need for housing for workers at all price levels (Table 3-22).

Table 3-22: Housing Needs in Employment Centers in Unincorporated Fulton County

| Employment Center | % in Uninc. Fulton County | Number of Jobs | Housing per Acre | Jobs per Acre | Job Housing Ration | Housing (Deficit) Surplus |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Airport | 25% | 93,018 | 1.39 | 5.84 | 2.45 | (25,611) |
| Central Perimeter | 68% | 90,316 | 1.51 | 5.78 | 2.35 | (22,268) |
| Fulton Industrial | 53% | 30,788 | 0.28 | 2.04 | 2.49 | (11,997) |
| Roswell/Alpharetta | 47% | 61,405 | 1.03 | 2.84 | 1.29 | 9,195 |

Source: Fair Housing in the Atlanta Region

The Perimeter and the surrounding area have the largest number of high paying jobs than any other employment center. In this area, 56% of the jobs pay less than \$40,000 a year. The houses in Dunwoody and Sandy Springs are beyond the reach of these incomes. In Roswell/Alpharetta, about 50% of the jobs pay less than \$30,000 a year. In that area, there is a shortage of housing for households earning less than \$30,000 a year and a surplus of housing at all other price levels. The Airport has a shortage of housing for households earning less than \$30,000 and for households earning more than \$40,000. Similarly, Fulton Industrial has a shortage of housing for households earning less than \$30,000 and for households earning more than \$40,000.

The current housing market often forces some households to live in housing they cannot afford. Other households find affordable housing where land values are low. This results in an increase in transportation costs and time spent commuting. According to the Mixed Income Communities Initiative (MICI) report by Atlanta Neighborhood Development Partnership (ANDP), transportation costs are 20% of household income and can extend beyond 40% for those earning less than \$25,000. Others may live in substandard units or in overcrowded units. An even distribution of affordable housing will lead to shorter commutes and lower costs of dealing with the effects of highly concentrated poverty.

According to the June 2005 "Driven to Spend" report by the Surface Transportation Policy Project and the Center for Neighborhood Technology, households in the Atlanta MSA spent 18.7% of their income on transportation. This is equal to an annual expenditure of \$7,400. In addition, households spend 36.8% of their income on housing. Both transportation and housing equals to 55.5% of household income. The report also found that lower income households are particularly burdened by higher transportation costs since these expenditures claim a higher percentage of their budgets even if they are spending less. The report concludes that a household's ability to replace vehicle use and ownership with bus, rail, walking, or biking translates into a lower portion of its budget going to transportation. According to the National Realtors Association, households purchasing homes in suburban areas in order to "buy more house for the money" pay more in transportation costs. For every \$1,000 saved in housing costs, transportation costs increased by \$775.





3.3.2.0 Owner and Renter Cost Burden

3.3.2.1 Inventory

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (US HUD) defines cost-burdened households as renter and owner households with monthly housing costs which exceed 30% of their household income. Severe cost burdened households are those where housing costs exceed 50% of household income.

In 1974, the U.S. Congress defined "low income" and "very low income" for HUD rental programs as HUD-adjusted area median family income (HAMFI) not exceeding 80 and 50 percent, respectively, of the area median family income, as adjusted by HUD. Statutory adjustments now include upper and lower caps for areas with low or high ratios of housing costs to income. For each non-metropolitan county, a lower cap is equal to its State's non-metropolitan average (Table 3-23).

| Table 3-23: HUD Income Definitions for the Atlanta MSA | | |
|---|----------|--------------------|
| Definition | | 2004 |
| Extremely low income – Income not in excess of 30 percent of HAMFI. | | \$21,350 |
| Poor -- Household income below the official national poverty cutoffs for the United States for that household size. The poverty cutoff for a family of four approximates 33 percent of HAMFI. | | \$23,485 |
| Very low income -- Income not in excess of 50 percent of HAMFI. | | \$35,583 |
| Low income -- Reported income not in excess of 80 percent of HAMFI. | | \$56,933 |
| Atlanta MSA, 2004 Median Family Income | | \$71,166.67 |
| Middle income -- Adjusted incomes between 81 and 120 percent of HAMFI. | \$57,645 | \$85,400 |
| Upper income -- Households with income above 120 percent of HAMFI. | | Above \$85,400 |
| Source: HUD & E&CD Staff calculations | | |

Estimates of the median family income and the official income cutoffs for each metropolitan area and non-metropolitan county are based on the most recent decennial Census results and then updated each year by HUD. Each base income cutoff is assumed to apply to a household of four, and official cutoffs are further adjusted by household size: one person, 70 percent of base; two persons, 80 percent; three persons, 90 percent; five persons, 108 percent; six persons, 116 percent; and so on. The HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) for the Atlanta metropolitan Area in 2004 was \$71,166.67. The figures on Table 3-24 are meant to illustrate housing costs for households earning between 120% and 50% of HAMFI. The median family income is used as a base to define formulas developed by USHUD.





3-24: Fulton County Maximum Affordable Home Purchase Price by Income Category in 2000

| Income Category | 2000 HAMFI | Affordable Monthly housing cost | Max. Affordable Home Purchase Price | Households earning HAMFI or More |
|-----------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 120% HAMFI | \$75,720 | \$1,929 | \$203,600 | 45,719 |
| 100% HAMFI | \$63,100 | \$1,608 | \$169,700 | 59,841 |
| 80% HAMFI | \$50,480 | \$1,285 | \$135,700 | 75,104 |
| 50% HAMFI | \$31,500 | \$804 | \$84,800 | 104,567 |

Source: Housing Market Analysis and HUD Community 2020

According to the 2000 Census, approximately three-fourths (73%) of extremely low-income households spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs and about two-thirds (60%) spend more than 50% of their income. According to the 2003 American Community Survey, 39% of owners with mortgages and 56% of renters spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Among low-income households, one-fourth have a housing cost burden of 30% or more and over one-third (35%) of households pay over 50% of their income for housing. One-half (49%) of moderate-income households have a housing cost burden of 30% of their income or more, while slightly under one-third (29%) of middle-income households have a housing cost burden of 30% or more. Among extremely low and low-income households, a much greater proportion of renter households, relative to homeowners (65%), experience housing cost burdens of 30% or more. However, among moderate and middle-income households, a higher proportion of owners relative to renters, experience cost burdens greater than 30%.

According to the Housing Market Analysis included in the 2005-2009 Fulton County Consolidated Plan, the adjusted median sales price for homes in Fulton County outside of the city of Atlanta in 2000 was \$199,120. In North Fulton (includes North Fulton and Sandy Springs planning area as well as the cities), this sales price was \$201,240 and in South Fulton (includes Southwest and South Fulton planning areas and the cities) it was \$157,940. Only households earning 120% and above HAMFI, about 32% of all households, can afford the median sales price of a home in Fulton County. Households earning 100% of the HAMFI can afford the median sales price for a house in South Fulton. In North Fulton, 40% of households earn 120% of HAMFI and are able to afford the median sales price of a home (Table 3-24).

Table 3-25 illustrates the number of cost burdened households in Fulton County outside the City of Atlanta. This is a special tabulation done by HUD for the Fulton County Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is required to be updated every year to enable Fulton County to obtain and spend federal funds targeted for housing assistance.

Table 3-25: Cost Burdened Households outside the City of Atlanta in Fulton County in 2000

| Households | Total Renters | Total Owners | Total Households |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| Total Households | 64,825 | 100,597 | 165,422 |
| % with any housing problems | 40.9 | 22.9 | 29.9 |
| % Cost Burden >30 | 33.3 | 21.9 | 26.4 |
| % Cost Burden >50 | 14.4 | 8 | 10.5 |

Source: www.hudusers.org.





In Fulton County, not including the City of Atlanta, more renter occupied households are likely to be cost burdened than owner occupied households in 2000. Approximately 47% of the renters are cost burned. Approximately 33% of the renters spend more than 30% of their income in rent and 14% spend more than 50% of their income on rent. Moreover, 30% of owner occupied households were cost burdened. An estimated 22% spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs and 8% spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs. In the 10 county Atlanta Region, 24.4% of the owners and 36.9% of the renters spend more than 30% of their incomes on housing.

The elderly households are more cost burdened than the rest of the population (Table 3-26). Twice as many elderly renters than elderly homeowners spent more than 30% of their household annual income on housing costs. Three times as many elderly renters spent over half of their household income on housing costs compared to elderly homeowners.

Table 3-26: Cost Burdened Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households outside the City of Atlanta in Fulton County in 2000

| Household Income | Renters | Owners |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|
| Total Households | 5,140 | 16,390 |
| % with any housing problems | 55.2 | 25.4 |
| % Cost Burden >30 | 53.6 | 25.1 |
| % Cost Burden >50 | 30.6 | 11.6 |

Source: www.hudusers.org

3.3.2.2. Assessment

The State of Nation’s Housing 2005 by the Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University found that housing has become less affordable for many due in part to the “mismatch between the large number of low-wage jobs that the economy is generating and the high costs of supplying housing”. Moreover, the study found that while the numbers of cost-burdened households of all incomes have risen, the increase has been most dramatic among the lowest-income households paying more than half their income for housing. Low-wage workers, elderly and disabled households have widespread housing affordability problems.

The Regional Strategies for Affordable Housing in Metropolitan Atlanta, a study completed by Dr. Larry Keating of Georgia Tech, estimates that 90,038 households in Fulton County have some housing need. Over a quarter of these households are cost burdened and of these 12% are severely cost burdened (Table 3-27). In unincorporated Fulton County, 26,698 (or 30%) households are cost burdened and of these 8,648 (9.7%) are severely cost burdened (Table 3-28).

Table 3-27: Fulton County Households with Needs

| Housing Needs Category | Owners | | Renters | | Owners & Renters | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Cost Burdened | 28,676 | 17.16% | 55,246 | 35.84% | 83,922 | 26.12% |
| Severely Cost Burdened | 11,649 | 6.97% | 27,794 | 18.03% | 39,443 | 12.28% |
| Overcrowded | 1,632 | 0.98% | 13,671 | 8.87% | 15,303 | 4.76% |
| Lacking Facilities | 511 | 0.31% | 0 | 0.00% | 511 | 0.16% |
| Total Needs | 29,823 | 17.85% | 60,215 | 39.07% | 90,038 | 28.03% |





Table 3-27: Fulton County Households with Needs

| Housing Needs Category | Owners | | Renters | | Owners & Renters | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Inventory (1.) | 167,110 | 100.00% | 154,132 | 100.00% | 321,242 | 100.00% |

Notes: (1.) Total Inventory is 348,632= Total Owner Occupied Housing Units in column B, Total Renter Occupied Housing Units in column D
Source: Dr. E. Larry Keating, Georgia Institute of Technology from 2000 Census tabulations.

Table 3-28: Unincorporated Fulton County Households with Needs

| Housing Needs Category | Owners | | Renters | | Owners & Renters | |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Cost Burdened | 11,583 | 20.06% | 15,115 | 48.56% | 26,698 | 30.04% |
| Severely Cost Burdened | 1,905 | 3.30% | 6,743 | 21.66% | 8,648 | 9.73% |
| Overcrowded | 114 | 0.20% | 3,601 | 11.57% | 3,715 | 4.18% |
| Lacking Facilities | 102 | 0.18% | 0 | 0.00% | 102 | 0.11% |
| Total Needs | 11,799 | 20.43% | 18,716 | 60.12% | 30,515 | 34.34% |
| Total Inventory | 57,731 | 100.00% | 31,129 | 100.00% | 88,860 | 100.00% |

Total households are 98,388. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, special tabulation by Dr. E. Larry Keating, Georgia Institute of Technology from 2000 Census tabulations.

The tabulation of Dr. Keating's Housing Needs for Fulton County indicates a need for 26,500 affordable housing units in unincorporated Fulton County. This represents 30% of the 88,860 occupied housing units counted in the unincorporated area in the 2000 Census.

If the County had policies which would require or strongly encourage developers to build a certain percentage of all units as affordable, then Table 3-29 shows the number of units which could be provided annually at various percentages of total production. The annual average of housing units authorized by building permits is 3,500 units per year for the period from 1980 through 2004. By requiring 75% of all housing units to be affordable, this goal could be reached in 10 years. On the other hand, by requiring 6% of new housing units to be affordable, the goal could be reached in 125 years.

Table 3-29: Annual Affordable Housing Production Needs to Reach 26,500 Units

| Assumed Total Production | Times | Various Affordable Shares | Equals | Affordable Unit Production | Years Needed To Reach 26,500 Goal |
|--------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3,500 | X | 6% | = | 210 | 126 |
| 3,500 | X | 8% | = | 280 | 95 |
| 3,500 | X | 10% | = | 350 | 76 |
| 3,500 | X | 15% | = | 525 | 50 |
| 3,500 | X | 20% | = | 700 | 38 |
| 3,500 | X | 25% | = | 875 | 30 |
| 3,500 | X | 30% | = | 1,050 | 25 |
| 3,500 | X | 75% | = | 2,625 | 10 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Special Tabulation by Dr. E. Larry Keating, Georgia Institute of Technology prepared by the Atlanta Regional Commission

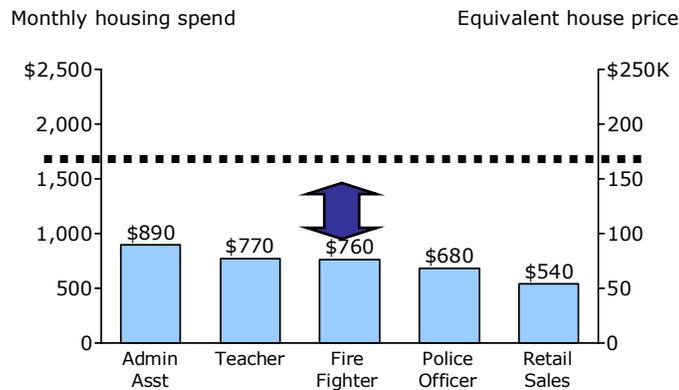




Due in part to the information and analysis in this element, consideration of the adoption of an inclusionary zoning ordinance is recommended. Such an ordinance would encourage the development and availability of housing affordable to a broad range of households with varying income levels throughout Fulton County; promote the County’s goal to add affordable housing units to the County’s housing stock in proportion to the overall increase in new jobs and housing units; offset the demand on housing that is created by new development; mitigate environmental and other impacts that accompany new residential and commercial development by protecting the economic diversity of the County’s housing stock; reduce traffic, and related air quality impacts, promote transit use and walking, promote jobs/housing balance and reduce the demands placed on transportation infrastructure in the County; and increase the supply of affordable ownership opportunities in Fulton County.

Housing trends and the current housing stock may not meet the community’s needs. Most of the housing being built is single family homes. However, the population per household is expected to continue to decline countywide through the 2025 (population per household was lowest in Sandy Springs and the highest in North Fulton). About a third of all households are non-family houses and the percent of the population that is over 65 is expected to increase by over 125%. Yet, 87% of all housing built in unincorporated Fulton County since 2000 are single family homes.

Fulton County housing costs are unaffordable to many in the Fulton County workforce. Fulton County’s median household income in 2000 was \$47,321. Moreover, the average weekly wages paid in 12 economic sectors in Fulton County in 2000 was \$938. This would be equivalent to \$48,776 per year, assuming a 40-hour week worked year around. According to research conducted by the Metro Atlanta Quality Growth Task Force of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, a housing affordability gap exists between housing costs and income. A household earning the 2000 median household income can afford to pay \$1,183 towards housing costs. However, this does not cover the payment required for an average priced house in 2000 at \$180,700 in Fulton County (Graph 3-1)



Assumptions: Average yearly income = \$48,778
monthly income = \$1,219. average annual salaries (not starting salary);
30-yr mortgage; 3% down; 7.5% interest

Graph 3-1: Housing Affordability Gap





High housing costs prevent those that work in Fulton County from living in Fulton County. According to the US census, 63% of people that work in Fulton County do not live in the County (Table 3-30). The cost of housing may play a role in the high rate of foreclosures in Fulton County and the wide use of interest only loans.

Table 3-30: Persons Working in Fulton County

| County of Residence | Number | Percent of Total |
|---------------------|---------|------------------|
| Fulton County | 265,870 | 37.0 |
| DeKalb County | 121,921 | 17.0 |
| Cobb County | 92,014 | 12.8 |
| Gwinnett County | 57,737 | 8.0 |
| Clayton County | 40,271 | 5.6 |
| Forsyth County | 17,494 | 2.4 |
| Fayette County | 15,251 | 2.1 |
| Douglas County | 14,745 | 2.1 |
| Other counties | 92,399 | 12.9 |
| Total Residents | 717,702 | 100.0 |

U.S. Census Bureau – 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files

Fulton County has numerous housing programs to provide assistance to its residents. These are listed below. Fulton County’s Housing programs apply to eligible individuals; private, non-profit 501-C-3 organizations; municipalities; and the Fulton County Housing Authority. The Fulton County Housing Authority (FCHA) provides public rental housing to eligible individuals and families based on the HAMFI income definitions. The Fulton County Housing Authority (FCHA) provides Section 8 vouchers to 750 households and has a waiting list of 658 households.

Smaller cities also provide public housing assistance to eligible residents. Fulton County maintains a homeless shelter at Jefferson Place located near downtown Atlanta. The Fulton County Department of Human Services and the Fulton County Office of the Georgia Department of Family and Children’s Services provide emergency assistance, including housing. The Fulton County Board of Commissioners priorities have been to provide; housing rehabilitation grants to eligible homeowners whose total annual household income does not exceed 80% of the median income as defined by HUD, and down payment assistance to allow renters to become homeowners. These funds are distributed based on HUD guidelines. The Office of Housing’s programs are overseen by the Community and Housing Development Corporation of Fulton County (CHDC). Board members are appointed by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners (BOC).

Federal Grant Programs

Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Programs

Annually, Fulton County receives from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) approximately \$1.2 million under the Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME). The Fulton County Board of Commissioners annually approves its Program Action Plan authorizing the expenditure of these funds by the Fulton County Office of Housing and the Fulton County Community Housing Development Corporation. These funds are utilized in Fulton County, outside





of the city limits of Atlanta, including the cities of Alpharetta, College Park, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Mountain Park, Palmetto, Roswell, and Union City.

HOME funds are appropriated to various activities according to the distribution of low- and very-low-income persons in Fulton County and the Board of Commissioners policies. The County issues a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) once or twice a year for housing development projects. The following HOME Programs are administered by the County for affordable housing projects on a countywide basis.

Housing Rehabilitation

The Fulton County Housing Rehabilitation Program helps low/moderate income Fulton County residents (outside the city limits of Atlanta) make needed home repairs for the correction of health, safety and code violations. The Program uses three primary methods to finance improvements to the County's housing stock and assist those in need. These are: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Assistance Grants (EAG) and Low Interest/Deferred Payment Loans, and Deferred Payment Loans (DPL).

The maximum EAG an applicant can be awarded is \$5,000. Special assistance is given to elderly and disabled homeowners. The maximum Housing Rehabilitation Loan an applicant can receive is \$30,000 in the form of a low-interest loan and/or DPL. In certain situations, this amount may be increased.

Five primary eligibility criteria determine if a homeowner is eligible for the type of assistance offered in these programs. They are:

- The house to be rehabilitated is located within Fulton County and outside the municipal limits of the City of Atlanta.
- The applicant is the "owner of record" of the property.
- A code violation exists and the property is suitable for rehabilitation.
- The property is the primary residence of the applicant as a single family, detached dwelling owned and occupied by the individual(s) applying for assistance. The applicant must have owned and occupied the residence for at least one year prior to the time the pre-application is submitted to the County. (Second homes, multi-family structures, and rental properties are not eligible for this program), and
- Their total annual household income can not exceed 80% of the median income for this area, which is adjusted for family size for the metropolitan areas, as established by HUD.

Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Fulton County has incorporated the requirements of the Final Rule on Lead-Based Paint as an integral part of project implementation. All HOME and CDBG funded activities covered by the HUD Lead Safe Homes regulations were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Final Rule, including the Uniform Relocation Act. Fulton County inspected all units covered by the Final Rule for lead-based paint hazards. For activities involving public facilities and housing rehabilitation where lead-based paint was found, actions were taken to eliminate these hazards. Under the Home Ownership Assistance Program (HOAP), where lead-based paint is found in a home to be purchased, the eligible homebuyer is notified of the existence of lead-based paint prior to loan closing. At that time, the lead-based paint testing is conducted and hazards confirmed and mitigated, or the loan is denied in order to meet HUD's lead-based paint



regulations. HUD requires owners and buyers participating in the Rehabilitation and Home Ownership Assistance Programs to sign lead-based paint hazard forms.

Single/Multi Family Development

The program provides up to \$500,000 to developers of affordable single or multi family housing for land acquisition in the form of a low interest loan. The goal is to have quality mixed income communities that provide affordable housing for all income levels whereby a family can accommodate their family's needs without having to relocate to another area or part of the county through the development of new housing stock and the maintenance of the existing housing stock.

Home Ownership Assistance Program (HOAP)

The program provides up to \$10,000 for down payment assistance in the form of a one percent interest rate loan (\$100.00 yearly payment for ten years beginning one year after closing). Ten percent, or \$1,000, of the loan will be forgiven annually. The maximum purchase price of the home is \$150,000. The annual household income must not exceed the limits based upon family size as set by HUD. The primary eligibility criteria that determine if a homebuyer is eligible for the type of assistance offered in this program are listed below.

- The home buyer is required to complete Home Buyer Counseling;
- The home buyer contacts a participating lender to obtain pre-approval on a home mortgage and the Fulton County Home Ownership Program;
- The home buyer provides the Lender with documentation and payment of fees necessary to process the loan and Home Ownership Assistance Program Application;
- Required documentation home buyer must provide are check stubs, tax forms, credit information, bank statements, and verification of employment; and
- Fees the home buyer must pay are the Fulton County Home Ownership Program Application Fee (\$35.00), Lender's Origination Fee, Property Appraisal, Credit report, minimum \$250.00 Buyer's Contribution, Earnest Money (which is required to secure a contract on the home, is payable to the Realtor upon signing the sales contract) and the Home Inspection Fees.

American Dream Down-payment

The American Dream Down-payment Initiative (ADDI) of 2003 program funds provides down-payment assistance for first-time low-income homebuyers. The ADDI program was established to increase the homeownership rate, especially among low-income and minority households in order to revitalize and stabilize communities. This program is designed to assist first-time homebuyers with the biggest obstacles to homeownership – down-payment and closing cost assistance and rehabilitation. The Fulton County Board of Commissioners authorized and approved amendments to the 2003 and 2004 Consolidated Plan's Annual Action Plans to include the ADDI Program.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance

The Tenant-Based Rental Assistance program provides rental assistance to low income residents who receive housing from the Housing Authority of Fulton County. HOME funds are used to subsidize rental payments for a minimum of twelve months for families identified by the Housing Authority.



Community Development Housing Organizations (CHDO)

The CHDO Program is designed to provide federal funding to private non-profit housing organizations for the development of affordable housing for the community it serves. A minimum of 15% of HOME Entitlement funds must be set aside for housing development activities to be undertaken by CHDOs. CHDO projects must provide housing to low and moderate-income families as defined by HUD's Income Guidelines. Eligible uses of HOME funds by CHDOs include acquisition and/or rehabilitation of rental housing, new construction of rental housing, new construction of homebuyer properties, and relocation expenses of any displaced persons.

City of Roswell

The City of Roswell is a participating member of the Fulton County Urban Consortia and receives an annual allocation of approximately \$130,000. As a member of FCUC, Roswell has elected to allow Fulton County to administer its program for the City. Habitat for Humanity and Housing Initiative of North Fulton are the two organizations selected by the City of Roswell for receipt of their HOME funds.

General Fund Programs

Housing Enterprise Zone Applications (HEZs)

Housing Enterprise Zones (HEZ) are depressed areas of the County that may receive scheduled abatements of property taxes over a ten (10) year period, as an incentive to development. State law clearly defines the eligibility criteria for HEZ designation. To be designated as an enterprise zone, an area must meet three out of four criteria relating to poverty statistics, unemployment statistics, general distress, and underdevelopment. Once a particular geographic area has been designated as an enterprise zone by the appropriate local governments, owners of property located within the enterprise zone may seek local government approval for a ten-year tax abatement schedule. In order to qualify for such abatements, the property owner must either create five or more new jobs within the enterprise zone or conduct substantial rehabilitation to an existing structure on the property. However, local jurisdictions grant the designation at their discretion.

Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs)

With Low Income Housing Tax Credits, the Internal Revenue Service allows a developer or organization to sell tax credits granted to owners of housing designed for low-income residents to assist in the financing of low to moderate-income multi-family housing. When the developer and/or owner use these tax-credits, the developer/owner is required to have a set-aside of units maintained for affordability. This provides persons with low income a safe and efficient place to live. Applications are submitted by developers to the Office of Housing and are reviewed by staff and the Community Housing Development Corporation of Fulton County for compliance with the County's goals for housing development. Applications are then reviewed by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

Tax Allocation Districts (TADs) - Residential

Tax Allocation Districts are authorized in Georgia under the Redevelopment Powers Act. A Tax Allocation District, typically referred to as a Tax Increment Financing, is a tool used to publicly finance certain redevelopment activities in underdeveloped blighted areas. A tax allocation district derives its funding from the increase in the redevelopment area's ad valorem taxes levied by the city, county, and school system. These revenues are placed in a special redevelopment fund for



the area and are used to directly pay for the redevelopment costs or to issue bonds to pay for redevelopment costs. A Tax Allocation is a geographic area, characterized by slum and blight, which is defined and created by local government for the purpose for issuing tax allocation bonds to finance redevelopment costs within the area.

Predatory Lending

The Predatory Lending Mitigation Program is designed to prevent Fulton County homeowners from becoming victims of predatory lending practices. Unscrupulous lending practices are used by companies whose goal is to take the homes through foreclosure. Such practices include the origination of loans with high interest rates; the frequent resale of loans resulting in changes in the terms and interest rates, which make them almost impossible to repay; and the making of fraudulent loans using forged documents. The BOC participated in a campaign called “*Don’t Borrow Trouble*” as a part of its overall strategy against predatory lending. The Georgia Legislation passed legislation in 2001 and 2002 to combat such lending practices.

The Office of Housing conducts bi-annual seminars and workshops with local housing counseling agencies and Atlanta Legal Aid to educate citizens on the pitfalls of predatory lending practices. Anyone contemplating making a loan using their home as collateral, or who is currently involved in an oppressive loan contract can call a “hotline” telephone number (211) for counseling and referral.

Housing Foreclosures

The Housing Foreclosure Mitigation Program “*Stop Before You Borrow, Understanding Homeownership Mortgage Loan Products, and Pitfalls to Help Prevent Foreclosures,*” will be an eighteen month countywide educational campaign designed to educate citizens on mortgage loan products and their pitfalls. The objective of this campaign is to educate Fulton County residents on: how to prevent and decrease the foreclosure rate, available mortgage loan products, how to choose the right loan products, how to avoid predatory lenders, and how to partner with local agencies, lenders, and realtors.

Faith-Based Residential Development

The Faith-Based Residential Development Program is designed to provide faith-based organizations in Fulton County with the tools, training and resources needed to develop affordable housing for low/moderate and elderly citizens within their community.

The Office of Housing conducts annual technical assistance workshops that teach faith-based organizations the following: how to create a housing 501 c(3) non-profit for receipt of public/private funding, how to engage in housing and economic development or public services activities without putting the assets of the church at risk; how to apply for bond financing and tax credits; how to complete federal, state, and local applications for funding; how to develop and manage property portfolio; how to identify start-up costs for projects; and how to organize their financing for housing development.



3.4.0.0 Housing and Community Characteristics

3.4.1.0 Housing and Community Characteristics

3.4.1.1 Inventory

Fulton County is the largest and probably has one the most diverse populations in Georgia. Many County residents have special housing needs. This section provides a brief overview about the housing needs of the homeless, those with severe mental illness and substance abuse, domestic violence victims, the elderly and frail, persons with disabilities and persons with HIV/AIDS.

Homelessness: The homeless population is one of the most difficult groups of people to accurately count. The most recent profile available for Fulton County is in a report entitled "Highlights of the 2003 Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative – Homeless Census and Survey Results," conducted by Pathways Community Network. On the night of March 11 and the morning of March 12, 2003, a total of 6,956 homeless people were found on the streets, in shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, or in institutions, in the Tri-jurisdictional area. 2,153 (30%) of these homeless people were unsheltered, while 4,803 (70%) were staying in homeless shelters or other housing (Table 3-31). This count was repeated in 2004.

| Table 3-31: Number of Homeless Persons Counted in the Unsheltered Street Count | |
|---|--------------|
| Homeless Individuals | |
| Single Men | 1,657 |
| Single Female | 261 |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 36 |
| Total Individuals | 1,954 |
| Homeless Families | |
| Male in Family | 10 |
| Female in Family | 10 |
| Youth in Family | 5 |
| Total Homeless Families | 25 |
| Undetermined Gender | 174 |
| TOTAL | 2,153 |
| Source: 2003 City of Atlanta, Fulton and Dekalb Counties Homeless Census and Survey. | |

The point in time count indicated the typical homeless person was single (83.7%), an adult male (74%), never married (64%), homeless for less than a year (67%), and a resident of the City of Atlanta, Fulton County, or Dekalb County before becoming homeless (75%), 16.3% were in families. At least 14% of the homeless persons on the streets on census night were females. 17% of the homeless survey respondents served in the military. 33% of the homeless survey respondents said they usually spent their nights on the streets, in cars, in abandoned buildings, or in similar places that are not meant to be used for housing. Half said that they usually slept in emergency or transitional housing. More than half of the homeless persons surveyed stated that they had been homeless two or more times in the past year. Eighteen percent (18%) of those surveyed had been continually homeless for two years or longer.





Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the homeless survey respondents named alcohol or drug abuse as a primary cause of their homelessness. The other primary causes named were unemployment (29%) and inability to pay rent or mortgage (12%). The two top daily needs that survey respondents said they had the most trouble meeting were food (a place to cook, and water) (35%), and public transportation (30%). Most respondents (59%) indicated that a job, job training, or employment assistance would be the greatest help in getting them out of homelessness. The street and institutional count totaled 2,153 homeless persons who were comprised of the categories as shown in Table 3-31.

| | Reported Count | Estimated Count | Total |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Emergency Shelters | 1,985 | 63 | 2,048 |
| Transitional Housing | 1,614 | 527 | 2,141 |
| Permanent Supportive Housing | 412 | 202 | 614 |
| Total | 4,011 | 792 | 4,803 |

Source: 2003 City of Atlanta, and Fulton and DeKalb Counties Homeless Census Survey

Table 3-32 illustrates the distribution of the number of sheltered homeless persons by housing type. It should be noted that this distribution does not accurately reflect the need or demand for any of these housing types; instead it represents simply the utilization of the existing mix of beds within the Tri-Jurisdictional area.

Severe Mental Illness and Substance Abuse: There are an estimated 30,732 persons in Fulton County (including Atlanta) who are severely mentally ill (Table 3-33). Approximately 31% are in need of public sector mental health services. Approximately 5,300 individuals are receiving some public services.

| Estimated Severely Mentally III Population | Estimated Severely Mentally III Population in need of Public Sector Services | Estimated Severely Mentally III Population Actually Served by Public Sector services |
|---|---|---|
| 30,732 | 9,527 (31%) | 5,335 (56%) |

Source: Page II-21, Fulton County, Housing Condition, Homeless & Special Needs Assessments and Housing Market Analysis prepared by University of Georgia, Housing & Demographics Research Center, October 2001 (Fulton Regional Mental Health Board)

Thirty-four percent of homeless are estimated to be chronic substance abusers. An estimated 15 to 20% of all homeless people (estimated at 1,650 individuals) are both severely mentally ill and have a substance abuse addiction. Services are sufficient to reach only 10% of this population.

Domestic Violence: In Fulton and DeKalb Counties and the City of Atlanta, an estimated 500 individuals and 995 families with children are in need of emergency shelter from domestic violence. There are two certified shelters for women and children fleeing domestic violence in





South Fulton and none in North Fulton. Table 3-34 shows information on family violence collected by the Georgia Department of Human Resources (DHR).

| Table 3-34: DHR Family Violence Statistics | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Crisis Calls | 12,515 | Days in reporting period: | 912 | New victims entering shelter this period: | 593 |
| | | Women | | Children | |
| TOTAL NEW VICTIMS SHELTERED | | 593 | | 394 | |
| Denied shelter due to lack of space this period | | 409 | | 419 | |
| Victims denied shelter/ relocated this period | | 109 | | 199 | |
| Victims use of alternative lodging | | 0 | | 3 | |
| TOTAL NEW NON-RESIDENTS SERVED | | 682 | | 302 | |
| TOTAL NEW VICTIMS | | | | 3,513 | |
| Ethnicity/Race of all new victims (served for the first time this year (2004)) | | | | | |
| Race/Ethnicity | Women | Children | Men | Total | |
| Caucasian | 414 | 39 | 45 | 498 | |
| African-American | 2,051 | 729 | 123 | 2,903 | |
| Bi-Racial | 10 | 29 | 0 | 39 | |
| Native American | 8 | 2 | 0 | 10 | |
| Hispanic | 78 | 34 | 6 | 118 | |
| Asian | 8 | 4 | 0 | 12 | |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Other (Specify): | 21 | 2 | 0 | 12 | |
| Totals | 2,590 | 839 | 174 | 3,602 | |
| Source: Shelter Services Provided by Shelter 01/01/2002 thru 06/30/2004, (The Partnership Against Domestic Violence). | | | | | |

Elderly and Frail Elderly The definition for elderly and frail elderly are as follows:

- An elderly person should have reasonably good health and mobility, be fairly active, have some discretionary income from pensions/retirement funds, and not need assistance to manage their affairs. The age range is 60 to 75.
- A frail elderly person experiences more serious health/mobility limitations such as severe arthritis, inability to drive, deafness, memory loss, nutritional imbalance; yet may still be able to attain some level of independent living with the availability of services as needed (age range 80's to 90's). Individuals under the age of 75 may be frail elderly if their health/mobility is seriously limited.

In its report "Strategies for a Healthier Community" (2004), the Fulton County Department of Human Services states that while Fulton County is actively working to insure that all its senior citizens are in decent, safe, and affordable housing, the lack of affordable housing and funding for rehabilitation still remains one of the most critical issues facing senior citizens today.

In its report, "Housing our Elders: A Report Card on the Housing Conditions and Needs of Older Americans" (HUD PD&R, 2000), HUD states that older Americans have made great strides toward economic security, experiencing the fastest income growth of any age group in recent decades. Nevertheless, many elderly households, particularly women, minorities and renters, still live in a precarious financial position, with approximately 10% living in poverty. Similarly, the National Low Income Housing Coalition reports that the elderly are more likely than other adults to be poor or near poor.





With fixed and/or reduced incomes, the affordability of elderly-occupied housing is an important issue. HUD (2000) estimates nationwide, that 30% of elderly households pay more than 30% of their income for housing and 14% pay more than 50% toward housing. A contributing factor to these high cost burdens is that of over-housing. A significant proportion of elderly homeowners often live in homes where the number of bedrooms is greater than the number of household members. The cost of maintaining their homes, both physically and financially, can prove to be a significant burden, especially for poor and frail seniors.

In addition to over-housing, HUD reports that millions of elderly households live in housing that is in substandard condition, or fails to accommodate their physical capabilities or assistance needs. Lower-income elderly households, in particular, are more likely to live in physically substandard housing. In part, this is due to the fact that seniors tend to live in relatively older homes than younger people. According to HUD, one-half of all seniors tend to live in dwellings built before 1960. Older housing is positively correlated with physical problems, demands more maintenance and can be expensive to operate. Due to limited or reduced incomes, nearly one-half of all elderly households living in units with physical problems may not have the financial resources to correct them (HUD PD&R, 2000).

Elderly households age 85 and over are particularly vulnerable to the above mentioned housing problems. In its report on the elderly, HUD states that the fastest growing segment of the older population are those 85 years old and over or the “oldest old”. The majority live in isolation (outside a family setting) and are much more likely to live in poverty, as well as have some mobility or self-care limitation. Approximately two-thirds of this group are homeowners, and approximately 15% reside in nursing home facilities. In addition, housing problems among older, frail and minority seniors is much higher than younger seniors.

Housing needs for the elderly are multifaceted. A comprehensive approach is necessary to adequately address the housing needs of the elderly. There are a variety of facilities and services available for the elderly and the frail elderly in Fulton County. Table 3-35 provides a partial listing of service providers obtained from the Atlanta Regional Commission, Area Agency on Aging’s service provider database for housing and services for seniors. The list includes only service providers that are physically located in Fulton County, outside the city limits of Atlanta, and therefore represents only a portion of the services available to Fulton County elderly residents.

Table 3-35: Inventory of Elderly Services in Fulton County

| Senior Centers: Total 7 | |
|--|---|
| Alpharetta Senior Center | 12624 Broadwell Road, Alpharetta, GA. 30202 |
| Atlanta Jewish Community Center | Dunwoody-Zaben Park, 5342 Tilly Mill Road, Atlanta, GA. 30309 |
| H.J.C. Bowden Multipurpose Senior ctr. | 2885 Church Street, Atlanta, GA. 30344 |
| Harriet G. Darnell Senior Multipurpose Facility | 677 Fairburn Road N.W., Atlanta, GA. 30334 |
| Camp Truitt Senior Center | 4385 Herschel Road, College Park, GA. 30337 |
| Fairburn Senior Enrichment Center | 109 Milo Fisher Street, East Point, GA. 30213 |
| South Fulton Senior Services, Inc. | 2885 Church Street, East Point, GA. 30344 |
| Independent Retirement Communities: Total 7 | |
| Dogwood Square | 555 Janis Lane, Alpharetta, GA. 30201 |
| Campbell-Stone North Apartments | 350 Carpenter Drive, Atlanta, GA. 30328 |
| Hammond Glen | 335 Hammond Drive, N.E., Atlanta, GA. 30328 |
| Hellenic Tower | 8450 Roswell Road, Atlanta, GA. 30350 |
| Mount Vernon Towers | 300 Johnson Ferry Road, Atlanta, GA. 30328 |



Table 3-35: Inventory of Elderly Services in Fulton County

| | |
|--|---|
| Mount Vernon Village | 475 Mount Vernon Road NE, Atlanta, GA. 30328 |
| Saint Annes Terrace | 3100 Northside Parkway NW, Atlanta, GA. 30327 |
| Nursing Homes: Total 2 | |
| IHS of Bonterra | 2801 Felton Drive, East Point, GA. 30334 |
| Dogwood Health & Rehabilitation | 7560 Butner Road, Fairburn, GA. 30213 |
| Adult Day Care: Total 3 | |
| Eden Garden of Alpharetta | 9212 Nesbit Ferry Road, Alpharetta, GA. 30022 |
| Fellowship Senior Day Care Center | 4530 Janice Drive, College Park, GA. 30345 |
| Southern International Living | 3447 Mount Olive Road, East Point, GA. 30344 |
| Source: Atlanta Regional Commission, 1999. | |

Persons with Disabilities: According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, several million people with disabilities cannot afford their own place to live. On average, persons with disabilities spend about 70% of their SSI monthly income to rent a modestly priced, one-bedroom apartment priced at HUD Fair Market Rent, which puts them in HUD’s “worst case” housing needs category. As of September 2004, City of Atlanta Housing Authority had a waiting list of 1,130 disabled persons, of which 887 were from Fulton County.

The Fulton Regional Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Board (Fulton MHMRS Regional Board) provides a comprehensive assessment of the demographic description and estimate of need of persons with mental and developmental disabilities and substance abuse problems. According to their FY 2001 Annual Plan, there are an estimated 52,864 adults and children with severe emotional disturbance (SED), serious mental illness (SMI), or mental retardation and other developmental disabilities (MR/DD). Of the estimated population, a little over one-fourth (13,619) depend on public sector resources. (Table 3-36).

Table 3-36: Persons with Mental Illness, Mental Retardation, and Developmental Disabilities in Fulton County in 2000

| Sub-Population | Estimated population | | Population served | | Estimated affected population needing services from public sector* | |
|--|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|--|-----------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % Reached |
| Children and Adolescents with SED | 12,552 | 7.0% | 1,066 | 8.0% | 4,092 | 26% |
| Adults with SMI | 30,732 | 5.4% | 5,342 | 17.4% | 9,527 | 56% |
| Persons with Mental Retardation & Other Developmental Disabilities | 9,580 | 1.3% | 401 | 4.2% | NA | NA |
| Total | 52,864 | 7.4% | 6,809 | | 13,619 | |

Source: Fulton Regional Board FY2001 Plan. * Estimate calculated by multiplying estimated affected population by the percentage of persons in the county having incomes at or below 200% of poverty.

While figures regarding the housing costs of persons with disabilities in Fulton County are unavailable, it can be assumed that the majority of this population spends over 50% of their income on housing. The National Low Income Coalition (1999) reports that people with disabilities receiving SSI are among the lowest income households in the country and that there is not a single housing market area in the United States where a person with a disability receiving SSI benefits can afford to rent a modest efficiency apartment. As a result, many are forced to either





live in substandard housing, pay most of their monthly income for rent, or live with aging parents (or other relatives), in homeless shelters, institutions or nursing homes.

There are seven mental health, mental retardation & substance abuse service providers that are physically located within Fulton County, outside the Atlanta city limits. The service providers listed here are those that contract with the Fulton Regional Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse (MHMRSA) Board (Table 3-37). They represent a fraction of facilities and services available, most of which are located within the city limits of Atlanta and relatively accessible via public transit.

| Table 3-37: Fulton County Mental Health, Mental retardation and Substance Abuse Service Providers | |
|---|--|
| Mental Health Service Providers | |
| Northside Hospital | 5825 Glenridge Dr., Building 4, Atlanta, GA 30328 |
| Mental Retardation Service Providers | |
| Georgia Association Prader-Will Syndrome, Inc. | 107 Chestnut Street, Roswell, GA 30075 |
| Resources and Residential Alternatives, Inc. | 1200 Old Ellis Road, Roswell, GA 30076 |
| Substance Abuse Service Providers | |
| Mary Hall Freedom House | 102 Johnson Ferry Road, Atlanta, GA 30328 |
| Odyssey Family Counseling Center | 3578 South Fulton Avenue, Hapeville, GA 30354 |
| Viewpoint of Metropolitan Atlanta, Inc. | 1203 Cleveland Avenue, Suite 1-A, East Point, GA 30344 |
| Substance Abuse Prevention Providers | |
| Odyssey Family Counseling | 3578 South Fulton Avenue, Hapeville, GA 30342 |
| Source: Fulton Regional MHMRSA Board, 2000 | |

Persons with Alcohol/Other Drug Addiction: The Fulton MHMRSA Regional Board estimates that there are 39,856 adults and children with substance abuse problems in Fulton County (Table 3-38). This represents approximately five percent of the Fulton County’s population. Over one-half of the adult population with substance abuse problems depends on public resources for treatment. However, the Regional Board estimates that only one-third are being reached by available public services.

| Table 3-38: Substance Abuse Population in Fulton County – 2000 | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------|-------------------|-------|--|-----------|
| Sub-Population Group | Estimated population** | | Population served | | Est. pop. needing public sector services * | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % Reached |
| Adolescents with Substance Abuse | 1,143 | .6% | 44 | 3.9% | NA | NA |
| Adults with Substance Abuse | 38,713 | 6.9% | 6,870 | 17.5% | 20,440 | 33% |
| Total | 39,856 | 5.3% | 6,914 | | 20,440 | |
| Source: Fulton Regional Board FY2001 Plan. | | | | | | |
| * Estimated calculated by multiplying estimated affected population by the percentage of persons in the county having incomes at or below 200% of poverty. | | | | | | |
| ** Percent of total sub-population in the county; e.g. total children or adults, total adults, etc. | | | | | | |

Persons with HIV/AIDS. According to Fulton County’s Ryan White Program (a federal program administered by Fulton County), there were 13,068 persons in the Atlanta Eligible Metropolitan





Statistical Area (EMSA), essentially the 28-county Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area, living with HIV (non AIDS) between January 2002 and December 2002 (Table 3-39).

Table 3-39: Number of AIDS Cases in Fulton County (including Atlanta) in 2002

| Total Cases | 13,068 | % | Total Cases | 13,038 | % |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|----------|
| White | 3,093 | 23.72% | Male | 9,587 | 73.53% |
| Black | 9,330 | 71.56% | Female | 3,428 | 26.29% |
| Hispanic | 89 | 0.68% | Other | 23 | 0.18% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 13 | 0.10% | Other | 23 | 0.18% |
| American Indian | 23 | 0.18% | | | |
| Other | 130 | 1.00% | | | |
| More than one | 365 | 2.79% | | | |

Source: AIDS Data Set: Fulton County, Georgia Ryan White Program

Affordable housing is a problem for persons with AIDS/HIV. Due to advances in medical treatment of HIV/AIDS, many persons with this disease are living longer healthier lives. However, homelessness or the risk of homelessness is a very real problem. The high cost of medicines and medical care, the loss of (or a reduction in work) for those too ill to work, or the stigma associated with the disease, can lead to the loss of housing. Stable, affordable housing, is therefore, a necessary component for persons with AIDS/HIV. Rental assistance, emergency and transitional housing, in-home care assistance and long-term supportive housing are necessary components of any housing strategy for persons with AIDS/HIV. Besides stable housing, persons with AIDS/HIV and their families require a variety of supportive services to enable them to successfully cope with the disease, including access to medical services, crisis counseling, and information referral.

Table 3-40: Inventory of HIV/AIDS-dedicated Units and Beds in the Atlanta EMSA

| Type of Housing | Total Beds¹ | Average Length of Stay | Location² | Target Group³ |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Emergency Shelter Salvation Army - Red Shield Lodge | 4 | Undetermined | Downtown Atl. | Men |
| Transitional AESM House (short-term) | 8 | 3 months | SW Atlanta | Men |
| AID Atlanta | 3 | 12 months | Midtown Atl. | Men |
| Antioch Urban Ministries - Matthew's Place | 26 | 6 months | NW Atlanta | Adults |
| Southside - Legacy Village (transitional home) | 4 | 3 months | SE Atlanta | Adults |
| SisterLove - Love house | 6 | 8 months | SW Atlanta | Women |
| SisterLove - Love house (women & children) ⁴ | 2 | 12 months | SW Atlanta | Families |
| Transitional Recovery/Treatment AID Atlanta - Joining Hearts House | 6 | 6 months | NE Atlanta | Adults |
| Atlanta Union Mission - Carpenter House | 20 | 12 months | NW Atlanta | Men |
| CARP - Residential Treatment | 40 | 2 months | Decatur | Adults |
| CARP-Project Rise | 19 | 8 months | NW Dekalb | Adults |
| Health Outreach, Inc. - Safe House | 8 | Unknown | SW Atlanta | Adults |
| Our Common Welfare | 16 | 5 months | SW Dekalb | Adults |
| Our Common Welfare | 9 | 5 months | SW Atlanta | Men |
| William Holmes Borders Aftercare | 8 | 6 months | Downtown Atl. | Men |





| Type of Housing | Total Beds ¹ | Average Length of Stay | Location ² | Target Group ³ |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Subtotal Transitional | 177 | | | |
| Permanent Independent | | | | |
| Fulton county - HOME (non-portable) | 10 | 24 months | Fulton | Adults |
| Permanent Supportive/Independent | | | | |
| The Edgewood (Section 8 SRO facility) | 46 | 5 months | DowntownAtl. | Adults |
| Jerusalem House - Women and Children ⁵ | 12 | Undetermined | Dekalb | Families |
| Jerusalem House (SRO community facility) | 23 | Over 7 months | Atlanta/Dekalb | Adults |
| Southside healthcare - Legacy House | 8 | 12 months | Downtown | Adults |
| Southside - Legacy Village Apartments | 30 | Unknown | SE Atlanta | Adults |
| Missionaries of Charity | 10 | | SE Atlanta | Women |
| Permanent Recovery | | Undetermined | | |
| St. Jude's Recovery Center - Project assistance | 8 | | Downtown Atl. | Women |
| Subtotal Permanent | 147 | | | |
| Long Term Care | | | | |
| Haven House (residential hospice) | 1 | 6 months | Midtown | Adults |
| Hospice Atlanta (residential hospice) | 3 | 6 months | NE Atlanta | Adults |
| Subtotal Long-term Care | 4 | | | |
| Total Units/Beds | 332 | | | |
| Source: AIDS Housing of Washington (1998) Atlanta EMSA HIV/AIDS Housing Plan. ¹ Total Beds includes only HIV/AIDS-restricted beds in the facility. ² Unless otherwise noted, programs located in Atlanta are in Fulton County. ³ Adults includes men, women, and transgendered. ⁴ Love House can accommodate 2 single women with no more than 5 children altogether. ⁵ Jerusalem House Women and Children's Apartment Community. | | | | |

Rental assistance is crucial in enabling persons with HIV/AIDS to stay in their own homes and live as independently as possible. Funding for housing and supportive services for people with HIV/AIDS is primarily provided through two federal programs. The first program, the Ryan White Comprehensive Resources Emergency (CARE) Act, is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The second program, Housing for People with AIDS (HOPWA), is administered through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Besides HOPWA funded rental assistance, low income person living with HIV/AIDS can also utilize other non-AIDS affordable housing resources. Table 3-40 provides an inventory of residential facilities and services available for persons with HIV/AIDS in the Atlanta EMSA. Table 3-41 provides a listing and services provided by non-residential HIV/AIDS service provided in Fulton County.

| Agency name | Services Provided |
|--|--|
| Absolutely Positive, Inc. 105 Clara Drive, Suite A-1 Roswell, GA 30075 770-642-6646 | - Support groups integrating people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, - Individual mental health counseling, Behavior modification counseling, Visitation (home and hospital), Social events, annual peace retreat, day programs, speakers/speakers bureaus |
| AID Atlanta, Inc. | - Case management, - Early intervention clinic, - Anonymous and free |





Table 3-41: Ryan White Title I - HIV/AIDS Service Providers

| Agency name | Services Provided |
|---|---|
| 1438 W. Peachtree Street Suite 100 Atlanta, GA 30309-6799 404-872-0600 | HIV testing, - Emergency financial assistance for HIVpositive people, - Transitional housing, - Medical supplies, nutritional supplements, - Personal care items, toys, furniture, holiday gifts, Substance abuse treatment program and life skills, - Buddy program, practical support, therapeutic massage, phone support, - Programs and services for women, - Speakers bureau, seminars/workshops, newsletter, Program for Hispanics affected by HIV, - Information line, library |
| AIDS Education/Services for Minorities 2001 MLK, Jr. Dr., Suite 602 Atlanta, GA 30310 404-753-2900 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV/AIDS education/ prevention to the African- American community - Programs for African- American, gays, and lesbians - Limited financial/housing assistance for AIDS and HIV+ people only - Transitional housing for up to 12 males - Case management |
| AIDS Survival Project 159 Ralph McGill Blvd. Suite 500 Atlanta, GA 30308 404-874-7926 FAX 404-524-2462 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV support groups and treatment forums - Individual, group, peer counseling - Information and referral, extensive treatment library - Public awareness, HIV/AIDS education - Advocacy for people living with HIV - Social events for people with HIV |
| ANIZ, Inc. PO Box 10592 Atlanta, GA 30310 404-699-2555 | NA |
| Antioch Urban Ministries 540 Kennedy Street, NW Atlanta, GA 30318 404-684-6071 | N/A |
| Atlanta Interfaith AIDS Network 1053 Juniper Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30309 404-874-8686 | - Common Ground - daily support and activity program for people living with HIV/AIDS, - Faithful Care - non-judgmental, practical care teams for homebound or shut-in people with AIDS, - Pastoral care, AIDS education, technical assistance to congregations interested in interfaith AIDS outreach |
| Atlanta Legal Aid Society 151 Spring Street, NW Atlanta, GA 30303-2097 404-524-5811 | - Legal representation, advice, and referrals, - Housing problems, foreclosure fraud, - Consumer disputes, - Limited assistance with divorce, custody, and child support cases, - Toll-free telephone legal advice line for seniors, - Nursing/boarding home complaints, - AIDS Legal Project, - Projects for the homeless, mental health, Hispanic outreach, - Assistance with problems in obtaining public benefits such as TANF, SSI, and public housing |
| Childkind, Inc. 828 W. Peachtree Street, Suite 201 Atlanta, GA 30308 404-829-8313 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foster parent training - Foster care placement - Day care for AIDS-affected and other medically fragile children - Adoption services |



Table 3-41: Ryan White Title I - HIV/AIDS Service Providers

| Agency name | Services Provided |
|--|---|
| Public Health Services Fulton County Health Dept. 99 Butler St., SE Atlanta, GA 30304 404-730-1412 | - HIV/AIDS testing and medical examination - Counseling |
| Grady Infectious Disease Program 341 Ponce de Leon Ave Atlanta, GA 30308 404-616-9875 | N/A |
| Haven House Foundation, Inc 244 14th Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30309 404-874-8318 | N/A |
| Our Common Welfare 4319 Memorial Dr., Suite N Decatur, GA 30032 404-297-9588 | - Support group for substance users with HIV/AIDS, - Substance abuse day treatment program, - Crisis counseling, - HIV/AIDS education and information, - Transitional housing, - Group and individual counseling - Case management, - MARTA tokens provided to clients when available |
| Outreach, Inc. 825 Cascade Rd., SW Atlanta, GA 30311 404-755-6700 | - Support groups: HIV positive support group, women's support group, - Men's support group, teens support group, - Mom's Hands: older women helping young mothers with HIV/AIDS, Transportation for clients, - Street teams that target inner-city communities and drug infested areas with condoms, brochures, treatment information, and bleach kits, - AIDS/HIV education/prevention, - HIV testing and counseling, - Aftercare program - substance abuse and treatment referrals, - In-house substance abuse treatment program at the Atlanta Detention Center , - 12 step meetings |
| Positive Impact 159 Ralph McGill Blvd. Suite 605 Atlanta, GA 30308 404-589-9040 | - HIV/AIDS counseling by trained volunteer mental health care providers, - individual, couples, family counseling, play therapy, - Training on HIV counseling issues, - Substance abuse help - Opportunity to participate in research on HIV and mental health issues |
| Project Open Hand 176 Ottley Dr., NE Atlanta, GA 30324 404-872-8089 | - Home-delivered meals for individuals with HIV/AIDS |
| St. Joseph's Mercy Care Services 60 11th Street Atlanta, GA 30309 404-249-8109 | N/A |
| Hospice Atlanta 1244 Park Vista Dr. Atlanta, GA 30319 404-869-3088 | - Residential/inpatient hospice care, - Home nursing and hospice care - Out-of-home respite care for children and adults, - Grief counseling, terminal illness and bereavement counseling, - Bereavement support groups (open to the community), - Children's bereavement camp - Presentations/speakers bureau |

Source: AIDS Housing of Washington (1998) Atlanta EMSA HIV/AIDS Housing Plan



3.4.1.2 Assessment

Homelessness: The sheltered homeless can be counted as number of beds per night or number of meals served in a sheltered environment. However, the unsheltered “street” homeless who include persons that are turned away from shelters or who choose not to seek shelter are the most difficult to identify and count. Many homeless individuals and families are in need of outreach, to create an awareness of the services available to them. Additionally, many homeless individuals need medical care, psychiatric intervention and substance abuse prevention. An effective outreach strategy should be neighborhood based, making use of existing neighborhood institutions, such as churches, schools and neighborhood associations. While there is an overall general need for additional overnight shelter space, mobile units or day shelters may be a means of attracting and providing needed services to the population that normally avoids overnight shelters. Homeless youth are identified as a special population.

There are facilities for teen mothers that cannot accommodate everyone who calls. In Fulton and DeKalb Counties and the City of Atlanta, there is an estimated unmet need of 303 beds with eight facilities providing a total of 27 beds. Ex-offenders recently released from prisons and jails are at high risk of being homeless. There are five beds which serve this population. Service providers report that three people each day are turned away.

Severe Mental Illness (SMI) and Substance Abuse: The Fulton MHMRSA Regional Board reports that a large number of those in need are homeless and /or unemployed and require other supportive services to live successfully in the community. More outreach and long-term supportive housing facilities are needed to stabilize the chronically mentally-ill who are homeless. Affordable subsidized housing for persons with SMI is needed, as well as additional group homes or apartments, and supervised single-room-occupancy (SROs) facilities. Supportive services, such as transportation, mental health clinics, employment assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and counseling/ case management for the mentally ill are vital.

Domestic Violence: The greatest need of domestic violence victims is additional shelter space. There are 2 shelters in South Fulton County that target the special needs of battered women. There is no shelter for battered women in North Fulton County. To properly address the needs of battered women a shelter must have a wide range of supportive services including mental health and family counseling.

Elderly and Frail Elderly: In its report, Strategies for a Healthier Community, the Human Services Department stated the following findings:

- There is a shortage of affordable, smaller single family or cluster homes specifically for seniors. Developers need to build smaller cluster homes for those who need to “unload” bigger homes. Retirees cannot manage big houses, big taxes, and big yards.
- There is a need for affordable multi-family retirement communities within Fulton County.
- More government funding needs to be allocated for housing rehabilitation and minor home repairs.
- Seniors feel that developers use the terms “affordable” or “low income” but their developments do not realistically reflect seniors on a fixed income, and thus are not “affordable” for their income.
- Retirement communities that are affordable have waiting lists that are years long.
- Housing rehabilitation programs are not readily available and often have long waiting lists.





- Predatory lending information is not easily accessible and/or understandable for seniors. More informational and educational seminars should be conducted to inform seniors of the problems of predatory lending and how to avoid lending scams.

In its report, "Housing our Elders: A Report Card on the Housing Conditions and Needs of Older Americans" (HUD PD&R, 2000), HUD states that older Americans have made great strides toward economic security, experiencing the fastest income growth of any age group in recent decades. Nevertheless, many elderly households, particularly women, minorities and renters, still live in a precarious financial position, with approximately 10% living in poverty. Similarly, the National Low Income Housing Coalition reports that the elderly are more likely than other adults to be poor or near poor.



4. _____ NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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4.0.0.0 Natural and Cultural Resources

4.1.0.0 Natural Resources

Introduction

The Natural and Cultural Resources Element includes an inventory of Fulton County’s natural, environmentally sensitive, historic, and cultural resources as well as an assessment of current and future needs for protection and management of these resources. The vision, goals, policies and strategies for their appropriate use, protection and preservation are included in the Implementation Element. The purpose of this Element is to present factual information in order to make informed decisions regarding natural and historic resource management and protection. This element serves as a primer to understanding environmental issues in Fulton County and provides a platform for addressing environmental concerns and directing further environmental policy and strategies for continued protection. The regulations and programs discussed here apply only to areas within unincorporated Fulton County.

4.1.1.0 Public Water Supply Sources

4.1.1.1 Inventory

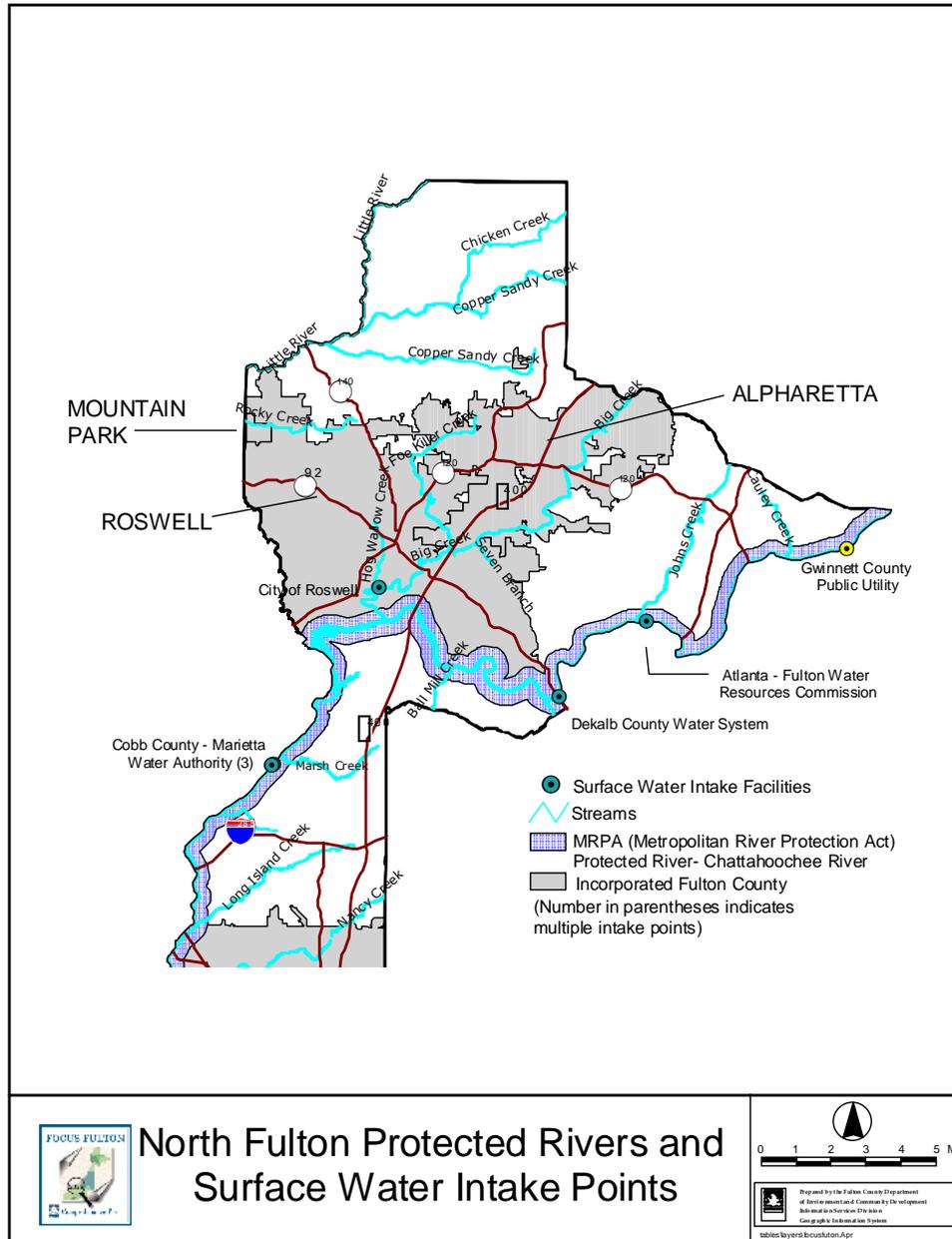
Fulton County has abundant and valuable natural resources including streams, rivers, lakes, and wetlands. All of these natural water features within the County support a wide variety of uses for its citizens, from drinking water to recreation to irrigation. Additionally, water provides wildlife habitat for both aquatic and terrestrial animals. Both animals and humans depend on a clean water source for survival. Therefore, the forces that impact the health of local water supply are important to understand. This Element includes an inventory and analysis of groundwater aquifers, rivers, and other public water supply sources.

One of Fulton County’s primary natural resources is the Chattahoochee River. It forms Fulton County’s border to the west and part of its border to the north. Through community visioning for this plan, the Chattahoochee River was considered to be one of the County’s assets, while pollution in the Chattahoochee and diminishing water supply were listed as challenges.

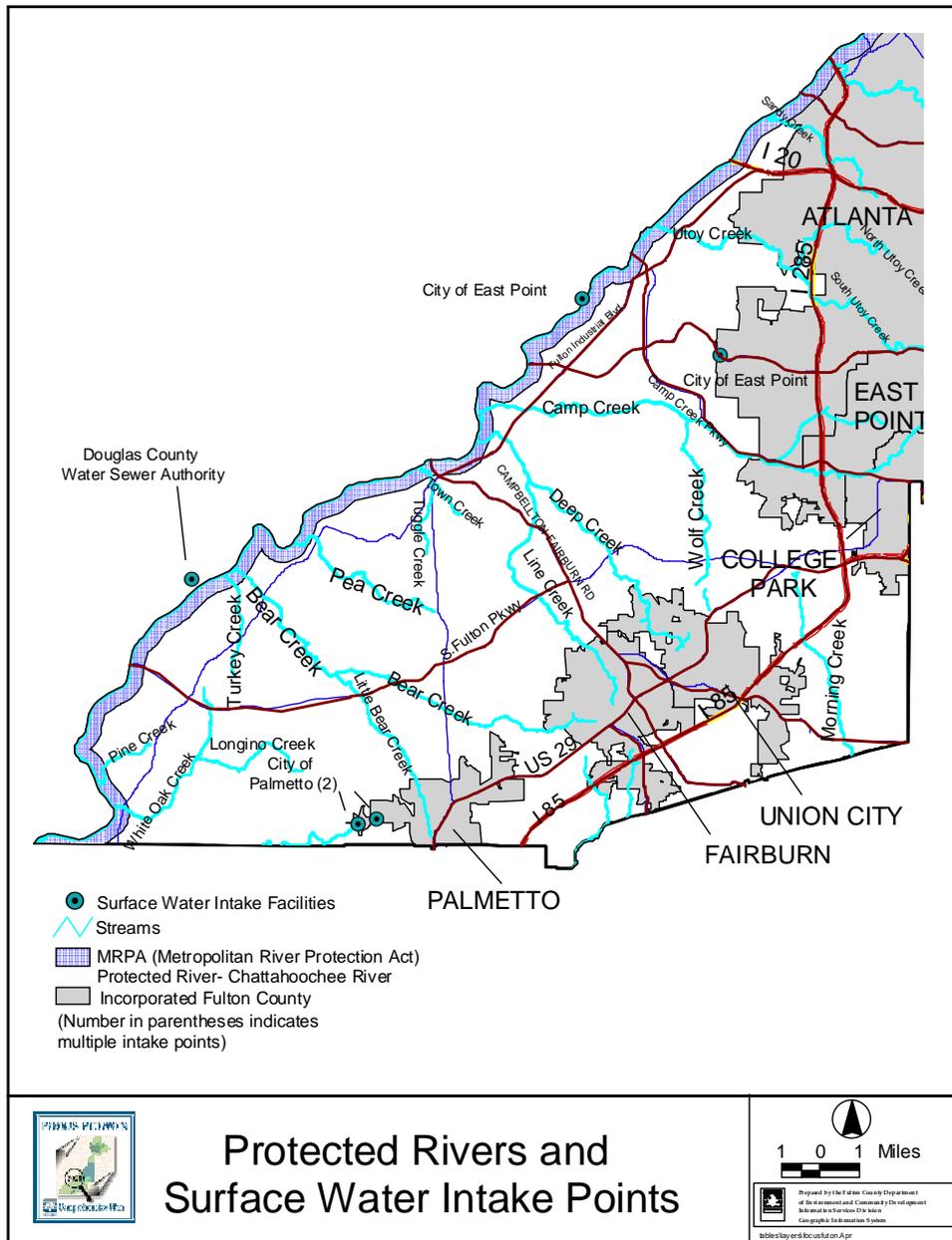
The Chattahoochee River is the major drinking water source for Fulton County. However, some of Fulton County’s drinking water comes from smaller tributaries, such as Big Creek (located within and supplying water to the City of Roswell) and Sweetwater Creek (located in Cobb County and supplying water to the City of East Point). Because the Atlanta Region is underlain with granite, there are few groundwater aquifers to provide drinking water through wells. Some residents in the Little River watershed in Northwest Fulton as well as the Chattahoochee Hill Country get their drinking water from wells.

Drinking water intakes are located in thirteen locations in Fulton County; nine of these are located in unincorporated areas (Maps 4-1 and 4-2). The Chattahoochee River is the water source for seven of these intakes. Other sources include Big Creek, Sweetwater Creek, Cedar Creek and Dog River.





Map 4-1: North Fulton Protected Rivers and Surface Water Intake Points



Map 4-2: South Fulton Protected Rivers and Surface Water Intake Points



Water from the Chattahoochee River and other streams is processed by several water treatment facilities and distributed to customers through a network of pipes. Unincorporated Fulton County, north of the Chattahoochee River, is supplied drinking water by the Atlanta Fulton County Water Resources Commission (AFCWRC). This facility is permitted to withdraw 90 MGD (million gallons per day) of raw water from the Chattahoochee River and treat it to drinking water standards. Fulton County and the City of Atlanta are joint owners of this facility and the treated water is shared between the governments. AFCWRC serves over 310,000 customers.

The City of Atlanta’s Chattahoochee and Hemphill plants supply water to Sandy Springs, the City of Atlanta, and South Fulton residents. The City of Atlanta provides drinking water to over 1 million customers (for more detailed information, please see the Community Facilities and Services Element).

In 1997, the Department of Natural Resources completed a river basin management plan for the Chattahoochee River Basin. The plan assessed and addressed water quality issues within the basin. Overall the surface water quality in the Chattahoochee River Basin is good for use as drinking water. However, water quality and water quantity stressors such as urban run-off, nonpoint sources, population growth and increased development impact the condition of the Chattahoochee River Basin. The river has faced degradation problems to such an extent that it was listed as one of the nation's 10 most endangered rivers by American Rivers.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources monitoring programs show widespread impairment of streams in the Atlanta region, primarily from bacteria and toxic metals present in urban run-off. A water quality assessment of the Chattahoochee watershed conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey shows numerous pesticides present in streams within the Atlanta region. Nine of the seventeen trend monitoring stations in Fulton County are located in unincorporated areas of the County. Table 4-1 provides the location of the stations in Fulton County.

| Table 4-1: Water Monitoring Station Locations in Fulton County | |
|---|--|
| | Unincorporated Fulton County |
| 1 | Chattahoochee River at McGinnis Ferry Rd, North Fulton |
| 2 | Johns Creek at Old Alabama Road, North Fulton |
| 3 | Chattahoochee River at Dekalb County Water Intake |
| 4 | Chattahoochee River at Johnson Ferry Road, Sandy Springs |
| 5 | Long Island Creek at Northside Drive, Sandy Springs |
| 6 | Utoy Creek at Great SW Parkway, SW Fulton |
| 7 | Camp Creek at Cochran Road, South Fulton |
| 8 | Deep Creek at Cochran Road, South Fulton |
| 9 | Bear Creek at SR 70, South Fulton |
| | Incorporated Fulton County |
| 1 | Big Creek at Roswell Water Intake, Roswell |
| 2 | Peachtree Creek at Northside Drive, Atlanta |
| 3 | Nancy Creek at West Wesley Road, Atlanta |
| 4 | Chattahoochee River at Atlanta Water Intake, Atlanta |
| 5 | Proctor Creek at NW Drive, Atlanta |





| Table 4-1: Water Monitoring Station Locations in Fulton County | |
|---|--|
| | Unincorporated Fulton County |
| 6 | Chattahoochee River at Bankhead Hwy, Atlanta |
| 7 | Sandy Creek at Bolton Rd, Atlanta |
| 8 | South River at Jonesboro Rd, Atlanta |
| Source: Fulton County Department of Public Works | |

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources designates Georgia waters in one of the following water use classifications; drinking water, recreation, fishing, costal fishing, wild river, and scenic river. A serious threat to the health of waterways is bacteria, specifically fecal coliform, and E. coli. Bacteria, when found in water bodies, serves as an indication that the stream or river is being impacted by human and/or animal waste. The bacteria could come from a number of sources, such as failing septic tanks, leaking sewer lines, illicit connections, pet waste, livestock, wildlife, and/or sewage treatment plants. Each of the waterways are classified as supporting, partially supporting or not supporting their designated use based on the amount of pollutants they have. A stream is placed on the partial support list if more than 10% of the samples exceed the fecal coliform criteria and is placed on the not support list if more than 25% of the samples exceed the standard. Table 4-2 provides a list of Fulton County streams and their criteria pollutants.

High bacteria levels are the major cause for Fulton County waterways to be listed as not supporting their designated use by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division. The State of Georgia has identified seventy-nine stream segments located in the Chattahoochee River Basin whose water quality is impaired due to fecal coliform. Fifty-two of these streams run through Fulton County.

Stormwater runoff is the main cause of most pollution in Fulton County’s waterways. Heavy erosion and sediment deposition during rain events degrades aquatic habitats, thereby making it difficult for streams to support aquatic wildlife. Fish and other water creatures, such as insects and crustaceans, need a healthy rocky bottomed stream for reproduction and shelter. When the stream bottom becomes silted over, the healthy rocky bottom gets smothered out and the stream is no longer able to support pollution sensitive organisms.

| Table 4-2: 2004 Fulton County Rivers/Streams Partially Supporting Designated Uses | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|
| Basin/Stream | H2O Use Classification | Criterion Violated | Evaluated Causes | Actions to Alleviated | Miles |
| Bear Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria | Nonpoint/unknown sources | Implement a locally developed plan that includes remedial actions necessary for problem resolution | 3 |
| Big Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria, Cooper | Nonpoint/unknown sources | EPD will address nonpoint source (urban runoff) through a watershed protection strategy | 3 |
| Camp Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria | Nonpoint/unknown sources | Urban runoff is being addressed in the EPD Stormwater Management Strategy for Metro Atlanta. | 4 |





Table 4-2: 2004 Fulton County Rivers/Streams Partially Supporting Designated Uses

| Basin/Stream | H2O Use Classification | Criterion Violated | Evaluated Causes | Actions to Alleviated | Miles |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Cedar Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria | Nonpoint/unknown sources | EPD will address nonpoint source (urban runoff) through a watershed protection strategy. | 6 |
| Chattahoochee River | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria, fish consumption guidance | Urban runoff/Urban effects | Urban runoff is being addressed in the EPD Stormwater Management Strategy for Metro Atlanta. Fish consumption guidance due to PCBs, which have been banned in the US and levels are declining. | 12 |
| Clear Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria, dissolve O2 | Combines sewer overflow, urban runoff | Atlanta's Federal CSO Consent Decree requires compliance with water quality standards by 11/1/07. Urban runoff is being addressed in the EPD Stormwater Management Strategy for Metro Atlanta. | 3 |
| Hog Waller Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria | Urban runoff | Urban runoff is being addressed in the EPD Stormwater Management Strategy for Metro Atlanta. | 9 |
| North Utoy Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria | Urban runoff | Urban runoff is being addressed in the EPD Stormwater Management Strategy for Metro Atlanta. | 6 |
| Pea Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria | Urban runoff | Urban runoff is being addressed in the EPD Stormwater Management Strategy for Metro Atlanta. | 6 |
| Tanyard Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria | Urban runoff | Urban runoff is being addressed in the EPD Stormwater Management Strategy for Metro Atlanta. | 2 |
| Willeo Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria | Urban runoff | Urban runoff is being addressed in the EPD Stormwater Management Strategy for Metro Atlanta. | 5 |
| Woodall Creek | Fishing | Fecal coliform bacteria | Urban runoff | Urban runoff is being addressed in the EPD Stormwater Management Strategy for Metro Atlanta. | 3 |

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources web site: www.gadnr.org.

Georgia's water resources are facing threats in several areas. High growth rates are putting extra pressure on an already limited water supply. The State experienced a five-year drought between 1998 and 2002. In the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint and Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa river systems, future water withdrawals will be limited by the water allocation formula between Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, which will be decided by federal courts and the U.S. Supreme Court. The formula, once developed, may limit the amount of water that Georgia can use from the Chattahoochee.





At present, the needs of the water utilities are being met and the State of Georgia is issuing water withdrawal permits as the demand requires. However, it will be important to begin and expand water conservation efforts as development continues and more demand is placed on already stressed water resources.

Existing Programs, Rules and Regulations

A number of local, regional, state and federal programs are in place to protect natural resources. The following list provides a summary of the rules and regulations governing Fulton County's water resources.

Metropolitan River Protection Act (MRPA)

In 1973, the Georgia General Assembly enacted the Metropolitan River Protection Act (Georgia Code 12-5-440) to address development pressure near and pollution of the Chattahoochee River. Under this legislation, the Act established a 2,000-foot river corridor on both banks of the River and its impoundments, including stream beds and islands. The Chattahoochee River Corridor has established vulnerability standards based upon the character of the land, buffer zone standards (50 foot undisturbed – natural, 35 foot undisturbed – streams, 150-foot impervious surface setback) and floodplain standards.

The Act also required the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) to adopt a plan to protect the water resources of the River Corridor and develop procedures to implement the Act, especially review of development proposals. Fulton County, along with other jurisdictions, implement the Act via land use controls, permitting, monitoring of land disturbing activities and enforcing other provisions of the Act.

Adopt-A-Stream Program

Adopt-A-Stream is a citizen's volunteer stream monitoring program that trains groups and individuals to monitor the chemical, physical, and biological health of the County's streams and rivers. The objective of the Adopt-A-Stream program is to educate citizens about issues that may have adverse impacts on water quality in both rural and urban settings. Volunteers are provided with hands on field training to monitor the health of streams by conducting periodic visual, biological, and chemical assessments. Volunteers monitor local streams for both chemical/physical and biological parameters, including pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and macro-invertebrate surveys. Monitoring local streams encourages stewards of the environment and provides Fulton County with valuable baseline data for stream health. There have been approximately 500 volunteers trained in the program.

Storm Drain Stenciling

Storm Drain Stenciling is designed to help prevent illegal dumping and to educate the public about water quality. An increase in public knowledge of the correlation between developed areas and watershed will result in reducing the effects of non-point source pollution, thus improving water quality. The phrase "Dump No Waste – Drains to Stream" is stenciled onto storm drain inlets as a visual reminder to residents not to dump waste into drains, which are direct links for pollution to enter the County's waterways. More than 3,000 marked storm drains in unincorporated Fulton County remind citizens that these drains flow directly into local streams without the benefit of treatment.





Neighborhood Water Quality Outreach

The Neighborhood Water Quality Outreach Program is designed to educate and inform citizens about measures to preserve the County's water resources and provide public service to neighborhood associations. County presentations are available and may be scheduled on non-point source pollution, Xeriscaping and water conservation.

Household Hazardous Waste

The Household Hazardous Waste Program is designed to increase public awareness about common household products that can be hazardous. The overall mission of the program is to promote recycling, provide solutions for hazardous material disposal, to reduce the amount of toxic waste produced in the home, and to offer alternative products which are less harmful to the environment.

Soil and Erosion Control

The County's Soil and Erosion Control Ordinance, which exceeds the Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975, is currently under revision to eliminate loop holes, enhance current standards, and promote well planned land disturbance activities. The Erosion and Sedimentation Control (E&SC) program implemented a "Zero Tolerance" approach to E&SC for sustaining controlled development and maintaining water quality. This approach requires a collaborative effort of County employees outside of erosion enforcement, citizens, County Commissioners, and an increased number of staff members to conduct the enforcement. State-of-the-art erosion control practices, such as phase development and green space implementation are becoming commonplace in Fulton County and are stressed in the planning stages of projects. Citizens are encouraged to become active in monitoring construction sites for Erosion and Sediment Control violations through the Citizen's Soil Watch Program.

Turbidity Testing

Turbidity testing is a new program being implemented by the County. This program promotes and improves water quality under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit standards established on February 25, 2000. This program provides accountability to developers to make sure that water quality is kept at a high standard. The testing is being conducted randomly at new development and construction sites in support of the Soil and Erosion Sedimentation Program. It will determine if Best Management Practices (BMPs) are being maintained on the site and if water bodies on or down stream gradient of the development site are being impacted by construction and land disturbing activities. If the turbidity test results are above the NPDES standard, the responsible party will be notified and appropriate action taken.

Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District

In response to significant current and projected water demands, the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District was established on April 5, 2001 (2001 S.B. 130). The general purposes of the District are to establish policy, create plans, and promote intergovernmental coordination for all water issues in the district; to facilitate multi-jurisdictional water related projects; and to enhance access to funding for water related projects among local governments in the district area. The purposes of the District are to develop regional and watershed-specific plans for stormwater management, wastewater treatment, water supply,



water conservation, and the general protection of water quality. These plans will be implemented by local governments in a 16-county area. In October 2002, the district adopted the following model ordinances:

- Ordinance for Post-Development Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment,
- Floodplain Management/Flood Damage Preservation,
- Stream Buffer Protection,
- Conservation Subdivision/Open Space Development,
- Illicit Discharge and Illegal Connection, and
- Litter Control.

The purpose of the model ordinances is to give local governments tools that effectively address stormwater management issues. Local governments in the district are required to implement the model ordinances. Fulton County has or is in the process of drafting ordinances as mandated.

Water Conservation

After several years of severe drought in Georgia, drinking water reservoirs were at critically low levels and strict outdoor watering bans were put into place by the State. To address this issue the County implemented a water conservation program called "Saving Water...Works!" to bridge the gap between understanding the importance of water and what can be done to ensure that the County's water supply is protected. This program is expanding to encourage County homeowners to implement the seven principles of Xeriscaping in their landscape designs to create good quality, low-maintenance, and attractive landscapes that conserve water. Outdoor watering restrictions are still in place countywide to ensure that there continues to be an adequate drinking water supply to meet the needs of the County's growing population.

Stream Buffer Ordinance

Fulton County has developed regulations for wider stream buffers in compliance with the North Georgia Water Planning District mandate. The Fulton County Stream Buffer Ordinance was adopted by the Board of Commissioners on May 4, 2005. The regulations require undisturbed buffers and impervious surface setbacks to adjacent streams. Streams in all watersheds within unincorporated North Fulton County shall require a minimum 50-foot undisturbed buffer on each side of the stream, as measured from top of bank. All watersheds within unincorporated South Fulton County shall require a minimum 75-foot undisturbed buffer on each side of the stream, as measured from top of bank. An additional 25-foot setback shall be maintained adjacent to the undisturbed buffer in which all impervious cover shall be prohibited. Stormwater retention or detention facilities are prohibited within the stream channel.

4.1.1.2 Assessment

Stormwater runoff, non-point source pollution, development, and population growth contribute to the degradation of the County's public water supply system. Existing programs and initiatives provide both educational and community outreach to increase awareness about protecting and improving the quality of Fulton County's public water supply resources. These





programs and initiatives address the need for the citizens of Fulton County to help maintain and manage the existing public water supply sources within the County. Through the use of presentations, hands-on demonstrations, interactive displays, games, essay contests, etc., the County has designed its education outreach programs to address the following areas: Water Conservation Practices, Water Quality Monitoring, Adopt-A-Stream, Storm Drain Stenciling, Household Hazardous Waste, and lawn care (Xeriscape and Composting).

Each of the water quality programs within the Office of Environmental Affairs provides innovative techniques in promoting water protection, conservation, and environmental stewardship. However, in order to achieve the goals set forth by each program element, certain challenges to the overall success of the program initiatives must be overcome. The lack of strong community partnerships and the lack of funding are two significant challenges to the program.

Forging stronger community partnerships would play an immense role in achieving the goals of promoting environmental stewardship throughout Fulton County. Involving the many stakeholders (community residents and leaders, businesses, schools, and other civic groups) during the planning and implementation of events greatly increases participation from the public. Coordinating with other Fulton County Departments (i.e., Parks and Recreation, Health and Wellness, Public Works, General Services, etc) resources can be maximized, duplication of services reduced, and collaboration on environmental issues increased. Providing strong partnerships within the communities (i.e., Boys and Girl Scouts of Metro Atlanta, Keep Georgia Beautiful affiliates, nature centers, forest preserves, youth organizations, Homeowners Associations, etc.), establishes a positive relationship between the County and citizens based on trust and respect.

Another significant challenge is additional funding, which could be allocated to purchase the necessary tools and promotional materials needed to enhance the visibility of the programs. In order to maintain citizen enthusiasm for participation in environmental protection activities, the County must be able to provide incentives, such as recognition and awards, and the resources needed to accomplish program goals. The Office of Environmental Affairs has been pursuing other sources of funding (primarily, grants) in order to supplement various programs. Additionally, staff has been working towards greater interdepartmental coordination between the Departments of Environment and Community Development and Public Works. As programs are further refined, they should include more interdepartmental coordination as well as coordination with other municipalities/local governments, when feasible, to sponsor joint seminars, workshops and events.

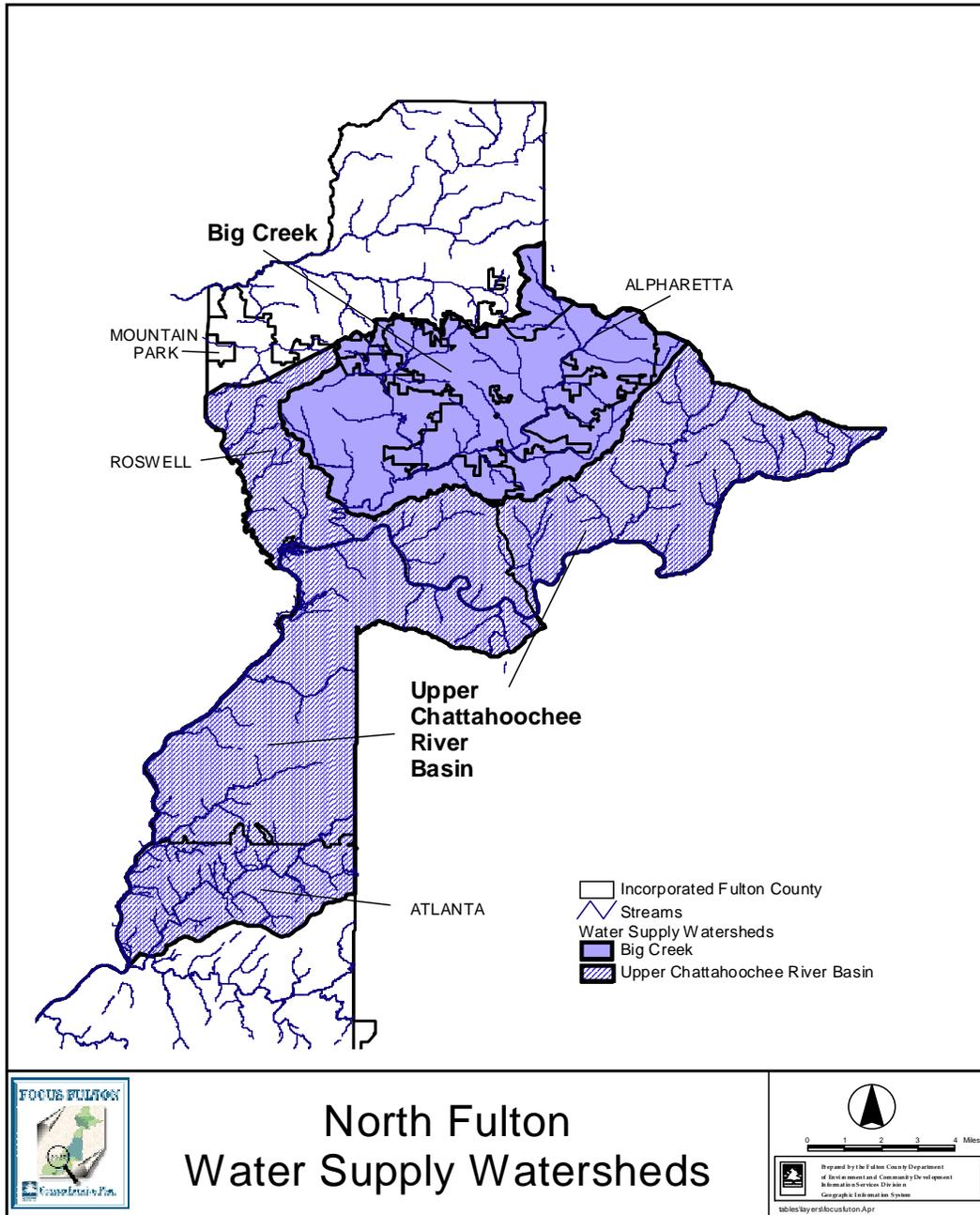
4.1.2.0 Water Supply Watersheds

4.1.2.1 Inventory

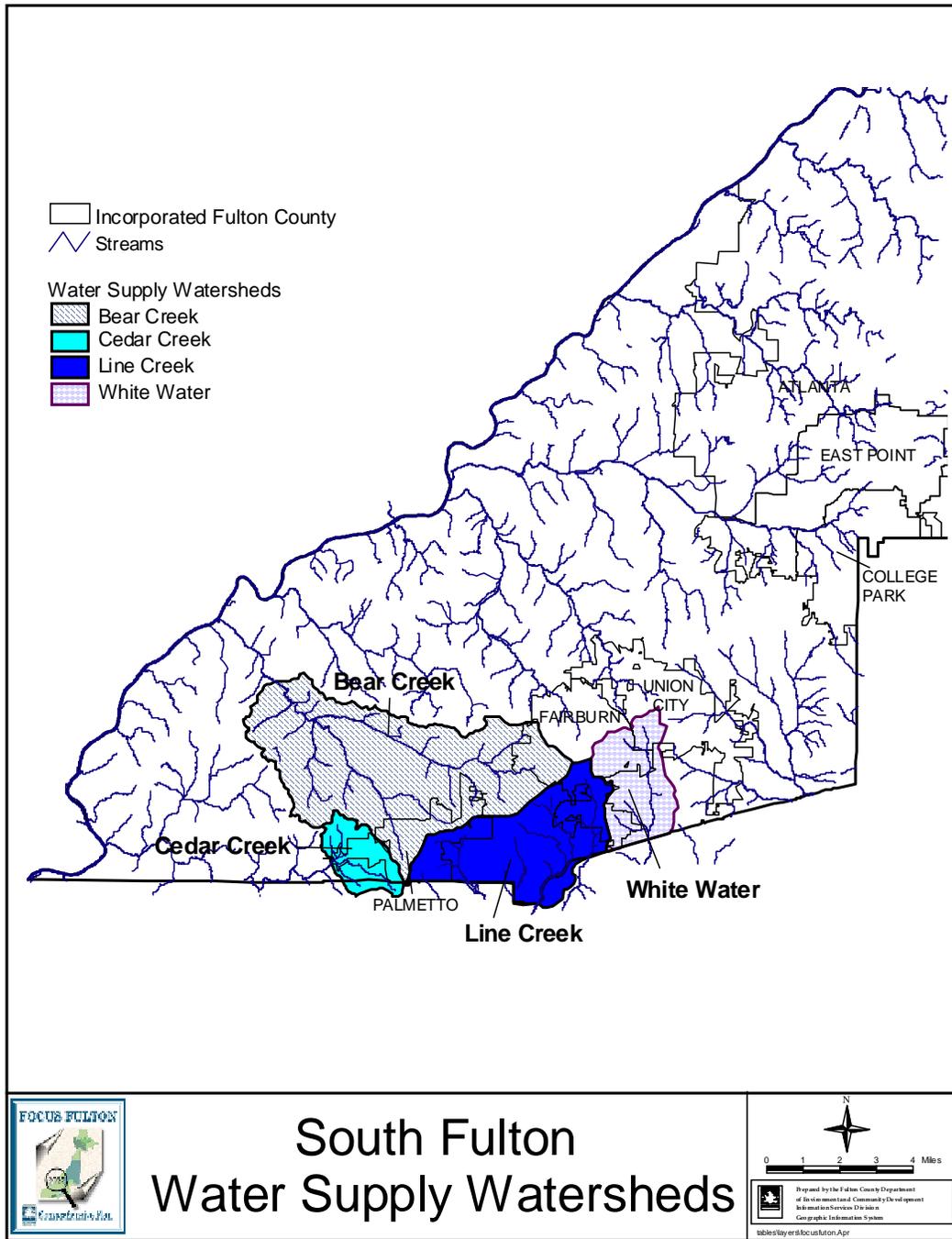
This inventory includes water supply watersheds, or any portions thereof, as defined and provided for in the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria. A watershed is defined as a ridge dividing two drainage areas and the area drained by a river. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) defines water supply watershed as the areas of land upstream from government owned public drinking intakes or water supply reservoirs. DNR has two categories



of watersheds – large (more than 100 square miles) and small (fewer than 100 square miles). Table 4-3 and Maps 4-3 and 4-4 provide information on the water supply watersheds located in Fulton County.



Map 4-3: North Fulton Water Supply Watersheds



Map 4-4: South Fulton Water Supply Watersheds



| Table 4-3: Fulton County Water Supply Watersheds | |
|---|-----------------|
| Large Water Supply Watersheds | |
| Name | Location |
| Upper Chattahoochee River Basin | North Fulton |
| Small Water Supply Watersheds | |
| Big Creek | North Fulton |
| Whitewater Creek | South Fulton |
| Line Creek | South Fulton |
| Cedar Creek (with reservoir) | South Fulton |
| Bear Creek (with proposed reservoir) | South Fulton |

Existing Programs, Rules and Regulations

Protection of watersheds, particularly water supply watersheds are critical to providing public water. Water supply watersheds are vulnerable to direct and indirect development activities. Development in the watershed threatens the long term water quality of the watershed. As part of the Georgia Planning Act, DNR developed minimum criteria for the protection of watersheds and water supply. To protect water supply and watersheds in Fulton County, the DNR watershed protection measures were adopted by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners and incorporated in the County’s Water Supply Watershed Protection Ordinance and the South Fulton Tributary Protection Ordinance.

In Fulton County’s Watershed Protection Ordinance, the protection criteria for a large water supply watershed (greater than 100 square miles) requires new facilities located within 7-miles upstream of intakes that handle hazardous materials to perform operations on a impermeable pad having a spill and leak collection system. Protection criteria for development within a 7-mile radius of a small water supply watershed (less than 100 square miles) include:

- Maintain 100-foot buffer and 150-foot setback on each side of perennial stream (within 7-mile radius)
- New hazardous materials handlers must perform operations on impermeable pad having a spill and leak collection system,
- No septic tanks or drainfields are allowed within a 150-foot stream setback area,
- Limit impervious surfaces to 25% of total watershed land area,
- New hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities are prohibited, and
- New sanitary landfills are allowed only if they have synthetic liner and leachate collection systems.

Protection criteria for developments outside a 7-mile radius of a small water supply watershed (less than 100 square miles) include:

- Maintain 50-foot buffer and 75-foot setback on each side of perennial stream (outside 7-mile radius), and
- Maintain 150-foot buffer around a reservoir.





Exempted land uses include:

- Permitted land uses prior to the adoption of the ordinance,
- Utilities that cannot be located outside of the stream corridor, and
- Forestry, agricultural and mining activities with approved Best Management Practices.

4.1.2.2 Assessment

Fulton County's Public Water Supply and Watersheds are extremely vulnerable to septic tanks, land development and human activities that generate nonpoint source pollution. Nonpoint source pollution adversely affects these resources by limiting water quantity and reducing water quality. Septic tanks, particularly malfunctioning tanks, also impact water quantity and quality. They are considered to be 100% consumptive of water supply because the effluent dissipates to the atmosphere or is absorbed into groundwater. Unlike sewers that treat and return wastewater, individual septic system use does not return measurable amounts of water to the water supply. Currently, Fulton County encourages septic tank owners to reduce their impacts to the water supply through water conservation techniques.

To counteract the negative affects of nonpoint source pollution associated with human activities and future land development, Fulton County adopted two ordinances: the South Fulton Stream Protection Ordinance and the Water Supply Watershed Protection Ordinance. These ordinances established regulations and procedures that govern land use and development within public water supply watershed protection areas of unincorporated Fulton County. The effectiveness of the South Fulton Stream Protection Ordinance is directly related to technical guidelines, which place emphasis on stringent buffer and improvement setback requirements. The guidelines described in this ordinance are effective in eliminating the threat that erosion runoff has on water quality. Thus, controlling and negating the adverse affect of nonpoint source pollutant discharge into water supply resources, through runoff mitigation practices.

The Water Supply Watershed Protection Ordinance established measures not only to protect the quality of water supply, but quantity as well. Additionally, like the stream protection ordinance, Fulton County's Water Supply Watershed Protection Ordinance incorporates the use of vegetative buffers, which minimize the transport of pollutants and sediment to the water supply, and maintain the yield of the water supply watershed. Additional buffer requirements are integrated within this ordinance when applying for a land-disturbance permit within a watershed.

Though both ordinances propose to protect and preserve Fulton County's watershed and water supply resources, they do not eliminate the principal threat of stormwater runoff. The adverse affects of stormwater runoff are exasperated by the amount of impervious surface that goes along with land development. Hence, as the County continues to develop, impervious surfaces will increase. As the amount of impervious surfaces (i.e. concrete, paved roads, sidewalks, etc.) begins to increases, the amount of stormwater runoff entering the public watersupply and watersheds will also increase. In order for Fulton County to address the problems associated with stormwater runoff future polices, regulations and programs must be generated to mitigate adverse affects.





Several policies and regulations could be adopted to protect watersheds and water supply watersheds and mitigate the adverse effects of stormwater runoff. These include:

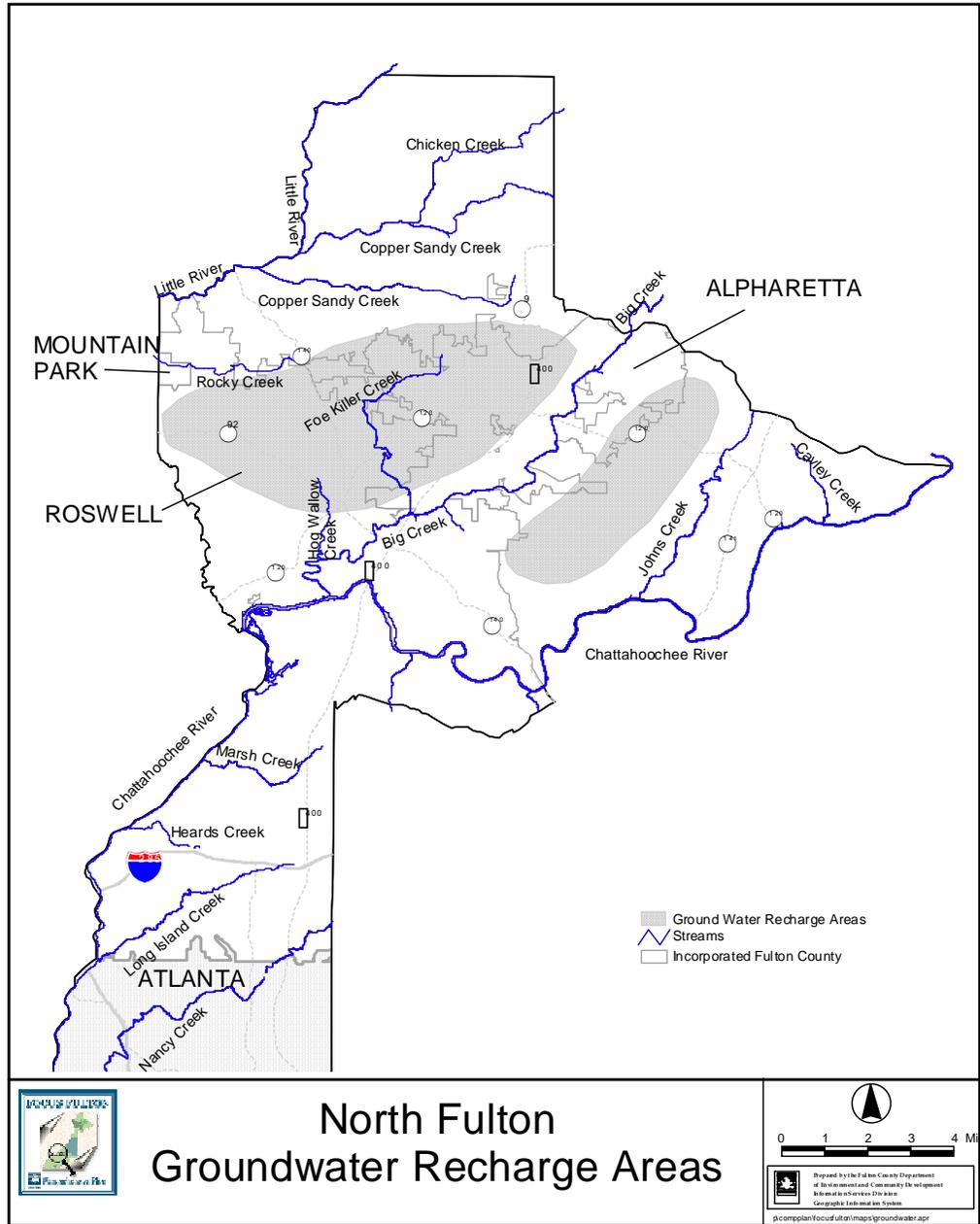
- Additional setback requirements within seven miles of a watershed,
- Use of permeable surfaces in non-residential developments, as applicable,
- The incorporation of both the Water Supply Watershed Protection Ordinance and the South Fulton Stream Protection Ordinance into one county-wide ordinance (including requirements for North Fulton) that addresses stream and water supply/watershed protection, and
- Septic tank maintenance and water reclamation.

4.1.3.0 Groundwater Recharge Areas

4.1.3.1 Inventory

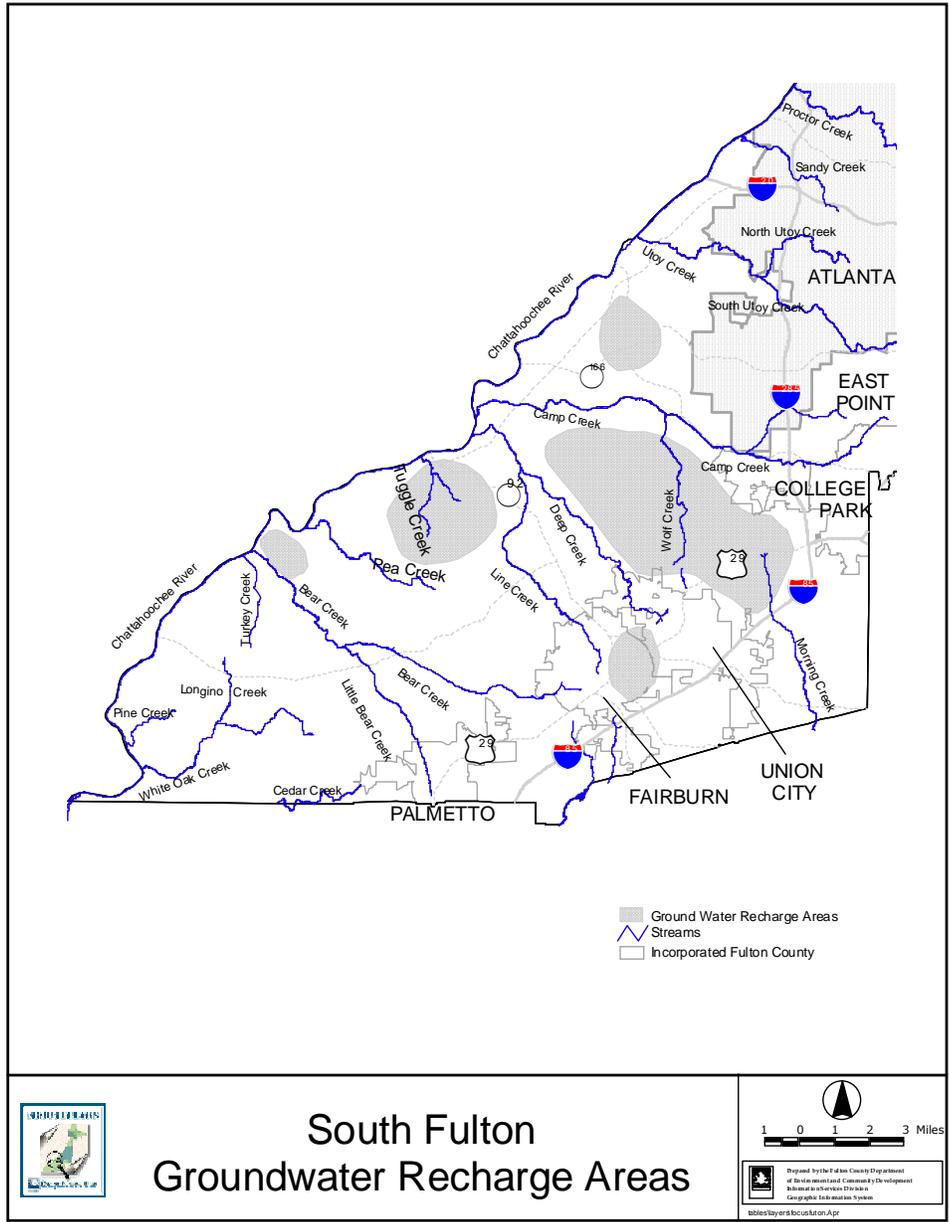
A groundwater recharge area is a surface land area where water that enters an aquifer is first absorbed into the ground. Groundwater recharge areas replenish underground water and are generally areas of level topography. Consequently, these areas are valuable for development. Most of the locations identified as being significant groundwater recharge areas in Fulton County appear to be developed or in developing areas. The areas that have been identified by the State Department of Natural Resources as potentially significant groundwater recharge areas are shown in Maps 4-5 and 4-6. There are seven significant groundwater recharge areas in the County. Two of these are located in North Fulton, primarily in the cities of Roswell and Alpharetta. The remaining five are located in South Fulton County.

Although Fulton County is largely served by public water and sewer, many of the homes in Northwest Fulton as well as the Chattahoochee Hill County area of South Fulton obtain drinking water from wells and use septic systems. The Fulton County Health Department inspects and approves sites and issues well construction permits. Once a well is permitted, the owner is responsible for ensuring protective measures against contamination. Additionally, communities that are not served by sewer utilize septic systems for waste collection and treatment. The Fulton County Health Department regulates and permits septic tank location and construction. Malfunctioning septic systems could affect/pollute groundwater recharge areas. The County's regulations address a potential malfunction by requiring each site with a septic tank to have a reserved septic field if and when the septic system fails. Fulton County education programs offer septic tank education to reduce bacterial contamination in the County's streams. This program focuses on proper care and maintenance techniques to prevent failures and groundwater pollution.



Map 4-5: North Fulton Groundwater Recharge Areas





Map 4-6: South Fulton Groundwater Recharge Areas



Existing Programs, Rules and Regulations:

Groundwater Recharge Areas Ordinance

As part of the Georgia Planning Act, the Department of Natural Resources (GA DNR) developed minimum criteria for the protection of groundwater recharge areas. To protect groundwater quality in Fulton County, the DNR groundwater recharge areas protection measures were adopted by Fulton County and incorporated into the County's Groundwater Recharge Areas Ordinance in 2002. The following protection criteria are part of the ordinance:

- Fulton County Department of Health and Wellness must approve any development to be served by a septic tank,
- New residences served by a septic tank/drain field system shall be on lots no less than 1 acre,
- New agricultural waste impoundment sites shall be lined,
- New above-ground chemical or petroleum storage tanks shall have secondary containment,
- New facilities which handle hazardous materials shall perform their operations on impervious surfaces and in conformance with any local, state, and federal regulations, and
- Permanent storm water infiltration basins are prohibited.

4.1.3.2 Assessment

The most significant aspect of Fulton County's Groundwater Recharge Areas Ordinance is the provision of protection criteria to reduce adverse environmental impacts. Groundwater protection efforts must focus on management of the diverse potential contaminant sources. Management efforts include public education, inventory and monitoring of potential contaminant sources, and tailoring of zoning ordinances and other local land use regulations for protection of groundwater sources.

Protection of groundwater quantity and quality can best be accomplished by controlling potential contaminant sources and by managing land uses in prime recharge areas. The first step in protecting groundwater quality is to determine the locations of prime recharge areas. The second step is to identify management options which would help to protect the quality of recharge in these areas. The level of management appropriate to a particular area depends on the vulnerability of the aquifer, the extent to which it is relied on for high quality water supplies, and the number and type of potential contaminant sources. Action for protection of recharge quality can be as simple as not dumping used motor oil down the drain or as comprehensive as a communitywide aquifer protection plan incorporating land-use and contaminant source control regulations.

The adoption of the Groundwater Recharge Areas Ordinance has enabled Fulton County, to not only protect, but also preserve its groundwater recharge areas. However, to address future impacts from septic fields, Fulton County future policies and regulations should address limiting and/or prohibiting development requiring septic drainfields in unsewered groundwater recharge



areas. Future land-use policies should prohibit the placement of underground petroleum storage tanks in groundwater recharge areas.

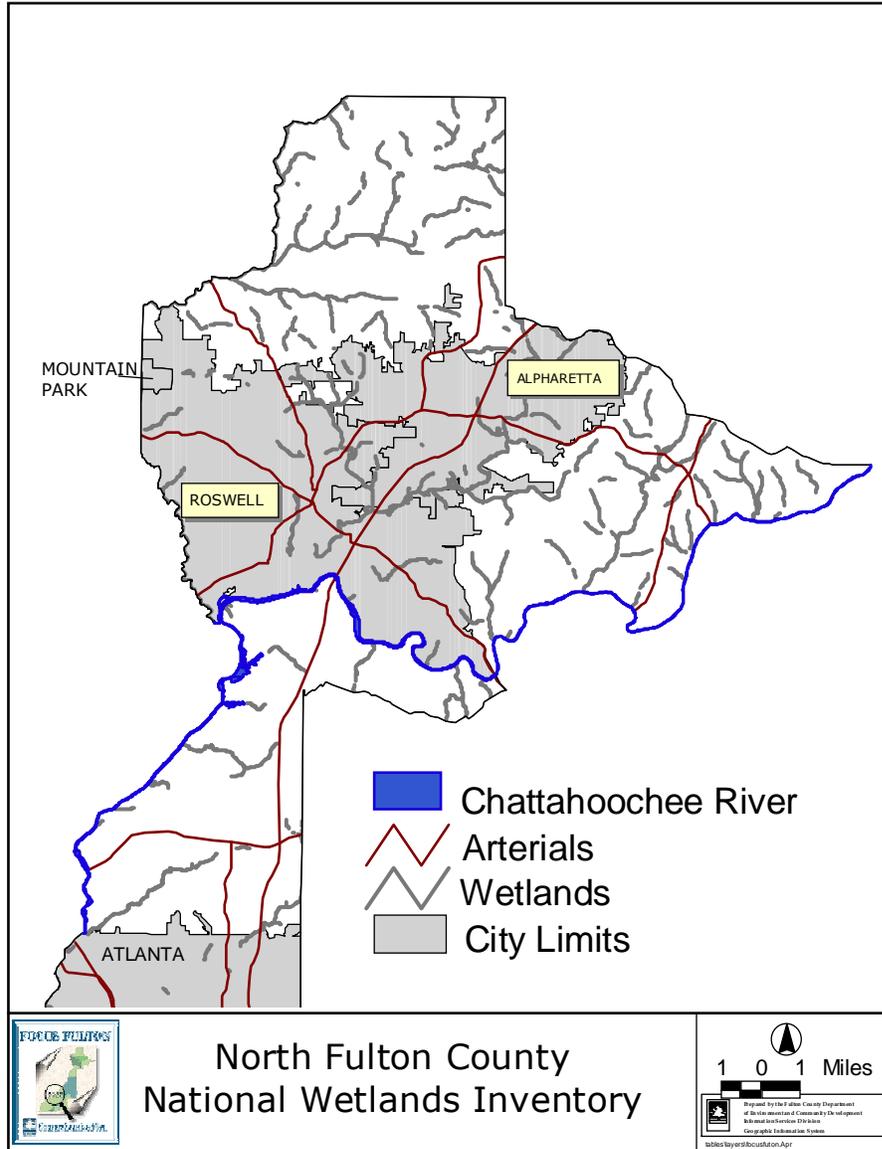
4.1.4.0 Wetlands

4.1.4.1 Inventory

This section includes an inventory of wetlands as defined and provided for in the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria. Wetlands are transitional zones between dry land and open waters and are wet at least part of the year. Some wetlands are consistently covered with waters while others are flooded only at certain times of the year. Wetlands are important areas for habitat, fisheries, flood control, clean water and recreation. In addition, wetlands filter out pollutants, improve water quality and reduce soil erosion.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, and the U.S. Geological Survey have identified wetlands and their associated soils, and topographic and geologic features, through the National Wetlands Inventory. Freshwater wetlands are defined as areas that are inundated and saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Wetlands generally include swamps, bogs, marshes and similar areas.

Riverine wetlands, typically found along the Chattahoochee River and its tributaries, occur within a channel which is "an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water". Scattered lacustrine wetlands occur in topographic depressions or dammed river channels with less than 30% of the land area made up of trees, shrubs and other vegetation. Maps 4-7 and 4-8 show the location of wetlands in Fulton County



Map 4-7: North Fulton Wetlands



Existing Rules and Regulations:

Wetlands Protection Ordinance

As part of the Georgia Planning Act, DNR developed minimum criteria for the protection of wetlands. To protect wetlands in unincorporated Fulton County, the DNR wetlands protection measures were adopted by Fulton County and incorporated into the County's Wetlands Protection Ordinance. The County's Wetlands Protection Ordinance requires that proposals for development located in a wetlands protection district or within 100 feet of a wetlands protection district, be reviewed and authorized by the United States Army Corp of Engineers (COE) before the County issues a land disturbance permit. In general, when applying for a land disturbance permit the applicant must submit to Fulton County a valid delineation report from the COE. This report identifies wetlands that may be located on the proposed site for development and determines if development impacts will occur. Furthermore the Fulton County Wetlands Protection Ordinance states that if wetlands are within 100 ft of a COE Wetland Protection district and the activity taking place will impact the wetlands, then the COE will have to grant a permit or letter of permission to the applicant prior to the issuance of a land disturbance permit. Any degradation or loss of wetlands must be mitigated through the restoration, creation, enhancement or preservation of other wetlands.

4.1.4.2 Assessment

Like many of the natural resources in Fulton County, the integrity of Fulton County wetlands are being threatened by land development. Moreover, due to the increase in population and the resulting residential and commercial development in the unincorporated parts of Fulton County, particularly South Fulton, wetlands are in danger of becoming filled and destroyed.

Fulton County's current Wetlands Protection Ordinance primarily focuses on the protection of wetlands rather than mitigating impacts to wetlands resulting from land development. Although, the Wetlands Protection Ordinance mandates wetland mitigation (Section 7 states; "Any unavoidable degradation or loss must be mitigated through restoration, creation, enhancement, or preservation of other waters of the United States"), no guidance is provided on measures to mitigate the impacts to wetlands.

The current Wetlands Protection Ordinance lacks a mitigation process, a key component. In addition, it leaves the mitigation authority with the COE, and limits the County's position on wetland mitigation efforts. In order for this ordinance to be effective, Fulton County must provide a clear and concise set of criteria for wetland mitigation prior to land disturbance. Moreover, the Fulton County land-use map should establish Wetland Protection Districts within each planning area. Lastly, Fulton County should establish a wetland mitigation banking system to provide and retain mitigation efforts in Fulton County.



4.1.5.0 Protected Mountains

4.1.5.1 Inventory

In the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria, protected mountains are defined as all land area 2,200 feet or more above mean sea level, that has a percentage slope of 25 percent or greater for at least 500 feet horizontally, and includes the crests, summits, and ridge tops which lie at elevations higher than any such area. Although Fulton is in the Georgia Piedmont, it does not contain any land forms that are included in this classification.

4.1.5.2 Assessment

This section is not applicable to Fulton County.

4.1.6.0 Protected Rivers

4.1.6.1 Inventory

This section includes protected rivers and river corridors as defined and provided for in the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria. In DNR's Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria, Protected River means any perennial river or watercourse with an average annual flow of at least 400 cubic feet per second as determined by appropriate U.S. Geological Survey documents. However, those segments of rivers covered by the Metropolitan River Protection Act or the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act are specifically excluded from the definition of a protected river. River Corridors are the strips of land that flank major rivers. These corridors are of vital importance in order to preserve those qualities that make a river suitable as a habitat for wildlife, a site for recreation and a source for clean drinking water. River corridors also allow the free movement of wildlife from area to area within the state, help control erosion and river sedimentation and help absorb flood waters.

Two protected rivers flow through Fulton County: The Chattahoochee River and the Little River (Maps 4-1 and 4-2). The Chattahoochee River supplies over 70% of the Atlanta's Region drinking water and is a major recreational resource. The Little River runs along the County boundary with Cherokee County in Northwest Fulton. This river flows into the Etowah River in Cherokee and Northeastern Cobb.

Existing Rules and Regulations

Metropolitan River Protection Act (MRPA)

The Metropolitan River Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-440 to 12-5-457) provides for the development of comprehensive plans and regulations for the protection of any major stream which constitutes the primary source of public water supply in each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of the State having a population of more than 1,000,000. As of the current census, the regulations only pertain to a section of the Chattahoochee River in the Atlanta Region. No land-disturbing activities may occur in the 35 foot riparian buffer along the main stem of the Chattahoochee River and along all tributaries within 2,000 feet of the river. In



In addition, the Chattahoochee River is protected by the Tributary Protection Act and the Georgia Mountain and River Protection Act. These include provisions for protecting the river's water quality by limiting the amount of impervious surface and clearing along the river and its tributaries. Most of these protection measures apply to the section of the river from Buford Dam to Peachtree Creek.

Soil and Sedimentation Control Model Ordinance

The State's model ordinance applies specifically to protection of rivers and streams not under the protection guidelines of MRPA. It serves as a guide for local governments to incorporate the use of vegetative buffers for developments up gradient from streams and tributaries. This model ordinance specifically applies to the Little River, where all developments are required to incorporate 25 foot undisturbed vegetative buffers along the Little River.

4.1.6.2 Assessment

The Chattahoochee and Little Rivers are extremely vulnerable to land development, human activity, and industrial uses. These activities and uses have an overwhelming effect on the river, lead to the degradation of water quality and limit water quantity. Recognizing this vulnerability to these rivers, it was imperative for the State of Georgia to provide regulatory guidelines for its protection. Hence, the Metropolitan River Protection Act (MRPA) and the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Model Ordinance were developed.

MRPA provides effective measures in protecting the Chattahoochee River, through the limits that it places on land development along the river and all of its surrounding tributaries. Moreover, the buffer requirements that are currently in place provide effective measures, which reduce the adverse impact of sedimentation and stormwater runoff on the Chattahoochee River. Although MRPA provides stringent technical guidelines for land development along the river and its adjoining tributaries, more education is needed on daily human activities that adversely affect the integrity of the river.

The state's model Soil erosion and Sedimentation Control provides additional buffer protection for the Little River. The buffer restrictions that are in place effectively limits, controls, and reduces the amount of soil erosion and stormwater runoff that affects this river. Even though, the current buffers that are in place are an effective tool to reduce the threat of runoff entering into the Little River, an increase in the size of the undisturbed vegetative buffer would have a more cumulative affect over time. Thereby ensuring that this resource will be better protected for future generations.

Fulton County should address this challenge by providing a comprehensive river protection plan which should include educational outreach. Outreach endeavors should be focused on educating the citizens of Fulton County on proper environmental stewardship in protecting and preserving the Chattahoochee River. Moreover, citizens should be educated on preventing nonpoint source pollution from adversely affecting these resources through lifestyle changes and water conservation principles.



4.1.7.0 Coastal Resources

4.1.7.1 Inventory

This section addresses beaches, barrier islands and back barrier islands, coastal marshes and estuaries. Fulton County is located in the Georgia Piedmont and has no coastal resources.

4.1.7.2 Assessment

This section is not applicable to Fulton County.

4.1.8.0 Floodplains

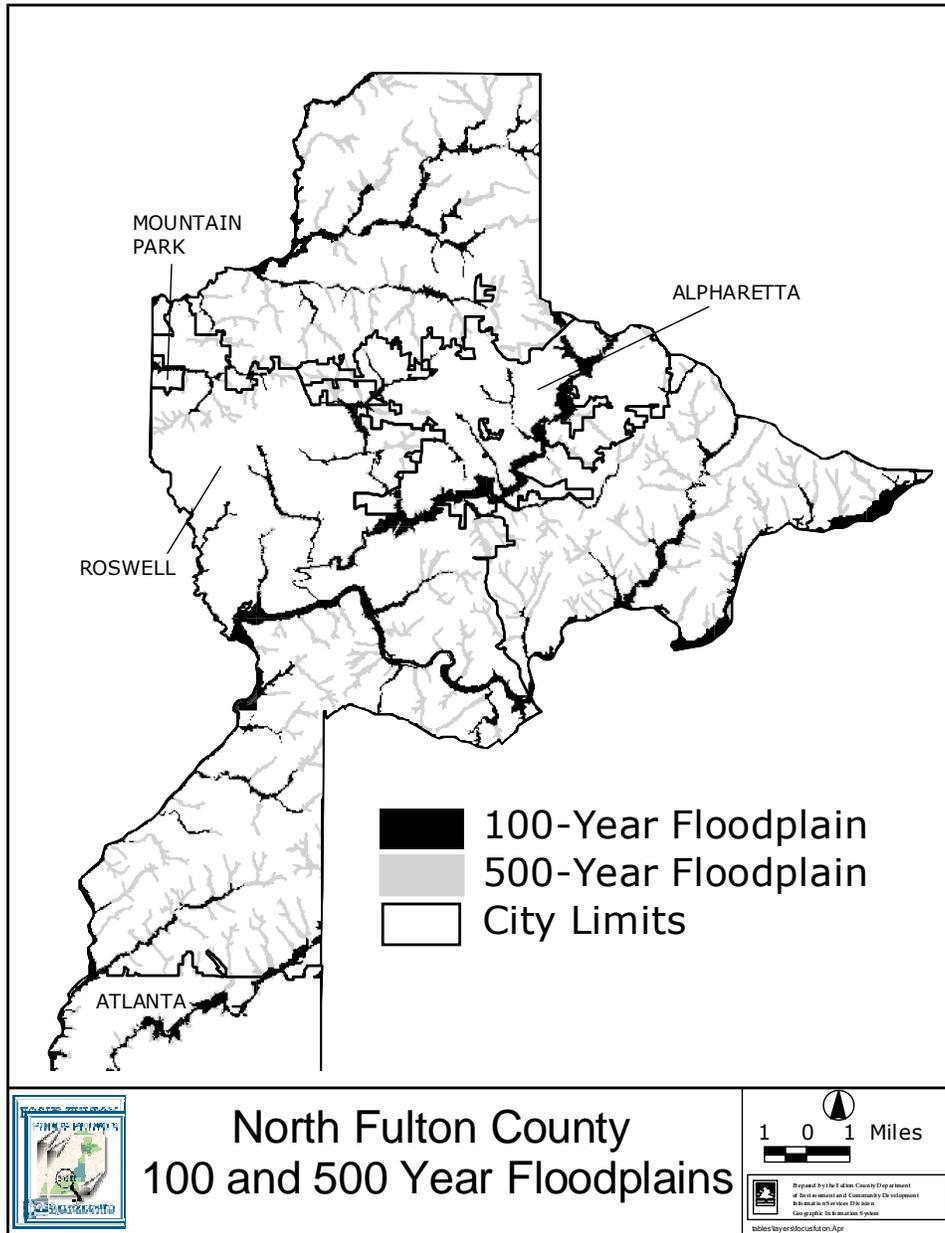
4.1.8.1 Inventory

Floodplains are areas that are subject to flooding, based on the 100-year, or base, flood. Floodplains are environmentally sensitive and significant areas which are vulnerable to impacts of development activities. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the Federal Agency which administers the National Flood Insurance Program. This agency prepares, revises and distributes the floodplain maps and duties adopted under Article IV, Section 24 of Fulton County's Zoning Resolution for Floodplain Management. The purpose of floodplain management is to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by implementing provisions designed to promote public health, safety and general welfare. In Fulton County, floodplains are primarily located along the Chattahoochee River and its tributaries (see Maps 4-9 and 4-10 for the 100-year and 500-year floodplains). According to GIS analysis, 15,651 acres of land lie within floodplains in unincorporated Fulton County.

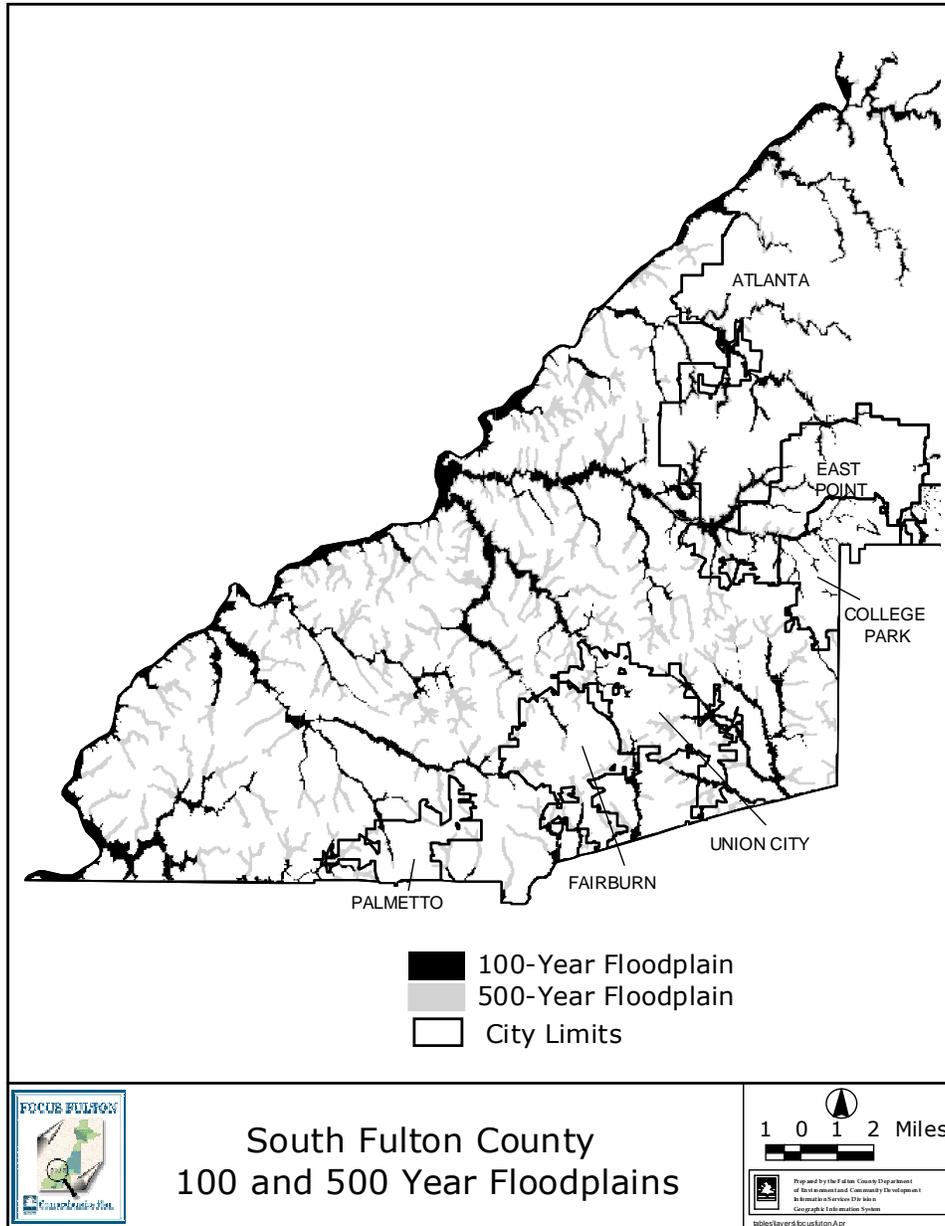
Rules and Regulations:

Flood Protection Ordinance

Fulton County's Flood Protection Ordinance limits the alteration of natural floodplain topography, stream channels, and levees. Additionally, this ordinance regulates any activities which increase erosion and flood damage. Through this ordinance, the Fulton County Department of Environment and Community Development reviews land disturbance applications for alteration of floodplains. Fulton County's Public Works Department reviews changes made in the FEMA designated floodplains.



Map 4-9: North Fulton Floodplains



Map 4-10: South Fulton Floodplains



4.1.8.2 Assessment

Land development and human activity occurring in floodplains affect their functionality. The County's protection measures can be enhanced by expanding measures to protect, maintain and preserve flood plain functionality. Fulton County should adopt a policy to limit construction within the 100-year and 500-year flood plains with exception to exempted uses allowed in the watershed water supply buffers (e.g., roads, utilities, and water-dependent projects), increasing stream buffer areas to include any natural undisturbed area that contains flood plains, where feasible. The County can improve natural resource management efforts by securing certified flood plain management expertise.

4.1.9.0 Soil Types

4.1.9.1 Inventory

This section includes soil types in terms of their suitability for development. There are five predominant soil types in Fulton County. These are Conagaree-Chewala-Wickam, Cecil-Lloyd-Applying, Applying-Cecil, Lloyd-Cecil-Madison, and Madison-Louisa.

a. Conagaree-Chewala-Wickam

These soils are predominant along the Chattahoochee River and its tributaries. This area is characterized by well-drained slopes along the Chattahoochee River. However, along smaller streams; drainage is somewhat poor due to the build up of sediment and the presence of vegetation.

b. Cecil-Lloyd-Applying

These soils are located primarily east of the Chattahoochee River. This area is characterized by well drained rolling and hilly uplands. However, this soil is subject to moderate to severe erosion.

c. Applying-Cecil

These soils are located throughout Fulton County, particularly from Adamsville to the city of Atlanta and upland of the Chattahoochee River south of Utoy Creek. Applying-Cecil soils are well drained and occur on hilly uplands primarily used for pasturelands.

d. Lloyd-Cecil-Madison

These soils are located east of the Chattahoochee River north of Utoy Creek and north of Camp Creek. Moreover, they are well drained and occur on rolling and hilly uplands.

e. Madison-Louisa

These soils are rare in Southwest Fulton and are found on steep V-shaped valleys, sharp ridges these soils are well drained.





4.1.9.2 Assessment

Sedimentation runoff is the primary adverse impact to the degradation of quality topsoil surfaces. Sedimentation runoff is mainly generated through land disturbing activities such as clearing, grading, excavation, and dredging. The removal of topsoil vegetation (i.e. trees, shrubs, and low growing ground cover) leaves most soils susceptible to runoff.

To mitigate the adverse affects of sedimentation runoff, Fulton County adopted the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Ordinance. This ordinance incorporates the use of stringent buffers, rock dams, and other BMPs (Best Management Practices) to eliminate and lessen the impact that soil erosion runoff has on streams and storm drain systems. The ordinance is designed to enforce punitive measures to ensure compliance with the ordinance's technical guidelines, such as issuing stop work orders and levying fines. Lastly, additional protection of steep slopes is implemented through the requirement for stabilization of soil for a minimum of one year from the issuance of the project's final certificate of occupancy and/or the recording of a final plat.

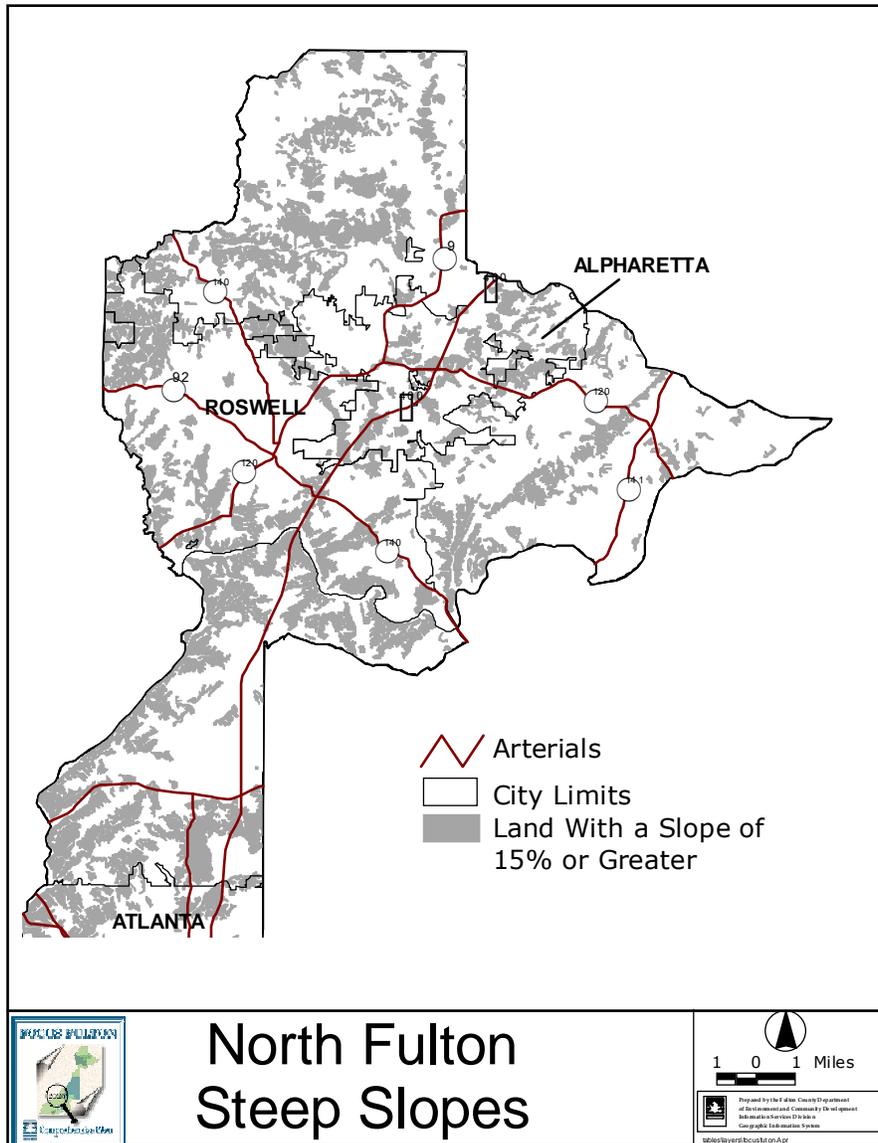
The effectiveness of Fulton County's Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Ordinance is directly related to the number of erosion control inspectors enforcing current regulations. Fulton County is experiencing tremendous growth, particularly in South Fulton. The increases in these applications have a bearing on the workload of each erosion control inspector charged with enforcing current county regulations. The impact of these heavier workloads has the potential to limit the overall effectiveness of the random inspections performed by erosion inspectors. In order for Fulton County to address this impact, personnel staffing of inspectors should be proportional to land development and growth.

4.1.10.0 Steep Slopes

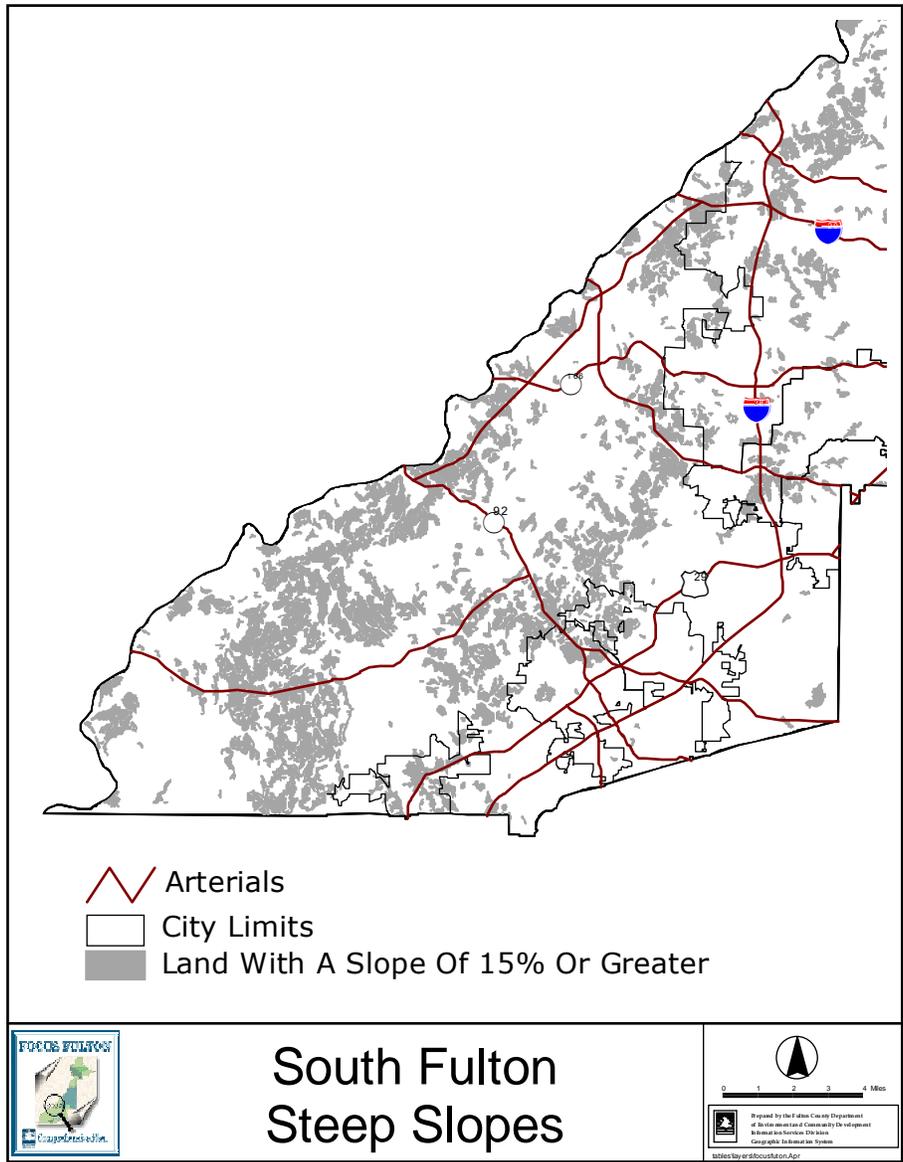
4.1.10.1 Inventory

This section includes discussion of steep slopes, other than protected mountains, where the slope of the land is steep enough to warrant special management practices. Steep slopes are important for their scenic quality and for their hazard potential due to erosion or slippage. Fulton County identifies slopes greater than 25% and more as a steep slope. Steep slopes greater than 15% in Fulton County are scattered along the Chattahoochee River as shown in Maps 4-11 and 4-12.

Steep slopes are unique natural areas. Ravines and steep hillsides often provide impressive scenic views. Vegetation in steep slopes provides not only wildlife habitat but also natural beauty. Wildlife exists in relative safety due to the limited accessibility of such sites. The naturally occurring vegetation on such sites also stabilizes the slopes, preventing severe erosion or landslides. In addition, such slopes often serve as natural boundaries and buffers between land uses or districts in a community. Changing the character of a slope can thus bring adjacent incompatible land uses into more direct conflict.



Map 4-11: North Fulton Steep Slopes



Map 4-12: South Fulton Steep Slopes



Fulton County has no ordinance to protect steep slopes. The County enforces slope stability during new development activities. In Section 26-39. (B) Minimum Requirements of Fulton County's Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Ordinance enforces slopes during new development activities as follows:

- All slopes shall be stabilized immediately and shall remain so for a period of no less than one year from the issuance of the project's final certificate of occupancy and/or the recording of a final plat,
- All slopes greater than or equal to 2H:1V must be permanently stabilized with a structural or vegetative practice, and
- A plan must be submitted to demonstrate that all slopes associated with fill/cut sections have been adequately designed by structural (retaining wall, earthen berm, etc.) or vegetative or Best Management Practices (erosion mat/blanket, tree bark mulch, etc.) Such analysis, reports, or design shall be prepared and approved by a registered engineer.

Steep slopes are enforced through the Best Management Practices (BMPs) during construction. These areas present special concerns for development or building. Alteration of steeply sloped grades may result in excessive runoff, erosion, or hillside slippage. Such effects pose a danger not only to the property owner, but also to adjacent property owners.

4.1.10.2 Assessment

Steep slopes are subject to degradation from land disturbance activities. Cutting of existing steep slopes as required to make a typical hilly site suitable for land development may leave a lasting alteration to the terrain. Additionally, as steep slopes are generally more prevalent along stream banks and tributaries, their disturbance poses adverse affects to stream banks, by increasing the likelihood of stream bank erosion and degradation. Current stream buffer requirements limit disturbance of steep slopes existing along stream banks.

Although the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Ordinance requires steep slope stabilization, it does not provide technical guidelines for preserving and protecting steep slopes. Thus, a policy and ordinance containing technical guidelines for preserving and protecting steep slopes should be adopted. The ordinance should first classify slopes categorically from least to greatest slope percentage. Secondly, construction techniques that specifically limit the amount of grading, cutting, and stabilizing controls should be applied to each category. Lastly, the ordinance should have a protection clause, which prevents steep slopes from being disturbed in certain areas.

In addition to the development of a steep slope ordinance, Fulton County should designate certain areas on the land use map as steep slope corridors. This would specifically apply to areas of the county that are deemed environmentally significant and/or sensitive. By incorporating this criterion in the land use map, the County will preserve areas containing steep slopes and limit development in these environmentally sensitive areas.





4.1.11.1 Prime Agricultural and Forest Land

4.1.11.1 Inventory

This section includes discussion of areas valued for agricultural or forestry production that may warrant special management practices. The predominant uses in this category are farming, timber production, and mineral extraction activities. The primary characteristics of land in this category are forests and land cleared for grazing or cultivation. After the 1950's, farmland was planted with pine for timber. Timber is currently the major agricultural product of South Fulton. According to the County's GIS data, 44% (84,663 acres) of unincorporated Fulton County is agriculture and forest land.

1. Agricultural Land

As Fulton County and the Atlanta Region have grown and developed, the number of acres in farmland and the numbers of farms have decreased. According to the 1930 US Census of Agriculture, Fulton County was mainly a rural farming community with 3,759 farms and 62% of the land in farms. In 2002, Fulton County had 328 farms and 8.2% of the land in farms (Table 4-4). The National Farm Land Trust in its report "Farming from the Edge: Sprawling Development Threatens America's Best Farm Land", identified South Fulton as having concentrations of prime and/or unique farmland coinciding with developing areas. The 2002 Agricultural Census shows that Fulton County farms raise livestock, grow produce and hay. Some farms produce fruit, vegetables and corn. Some farms, particularly in North Fulton, are horse farms.

Table 4-4: Fulton County Land Area in Farms: 1930-2002

| Year | Acres in farms | % of County Land in Farms | Number of Farms | Average Farms Size in Acres |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1930 | 211,409 | 62.49 | 3,759 | 56 |
| 1935 | 210,787 | 62.31 | 3,605 | 58 |
| 1940 | 189,844 | 56.12 | 2,952 | 64 |
| 1945 | 189,876 | 56.13 | 3,324 | 57 |
| 1950 | 158,206 | 46.77 | 2,087 | 76 |
| 1954 | 163,410 | 48.31 | 2,127 | 77 |
| 1959 | 113,343 | 33.51 | 1,086 | 104 |
| 1964 | 86,918 | 25.69 | 806 | 108 |
| 1969 | 55,540 | 16.42 | 507 | 110 |
| 1974 | 47,653 | 14.09 | 317 | 150 |
| 1978 | 49,514 | 14.64 | 321 | 154 |
| 1982 | 42,527 | 12.57 | 379 | 112 |
| 1987 | 32,832 | 9.71 | 344 | 95 |
| 1992 | 21,975 | 6.50 | 235 | 94 |
| 1997 | 27,169 | 8.03 | 257 | 106 |
| 2002 | 27,975 | 8.26 | 328 | 85 |

Source: US Bureau of the Census: Census of Agriculture. % of county land and average farms size are calculations.





2. Forest Land

Most of the County's forest lands are located in Northwest Fulton and South Fulton, which still retain some of their rural character. Most of the forest lands in other areas of the County are located in nature preserves and on private land. The County maintains one 30-acre forest preserve, Big Trees Preserve, as well as four nature centers and nature reserves (see the Community Facilities Element).

Programs, Rules, and Regulations

Cooperative Extension Programs

The Cooperative Extension's Agriculture Horticulture & Environment programs promote stewardship and development of natural resources through education, technical assistance, testing, instruction, and services. The programs provide Fulton County citizens with information and assistance regarding sustainable agriculture, livestock and pasture management, forest and natural resource management, landscaping (turf), green industry (agribusiness), vegetable/fruit production, insect control (termites), plant disease, waste management, chemical pesticides (herbicide and insecticides) and water, soil, and plant analysis.

Additionally, Extension staff works with the Farm Bureau and agricultural producers. In Fulton County, agricultural production includes 8,000 head of beef, pick and pay farms, soybean, corn and hay farming and the landscaping industry. Horse farms are not included in Cooperative Extension services.

Conservation Valuation

The State of Georgia provides a program to encourage land conservation and agricultural uses by reducing the amount of taxes paid. In the Use Valuation of Conservation Use Properties program, land is assessed by a formula that considers the income potential of the land based on productivity. Under this program, land is usually assessed at 5% of its value. A conservation use valuation is granted for ten years for agricultural, forestry, and environmentally sensitive lands. The purchase of development rights and a conservation easement on a property will also reduce the value of the parcel. When a property's development rights have been encumbered by a conservation easement, then the land is assessed on its intrinsic value, such as agricultural productivity.

Any property owner wishing to apply for the conservation use assessment can do so through the Fulton County Tax Assessor's Office. The decision to grant preferential tax assessment for both programs rests with the five-member Board of Assessors. In 2004, there were 460 parcels totaling 13,293 acres in the Conservation Valuation Program (Table 4-5). The largest concentration of parcels in this program are in South Fulton, most of these are in the Chattahoochee Hill Country. North Fulton has the second largest concentration of parcels in this program. They are clustered in Northwest Fulton and in the Shakerag community in Northeast Fulton.





Table 4-5: Parcels and Acres in Conservation Valuation Program in the 2004 Fulton County Tax Digest

| Area | Number of Parcels | Average Size | Maximum Size | Total Acreage |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| North Fulton, including Cities | 167 | 17 | 95.7 | 2,880 |
| Sandy Springs Planning Area | 2 | 12.5 | 14 | 25 |
| City of Atlanta | 10 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 7.3 |
| East Point | 1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| South Fulton, including other Cities | 280 | 37.7 | 267 | 10,242.5 |
| Total Fulton County | 460 | 28.9 | 267 | 13,293.3 |

Source: Fulton County Department of Environment and Community Development, June 2005

Conservation Subdivision Ordinance

The Fulton County Board of Commissioners adopted a Conservation Subdivision Ordinance on April 21, 2004. The regulation promotes the preservation of open space within residential developments by providing flexibility to allow for creativity in developments. Open space is the portion of the conservation subdivision that has been set aside for permanent protection. The intent of the regulation is to minimize the environmental and visual impacts of new developments on critical natural resources and historically and culturally significant sites and structures. Fulton County encourages a more efficient form of development that consumes less open land and conforms to existing topography and natural features. Erosion and sedimentation is reduced by minimizing land disturbance and removal of vegetation. The construction of convenient and accessible walking trails and bike paths both within a subdivision and connected to neighboring communities, businesses and facilities is promoted to reduce reliance on automobiles.

The Conservation Subdivision option is available for single family detached residential developments in agricultural and residential districts in unincorporated Fulton County south of the City of Atlanta (South and Southwest Fulton). Each conservation subdivision is required to provide a minimum of 40% of its total acreage as open space. The open space is designated as either primary conservation areas or as secondary conservation areas. Primary conservation areas form the core of the open space to be protected. Active recreation areas are prohibited in primary conservation areas unless approved by the Department of Environment and Community Development. Secondary conservation areas consist of undeveloped (unconstrained) but buildable land and protected (constrained) lands. Interconnectivity of all open space within a Conservation Subdivision is required.

Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance

Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance allows property owners to sell the development rights to their property while retaining ownership of the land. On April 22, 2003, the State Legislature passed an amendment to the Transfer of Development Rights legislation (Senate Bill 86); making TDRs available to any county that adopts enabling TDR ordinances. Fulton County passed the enabling ordinance on April 2, 2003.

The purpose of Fulton County’s TDR Ordinance is to provide for the transfer of development rights (the maximum development that would be allowed on a parcel under its current zoning) from one property to another to promote the conservation of natural, agricultural,





environmental, historical and cultural resources and encourage compact growth in appropriate areas. The provisions of the ordinance apply only to the Chattahoochee Hill Country, which is the portion of South Fulton County bordered to the west by the Chattahoochee River, to the south by Coweta County, and to the east by Cascade-Palmetto Highway (SR 154). The Fulton County TDR ordinance makes the transfer of development rights available to Chattahoochee Hill Country landowners with one acre or more of undeveloped property, excluding the county mandated 75-foot streamside buffer. The landowners will be allowed 1 TDR per 1 acre of property without a residential structure.

4.1.11.2. Assessment

As more agricultural and forestlands are lost to ongoing development, it will become imperative that the County focus some efforts on mitigating the loss of forestland and agricultural uses. Currently most of the County's conservation efforts focus on specific areas and programs are not implemented throughout the county.

Conservation programs, such as the TDR ordinance, should be implemented throughout unincorporated Fulton County. This would promote conservation throughout the county, and not limit the program to the Chattahoochee Hill Country. The County should also implement the conservation subdivision ordinance throughout Fulton County.

As the state and federal government create additional programs and funding for continued preservation of agricultural and forested areas, Fulton County should be in the forefront, adopting policies and ordinances for continued protection of these resources.

Additionally, the County should become active in farmer recruitment to protect agricultural land. Over the past several years there has been interest in organic farming as well as locally grown products throughout the country. Many of the top restaurants have partnered with local farmers to sell seasonal and organic produce. This trend can also be seen in South Fulton where several small organic farms are located. Just recently, the first Atlanta Region Food System conference was held and promoted connections between local growers and consumers.

4.1.12.0 Plant and Animal Habitats

4.1.12.1 Inventory

The U.S Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service defines habitat as a combination of environmental factors that provides food, water; cover and space that living beings need to survive and reproduce. Habitat types include: coastal and estuarine, rivers and streams, lakes and ponds, wetlands, riparian areas, deserts, grasslands/prairie, forests, coral reefs, marine, perennial snow and ice, and urban areas. Table 4-6 lists plant and animal species native to Fulton County, and generally present in North Georgia, which are or may be endangered.



| Table 4-6: Endangered Plant and Animal Species in Fulton County | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Animal | Plant |
| Red-cockaded woodpecker (E) | Piedmont barren strawberry (SR) |
| Bald Eagle (E) | Pink lady’s slipper (SPS) |
| Indiana bat (E) | Yellow lady’s slipper (SPS) |
| Bachman’s sparrow (SR) | False hellebore (SPS) |
| | Bar star-vine (SPS) |
| E=Endangered Species. SR=Status review-These species are not legally protected under the Endangered Species Act; however, it is appreciated if land disturbance activities can avoid impacting them. SPS=State Protected Species. | |
| Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Ecological Services, Brunswick, Georgia. | |

4.1.12.2 Assessment

Although current Fulton County policies, ordinances, and regulations address tree protection and coverage, there is a need for plant and animal habitat protection. These habitats are vulnerable to land development and are in danger of becoming permanently altered or completely lost because of sporadic land development in and around ecologically sensitive areas. Ecologically sensitive areas include wetland, forests, and river corridor, and plant and animal habitats.

To counteract these impacts Fulton County should conduct an inventory to identify these ecologically sensitive plant and animal habitats. Moreover, policies should be generated along with planning criteria to regulate future land development surrounding these areas.

4.1.13.0 Major Parks, Recreation and Conservation Areas

4.1.13.1 Inventory

As the County has continued to develop, concerns have been raised regarding environmental quality and recreational needs within the County. As a result, forest preserves and nature centers have been created. These areas represent land purchases and assemblages of lands within Fulton County. Currently the County has the following preserves and nature centers: Autrey Mill Nature Preserve and the John Ripley Forbes Big Trees Forest Preserve, and the Chattahoochee and Cochran Mill Nature Centers (see Community Facilities Element). Parks and recreation areas are included in the Community Facilities Element. The National Park Services and the State of Georgia own approximately 1,004 acres in North Fulton (339 acres) and Sandy Springs (705 acres). Some of these sites are part of the Chattahoochee National Recreation Area.

Autrey Mill Nature Preserve and Heritage Center is located on 46 acres of ravine forest in North Fulton County. The site has a rich variety of small wild animals, mature hardwoods and pines, unique shrubbery and herbaceous plants, a running creek, and a remnant of an old dam that once powered a corn mill. Several buildings are situated on site; among them are two relocated farmhouses, barn, and a visitor’s center. Autrey Mill, in addition to providing a





sanctuary for natural plant and animal habitats, is also an educational center providing information on the natural and historic environment of the area.

The John Ripley Forbes Big Trees Forest Preserve is a 30-acre Fulton County tree, plant and wildlife sanctuary in Sandy Springs. This previously threatened urban forest, one of the last in the mostly developed area of Sandy Springs, was assembled in three purchases beginning in 1990. The purchase was spearheaded by Southeast Land Preservation Trust in partnership with Fulton County and the State of Georgia. Fulton County owns 20 acres and the State of Georgia owns 10 acres. Big Trees is an urban forest including some large 100 and 200 years old white oak trees. The Forest is preserved and protected in a cooperative partnership with Big Trees Forest Preserve, Inc., Fulton County Parks and Recreation Department and the State of Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

The Chattahoochee Nature Center is located in Roswell (North Fulton County), and provides environmental educational programs and resources to all Fulton County residents. This nonprofit nature center serves as a leading environmental education center in the southeast with 130 acres of preserved wetlands and woodland habitats. The center is dedicated to educating citizens about the Chattahoochee River and its ecosystems, providing refuge to wildlife species, and preserving the integrity of the rivers ecosystems.

Cochran Mill Nature Center is located on 50 heavily wooded acres and is adjacent to Fulton County's 850-acre Cochran Mill Park. All programs are designed to promote awareness, appreciation, and knowledge of the environment. Several of Cochran Mill Nature center's programs include Native Wildlife of Georgia, Exotic and Endangered Species, Forest Education and Backyard Habitats. Moreover, the nature center serves a rehabilitation center for injured and endangered wildlife.

Through its participation in the Georgia Community Greenspace Program, Fulton County was able to acquire 257 acres of permanently protected greenspace. Distributed throughout unincorporated Fulton County, this land will remain in a naturally undeveloped state in perpetuity and is managed by the Fulton County Department of Parks and Recreation. Established in April 2000, the Georgia Community Greenspace Program was designed to help Georgia's urban and rapidly developing counties preserve at least 20% of their geographic area. Counties and their municipalities with approved Greenspace plans were then eligible for funds to acquire land. The program was funded in FY-01 and FY-02 during which Fulton County received \$2,972,235 for use in unincorporated Fulton County. On April 14, 2005, Governor Purdue passed the Land Conservation Act which repealed the Georgia Community Greenspace Program.

4.1.13.2 Assessment

Future land development is a major factor in determining the availability of land for future greenspace preservation areas. While Fulton County is experiencing tremendous growth, it is expected that more land with conservation value will be lost to future development. Although, the Governor's Greenspace program has been repealed, Fulton County should develop mechanisms to protect parcels from development. More land can further be preserved through Fulton County's Conservation Subdivision Ordinance by implementing it throughout the county.



Moreover, Fulton County should consider allocating funding for purchase of greenspace. Finally, Fulton County should conduct an inventory of undeveloped land with unique natural features, as well as environmentally sensitive areas, which should be purchased through a Greenspace program as a way to increase the amount of land preserved, while mitigating the impact of future land development.

4.1.14.0 Scenic Views and Sites

4.1.14.1 Inventory

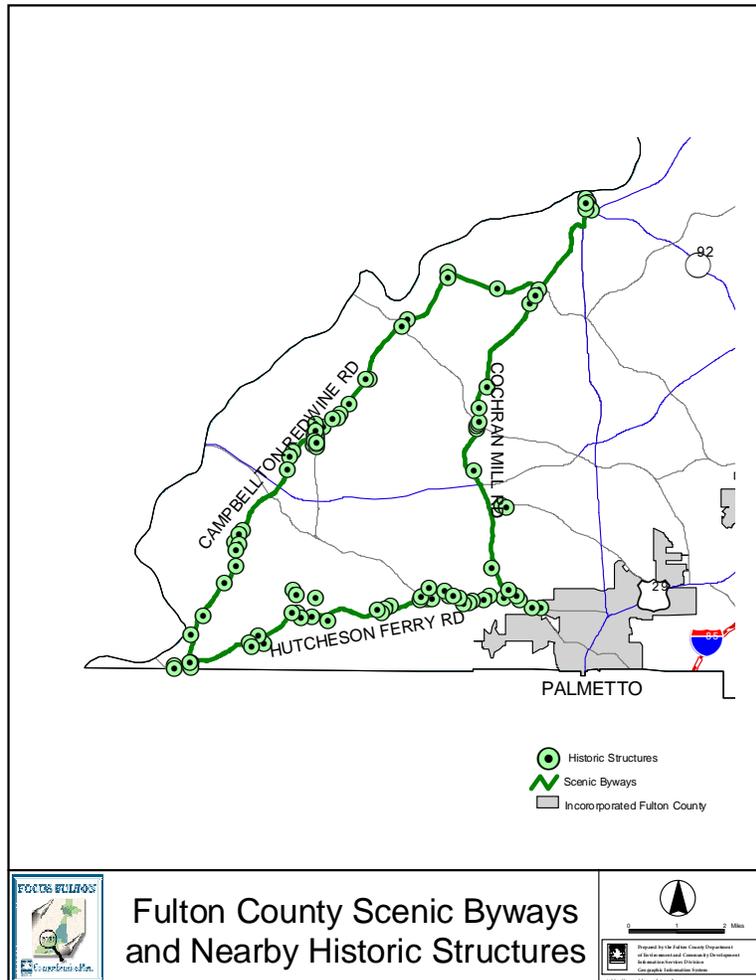
In 1997, Georgia Department of Transportation designated three roads in South Fulton as the first Georgia Scenic Byways. The effort to designate these three roadways as scenic byways emerged from community input in the update of the 2010 Fulton County Comprehensive Plan. The South Fulton Scenic Byways, made up of Cochran Mill Road, Hutcheson Ferry Road and State Route 70 (Campbellton-Redwine Road), represent a total combined length of 29.47 miles and provide a loop throughout a largely rural and pastoral section of South Fulton (map 4-13). Additionally, students from the Heritage Preservation Masters Degree Program at Georgia State University conducted an inventory and evaluation of the intrinsic qualities of the South Fulton Scenic Byways. The survey identified road sections with tree canopies, wooded parcels, pasture, farms, scenic vistas, and outcroppings. The survey identified three main scenic vistas.

As part of the Scenic Byways designation, a Corridor Management Plan to maintain the scenic qualities of the road was adopted. This Management Plan is a policy document that inventories the roadways intrinsic qualities (scenic, natural, recreational, and historic), the management issues that face the roadways such as rural appearance, traffic, and garbage and provides actions for further implementation.

4.1.14.2 Assessment

The Scenic Byways have recently received a more stringent level of protection with the creation of the Chattahoochee Hill Country Overlay District. As part of the 2015 South Fulton Land Use Plan update, an approximately 40,000-acre portion of South Fulton referred to as the Chattahoochee Hill Country, was designated for rural protection. Using innovative planning tools including an overlay district, a Transfer of Development Rights program and a Conservation Subdivision Ordinance, the majority of the 40,000 acres is slated for protection. The Scenic Byways are an important resource in the Chattahoochee Hill Country and a 100-foot undisturbed buffer along the Byway's road frontages have been included in the Chattahoochee Hill Country Overlay District.

Scenic views and vistas are not limited to South Fulton. In the largely rural areas of Northwest Fulton, north of Crabapple, the landscape lends itself to pastoral settings and rural agricultural views. Although this portion of the County does not contain any State designated Scenic Byways, protection of the rural character of this area is one of the goals of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan.



Map 4-13: The South Fulton Scenic Byways

4.1.15.0 Ecologically Sensitive Areas

4.1.15.1 Inventory

As Fulton County continues to urbanize, conservation of ecologically sensitive areas becomes increasingly important. In 1975, Fulton County inventoried ecologically sensitive areas using the following criteria: sites which (1) contain outstanding botanical features (2) provide



valuable habitat for wildlife and (3) are ecologically unique. The ecologically sensitive areas needs updating and a revised map should be produced.

In Fulton County, significant ecological communities and environmentally sensitive areas such as steep slopes, wetlands, scenic views and plant and animal habitats are likely to be found along the Chattahoochee River and its tributaries.

Rules and Regulations

Environmentally sensitive areas are protected through regulations such as the Clean Water Act, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, and Stream Buffer Protection Ordinance.

4.1.15.2 Assessment

Fulton County's ecologically sensitive areas are threatened by regional development patterns. The lack of stringent regulations regarding the protection and/or preservation of these sensitive areas will affect future function of these areas and will cause a loss to the natural integrity of these ecological systems.

Knowing that these areas are in danger of becoming fragmented and lost, Fulton County should initiate an inventory update. Ecologically sensitive areas in Fulton County, particularly those with unique characteristics and natural features, should be inventoried and categorized according to their function and significance to the county.

In addition, Fulton County should adopt and incorporate policies into current zoning regulations and/or ordinances that focus on protection and preservation of ecologically sensitive areas through land-use planning. For example, preservation could be accomplished by establishing land trusts through the green space program in order to preserve existing forestlands. Additionally, designating ecologically sensitive areas on land-use maps for protection under existing land-use policies would limit and/or control development in these areas.

4.1.16.0 Trees and Tree Coverage

4.1.16.1 Inventory

Fulton County, like many other Counties in the Piedmont, has lush vegetation. As the population continues to grow, land disturbance activity continues, and land becomes urbanized, the ecological value of urban trees as an important conservation measures becomes more recognized. Though it is inherently understood that trees improve the environment, until recently it was difficult to quantify these effects. Trees are an indicator of environmental quality because of their ability to moderate the effects of urbanization on air, water, and energy. Additionally, urban forests help mitigate the effects of stormwater runoff and reduce air temperature.

When the tree canopy is plentiful and healthy, including those that line streets and cover parking lots, the less impervious surface there is, the better the soil structure is and the greater the environmental benefits they provide. The aesthetic beauty that tree canopies



provide enhances the physical environment by providing an appealing view to the urban and suburban landscape and at the same time providing a viable habitat for native wildlife.

Trees provide communities with many valuable services with quantifiable cost benefits. These include: mature trees, improved appearance of new development, a slowing of stormwater runoff and increased peak flow, improved air quality, reduced summer energy needs resulting from direct shading of trees, and reduced temperatures, which further reduces energy consumption and air pollution.

Rules, Regulations, and Programs

Tree Protection Ordinance

The Fulton County Tree Ordinance, enacted in 1985 and recently amended in 2002, attempts to balance the needs of a growing community with the need to protect green space. The Ordinance provides standards for tree preservation during land development, building construction and timber harvesting. The Ordinance requires the approval of the County Arborist before any specimen trees can be cut down. As part of the land disturbance permit (LDP) application process, tree protection and landscape plans must be submitted to the County Arborist for review and approval. Each site is walked by the Arborist and visited periodically during land disturbance activities. In addition, the LDP is not issued until the Arborist approves the submitted tree protection plan. The ordinance requires recompense for specimen trees that are cut down by planting or monetary contribution to a tree bank.

Tree Planting Program

The Fulton County Tree Planting Program, enacted in December 2000, sets aside funds for tree plantings through the capital improvement project funds. The tree funds are dispersed to each commission district to provide tree plantings along roadsides, easements, medians, governmental right of ways, and other real property owned by Fulton County.

Tree Banking Program

Specimen trees are protected under the Fulton County's Tree Preservation Ordinance. All specimen trees that the Fulton County arborist gives a developer permission to remove must be recompensed. The tree banking program, took effect on Jan. 1, 2000, is a mechanism for providing that re-compensation.

When a developer cannot plant all the Fulton County required trees on the subject site, Fulton County gives the developer the option of planting the trees off-site at a Fulton County public facility like a park, school, library, or senior citizen center or paying Fulton County a determined sum that will be used for tree planting in the future. It is the responsibility of the developer to have all the required trees planted at the public facility and then inspected and approved by Fulton County before the final plat or certificate of occupancy will be released for the developer's project.

4.1.16.2 Assessment

Trees Atlanta estimates that 60% of the Atlanta Region's natural tree cover has been removed over the last 20 years and according to NASA, Metro Atlanta is losing trees at the rate of 54



acres a day. The Region's increasing population and the resulting commercial, residential, and institutional developments often built at very low densities and in a sprawling pattern have resulted in the loss of trees. As Fulton County continues to grow and develop, the tree density and tree coverage will continue to decrease.

Fulton County's tree protection ordinance limits tree removal on a site under development. The tree protection ordinance protects specimen trees from removal prior to land disturbance, unfortunately many specimen trees become fragmented during the development process. This is particularly true in high-density developments where large quantities of trees are removed for development and infrastructure (i.e. paved roads, sidewalks, storm drain systems). Thus, there is a need for Fulton County to apply forest management principles into the existing land-use policies and tree preservation ordinance.

Requiring interconnected forest corridors between large subdivisions would limit the amount of fragmented tree coverage typically associated with large residential developments. Developers who incorporate tree preservation sites, conservation easements, and forest preserves within their developments could receive tree credits. This would provide incentives for developers to utilize conservation easements and/or low-impact development into their future projects. By implementing policies specifically focused on tree preservation and conservation principles, Fulton County would minimize the continued loss of trees. The policies would also reduce loss of specimen trees and clear cutting. Conservation Subdivisions are a tool for protection groupings of trees.

Recent changes to logging rules enacted by the State of Georgia allow clear cutting of forested parcels for timber. The regulations limit Fulton County's ability to regulate tree cutting and protection of specimen trees.

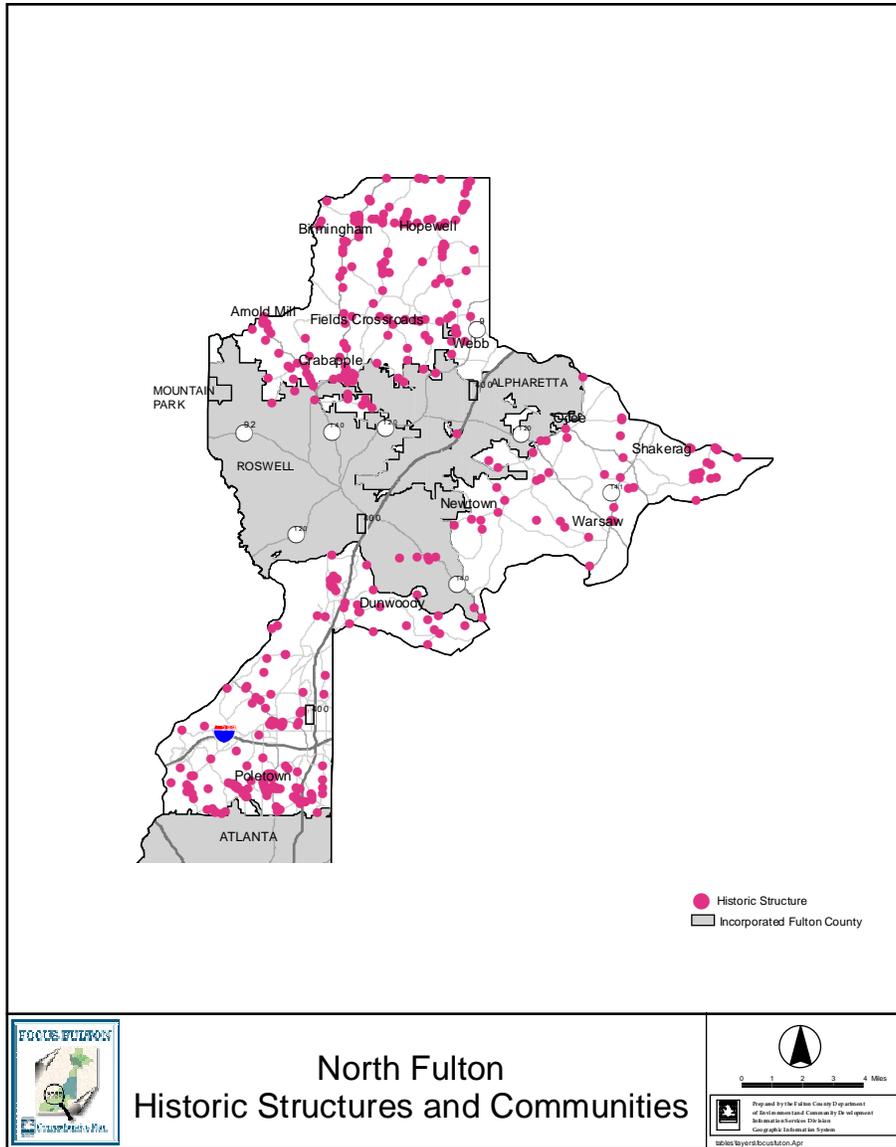


4.2.0.0 Cultural Resources

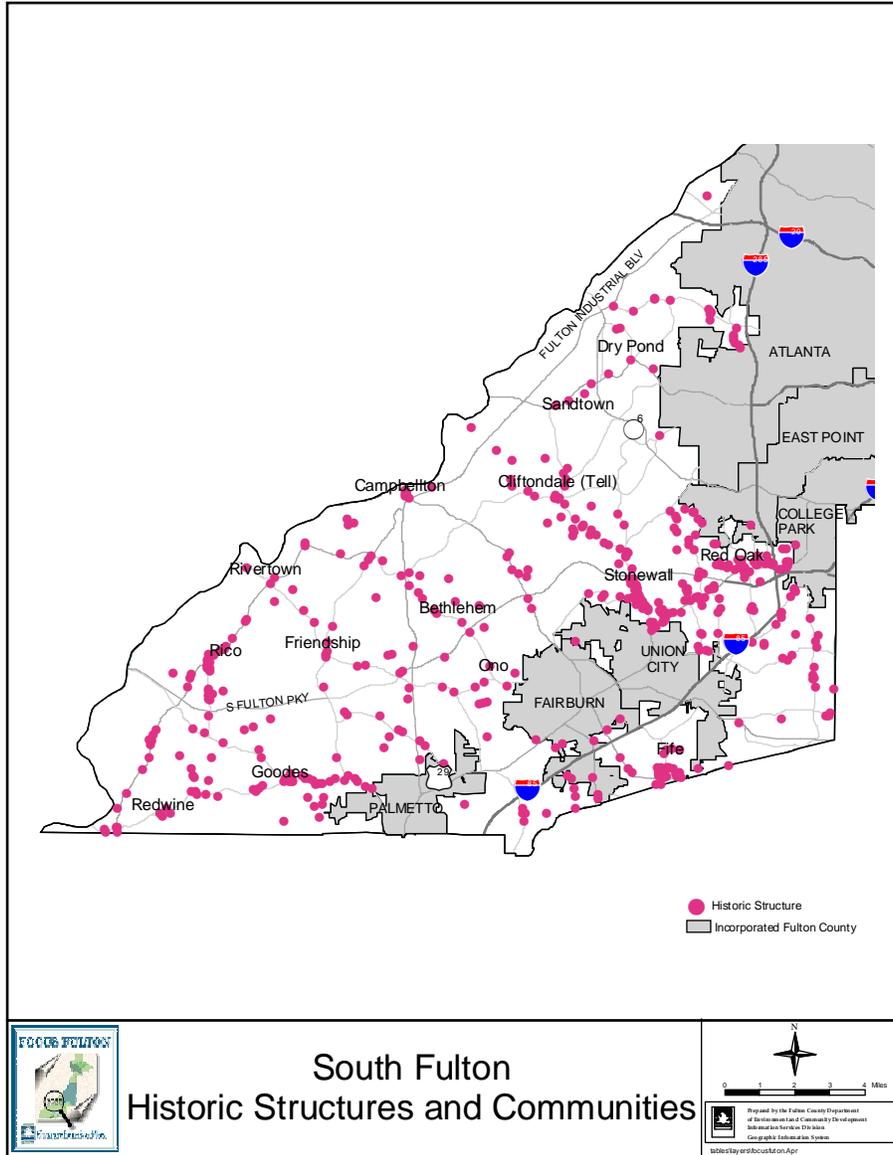
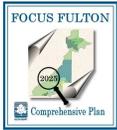
Introduction

Information on historic resources in unincorporated Fulton County was collected through the Historic Resources Survey of North Fulton and Sandy Springs and the Historic Resources Survey of South and Southwest Fulton. The purpose of the survey was to uniformly document buildings, sites, and structures of historical, architectural, and cultural significance in unincorporated Fulton County. The survey for each Planning Area consisted of a historic research, field surveys, and a survey report. The methodology developed by the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Department of Natural Resources and described in the Georgia Historic Resources Survey Manual was followed in the survey to ensure consistency within the county and with surveys conducted throughout the state. The survey of North Fulton and Sandy Springs was conducted in 1996 by Elliott Kipling Wright of Historic Resource Assessments and by Fulton County E&CD. It was funded, in part, by a grant from the Historic Preservation Division. The South and Southwest Fulton field survey was conducted from 1994 to 1998 by E&CD.

A total of 900 sites were surveyed in unincorporated Fulton using the Georgia Historic Resources forms: 403 in South Fulton, 87 in Southwest Fulton, 161 in Sandy Springs and 249 in North Fulton (Maps 4-13 and 4-14). Property types surveyed included single and multiple dwellings, churches, cemeteries, schools, commercial, civic, industrial, transportation, health care, agricultural and government related buildings (Table 4-7). However, the majority of the structures were single family dwellings. The survey data reflects the location in North Fulton, Sandy Springs, Southwest and South Fulton.



Map 4-14: North Fulton Historic Resources



Map 4-15: South Fulton Historic Resources



Table 4-7: Original Use of Historic Resources

| Use | South Fulton | | Southwest Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | North Fulton | | Unincorporated Fulton | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | No. | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Single dwelling | 373 | 93% | 74 | 85% | 142 | 88% | 204 | 82% | 793 | 88% |
| Multiple dwelling/Duplex | 1 | 0% | | | 1 | 1% | 9 | 4% | 11 | 1% |
| Retail/general store | 8 | 2% | | | | | 11 | 4% | 19 | 2% |
| Bed and Breakfast - Accommodations | 1 | 0% | | | 1 | 1% | | | 2 | 0% |
| Church | 11 | 3% | 7 | 8% | 7 | 4% | 12 | 5% | 37 | 4% |
| Cemetery | | | | | | | 3 | 1% | 3 | 0% |
| Civic | 2 | 0% | | | | | | | 2 | 0% |
| School | 4 | 1% | 2 | 2% | 1 | 1% | 5 | 2% | 12 | 1% |
| Industrial | 2 | 0% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | | | 4 | 0% |
| Transportation Related | | | 1 | 1% | 8 | 5% | 3 | 1% | 12 | 1% |
| Health Care | | | 1 | 1% | | | | | 1 | 0% |
| Funerary | | | 1 | 1% | | | | | 1 | 0% |
| Government Related | 1 | 0% | | | | | | | 1 | 0% |
| Agricultural | | | | | | | 2 | 1% | 2 | 0% |
| TOTAL | 403 | 100 | 87 | 100 | 161 | 10 | 249 | 10 | 900 | 10 |

The date of construction of the properties surveyed range from the early 1800s to the 1950s. Most of the structures were built after the 1880s, with the majority having been built between 1910 and 1949 (Table 4-8).

Table 4-8: Age of Historic Resources

| Decade | South Fulton | | Southwest Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | North Fulton | | Unincorporated Fulton | |
|-----------|--------------|----|------------------|----|---------------|----|--------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| 1800-1829 | 2 | 0% | | | | | 3 | 1% | 5 | 1% |
| 1830-1839 | 2 | 0% | | | 2 | 1% | 8 | 3% | 12 | 1% |
| 1840-1849 | 5 | 1% | | | 3 | 2% | 2 | 1% | 10 | 1% |
| 1850-1859 | 4 | 1% | | | 1 | 1% | 3 | 1% | 8 | 1% |
| 1860-1869 | 4 | 1% | | | 3 | 2% | 5 | 2% | 12 | 1% |
| 1870-1879 | 9 | 2% | 2 | 2% | 3 | 2% | 16 | 6% | 30 | 3% |





Table 4-8: Age of Historic Resources

| Decade | South Fulton | | Southwest Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | North Fulton | | Unincorporated Fulton | |
|-----------|--------------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| 1880-1889 | 41 | 10% | 6 | 7% | 1 | 1% | 29 | 12% | 77 | 9% |
| 1890-1899 | 40 | 10% | 4 | 5% | 5 | 3% | 52 | 21% | 101 | 11% |
| 1900-1909 | 60 | 15% | 3 | 3% | 2 | 1% | 10 | 4% | 75 | 8% |
| 1910-1919 | 52 | 13% | 5 | 6% | 1 | 1% | 33 | 13% | 91 | 10% |
| 1920-1929 | 43 | 11% | 8 | 9% | 35 | 22% | 28 | 11% | 114 | 13% |
| 1930-1939 | 80 | 20% | 24 | 28% | 56 | 35% | 32 | 13% | 192 | 21% |
| 1940-1949 | 62 | 15% | 32 | 37% | 49 | 30% | 26 | 10% | 169 | 19% |
| 1950-1959 | | | 2 | 2% | | | 2 | 1% | 4 | 0% |
| TOTAL | 404 | 100% | 86 | 100% | 161 | 100% | 249 | 100% | 900 | 100% |

Most of the survey sites (82%) are at least in fair to good condition (Table 4-9). The majority (57%) of the resources surveyed is considered eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places and 16% may be eligible. The structures with the highest level of historic and architectural integrity are listed in each of the survey reports. Integrity is the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic period.

Table 4-9: Condition of Historic Resources

| Condition | South Fulton | | Southwest Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | North Fulton | | Unincorporated Fulton | |
|-----------|--------------|------|------------------|------|---------------|------|--------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Excellent | 7 | 2% | 2 | 2% | 13 | 8% | 18 | 7% | 40 | 5% |
| Good | 146 | 37% | 52 | 60% | 105 | 66% | 104 | 43% | 407 | 46% |
| Fair | 167 | 43% | 27 | 31% | 36 | 23% | 82 | 34% | 312 | 36% |
| Poor | 47 | 12% | 6 | 7% | 5 | 3% | 28 | 12% | 86 | 10% |
| Ruinous | 23 | 6% | | | | | 9 | 4% | 32 | 4% |
| TOTAL | 390 | 100% | 87 | 100% | 159 | 100% | 241 | 100% | 877 | 100% |

Almost a third (264) of the resources are considered to be threatened due to their condition or due to change in the land use. Several of these, particularly those along busy roadways have been demolished since the completion of the survey. The 1978 Survey of Fulton County identified 131 historic properties in unincorporated Fulton County. Of these, 42 (32%) were no longer standing in the mid 1990s.





The survey report for each of the areas includes lists of the churches, schools, commercial, office, transportation, health care, civic, industrial, and agricultural resources.

4.2.1.0 Residential Resources

4.2.1.1 Inventory

The majority (88%) of historic resources in the survey are single-family dwellings. A wide variety of house types are present throughout Fulton County. House type refers to the overall form of the house and the general lay out of the interior rooms of the original part of the house. The most common house type represented is the Bungalow (34%). Other common house types include Georgian Cottages (6%), Gable Ell Cottages (10%), Central Hallways (13%), and Side Gable Cottages (13%). Bungalows and Side Gable Cottages were common house types built throughout Georgia between 1910s and 1940s. These other house types were built from the late 1800s to the early 1900s (Table 4-10).

Table 4-10: House Types

| House Type | South Fulton | | Southwest Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | North Fulton | | Unincorporated Fulton | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Single Pen | 12 | 3% | | | 3 | 2% | 2 | 1% | 17 | 2% |
| Double Pen | 2 | 1% | 1 | 1% | | | 17 | 8% | 20 | 2% |
| Triple Pen | | | | | | | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% |
| Hall-Parlor | 3 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 5 | 4% | 22 | 10% | 31 | 4% |
| Saddlebag | 11 | 3% | 1 | 1% | | | 6 | 3% | 18 | 2% |
| Central Hallway | 45 | 12% | 3 | 4% | 4 | 3% | 49 | 22% | 101 | 13% |
| Georgian Cottage | 27 | 7% | | | 2 | 1% | 19 | 9% | 48 | 6% |
| Shotgun | 1 | 0% | | | | | 2 | 1% | 3 | 0% |
| Gabled Ell Cottage | 53 | 14% | 5 | 7% | 4 | 3% | 19 | 9% | 81 | 10% |
| Queen Anne Cottage | 17 | 5% | 1 | 1% | | | 4 | 2% | 22 | 3% |
| Extended Hall-Parlor | | | 1 | 1% | | | 6 | 3% | 7 | 1% |
| New South Cottage | 19 | 5% | | | | | 7 | 3% | 26 | 3% |
| Pyramid Cottage | 4 | 1% | | | | | | | 4 | 0% |
| Bungalow-front gable | 54 | 14% | 17 | 24% | 18 | 13% | 27 | 12% | 116 | 14% |
| Bungalow-side gable | 50 | 13% | 13 | 18% | 21 | 15% | 18 | 8% | 102 | 13% |
| Bungalow-hip | 14 | 4% | 5 | 7% | 10 | 7% | 7 | 3% | 36 | 4% |
| Bungalow-cross | 12 | 3% | 2 | 3% | 11 | 8% | | | 25 | 3% |





Table 4-10: House Types

| House Type | South Fulton | | Southwest Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | North Fulton | | Unincorporated Fulton | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| gable | | | | | | | | | | |
| Side Gable Cottage | 35 | 9% | 22 | 31% | 40 | 29% | 9 | 4% | 106 | 13% |
| I-House | 4 | 1% | | | 3 | 2% | 4 | 2% | 11 | 1% |
| Plantation Plain House | 3 | 1% | | | | | | | 3 | 0% |
| Gable Ell House | 4 | 1% | | | 2 | 1% | | | 6 | 1% |
| Bungalow House | 1 | 0% | | | | | | | 1 | 0% |
| Side Gable House | 1 | 0% | | | | | | | 1 | 0% |
| Georgian House | 1 | 0% | | | 3 | 2% | 1 | 0% | 5 | 1% |
| Log House | | | | | 10 | 7% | | | 10 | 1% |
| TOTAL | 373 | 100% | 72 | 100% | 136 | 100% | 220 | 100% | 801 | 100% |

The majority of the houses (47%) do not have an academic architectural style. Style refers to the ornamentation and decoration of a house and overall form of a house. Many have elements of a style or a vernacular interpretation of a style (Table 4-11). The most common style represented is the Craftsman style (27%). This style is usually associated with bungalow house types. The English Vernacular Revival style (10%), also a common style, is present mainly in English Cottages and in Bungalow type houses and Side Gable Cottages. Other styles represented are Greek Revival (5%), Folk Victorian (5%), Queen Anne (2%) and Colonial Revival (2%). These styles are common to houses built prior to 1910.

Table 4-11: House Styles

| Style | South Fulton | | Southwest Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | North Fulton | | Unincorporated Fulton County | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| No Academic Style | 201 | 49% | 18 | 22% | 57 | 42% | 139 | 55% | 415 | 47% |
| Greek Revival | 29 | 7% | 1 | 1% | | | 17 | 7% | 47 | 5% |
| Folk Victorian | 28 | 7% | 4 | 5% | 1 | 1% | 13 | 5% | 46 | 5% |
| Federal | | | | | | | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% |
| Queen Anne | 2 | 0% | | | 1 | 1% | 12 | 5% | 15 | 2% |
| Neoclassical Revival | 1 | 0% | | | 4 | 3% | 3 | 1% | 8 | 1% |
| Italianate | 2 | 0% | 1 | 1% | | | | | 3 | 0% |
| English Vernacular Revival | 31 | 8% | 20 | 25% | 29 | 21% | 4 | 2% | 84 | 10% |
| Craftsman | 109 | 27% | 36 | 44% | 43 | 31% | 60 | 24% | 248 | 28% |
| Gothic Revival | 4 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 8 | 1% |





Table 4-11: House Styles

| Style | South Fulton | | Southwest Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | North Fulton | | Unincorporated Fulton County | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Romanesque | | | | | 1 | 1% | | | 1 | 0% |
| Italian Renaissance | 2 | 0% | | | | | | | 2 | 0% |
| Dutch Colonial | 1 | 0% | | | | | | | 1 | 0% |
| Colonial Revival | | | 1 | 1% | 13 | 9% | | | 14 | 2% |
| Italian Renaissance Revival | | | | | 1 | 1% | | | 1 | 0% |
| French Vernacular Revival | | | | | 1 | 1% | | | 1 | 0% |
| Stripped Classical | | | | | | | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% |
| International | | | | | 1 | 1% | 1 | 0% | 2 | 0% |
| Art Moderne | | | 1 | 1% | | | | | 1 | 0% |
| TOTAL | 410 | 100% | 81 | 100% | 137 | 100% | 251 | 100% | 879 | 100% |

1. Summer Cottages/Hunting Lodges

Eighteen survey sites in Sandy Springs were identified as second homes, summer cottages or hunting lodges. Several are located along bluffs overlooking the Chattahoochee, which made them ideal as summer retreats for Atlantans. These homes were constructed as second homes, such as the Chastain-Bourne House (Fu-SS-34) and the Dr. Dan H. Griffin House (Fu-SS-60), Mitchell-Tiller House (Fu-SS-58) but all later became primary residences. Nine of the sites are log houses which give them a rustic, hunting lodge feel.

4.2.1.2 Assessment

The majority of historic resources in the survey are residential resources. Many of them are associated with agricultural uses and their rural setting. Some of these were once part of a small farm while others are located at crossroads communities. Many of the houses are endangered as land uses change. Those located on large parcels are endangered as property is subdivided and developed for residential and commercial uses. Some of the older houses are endangered due to their poor condition.

Many of the houses appear to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Glenridge Hall in Sandy Springs, the Rucker House in North Fulton and the Beavers House in South Fulton are both listed on the National Register.





4.2.2.0 Commercial Resources

4.2.2.1 Inventory

Twenty-four commercial buildings were identified in the survey (Table 4-12). Fourteen commercial buildings were surveyed in North Fulton. Of these, nine were general stores. Buice Country Store (Fu-NF-183) and the Broadwell Building (Fu-NF-130) still operate as stores. Crabapple Corners (Fu-NF-129) and M & L Motors (Fu-NF-224) were filling stations. The Rucker Warehouse (Fu-NF-132), Rucker Cotton Gin (Fu-NF-133) and Webb General Feeds (Fu-NF-59) were associated with agricultural and cotton production. The other six are vacant. Some of these are in Crossroads communities

Ten commercial buildings were surveyed in South Fulton. Eight were general stores, all are vacant. The building at 8190 Rico Road was once used as a blacksmith shop and is now used for storage. The house on 5670 Old National Highway is now used as a retail store. Two buildings, originally used as residences, are now used as offices.

| Name/ Address | Resource Number |
|--|------------------------|
| Green Store (at Green House) | Fu-NF-25 |
| Webb General Feed | Fu-NF-59 |
| Crabapple Corners | Fu-NF-129 |
| Broadwell Building | Fu-NF-130 |
| Rucker Warehouse | Fu-NF-132 |
| Rucker Cotton Gin | Fu-NF-133 |
| Neese Store | Fu-NF-170 |
| Buice Country Store | Fu-NF-183 |
| Country Store on Cogburn Rd. | Fu-NF-196 |
| Country Store on Hopewell Rd., N of Thompson | Fu-NF-205 |
| Doyle Wilkie Feed Store | Fu-NF-223 |
| M&L Motors | Fu-NF-224 |
| Wash Chadwick Store | Fu-NF-231 |
| Country Store on Hopewell Rd., S of Thompson | Fu-NF-247 |
| Barnes Store | Fu-02 |
| Reeves Store | Fu-05 |
| Redwine Store | Fu-38 |
| 8190 Rico Road | Fu-70 |
| Hutcheson Ferry Road | Fu-73 |



| Table 4-12: Commercial Buildings | |
|---|------------------------|
| Name/ Address | Resource Number |
| 10173 Hutcheson Ferry Road | Fu-87 |
| Cook-Caldwell Grocery | Fu-114 |
| Browns Store | Fu-128 |
| 5475 Roosevelt Highway | Fu-314 |
| 5670 Old National Highway | Fu-384 |

4.2.2.2 Assessment

Most of the commercial resources are small general stores. Most are located in crossroads communities and some are stand alone stores. As commercial trends changed over time, many of these stores closed and now stand vacant. However, some of these have found new uses. In Crabapple, for example, some of the commercial buildings are now antique and specialty stores. Some of these are endangered due to their lack of use, condition and changing land use patterns.

4.2.3.0 Industrial Resources

4.2.3.1 Inventory

Very few industrial buildings were located in unincorporated Fulton County. The Rucker warehouse and the Rucker Gin in Crabapple were used in the cotton industry and are listed as Commercial resources. Wilkerson Mill in South Fulton was included with the residential property. The Sewell Hat Factory (Fu-Sw-20) in Red Oak, now use for car storage, is located in South Fulton (Table 4-13).

| Table 4-13: Industrial Buildings | |
|---|------------------------|
| Name/ Address | Resource Number |
| Sewell Hat Factory | FU-SW-20 |

4.2.3.2 Assessment

Most industrial uses tend to be located in cities and along rail lines. Therefore, unincorporated Fulton County doesn't have many industrial resources. The Sewell Hat factory is currently used for auto storage and it is in poor condition.

4.2.4.0 Institutional Resources

4.2.4.1 Inventory

1. Government Buildings





There are few government buildings in unincorporated Fulton County. Historically, these were located in cities (Table 4-14). In North Fulton, the Double Branch Voting District Courthouse is located to the rear of the Will Wright House (Fu-NF-191). Each of Milton County’s seven militia districts had a courthouse. This is the only remaining militia District Polling building.

In SW Fulton, the Red Oak Health Center (Fu-Sw-22) was the only government health center and the only International style building surveyed. The site of the first Campbell County Courthouse (Fu-122) was the only government related site surveyed in South Fulton. However, two buildings, originally used as schools, are now used by Fulton County as Parks and Recreation facilities.

| Table 4-14: Government Buildings | |
|--|------------------------|
| Name/ Address | Resource Number |
| Militia District Polling building (at Will Wright House) | Fu-NF-191 |
| Red Oak Health Center | Fu-SW-22 |
| Rico Recreation Center/Rico School | Fu-01 |
| Cliftondale Recreation Center/Cliftondale School | Fu-251 |
| Site of Old Campbell County Courthouse | Fu-122 |

2. Schools

Many of the schools in unincorporated Fulton County included in the survey were built with a bond issue for school construction passed at the time of the merger of Milton and Campbell Counties with Fulton County on January 1, 1932 (Table 4-15). Five schools were surveyed in North Fulton County. The Hopewell School is currently vacant. The Newtown Elementary School will be renovated and become a community building in Newtown Park. In Sandy Springs, Liberty-Guinn School (Fu-SS-4, now The Archbishop Thomas A. Donnellan School, a private school) was included in the survey.

Two schools were surveyed in SW Fulton. The Central School was built with a bond issue in 1932. The school at Poplar Springs Church (Fu-Sw-73) may have been a one room school house for African Americans. In South Fulton, four of the five schools surveyed were built with the 1932 bond issue. The Old Rico School (Fu-7) is representative of school houses that existed in Campbell County prior to the merger. The Rico Elementary School (Fu-1) and Cliftondale Elementary (Fu-251) are used as recreation facilities by the Parks and Recreation Departments.

| Table 4-15: Schools | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Name/ Address | Resource Number |
| Warsaw Elementary School | Fu-NF-24 |
| Newtown Elementary | Fu-NF-42 |





| Table 4-15: Schools | |
|---|------------------------|
| Name/ Address | Resource Number |
| Hopewell School | Fu-NF-201 |
| Liberty-Guinn Consolidated School | Fu-SS-4 |
| Central School/Easten School/FC Public Training | FU-SW-27 |
| School at Poplar Springs Church | FU-SW-73 |
| Rico School | Fu-01 |
| Old Rico School | Fu-07 |
| Cedar Grove School | Fu-141 |
| Central/Cliftondale School | Fu-251 |

3. Civic Buildings

Three surveyed sites in South Fulton are used by civic or fraternal organizations (Table 4-16). These were the Rico Civic Club (Fu-06), the Campbellton Lodge (Fu-123) and a log house on Fayetteville Road (Fu-222).

| Table 4-16: Civic Organization Buildings | |
|---|------------------------|
| Name/Address | Resource Number |
| Rico Civic Club/Lodge | Fu-06 |
| Campbellton Lodge No. 76 F&AM | Fu-123 |
| Fayetteville Road | Fu-222 |

4.2.4.2 Assessment

Most of the institutional resources are schools. Many of these were built in the 1930s after the merger of Milton and Campbell counties. Over time, the Fulton County Board of Education closed the schools as their needs changed. Fulton County operates several of these for parks and arts programming. The Newtown School was recently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and will be renovated. Some of the other schools have new uses while some are vacant.

4.2.5.0 Transportation Resources

4.2.5.1 Inventory

Most of the transportation historic resources are bridges (Table 4-17). The transportation resources surveyed in North Fulton were the stone pier from the 1830's Holcombe Bridge (Fu-NF-47), the 1906 one lane steel truss Rodgers Bridge (Fu-NF-49), the 1920's Birmingham Road Bridge (Fu-NF-109) and the 1920's Medlock Bridge (Fu-NF-26). Medlock Bridge is the





only site found with associated historic features. The site of the Medlock Bridge and Ferry Site is found at the Medlock-Moore House (Fu-NF-26).

In Sandy Springs the survey included eight bridges that were built by the Fulton County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues in 1927 (Fu-SS-31, Fu-SS-131 to 137). The Morgan Falls Dam & Hydro-electric Plant (Fu-SS-148) which provided Atlanta with its first electricity was also surveyed (Fu-SS 13).

No transportation resources were included in the South and SW Fulton Survey. The bridge at Cochran Mill Park was included with the dam. However, some may be included in the Georgia Department of Transportation statewide inventory of bridges.

| Name/ Address | Resource Number |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Medlock Bridge/Ferry Site (at Medlock-Moore House Fu-26) | Fu-NF-26 |
| Holcomb Bridge | Fu-NF-48 |
| Rodgers Bridge | Fu-NF-49 |
| Birmingham Road Bridge | Fu-NF-109 |
| 1927 Bridges | Fu-SS-31 and FU-SS-131 to Fu-SS-137 |
| Morgan Falls Dam and Hydroelectric Plant | Fu-SS-148 |
| Airport Administration Building | FU-SW-12 |

4.2.5.2 Assessment

Most of the transportation resources are bridges. The steel truss Rodgers Bridge will be rehabilitated as part of an enhancement funded trail project in Gwinnett and Fulton County. As the 1927 bridges age, they may be replaced with newer structures.

4.2.6.0 Rural Resources

4.2.6.1 Inventory

Since Fulton County developed as an agricultural area, most of the historic resources in unincorporated Fulton County could be considered to be rural resources. Many of the residential resources have barns used for agricultural purposes. However, most of these are included in the categories discussed above. This section focuses on Crossroads Communities (Table 4-18). Crossroads communities, frequently located at the intersection of two or more roads, are located throughout unincorporated Fulton County. Crossroads communities were the hub of activities and services in the farming communities. A variety of community institutions were located near the major intersection with residential development extending along the roads.





Several crossroads communities are located in North Fulton. Four still maintain their historic character. These are: Shakerag (Fu-NF-1 to Fu-NF-4), Crabapple (Fu-128 to Fu-147, Fu-149), Birmingham (Fu-163 to Fu-166 and Fu-180 to Fu-185) and Arnold Mill (Fu-230 to Fu-233). Although Arnold Mill is not a crossroads community, it is a historic development located at the intersection of Arnold Mill Road and the Little River. The crossroads communities of Ocee, Fields Crossroads, Warsaw, Hopewell, Newtown and Webb retain some of their historic buildings but have lost much of their historic fabric.

Several historic communities are located in Southwest Fulton. Red Oak developed due to its proximity to a rail stop along Roosevelt Highway. Commercial and industrial buildings developed along the rail line with residential uses built along the rail line and surrounding streets. Sandtown was a community whose center was along the Chattahoochee River at a river crossing and around large plantations along the river. Although not much of it exists today, the Dry Pond community developed at the intersections of Campbellton Road, New Hope and Boat Rock Road.

In South Fulton the unincorporated communities represent county seats, railroad and crossroads communities. Campbellton, like many Georgia county seats, had a centrally located courthouse square with a grid street pattern.

Fife, Stonewall and Red Oak developed due to their proximity to a rail stop. In Fife, many businesses were located along the rail line. Residences were located on the streets that extended in a grid pattern from the rail line. In Stonewall, commercial uses were centered on the rail line and Roosevelt Hwy while residential development extended along Stonewall Tell Road and surrounding streets.

Bethlehem, Cliftdale, Friendship, Goodes and Ono all developed around the intersection of two or more roads. Rivertown, Rico and Redwine developed along the intersection of a ferry crossing with two other roads. Rivertown and Redwine communities were also dominated by one family that provided numerous services to surrounding farmers. The communities with the highest level of historic and architectural integrity are: Campbellton, Fife, and Rico.

| Table 4-18: Crossroads Communities | |
|---|---|
| Name | Resource Number |
| Shakerag | Fu-NF-1 to Fu-NF-5, Fu-NF-246 |
| Warsaw | Fu-NF-23, Fu-NF-24 |
| Ocee | Fu-NF-37, Fu-NF-242 |
| Crabapple | Fu-NF-126 to Fu-NF-149, Fu-NF-249 |
| Webb | Fu-NF-57 to Fu-NF-60 |
| Birmingham | Fu-NF-163 to Fu-NF-166 and Fu-NF-180 to Fu-NF-185 and Fu-NF-105 |
| Hopewell | Fu-NF-200 to Fu-NF-202, Fu-NF-205 and Fu-NF-247 |
| Arnold Mill | Fu-NF-230 to Fu-NF-233 |





| Table 4-18: Crossroads Communities | |
|---|---|
| Name | Resource Number |
| Cliftondale | FU-SW 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 |
| Red Oak | FU-SW-8 to 11, and 13 to 27 |
| Sandtown | FU-SW1-6, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 73 |
| Bethlehem | Fu-163-168, Fu-170, Fu-180-181, Fu-401-403 |
| Campbellton | Fu-20-25 |
| Cliftondale | Fu-247-254 |
| Fife | Fu -200-221, Fu 223-224, Fu -226-228 |
| Friendship | Fu-111-117 |
| Goode | Fu-70, Fu-81-90, Fu-108 |
| Ono | Fu-153-157 |
| Red Oak | Fu-324-224, Fu-357-361 |
| Redwine | Fu-35-40 |
| Rico | Fu-1-7, Fu 15-25, Fu 43-44, Fu 60-63, Fu 255, 256 |
| Rivertown | Fu-12-14 |
| Stonewall | Fu-230-235, Fu-266-313, Fu-339-343, Fu366 |

4.2.6.2 Assessment

Most of the historic resources surveyed could be considered rural resources. Crossroads communities were the focus of the unincorporated rural communities. They often have a small grouping of historic buildings and many could be potential historic districts. The Redwine Crossroads Community is included in the Roscoe Dunaway Gardens National Register District.

4.2.7.0 Historic, Archeological and Cultural Resources

4.2.7.1 Inventory

Fulton County has not conducted an inventory of archeological and cultural resources. Information on cemeteries is included in this section. There are over 150 cemeteries in unincorporated Fulton County; approximately 48 in North Fulton, 12 in Sandy Springs and 94 in South and Southwest Fulton. There are various types of cemeteries, these are listed below.

Church Cemeteries with existing congregations: Where the church is still active, the cemetery is generally maintained. Many of these churches have a cemetery maintenance committee that raises funds and is responsible for the maintenance of the cemetery.





Church Cemeteries where the churches no longer exist: In some cases, a church congregation has moved or disbanded. As a result, the church building no longer stands or is in a state of disrepair and the cemetery is abandoned.

Community Cemeteries: These are cemeteries established by a community and not affiliated with a church.

Public Cemeteries: These are cemeteries owned by a government. Some are used for indigent burials.

Perpetual Care Cemeteries: These cemeteries are regulated by the state and ensure everlasting care of the cemetery.

Family Cemeteries: These are located within what is or was a family's farm or property. Family cemeteries are often small and not maintained and are abandoned.

4.2.7.2 Assessment

Several trends adversely affect the preservation of cemeteries. Over time, some have disappeared while others have deteriorated.

Development and encroachment of development: As Fulton County has become more urbanized and agricultural production has declined, former farms, where family cemeteries were located, have changed land uses to residential, commercial, or industrial. Removal of vegetation and grading of land adjacent to burials can change the topography of the soil, the drainage, the pattern of storm water flow, and the stability of the soil. This could have an adverse effect on burials by increasing run-off and soil erosion. Water and soil erosion can shift marker placement, destabilize markers and unearth stones.

Abandonment: Many family cemeteries have been neglected or abandoned as land use patterns have changed, descendants have moved away or died, the family property has been sold and younger generations have been unaware of the cemetery thus, leaving no one to care for it. In these cemeteries, vandalism and vegetation can go unchecked.

Natural Environment: The natural environment, freeze/thaw cycles, acid rain and unchecked vegetation can negatively affect walls, stones, markers and paths. Invasive vegetation can attach itself to stones and trap water and soils that can harm it. Diseased limbs or trees can fall and shatter stones and walls. An overgrown and uncared for site can fall prey to vandalism.

Vandalism: Cemeteries are an easy target for vandalism. Lack of security, infrequent visitation, overgrown grounds and a neglected appearance can make cemeteries attractive to vandals and thieves. Removal of stones and fences by theft leaves graves unmarked and destroy the integrity of the cemetery.



5. COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

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5.0.0.0 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

5.1.0.0 Community Facilities

The Community Facilities & Services Element includes an inventory of county facilities and services based on current population demands and needs. This element also includes analyses of future needs based on population and employment forecasts. Planning for public services and facilities allows the County to maximize the efficient use of existing infrastructure as well as plan for future capital improvements and accommodation of long-term operation and maintenance costs.

This document contains an Inventory of Existing Conditions, and an Assessment of Current & Future Needs. The components of the element include the following:

- Water Supply & Treatment
- Sewerage System & Wastewater Treatment
- Solid Waste Management
- General Government
- Public Safety Facilities & Services
- Recreational Facilities & Services
- Hospitals & Other Public Health Facilities & Services
- Educational Facilities & Services
- Libraries and Other Cultural Facilities and
- Services and Stormwater Management.

5.1.1.0 Transportation Network

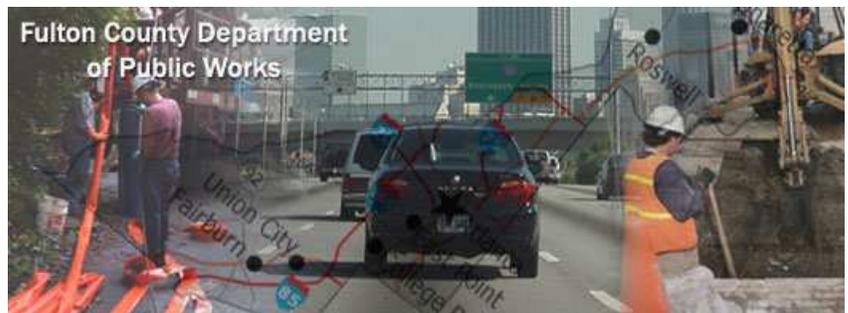
See Transportation Element

5.1.2.0. Water Supply and Treatment

Introduction

The Water Supply and Treatment section includes background information about the treatment of raw water in water treatment facilities, treated water distribution systems, service areas, demand, and level of service.

The section begins with a snapshot of the water treatment and service in 2004-2005. The second half builds on the inventory of existing conditions and provides a general assessment of future needs.





5.1.2.1 Inventory

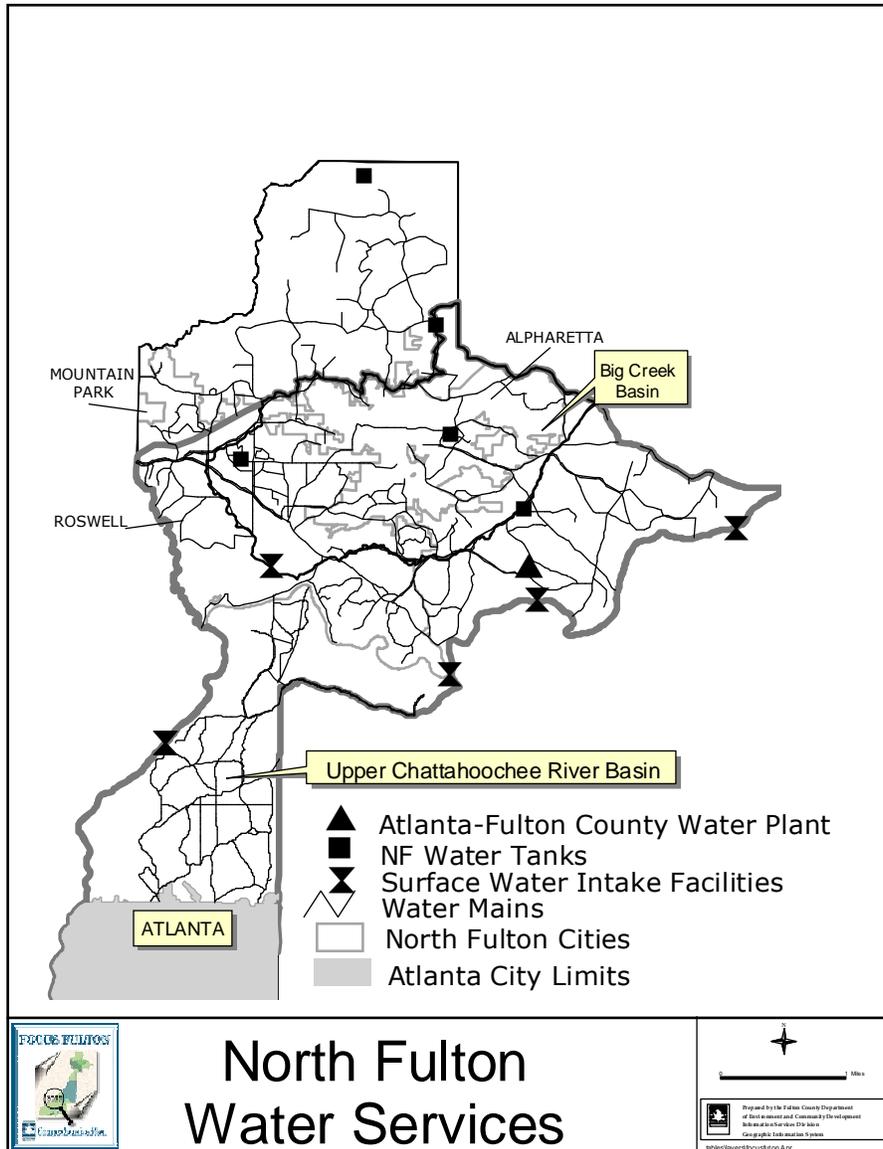
Water Treatment Facilities

The Chattahoochee River is the prime source of drinking water in the Atlanta Region and provides 90% of all of Fulton County’s drinking water. The remaining water demands are met by Big Creek, Sweetwater Creek and Cedar Creek (Table 5-1). Six water treatment facilities draw raw water out of the Chattahoochee River and treat it to drinking water standards. Ninety percent of Fulton County’s water demands are met through water treatment facilities either owned by the City of Atlanta or by the Atlanta-Fulton County Water Resources Commission (AFCWRC). The cities of Palmetto, East Point, and Roswell operate water treatment facilities. Only the East Point facility provides sufficient capacity to meet all of its demands. The Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority supplies water to the City of Mountain Park. The geographic service area and the predominant land uses in the service area are shown in Table 5-2 and in Maps 5-1 & 5-2.

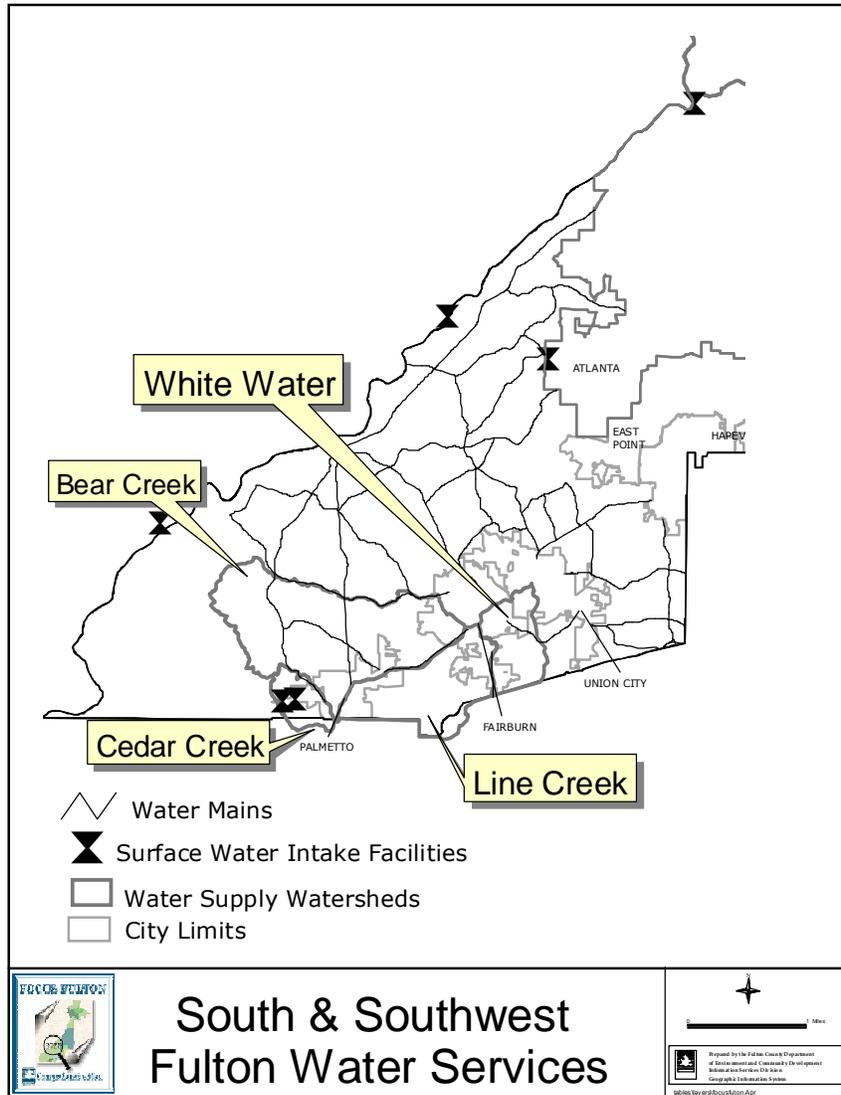
| Table 5-1: Water Treatment Facilities | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| Water Treatment Plant | Responsible Party | Source of Water |
| AFCWRC Water Treatment Plant | AFCWRC | Chattahoochee River |
| Hemphill Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta, GA) | Atlanta | Chattahoochee River (above Peachtree Creek) |
| Chattahoochee River Water Treatment Plant (Atl, GA) | Atlanta | Chattahoochee River (above Peachtree Creek) |
| Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant (Roswell, GA) | Roswell | Big Creek |
| East Point Water Treatment Plant (East Point, GA) | East Point | Sweetwater Creek |
| Palmetto Water Treatment Plant (Palmetto, GA) | Palmetto | Cedar Creek |
| Source: Fulton County Public Works | | |

| Table 5-2: Geographic service area of the facility and the predominant types of land uses served by the facility | | |
|---|--|---|
| Water Treatment Plant | Geographic Service Area | Predominant Types of Land Use Served by the Facility |
| AFCWRC Water Treatment Plant | Unincorporated North Fulton, Sandy Springs (majority), Atlanta, Roswell, Alpharetta, Forsyth County | residential, commercial |
| Hemphill Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta, GA) | Sandy Springs, City of Atlanta, Hapeville, Unincorporated South Fulton, Fairburn (partial), Union City | residential, commercial, industrial, rural |
| Chattahoochee River Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta, GA) | City of Atlanta, Fulton Industrial District | residential, commercial, industrial |
| Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant (Roswell, GA) | Roswell downtown area | residential and commercial |
| East Point Water Treatment Plant , (East Point, GA) | 90% of College Park, 10-20% of Hapeville Fort McPherson (Atlanta) | residential, and commercial |
| Palmetto Water Treatment Plant , (Palmetto, GA) | Palmetto | residential, commercial |
| Source: Fulton County E&CD | | |





Map 5-1: Location of existing distribution and treatment system in North Fulton and Sandy Springs



Map 5-2: Location of existing distribution and treatment system in SW and South Fulton

Water Treatment Facilities - Design Capacities

The design capacity of drinking water facilities in Fulton County range from the 0.6 million gallon per day (mgd) facility in Palmetto to the 137 mgd Hemphill plant (Table 5-3). The City of Atlanta owns and operates the Hemphill Water Treatment Plant and the Chattahoochee River Water



Treatment Plant which obtains water from a single raw water intake on the Chattahoochee River, just above Peachtree Creek. The permitted withdrawal amount for the intake is 180 mgd. In 2002, the average volume of raw water withdrawn from the river at the City of Atlanta intake was approximately 95 mgd.

The Atlanta Fulton County Water Resources Commission water treatment plant (AFCWRC) is located on Old Alabama Road in unincorporated North Fulton County and is jointly owned by the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. The plant was built in 1991 with an original capacity of 45 mgd. Through the operation of this plant, Fulton County supplies water to residents in North Fulton and the majority of residents in Sandy Springs. In February of 1998, the plant was expanded to its current permitted capacity of 90 (mgd). AFCWRC WTP will expand to 135 mgd by late 2008. The East Point Water Treatment Plant has a capacity of 12 mgd. Roswell’s Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant has a capacity of 1 mgd and will be decommissioned between the years 2011 and 2020. Palmetto’s Palmetto Water Treatment Plant has a capacity of 0.6 mgd and is scheduled to be decommissioned between 2011 and 2020.

Table 5-3: Design capacity of Water Treatment Plant (in million gallons per day-mgd)

| Water Treatment Plant | Plant Capacity 2005 | Useful Life of Facility |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant | 90 mgd | Through 2021-2030 |
| Hemphill Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta, GA) | 137 mgd | Through 2021-2030 |
| Chattahoochee River Water Treatment Plant (Atl, GA) | 65 mgd | Through 2021-2030 |
| Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant (Roswell, GA) | 1 mgd | Plan to decommission between 2011-2020 |
| East Point Water Treatment Plant (East Point, GA) | 12 mgd | Through 2021-2030 |
| Palmetto Water Treatment Plant (Palmetto, GA) | 0.6 mgd | Plan to decommission between 2011-2020 |

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department

Current demands on Water Treatment Facilities

Water demand is monitored using several measurements:

1. Average daily amount of water used over the course of a year,
2. Maximum amount of water used in one day,
3. Average minimum amount of water used in one day, and
4. The peaking factor ratio of maximum daily demand to average daily demand. The peaking factor ratio is a measure of how daily demand compares to the peak use daily demand (maximum).

North Fulton Demand

The AFCWRC Water Treatment Plant records water used by City of Atlanta and Fulton County customers separately. The North Fulton demand statistics include the total water pumped, including unaccounted-for water resulting from firefighting, line leakage, etc. Water demand in the North Fulton Service Area in 2002 averaged 26.75 mgd and ranged from a minimum of 17.94 mgd to a maximum 45.66 mgd, close to the capacity of the plant (Table 5-4).





Table 5-4: Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant Demand - North Fulton Service Area

| Year | Average Daily Demand (ADD) in mgd | Maximum Daily Demand (MDD) in mgd | Minimum Daily Demand in mgd | Peaking Factor (Ratio of MDD to ADD) |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1996 | 18.77 | 34.38 | 13.15 | 1.83 |
| 1997 | 20.99 | 35.94 | 14.00 | 1.71 |
| 1998 | 25.02 | 44.10 | 15.62 | 1.76 |
| 1999 | 28.68 | 47.98 | 17.50 | 1.67 |
| 2000 | 27.35 | 44.85 | 17.65 | 1.64 |
| 2001 | 26.75 | 43.52 | 16.09 | 1.63 |
| 2002 | 27.26 | 45.66 | 17.94 | 1.67 |

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department. Note: All values in million gallons per day (mgd). Average yearly daily demand is the average of the monthly average demands.

The average amount of water used daily through the year varies between the winter and summer months (Table 5-5). The difference between summer and winter average daily demands can be used as an estimate of irrigation usage. The winter and summer demands are compared by calculating a ratio of usage and by subtracting the summer from the winter usage. In 2002, the summer average daily demand increased by 14.31 mgd when compared to the winter average daily demand.

Table 5-5: Seasonal Water Demand Statistics Summary for North Fulton Service Area

| Year | Yearly ADD (mgd) | Winter ADD (mgd) | Summer ADD (mgd) | Summer ADD to Winter ADD Ratio | Summer Minus Winter ADD (mgd) |
|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1996 | 18.77 | 14.4 | 24.19 | 1.66 | 9.79 |
| 1997 | 20.99 | 15.21 | 24.92 | 1.64 | 9.71 |
| 1998 | 25.02 | 17.1 | 31.15 | 1.82 | 14.05 |
| 1999 | 28.68 | 23.48 | 35.89 | 1.53 | 12.41 |
| 2000 | 27.35 | 22.39 | 34.22 | 1.53 | 11.83 |
| 2001 | 26.75 | 22.83 | 32.19 | 1.41 | 9.36 |
| 2002 | 27.26 | 21.49 | 35.80 | 1.67 | 14.31 |

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department. Notes: ADD = Average Daily Demand, MDD = Maximum daily Demand, All units in million gallons per day (mgd). Winter months are November through February. Summer months are May through August.

Sandy Springs Demand

Treated water pumped to Sandy Springs is recorded separately at the AFCWTP. This water is supplied to and billed to customers by the City of Atlanta. The pumpage figures represent the water demand for approximately 88 percent of the Sandy Springs land area and also include unaccounted-for water.

In 2002, water demand in the Sandy Springs Service Area averaged 14.46 mgd and ranged from a minimum of 10.06 mgd to a maximum 21.35 mgd (Table 5-6).





Table 5-6: AFCWTP Demand Data Summary Pumpage to the Sandy Springs Service Area

| Year | Average Daily Demand (ADD) | Maximum Daily Demand (MDD) | Minimum Daily Demand | Peaking Factor (Ratio of MDD to ADD) |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1996 | 15.10 | 20.35 | 10.78 | 1.35 |
| 1997 | 15.31 | 21.33 | 8.32 | 1.39 |
| 1998 | 17.21 | 25.61 | 9.33 | 1.49 |
| 1999 | 17.40 | 25.55 | 10.84 | 1.46 |
| 2000 | 16.51 | 29.16 | 8.70 | 1.76 |
| 2001 | 15.28 | 20.05 | 10.97 | 1.31 |
| 2002 | 14.46 | 21.35 | 10.06 | 1.48 |

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department. Note: All values in million gallons per day (mgd). Average yearly daily demand is the average of the monthly average demands.

The average amount of water used daily through the year varies between the winter and summer months (Table 5-7). In 2002, the winter demand was 12.63 mgd while the summer demand was 17.01, a difference of 4.38 mgd. The difference between the summer and winter average daily demands can be used as an estimate of irrigation usage. Several years ago, Fulton County implemented year round outdoor watering restrictions in response to a statewide drought. This explains the drop in the difference between winter and summer average daily demand.

**Table 5-7: Seasonal Water Demand Statistics Summary
AFCWTP Contribution to Sandy Springs Service Area**

| Year | Yearly ADD | Winter ADD | Summer ADD | Summer ADD to Winter ADD Ratio | Summer Minus Winter ADD |
|------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1996 | 15.10 | 13.24 | 17.05 | 1.29 | 3.81 |
| 1997 | 15.31 | 13.85 | 17.57 | 1.27 | 3.72 |
| 1998 | 17.21 | 11.92 | 19.49 | 1.64 | 7.58 |
| 1999 | 17.40 | 14.85 | 20.92 | 1.41 | 6.07 |
| 2000 | 16.51 | 13.80 | 20.26 | 1.47 | 6.46 |
| 2001 | 15.28 | 13.86 | 17.25 | 1.24 | 3.39 |
| 2002 | 14.46 | 12.63 | 17.01 | 1.35 | 4.38 |

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department Notes: 1. ADD = Average Daily Demand, MDD = Maximum daily Demand, All units in million gallons per day (mgd). Winter months are November through February. Summer months are May through August.



South Fulton Demand

Water demand records for South Fulton cannot be separated from the City of Atlanta demands. The distribution system and pumping data cannot be split between jurisdictional lines. The estimated average daily flow from the Adamsville pump station is approximately 10 mgd. The Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport re-pump station flow is approximately 10 mgd. The estimated 2002 average daily demand for South Fulton is approximately 15 mgd¹.

Water Distribution System

Treated water is distributed to customers via several water distribution systems. Fulton County distributes water in North Fulton and a portion of Sandy Springs. The City of Atlanta distributes water in a portion of Sandy Springs and most of South Fulton. Some of the cities in South Fulton operate their own distribution system.

| | |
|--|--|
| Length | 275 miles of water mains |
| Size of mains | 8 inches and 54 inches in diameter |
| Elevated Storage tanks - 6 | Hembree Road - 1.0 mg Hembree Road - 0.2mg Bethany Road- 2.0 mg Bethany Road - 2.0 mg Jones Bridge Road - 1.0 mg Jones Bridge Road - 0.5 mg |
| Ground storage Tanks - 3 | Webb Bridge Road - 1.0 mg Webb Bridge Road - 0.5 mg Freemanville Road - 4 mg |
| Note: mg represents million gallons Source: Fulton County Public Works Department | |

Fulton County owns and operates the water distribution, storage and pumping system, which serves a 2003 customer base of approximately 62,000 customers in Sandy Springs and North Fulton (Tables 5-4). Three ground level storage tanks are used to maintain service during seasonal demand peaks and temporary service interruptions. Six elevated storage tanks are used to maintain pressure in the distribution system and provide the system with fire flow protection. Fulton County residents in and south of the City of Atlanta are served by a water supply and distribution system owned and operated by the City of Atlanta. Municipal wholesale users of treated water from the City of Atlanta include the cities of Fairburn, Hapeville, and Union City. The City of Fairburn purchases approximately 12 to 15 million gallons per month (0.5 mgd). The City of Hapeville currently purchases approximately 1.5 to 1.7 mgd. Hapeville is also served by the City of East Point water system. Union City purchases approximately 1.1 mgd from the City of Atlanta. All of these municipalities own and operate their own water distribution systems. These service areas are approximately equal in size to their city limits.

¹ Billing record data from the City of Atlanta for residents outside the city limits and data from the AFCWTP was used to estimate the current 2002 flow to South Fulton. Water consumption from billing records were adjusted upward by 18 percent for unaccounted-for water and then the demand for Sandy Springs subtracted to obtain an estimate for South Fulton.





Current demands on Water Distribution Facilities

Fulton County’s water and sewer system serves customers within a 523 square mile area. The number of customer accounts has nearly doubled between 1993 and 2003, growing from 32,720 in 1992 to 62,434 in May of 2003 (Table 5-9).

Table 5-9: Fulton County Water and Sewer Accounts between 1992 and 2003

| Date | Number of Accounts | Annual Increase | % Increase |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 12-92 | 30,572 | -- | -- |
| 12-93 | 32,720 | 2,148 | 7.03% |
| 12-94 | 35,750 | 3,030 | 9.26% |
| 12-95 | 39,277 | 3,527 | 9.87% |
| 12-96 | 42,904 | 3,627 | 9.23% |
| 12-97 | 46,548 | 3,644 | 8.49% |
| 12-98 | 51,255 | 4,707 | 10.11% |
| 12-99 | 55,249 | 3,994 | 7.79% |
| 12-00 | 59,350 | 4,101 | 7.42% |
| 12-01 | 61,052 | 1,702 | 2.87% |
| 12-02 | 61,916 | 864 | 1.42% |
| 5-12-03 | 62,434 | 518 | 0.84% |

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department

5.1.2.2 Assessment

This assessment of current and future needs focuses on the services and facilities provided by Fulton County. In response to the population growth in the 1990s, Fulton County adopted the *2020 Master Plan* in 1998. Since 1997, \$350 million has been spent on water and sewer projects to upgrade and expand the system. Existing facilities and current levels of service meet the current needs of the community. However, future needs of its customers cannot be met with existing facilities and services.

In October 2003, the Fulton County Board of Commissioners adopted the *2004 Business Plan for the Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program*. The Business Plan identifies substantial capital improvements that are needed for the County to continue to provide adequate and cost-effective water and wastewater services in order to accommodate anticipated population and economic growth. The 2004 Business Plan identifies funding mechanisms for the construction of water and wastewater facilities to be built between 2003 and 2009. Fulton County Public Works plans to develop a new water and sewer plan after the implementation of the 2004 Business Plan. Existing and planned facilities will meet the County’s needs through the year 2025.

The 2004 Business Plan for the Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program is divided into two phases. The Phase I (2004-2006) CIP for water treatment and distribution includes:

- Water Treatment Facilities – Atlanta / Fulton County WTP- \$20,000,000
- General Water System Projects - \$18,500,000
- Water Allocation - \$10,000,000
- Booster Pump Station Projects - \$9,000,000





- Water Storage Projects - \$4,700,000
- Program & Construction Management Services - \$3,731,775 and
- Water Main Projects - \$2,000,000

The Phase II (2004-2009) CIP includes:

- Water Main Projects - \$35,700,000
- General Water System - \$7,500,000
- Water Allocation - \$7,500,000
- Water Storage Projects - \$5,250,000
- Program & Construction Management Services - \$2,457,200 and
- Booster Pump Station Projects - \$1,000,000

The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District will play a role in the provision of water and sewer services in Fulton County. The general purposes of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District are to establish policy, create plans, and promote intergovernmental coordination for all water issues in the district; to facilitate multi-jurisdictional water related projects; and to enhance access to funding for water related projects among local governments in the district area. It is the primary purpose of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District to develop regional and watershed-specific plans for storm-water management, wastewater treatment, water supply, water conservation, and the general protection of water quality. Local governments within the District that do not substantially adopt the model ordinances will be ineligible for state grants or loans for stormwater related projects. Those governments that fail to implement plans that apply to them would have their current permits for water withdrawal, wastewater capacity or NPDES stormwater permits frozen. At this time, Fulton County complies with the plan. If the County were inconsistent with the plan, current capacity permits and capital improvement projects would not be endorsed by the District and the Georgia Environmental Protection Department.

Capacity Analysis

Table 5-10 shows the current capacity and capacity needs of water treatment facilities that serve unincorporated Fulton County. The Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant (AFCWTP) has a current capacity of 90 mgd which is equally divided between Fulton County (serves North Fulton) and the City of Atlanta which serves most of Sandy Springs. North Fulton will need an additional 27 to 42 mgd to meet future needs. The plant’s capacity will increase to 145 mgd before 2020 and will, therefore, have adequate capacity to meet future needs. There appears to be a surplus of 8 to 14 mgd for the Sandy Springs area. South Fulton receives its water from the Hemphill and Chattahoochee plants, which have a total capacity of 201 mgd. The Public Works Department estimates indicate that the South Fulton area will be supplied adequately by these plants through 2020. The issue in South Fulton is the limited water distribution system.

| Table 5-10: Water Treatment Capacity | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Service Area | Current Supply Capacity (mgd) (a) | Water Demand Range: permit level at mgd | Net Supply Capacity Needs in 2020 |
| North Fulton | 45 | 87 to 72 | -42 to -27 |
| Sandy Springs | 45 | 37 to 31 | 8 to 14 |
| South Fulton | (c) | 31 to 23 | Adequate |





| Table 5-10: Water Treatment Capacity | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Service Area | Current Supply Capacity (mgd) (a) | Water Demand Range: permit level at mgd | Net Supply Capacity Needs in 2020 |
| a: Fulton County and Atlanta share at 45 mgd c: The capacities of the Hemphill and Chattahoochee plants are 137 and 65 mgd, respectively (total of 202 mgd). The existing intake permit for the plants is 180 mgd. Source: Fulton County Public Works | | | |

Water Treatment Facilities

The six water treatment facilities provide a level of service that meets the current needs. The Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant in Roswell and the Palmetto Water Treatment Plant in Palmetto will meet future needs through 2010. Both plants will be de-commissioned between 2011 and 2020. The remaining four facilities are projected to meet future needs through 2030. The AFCWTP will be expanded from 90 mgd to 145 mgd and will meet any future needs through 2030. The facility has sufficient property for the expansion which will have minimal impact on adjacent natural resources. Improvements are planned on the Hemphill, Chattahoochee and Cecil. B. Woods water treatment facilities (Table 5-11).

| Table 5- 11: Water Treatment Facilities | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Facility | Adequacy | General Condition (poor-fair-good-excellent) | Expected Life |
| Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant | Yes (90 mgd), however the plant will be expanded to 145 mgd. | Good | Through 2021-2030 |
| Hemphill Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta) | Yes (137 mgd) | Fair – improvements were being made as of 2005 | Through 2021-2030 |
| Chattahoochee River Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta) | Yes (65 mgd) | Fair – improvements were being made as of 2005 | Through 2021-2030 |
| Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant (Roswell) | Yes (1 mgd) | Fair to poor – improvements were necessary as of 2005 | Plan – Decommission between 2011-2020 |
| East Point Water Treatment Plant (East Point,) | Yes (12 mgd) | Good | Through 2021-2030 |
| Palmetto Water Treatment Plant (Palmetto, GA) | Yes (0.6 mgd) | Good | Plan – Decommission between 2011-2020 |

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department

Water Distribution System

Fulton County distributes water in North Fulton through a network of water mains and storage tanks. As population growth continues in North Fulton and particularly in areas currently not served by water, water mains will be installed and expanded. To meet future needs, approximately 8 million gallons (mg) of additional storage capacity and booster pump stations will be needed from 2005 to 2025 to maintain and increase water pressure, to expand capacity, fire suppression abilities and to meet storage capacity needs. These improvements include: three booster pump stations at Mansell Road, Webb Road, and Freemanville Road, two - 2 mg storage tanks at King Road, one - 2 mg storage tank at McGinnis Ferry Road, one - 2 mg storage tank at





Kimball Bridge Road, and one 1 mg storage tank at Old Alabama Road. The condition of the existing storage and distribution system ranges from good to excellent. The expected life of these facilities will be beyond 2025 (Table 5-12).

| Table 5- 12 Water Distribution System | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| Facility | Adequacy | General Condition (poor-fair-good-excellent) | Expected Life |
| Mains | Slightly inadequate | Good | Through 2040-2050 |
| Elevated Storage Tanks | Yes | Excellent to good | Through 2040-2050 |
| Hembree Rd Gound Storage Tank | Yes | Good | Through 2040-2050 |
| Bethany Rd Ground Storage Tank | Yes | Good | Through 2040-2050 |
| Jones Bridge Rd Ground Storage Tank | Yes | Good | Through 2040-2050 |
| Webb Bridge Road Ground Tank | Yes | Excellent | Through 2040 |
| Freemanville Road Ground Tank | Yes | Good | Through 2020 |
| Source: Fulton County Public Works Department | | | |

Fulton County provides high quality potable water and adequate infrastructure to benefit public health, conserve the environment, and sustain the economic life of the community it serves. County policies provide conservation mechanisms to reduce long term wastewater flows and water consumption. These policies include:

- Xeriscaping and drought landscaping objectives,
- Water conservation and water restrictions,
- LEED’s Design Requirements for Sustainability,
- Smart growth land use planning, and
- Water Reclamation.

The conservation and sustainability of Fulton County’s resources is of primary concern to the Department of Public Works and the citizens of the County. The 2004 CIP addresses the physical constraints of the current demand for water and wastewater. The 2004 CIP Business Plan anticipates collateral long range conservation and sustainability standards necessary to slow the need for future infrastructure additions.

In addition to the planned improvements and capacity increases identified, additional current and or future needs for the water supply and treatment include:

- Replacement of water meters,
- Implementation of water conservation program including a system of conservation pricing,
- Promotion of the use of reclaimed wastewater,
- Addressing water supply issues and non-point source pollution,
- Changing and influencing individual behavior to improve water quality,
- Continuation of conservation and water re-use program, and
- Additional staff for routine inspections, leak detection, backflow prevention, and fire hydrant maintenance.

Moreover, implementation of the following three regulatory measures is also suggested:

- A tracking system for the transportation of commercial and industrial grease wastes,
- A mandatory septic tank maintenance program on a five year cycle, and
- A provision within the Subdivision Regulations for gray water reuse.





Evaluation of Options

The evaluation of options needed to address current and future problems and opportunities was conducted during the development of the *2004 Business Plan for the Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program*. The Business Plan incorporated previous assessments (2020 Water and Wastewater Plan of 1999, Interim Capacity Improvements Evaluation for Big Creek Plant and Little River Plant of 2001) and now serves as the work program for the Public Works Department.

The 2004 Business Plan was the result of a collaborative effort over several months between multiple Fulton County department directors including Public Works, Environment and Community Development, Finance, and the County Manager. The process of developing the Business Plan included extensive analysis, discussions and review of the significant elements used to formulate and evaluate each alternative. Population projections and growth data were used to determine the timing and scale of the proposed improvements. A list identifying potential projects and needs was compiled based on the recommendations of previously prepared facility plans, engineering studies, and technical reports. The list was further refined and prioritized through work sessions with Public Works Water Services Division staff. This portion of the assessment summarizes the findings and recommendations of the 2004 Business Plan.

5.1.3.0 Sewerage System & Waste Water Treatment

Introduction

The Department of Public Works, Water Services Division, Water Protection Section, is responsible for treatment of wastewater and compliance with environmental permits. This section includes a summary of the water pollution control facilities, the collection system, current demand, the level of service provided, and an assessment of current and future needs.

5.1.3.1 Inventory

Water Pollution Control Facilities

Fulton County owns and operates six water pollution control plants (WPCP). The plants are currently permitted to treat a combined total average flow of approximately 43 million gallons per day (mgd). These plants treat wastewater generated inside and outside the county.

A portion of the wastewater generated within the County is treated by facilities not owned by the County, including a combination of sewer authorities in neighboring counties and privately owned facilities. The water pollution control plants, their design capacity, and their service areas are shown in Tables 5-13 and 5-14 and in Maps 5-3 and 5-4.



Table 5-13: Water Pollution Control Plants

| Water Pollution Control Plant | Responsible Entity | Design Capacity |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Big Creek Water Reclamation Facility | Fulton Co. Public Works | 24 mgd |
| Johns Creek Water Pollution Control Plant | Fulton Co. Public Works | 7 mgd |
| Cauley Creek Water Reclamation Facility | Fulton Co. Public Works | 2.5 mgd (increasing to 5 mgd) |
| Little River Water Pollution Control Plant | Fulton Co. Public Works | 0.85 mgd |
| Camp Creek Water Pollution Control Plant | Fulton Co. Public Works | 13 mgd (increasing to 24 mgd by 2005) |
| Little Bear Creek Water Pollution Control Plant | Fulton Co. Public Works | 0.1 mgd |

Source: Fulton County Department of Public Works

Table 5-14: Service area of the Water Pollution Control Plants and the predominant types of land uses served by the facility

| Water Pollution Control Plant | Service Area | Predominant land uses served by the facility |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Big Creek | North Fulton County, portions of Cobb County, portions of DeKalb County, and portions of Forsyth county | Residential and commercial |
| Johns Creek | Large portions of Sandy Springs, portions of Roswell | Residential, commercial |
| Cauley Creek | Johns Creek and Shakerag in Northeast Fulton County | Residential |
| Little River | Mountain Park and nearby communities in Northwest Fulton and parts of Cherokee County | Residential, light commercial |
| Camp Creek | South Fulton County | Residential, industrial |
| Little Bear Creek | Crossroads subdivision in South Fulton County | Residential |

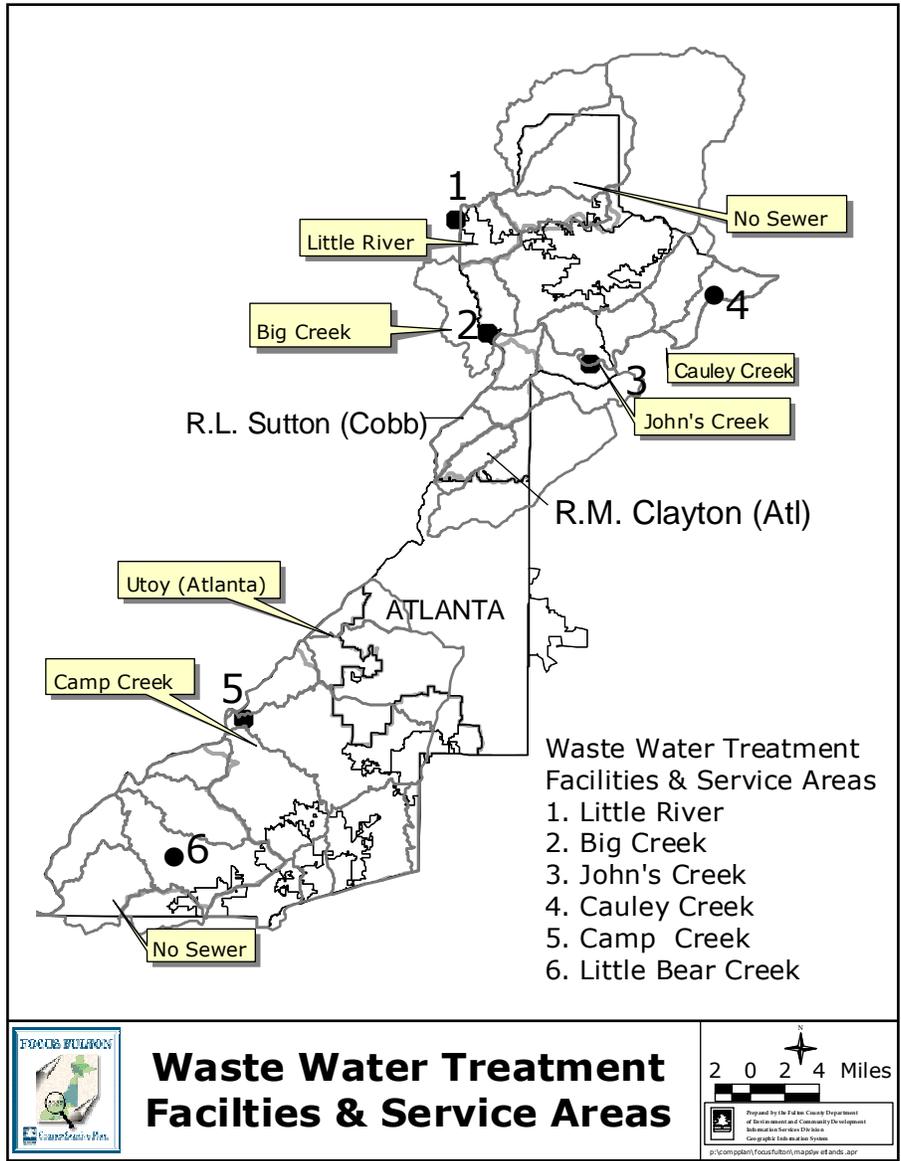
Source: Fulton County Department of Public Works

North Fulton Wastewater Systems

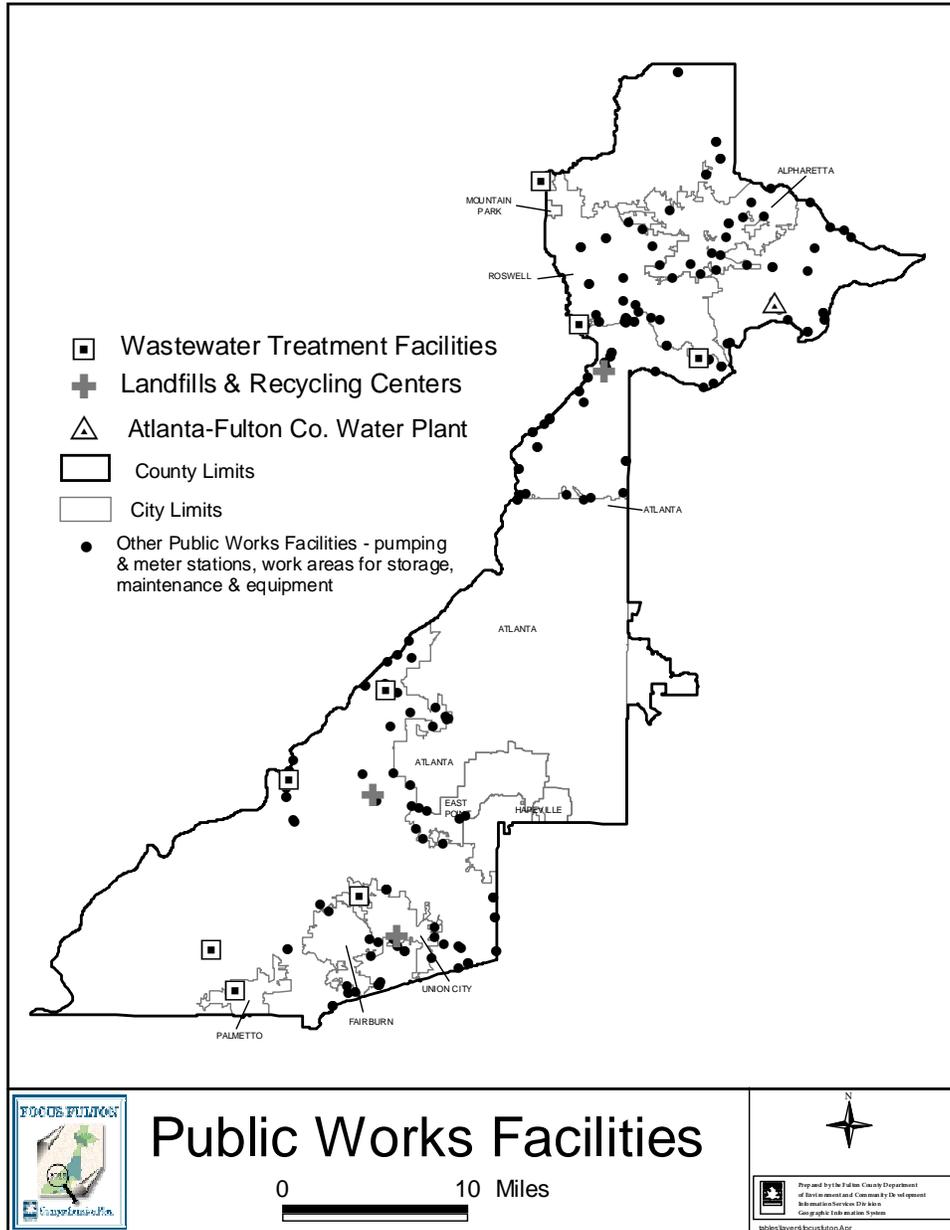
The North Fulton Wastewater System consists of four wastewater facilities (Big Creek, Johns Creek, Cauley Creek, and Little River) and their associated collection and conveyance systems. The Big Creek, Johns Creek and Cauley Creek service areas are interconnected and jointly make up the largest wastewater collection and treatment system in unincorporated Fulton County. The County also treats wastewater flows from neighboring Forsyth, Cherokee, Cobb, and DeKalb Counties. Forsyth and DeKalb Counties send wastewater to both the Big Creek WRF and Johns Creek WPCP. The Little River WPCP is owned and operated by Fulton County but is located in Cherokee County. The total average wastewater flow received from outside the County and treated at North Fulton wastewater treatment facilities is approximately 4.9 mgd.

Big Creek and Johns Creek: The Big Creek Plant was originally constructed in 1969 with a design capacity of 0.75 mgd. The plant has been expanded numerous times and has a current capacity of 24 mgd. The Johns Creek WPCP was originally constructed in 1980 with an average design capacity of 5 mgd. The plant was expanded in 1992 to a permitted discharge capacity of 7 mgd. These two plants are combined now and serve the majority of sewered North Fulton.





Map 5-3: Fulton County Waste Water Treatment Facilities and Service Area.



Map 5-4: Public Works Facilities



Little River: The Little River WPCP is in neighboring Cherokee County. The plant serves Mountain Park and the portion of Northwest Fulton and Cherokee County in the Little River Basin, part of the Etowah Watershed. The plant originally had a capacity of 0.175 mgd. In March 1992, the plant was expanded to 0.85 mgd. The Little River Land Application System (LAS) is permitted to discharge up to 200,000 gallons per day (gpd). The plant serves approximately 6 square miles or 6 percent of the sewered area in North Fulton.

The Johns Creek, Little River and Big Creek plants have experienced operational problems, some of which have resulted in permit violations. Several of these violations have resulted in the issuance of Consent Orders from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Operational problems at the facility have been due primarily to limited plant capacity and high wet peak weather flows during rain events. As a result of the permit violations, in January 7, 2000, the Georgia EPD issued a Consent Order that limited sewer service connections in the Big Creek and Johns Creek service areas. The problems were corrected and the moratorium was lifted in January 1, 2003.

Cauley Creek: The Cauley Creek Water Reclamation Facility is located on a 135-acre site in the Shakerag Community. It consists of a two-train, 2.5 mgd biological treatment plant; reuse storage pond and spray and drip irrigation field. The plant serves approximately six square miles or six percent of North Fulton's collection system. The County is in the process of initiating an expansion of the treatment facility from 2.5 mgd to 5.0 mgd.

Sandy Springs Wastewater Systems

The Sandy Springs service area covers approximately 31.5 square miles and consists of the unincorporated portion of Fulton County north of the City of Atlanta and south of the Big Creek and Johns Creek service areas. The City of Atlanta's R.M. Clayton plant and Cobb County's R.L. Sutton plant treat all wastewater flow generated in this area.

South Fulton Wastewater Systems

The South Fulton system includes all County wastewater service south of the Atlanta City limits. The South Fulton service area is approximately 235 square miles. The wastewater system is comprised of approximately 550 miles of gravity sewers, 14 pump stations, and two wastewater treatment plants (Camp Creek WPCP and Little Bear Creek WPCP). In addition, treatment capacity is also provided by Atlanta's Utoy Creek Water Reclamation Center (WRC) and Clayton County's R.L. Jackson WPCP. More information about each facility is included below. Approximately 85 square miles or 36 percent of the land area in South Fulton does not have sewer service.

Camp Creek: The Camp Creek WPCP, originally designed in 1960 with a 3 mgd capacity, now has a 19 mgd capacity. The County entered into a design-build-operate contract to expand the plant to 24 mgd that was completed mid-year 2005. The plant currently serves residential and industrial users and covers approximately two-thirds of the sewered area in South Fulton. Wastewater flows from the Cities of East Point, College Park, Union City, Fairburn, and a portion of Palmetto are also treated by the Camp Creek WPCP. The Cities of Fairburn and Palmetto have each signed a wastewater agreement with Fulton County for 1.0 MGD treatment capacity at Camp Creek. Union City is negotiating to increase its current 1.5 MGD capacity to another 2 to 4 MGD. Periodically, the plant has experienced operational problems, some of which have resulted in





permit violations. Operational problems at the facility have been caused by high wet weather flows that occur during rain events. The expansion of the facility to 24 mgd will provide additional capacity as well as a higher level of treatment.

Little Bear Creek: The Little Bear Creek WPCP package treatment plant serves the Crossroads subdivision in South Fulton County. The plant was originally constructed in 1977 with an average design capacity of 100,000 gpd. The plant currently serves all homes in the subdivision. Sludge from the facility is treated at the Camp Creek WPCP. The plant is currently operating at approximately 40% capacity and meets all permit requirements.

Utoy Creek: Utoy Creek Water Reclamation Center, operated by the City of Atlanta, provides service to approximately 13 square miles within Fulton County. Although the facility is located outside the Atlanta city limits, the Utoy Creek WRC is owned and operated by the City of Atlanta. Approximately 75 percent of the flows treated at the facility are generated within Atlanta. The City is responsible for maintaining the collection system within the entire service area.

Wastewater Collection System

The Fulton County wastewater collection system serves approximately 285 square miles. The County’s wastewater collection system is comprised of both privately-owned and County-owned gravity sewers, force mains, and pumping stations. The entire collection system consists of approximately 2,100 miles of sanitary and interceptor sewers. The larger-diameter lines and service connections are made of concrete pipe. There are also 44 wastewater pumping stations within the system (Table 5-15).

Fulton County’s wastewater collection system provides service to the cities of Alpharetta, Roswell, Mountain Park and unincorporated North Fulton in the North Fulton service area and East Point, College Park, Union City, Fairburn, Palmetto and unincorporated South Fulton in the South Fulton service area. The remaining areas, primarily in Northwest Fulton and the Chattahoochee Hill Country in South Fulton County, are unsewered. The system also receives wastewater from adjacent counties.

| Table 5-15: Collection System | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Collection System | System Elements | Responsible Entity |
| Big Creek Collection System | 7 pumping stations 3 primary collection trunk sewers | Fulton County Department of Public Works |
| Johns Creek Collection System | 2 primary interceptors 6 pumping stations | Fulton County Department of Public Works |
| Cauley Creek Collection System | | |
| Little River Collection System | 1 pump station (operated by Cherokee County) | Fulton County Department of Public Works |
| Sandy Springs | 14 pump stations | FC Public Works |
| Camp Creek Collection System | 12 pumping stations 3 primary interceptor systems | Fulton County Department of Public Works |
| Utoy Creek Collection System | | City of Atlanta |
| Little Bear Collection System | 1 pump station | Fulton County Department of Public Works |

Source: Fulton County Public Works





North Fulton

The North Fulton service area is approximately 104 square miles. It includes approximately 750 miles of gravity sewers and 17 pumping stations. Unsewered areas comprise approximately 46 square miles or 33 percent of the land area in North Fulton.

Rapid population growth in North Fulton has resulted in wastewater treatment facilities operating near their design capacity. To provide flexibility in the system, the sewer basins are being tied together, hydraulically enabling the transfer of flows between basins to relieve hydraulic overloading at specific facilities.

Big Creek: The Big Creek collection system includes seven pumping stations and three primary collection trunk sewers. The interceptor trunk sewers range in size from 12 to 72 inches in diameter. The Riverside pump station handles the majority of the flow received at the Big Creek WRF. During rainfall events, overflows of manholes sometimes occur along Riverside Drive upstream of the Riverside pump station. Modifications are planned to eliminate these problems.

Johns Creek: The Johns Creek collection system consists of two primary interceptors located along Johns Creek and the Chattahoochee River. The system includes six pumping stations. The Old Alabama and the Chattahoochee III Pump Stations have the capability to divert up to 5.0 mgd to the newly constructed Cauley Creek WRF. The Johns Creek Diversion Pump Station diverts flow from the Johns Creek WPCP to the Big Creek Service area to keep the influent flow to the Johns Creek plant within its design capacity.

Cauley Creek: Cauley Creek is served by existing pump stations in the Johns Creek system. After the expansion of the plant, reclaimed water distribution system will provide onsite spray and drip irrigation fields to local golf courses, churches, parks, and sports fields at various public schools.

Little River: The Little River collection system consists solely of gravity sewers from residential neighborhoods and commercial areas. All flows from neighboring Cherokee County are pumped to the plant from the River Oaks pump station. This pump station is operated and maintained by Cherokee County.

Sandy Springs

The Sandy Springs area is comprised of approximately 260 miles of gravity sewer and 14 pump stations, spanning five drainage basins. Flows to DeKalb County and the City of Atlanta are generated within the Nancy Creek basin. A primary interceptor running along Nancy Creek feeds flow directly to the City of Atlanta facility while smaller collection sewers along the eastern border of the service are conveyed to DeKalb County. The remaining flows are pumped to Cobb County's facility.

South Fulton

Camp Creek: The Camp Creek service area, the largest in the County, spans six drainage basins, Camp Creek, Deep Creek, Morning Creek, Line Creek, Whitewater Creek and Wilson Creek. The Camp Creek collection system consists of approximately 550 miles of sewer lines and 12 pumping stations. Three primary interceptor systems convey flows to the Camp Creek WPCP. The Camp Creek system, serving the Camp Creek drainage basin, is an entirely gravity system. It serves the Cities of East Point and College Park. The Deep Creek system serves the Deep Creek, Morning Creek, Line Creek and Whitewater Creek drainage basins. This system includes 10 of the 12 service area pumping stations and serves the Cities of Fairburn and Union City. The Wilson Creek





system is located in the northern corner of the service area and serves primarily the Fulton Industrial Boulevard corridor.

Little Bear Creek: The Little Bear Creek distribution system consist of an 8-inch diameter collection sewer and a below-ground package pump station.

Utoy Creek: The City of Atlanta is responsible for maintaining the collection system within the entire service area. The Great Southwest Pump Station is the only facility operated and maintained by the County which conveys flow to the Utoy Creek WRC.

5.1.3.2 Assessment

The Fulton County wastewater system currently serves a land area of more than 280 square miles. There are six wastewater treatment facilities with a combined total average flow of approximately 45 million gallons per day. As of 2005, each of the six facilities was operating below permit (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System) capacity levels. For this reason, existing facilities and current levels of service adequately meet the needs of users as of 2005.

Since 1992, the number of water and sewer accounts served by the County has doubled from roughly 30,000 to over 62,000. The projected system capacity available in Fulton County is determined by the growth rate in population, the actual flow of water use, wet weather, and imposed restrictions. The population growth of Fulton County increased steadily between 1990 and 2000. During this period, Fulton County grew by 25%. Several of these facilities are close to reaching capacity levels.

The existing demand has resulted in near capacity levels for wastewater treatment capacity. The existing facilities and services will not be able to accommodate the future needs of the community. Population projections from 2005 to 2025 indicate that Fulton is projected to grow 36% (an additional 326,465 people) while unincorporated Fulton County is projected to add 102,180 people between the years 2005 and 2025. Over the same period, Fulton County is expected to have an additional 272,000 jobs. Fulton County will certainly require additional facilities to accommodate anticipated population and economic growth while protecting natural and cultural resources. The planned increase in service and capacity are discussed below.

Capacity Analysis

Current demand is described in the following tables². Table 5-16 demonstrates the capacity of the system to serve its customers at the current time. According to this analysis, Big Creek WRF, Johns Creek WPCP and Little River WPCP operated close to capacity during peak flows. Moreover, Little River had the highest fluctuations between peak and average flows followed by Big Creek and Johns Creek.

² In Table 5-16, the first column indicates how much average flow is permitted by regulations per day in each water treatment facility. Column 2 quantifies the average monthly flow from 2002. Column 3 quantifies the maximum monthly flow from 2002. Since Public Works staff is concerned with both average use of the facilities and maximum use or peak, column 4 includes a ratio that compares the maximum monthly flow levels to the average monthly flow levels. For column 4, the ratio indicates the difference between maximum monthly flow and average monthly flow in terms of a ratio of 1 or more. The higher the number is above 1, the greater the fluctuation between peak month and average month.





Table 5-16: County-Owned Water Pollution Control Plants

| | Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 | Column 4 | Column 5 |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Facility/ Permit Number Expiration Date | Permitted Avg. Monthly Flow, mgd | 2002 Avg. Monthly Flow, mgd^a | 2002 Max. Monthly Flow, mgd^b | Ratio 2002 Max. Month to Avg. Monthly | Ratio 2002 Peak Daily to Avg. Monthly |
| Big Creek WRF | 24.0 | 20.90 | 23.84 | 1.14 | 2.09 |
| Camp Creek WPCP | 24.0 | 13.089 | 15.02 | 1.15 | 1.6 |
| Johns Creek WPCP | 7.0 | 6.078 | 6.784 | 1.12 | 2.05 |
| Little Bear Creek WPCP | 0.10 | 0.037 | 0.048 | 1.30 | 1.62 |
| Little River WPCP | 1.0 | 0.804 | 0.995 | 1.24 | 3.0 |
| Cauley Creek WRF | 5.0 | 1.535 | 2.05 | 1.33 | 1.69 |

^a 12-month average of the average monthly flows for each month during 2002. ^b The maximum monthly flow during 2002.
Source: Fulton County Public Works

In order to maintain the current level of service and meet expected needs, the Department of Public Works has developed the *2004 Business Plan for the Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program* which was approved by the Board of Commissioners. The major projects recommended include general wastewater system projects (such as capacity increases), infiltration and inflow, pumping stations, relief sewers, wastewater allocation, water reclamation facilities, and program and construction management services. Recommended projects reflect the priority needs for the plants and the collection system. The following list includes the funding needed for each project.

Phase I Wastewater System Improvements 2004-2006:

- Water Reclamation – relocation and expansion of Johns Creek WRF: \$93,000,000,
- General Wastewater System Projects: \$16,500,000,
- Program & Construction Management Services: \$11,246,823,
- Relief Sewer Projects: \$10,742,000,
- Pumping Station Projects: \$10,000,000,
- Wastewater Allocation: \$8,000,000, and
- Infiltration and Inflow Projects: \$5,400,000.
- Total Phase I Wastewater CIP Projects: \$154,888,823.

Phase II Wastewater System Improvements 2006-2009:

- Water Reclamation Facilities Projects: \$174,700,000,
- Relief Sewer Projects: \$62,412,500,
- General Wastewater System Projects: \$34,000,000,
- Pumping Station Projects: \$32,421,400,
- Infiltration and Inflow Projects: \$13,920,000,
- Program & Construction Management Services: \$13,812,600, and
- Wastewater Allocation: \$4,000,000,





- Total Phase II Wastewater CIP Projects: \$335,266,502.

The Department of Public Works is working on additional projects, including:

- Re-use of 10% non-potable water (at a minimum),
- Reduction in infiltration and inflow to the collection system,
- Maintenance of the collection system,
- Elimination of breaks and spills,
- Initiation of the Collection Management Maintenance Program (CMOM), and
- Extension of the collection system to moderate and extreme growth areas.

The expanded capacities at the Cauley Creek and Camp Creek plants will increase the overall level of service from near capacity to ample capacity. These and other capacity improvements from the 2004 Capital Improvement Plan are intended to provide adequate capacity thru 2009 (Phase I, 2003-2006, and Phase II, 2007-2009).

Though the CIP does not include all of the planning period up to 2025, Table 5-17 provides an outlook on the useful life of the major facilities to 2025 and beyond. Big Creek will be expanded from 24 mgd to 40 mgd (16 mgd added capacity); Johns Creek will be expanded from 7 mgd to 15 mgd (8 mgd added capacity). The smaller facilities: Little River, Cauley Creek and Little Bear Creek will be decommissioned.

| Water Pollution Control Plant | Useful Life of Facility |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Big Creek | With expansions between 2011-2020, capacity will increase to 40 mgd. Useful life expected through the 2021-2030. |
| Johns Creek | With expansion between 2006-2010, capacity will increase to 15 mgd. Useful life expected through the 2030. |
| Cauley Creek | No expansions anticipated with plan to decommission by the 2020-2030. |
| Little River | No expansions anticipated with plan to decommission by the 2011-2020. |
| Camp Creek | Plans to expand to 24 mgd by 2005. Useful life expected through the 2021-2030. |
| Little Bear Creek | No expansion anticipated with plan to decommission by the 2006-2010. |

Source: Fulton County Public Works

The future capacities of the Water Pollution Control Plants should meet the future demands for treatment (Table 5-18). Johns Creek may be operating close to capacity. However, flows can be sent to the Big Creek WRF for treatment.

| Service Area | Wastewater Treatment Capacity (mgd) | 2020 Wastewater Projections (mgd) | Net Treatment Capacity (mgd) |
|---------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Big Creek WRF | 40 | 35.5 to 29.3 | 4.5 to 10.7 |
| Johns Creek WPCP | 15 | 17.2 to 14.2 | -2.2 to 0.8 |
| Little River WPCP | 1.0 | 2.5 to 2.1 | -1.6 |
| Subtotal | 56.0 | 55.7 to 45.6 | 0.3 to 10.4 |
| Camp Creek WPCP | 24.0 | 20.4 to 15.0 | 3.6 to 9 |

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department





The Chattahoochee Hill Area of South Fulton, west of Cascade Palmetto Highway, is currently unsewered. In order to preserve open space, agricultural uses and the rural landscape, the Land Use Plan calls for development to be concentrated in three mixed use villages. In order to support higher densities in these villages, the plan calls for construction of small scale wastewater treatment facilities that would only serve these villages. The area east of Cascade Palmetto Road that is currently unsewered may be extended sewer as the area develops.

Evaluation of Options

An evaluation of the options for addressing Fulton County's water treatment capacity and collection system was conducted in 2003. As a result, the 2004 Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program has been approved and it will be implemented thru 2009. The projects within the CIP reflect the priority needs for the plants and the collection system. Therefore, this portion of the assessment does not involve the development and evaluation of options for addressing current and future problems and opportunities. Rather, it represents content that has already been developed in the 2004 Capital Improvements Program.

The Clean Water Act, other EPA regulations, the State of Georgia EPD, the Metropolitan River Protection Act and municipal regulations apply to the Chattahoochee River Basin. Regulatory compliance drives the need to improve water quality conditions. These stronger, mandated standards and deadlines for clean water requirements will be implemented by projects in the CIP.



5.1.4.0 Solid Waste Management

The State of Georgia requires each local government to prepare a Solid Waste Management plan. The Board of Commissioners approved a contract in February 2005 to engage a consultant to complete the Solid Waste Management Plan by October 2005. This plan was prepared concurrently with the 2025 Fulton County Comprehensive Plan process. In addition, Solid Waste is included in this Element.

5.1.4.1 Inventory

Services

The Department of Public Works provides oversight of solid waste collection and disposal in unincorporated Fulton County. Fulton County's objective is to "provide universal access to the residential collection of solid waste and recycling to all residential units in Fulton County."

Fulton County does not collect standard household waste in any part of unincorporated Fulton County. Likewise, it does not operate any transfer or disposal facilities. Most of the services are provided by private vendors utilizing private transfer and disposal facilities both in and outside of Fulton County. Each private solid waste provider is regulated by the Fulton County Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Ordinance of 1997.

Although Fulton County does not provide any waste collection of any kind in North Fulton County, the County administers bulk waste and yard waste collection services for approximately 22,000 residents in unincorporated South Fulton County only. The service is provided by Latham Home Sanitation, Inc. In addition, the County provides limited drop-off, composting, and recycling services at the Merk Miles drop off/composting facility in unincorporated South Fulton County and the Morgan Falls "Dick Schmalz Recycling Center" in Sandy Springs.

The County also maintains a solid waste enterprise fund which is solely supported by the collection of host fees as authorized under the Georgia Solid Waste Management Act. The fund is supplemented by property tax revenue collected in unincorporated Fulton County. The supplemental funding covers the cost for the bulk waste and yard waste services in South Fulton and landfill post closures obligations for the Merk Miles and Morgan Falls Landfills. Waste from all Fulton County government facilities is collected and disposed by Waste Management, Inc.

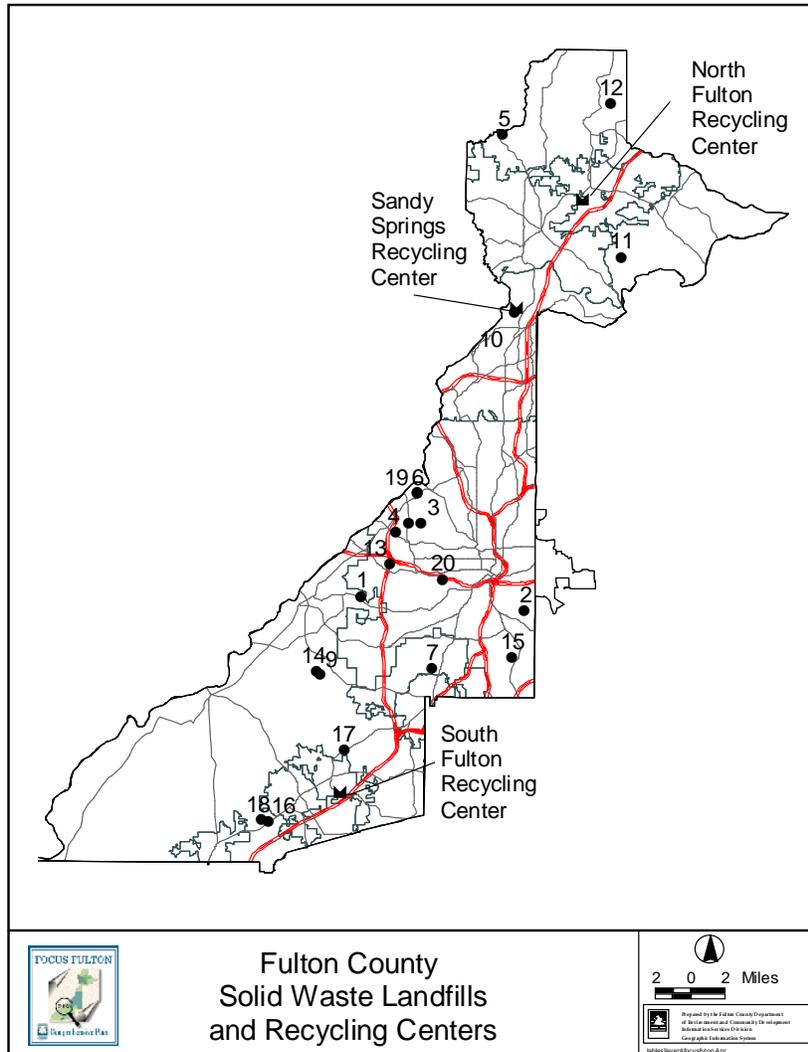
Facilities

Numerous solid waste management facilities are located throughout Fulton County. These are shown in Map 5-5 and in Table 5-19. The responsible entity for various Solid Waste Management facilities is shown in Table 5-20 and the service area and land use near these facilities is indicated in Table 5-21.

Waste disposal types and disposal characteristics are facility specific. The EPD permit for each facility and the Fulton County issued use permit indicate the types of waste accepted at each facility. Fulton County owns the Morgan Falls "Dick Schmalz" Recycling Center and the Merk Miles Recycling and Waste Drop off Facility. The Merk Miles facility is a comprehensive drop off point for all municipal solid waste including bulk waste, yard waste, and appliances, metals, etc. The



Morgan Falls Recycling Center is a limited recycling facility for glass, paper, plastics, batteries, cell phones, and aluminum cans. All other solid waste services and facilities are privatized. Private firms must meet all of the conditions of the permit issued by the county and must offer a level of service that customers demand. The three operating landfills located in Fulton County are construction and demolition facilities, accepting only inert waste.



Map 5-5: Solid Waste Disposal Sites



The Department of Public Works reported that Fulton County collected and transferred 789 tons of solid waste and composted 25,155 tons in 2002. Since Fulton County does not operate solid waste disposal facilities, the useful life analysis and the design capacity of these facilities can't be determined. However, the Department of Public Works worked with a consultant to conduct the 2005 Solid Waste Management Plan. The Solid Waste Management Plan provides more detailed reporting on current waste generation, recycling, disposal, and composting. Moreover, the adequacy of solid waste management is determined through this plan.

Table 5-19: Solid Waste Management Facilities

| Map # | Facility Name | BASIN | PERMIT_NO |
|--------------|---|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | Atlanta - Cascade Road SL | Chattahoochee | 060-046D(SL) |
| 2 | Atlanta - Confederate Avenue | Ocmulgee | 060-057D(L) |
| 3 | Atlanta - Gun Club Road | Chattahoochee | 060-026D(SL) |
| 4 | BFI - Watts Road | Chattahoochee | 060-051D(SL) |
| 5 | Chadwick Road Landfill | Coosa | 060-072D(L) |
| 6 | Chambers - Bolton Road | Chattahoochee | 060-083D(SL) |
| 7 | East Point Landfill | Chattahoochee | 060-017D(L) |
| 8 | Fields Road No. 2 Atlanta Landfill | Chattahoochee | 060-033D(L) |
| 9 | Fulton Co. - Merk Rd. Sanitary Landfill | Chattahoochee | 060-011D(SL) |
| 10 | Fulton County - Morgan Falls SL | Chattahoochee | 060-007D(SL) |
| 11 | Hamil - Brumbelow Road | Chattahoochee | 060-054D(L) |
| 12 | Honea - C&R Landfill (Francis Rd.) | Coosa | 060-059D(L) |
| 13 | MacDougald Construction Co. | Chattahoochee | 060-039D(L) |
| 14 | Merk/Miles Road | Chattahoochee | 060-064D(SL) |
| 15 | Price - Cleveland Avenue | Ocmulgee | 060-029D(L) |
| 16 | Price - Roosevelt Hwy. | Chattahoochee | 060-075D(L) |
| 17 | Roy Pittman Prop. - Hwy 29 | Flint | 060-028D(L) |
| 18 | Safeguard Landfill Mgt C&D | Chattahoochee | 060-088D(C&D) |
| 19 | Southern States - Bolton Road | Chattahoochee | 060-010D(SL) |
| 20 | United Waste Westview PH2 | Chattahoochee | 060-062D(SL) |

Source: Fulton County Public Works



Table 5-20: Responsible entity for Solid Waste Facilities

| Facility | Type of Waste received | Responsible Entity |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Morgan Falls Transfer Station | Closed | Private operation |
| Morgan Falls "Dick Schmalz Recycling Center" | Recycling materials | Fulton County, owner, under contract with Fulton County Keep Sandy Springs/North Fulton Beautiful, operator and Fulton County contractor |
| Merk Miles Recycling and Waste Drop Off Facility | Municipal solid waste | Fulton County, owner Consolidated Resource Recovery, Inc., operator |
| Chadwick Road Landfill | Construction and demolition | Private operation, Chadwick Road Landfill |
| Mauldin Drive Transfer Station | Municipal solid waste | Private operation, Mauldin Drive Transfer Station |
| Safeguard Landfill | Construction and demolition | Private operation, Safeguard Landfill |
| Southern States Landfill | Construction and demolitions | Private operation, Southern States Landfill |
| Welcome All Transfer Station | Municipal solid waste | Private operation, Welcome All Transfer Station |
| Roswell Recycling Center | Recycling materials | Private operation, Roswell Recycling Center |

Source: Fulton County, Department of Public Works

Table 5-21: Geographic service area of the facility and the predominant types of land uses served by the facility

| Facility | Geographic Service Area | Predominant Types of Land Uses Served by the Facility |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Merk Miles Transfer Station | South Fulton County, College Park | Residential |
| Morgan Falls Transfer Station | North Fulton County | Residential |
| Merk Miles Recycling-Waste Drop Off Facility | South Fulton County, College Park | Residential |
| Chadwick Road Landfill | North Fulton County, Roswell | Residential |
| Mauldin Drive Transfer Station | North Fulton County, Alpharetta | Residential |
| Safeguard Landfill | South Fulton County, Fairburn | Residential |
| Southern States Landfill | South Fulton County, East Point | Residential |
| Welcome All Transfer Station | South Fulton County, College Park | Residential |
| Morgan Falls Recycling Center | North Fulton County, Dunwoody | Residential |
| Roswell Recycling Center | North Fulton, Roswell & Alpharetta | Residential |

Source: Environment and Community Development Department, Fulton County

5.1.4.2 Assessment

In order to meet state planning requirements for solid waste and to assess the current and future level of service for solid waste disposal, Fulton County worked with a consultant to provide all necessary planning and administrative support to prepare an update to the Fulton County Solid Waste Management plan. The Solid Waste Management Plan consists of the following:

1. Inventory of The Waste Stream And Existing Systems,
2. A System Assessment,
3. A Needs and Goals Implementation Strategy,
4. Development of a Solid Waste Management Plan Document, and
5. Additional Solid Waste Planning and Policy Activities.





5.1.5.0 General Government

Introduction



Fulton County was created by the Georgia Legislature in December 1853 from land that was in DeKalb County. Fulton was most likely named for Hamilton Fulton, an English civil engineer, who surveyed the railroad through Fulton County. In 1931, voters in Campbell County, to the south of Fulton County, and in Milton County, to the North of Fulton County, approved a referendum allowing the merger with Fulton County. At the same time, the Roswell district was transferred from Cobb County to Fulton County. As a result of these mergers, Fulton County acquired its odd elongated shape.

Fulton County is 62 miles long, has 550 square miles or 351,000 acres, and in 2004 had an estimated population of 877,000. Fulton County contains ten municipalities: the Cities of Atlanta, Alpharetta, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Mountain Park, Roswell, Palmetto, Union City, and College Park. Fulton County is also the seat of the state capitol. The General Government section contains a description and an inventory of Fulton County's structure and services. The section also includes a broad assessment of needs from Fulton County's General Services Department.

Fulton County strives to operate the government under the guidelines of a Vision-Mission-Values Statement:

Vision •

People • Families • Neighborhoods

Mission

To Serve, Protect and Govern in Concert with Local Municipalities

Values

- People
- Customer Service
- Ethics
- Resource Management
- Innovation
- Equal Opportunity

5.1.5.1 Inventory

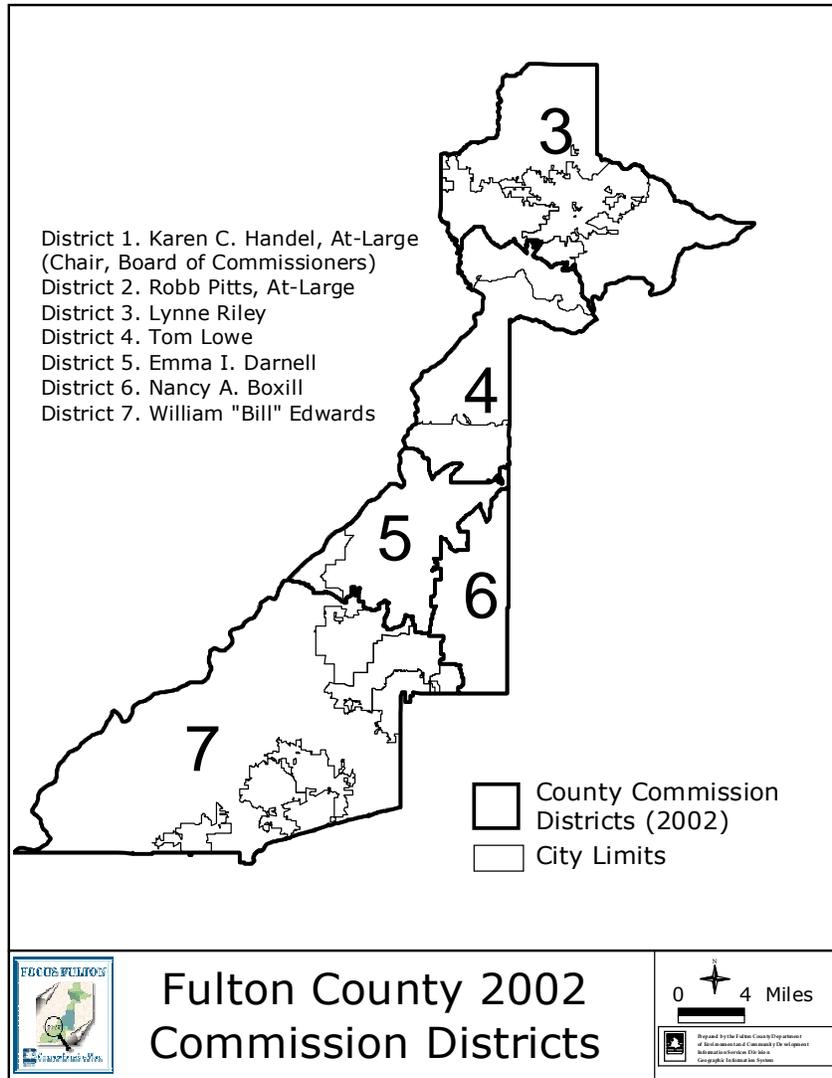
Fulton County Government Structure

The Board of Commissioners

Fulton County is governed by a seven member Board of Commissioners. Five commissioners are elected by geographic district and two are elected county-wide. One of the county-wide seats is the Chair of the Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners are part-time and serve concurrent four-year terms (Map 5-6).

The Commission district boundaries, drawn following the decennial census, are regulated by the State of Georgia. The current boundary map, established in 2002, is the official boundary map and each district contains roughly the same population.





Map 5-6: Fulton County Commission Districts



The responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners are:

- Establish policies for the health and welfare of County residents,
- Adopt an annual budget for county government operations,
- Authorize bond referenda, and
- Enact plans for county growth and development.

The Board of Commissioners hold their meetings the first and third Wednesday of every month. The meeting on the first Wednesday of the month, the regular meeting, is primarily for zoning cases. The meeting on the third Wednesday of the month, the recess meeting, is for all other county business.

Moreover, members of the Board of Commissioners serve on the boards of:

- Atlanta Regional Commission,
- Building Authority of Fulton County,
- Fulton County Employees Retirement Board,
- Grady Oversight Committee, and
- Library Board of Trustees.

The Clerk to the Commission is appointed by the Board of Commissioners to prepare and sound the agenda, keep the minutes of all Board meetings, provide research of Commission records, and assist the Board with administrative and legislative functions.

The Commissioners delegate administration of the government to the County Manager, who is appointed by the Board of Commissioners. The County Manager implements the Board's policies, prepares the annual budget for the Board's approval, appoints department heads, and supervises employees. The County Manager supervises the executive branch of Fulton County Government and its 6,604 employees (2004).

Fulton County Departments

Fulton County provides services to Fulton County through its departments, boards, offices, and authorities. Some of the services are provided county-wide, while municipal type services are provided to the unincorporated portions of the county only (i.e. the areas outside of the 10 cities). The Fulton County Government Departments, Boards, Offices, and Authorities are listed below and in the Fulton County Organizational Chart.

Fulton County Departments:

- County Manager
- Communications
- County Attorney
- Finance
- General Services
- Administration
- Information Technology
- Personnel

Community Services

- Arts Council





- Cooperative Extension
- Customer Service
- Family and Children Services (DFACS)
- Health and Wellness
- Human Services
- Library
- Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases
- Parks and Recreation (unincorporated areas only)
- Registration and Elections
- Tax Commissioner

Business and Development

- Contract Compliance
- Economic Development (unincorporated areas only)
- Environment and Community Development (unincorporated areas only)
- Purchasing
- Tax Assessor
- Tax Commissioner

Public Safety

- Animal Control
- Emergency Services 911 (unincorporated areas only)
- Fire Department (unincorporated areas only)
- Police (unincorporated areas only)
- Public Works

Justice System

- District Attorney
- Juvenile Court
- Law Library
- Marshal
- Medical Examiner
- Probate Court
- Public Defender
- Sheriff
- Solicitor General
- Superior Court Administration
- Superior Court Clerk

Fulton County Boards

The Board of Commissioners has created several boards that assist in guiding operations and management of the County. These are:

- Department of Family and Children Services Board
The Fulton County Department of Family and Children Services Board is responsible for the administration of all Public Assistance and Child Welfare programs in the County in accordance with state law. The seven members are appointed by the Board of Commissioners.
- National Black Arts Festival Board





- **Development Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Planning Board**
The mission of the Development Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Planning Board is to provide high quality and culturally competent behavioral health care services to the most-in-need citizens of Fulton County. The Department offers a variety of treatment and rehabilitation services in a behavioral health care model that is designed to help clients achieve and maintain independence and stability so they can play a productive role within their families and their community.
- **Health Board**
- **Board of Tax Assessors**
The mission of the Board of Assessors is to prepare a fair and equitable real and personal property tax digest annually, pursuant to Georgia State Law and all applicable State Regulations. The tax digest is the value of all real and personal property in the county.
- **Boards of Equalization**
The mission of the Boards of Equalization is to provide appeal hearings to Fulton County property owners, without charge, if they dispute values assigned by the Board of Tax Assessors. Members of the Board of Equalization are appointed by the Grand Jury. The Boards of Equalization, a division of the County Manager's Office, is required by state law. It was created to hear and determine appeals regarding real and personal property taxes and denials of homestead exemptions. The Board of Equalization hears appeals from two points of view: the taxpayer and the Board of Assessors.
- **Board of Registration and Elections**
Members of the Board of Registration and Elections are appointed by the Democratic and Republican nomination committees (2 each) and the Chair is appointed by the Board of Commissioners. The Board is required by State Law. The mission of the Fulton County Department of Registration & Elections is to insure that the registration and elections process is provided to all eligible citizens in accordance with applicable laws and rules in the most efficient, effective, and timely manner for Fulton County, and the cities of Alpharetta, Atlanta, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Mountain Park, Roswell, and Union City.
- **Community Zoning Board**
The Community Zoning Board consists of seven appointed members. Each Commissioner appoints a member. The Community Zoning Board hears re-zoning and use permit applications and recommends approval or denial.
- **Personnel Board**
The Director of the Personnel Department serves as Executive Agent for the three-member Personnel Board. The other members are appointed by the Board of Commissioners. The Board is required by State Law.
- **Design Review Boards**
The Board of Commissioners has created several design review board to review applications for land disturbance, building and sign permits within certain overlay districts. These are the Northeast Design Review Board, Northwest Design Review Board, Sandtown Design Review Board, Sandy Springs Design Review Board, South Fulton Parkway Design Review Board, and the Chattahoochee Hill Design Review Board. The Board of Commissioners appoints the members to these boards.



- **Fulton County Youth Commission**
The Fulton County Youth Commission is a community leadership program that encourages high school students in grades 9 -11 to become involved in the local government process. Youth Commissioners explore various problems and issues that today's youth face, voice their opinions of the best possible solutions and participate in community projects focused on positively changing these situations.
- **Fulton Roundtable Expanded Services Headquarters (FRESH) Citizens Advisory Board**
- **Fulton County Public/Private Housing Initiative Board**

Fulton County Authorities and Fulton County-related Authorities

- **Fulton-Atlanta Land Bank Authority**
The Fulton-Atlanta Land Bank Authority acquires real estate for reuse in affordable housing through waiving of delinquent taxes on dilapidated and otherwise abandoned property.
- **Atlanta-Fulton Recreation Authority**
The purpose of the Authority is to oversee the maintenance and operation of Turner Field Stadium, Phillips Arena, the Atlanta Zoo, and the John A. White Junior Golf Academy.
- **Fulton County Community Action Authority**
- **Development Authority of Fulton County**
- **Hospital Authority of Fulton County (FULCO)**
- **Hospital Authority, Fulton-DeKalb (Grady Memorial Hospital)**
- **Hospital Authority of Fulton County (Northside)**
- **Housing Authority of Fulton County**
The Housing Authority was created in 1972. The Authority works to provide affordable housing in a desirable living in environment that promotes self-sufficiency for persons with low and moderate incomes. The Authority fills the need to provide decent, safe, sanitary housing in unincorporated Fulton County. A nine-member board of commissioners, appointed by the Fulton County Commissioners, governs the Authority.
- **Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)**
MARTA provides bus, rail and paratransit service for the City of Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb Counties. MARTA's Board is comprised of 18 members and the BOC appoints three Fulton County representatives.
- **Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Authority of Fulton County**

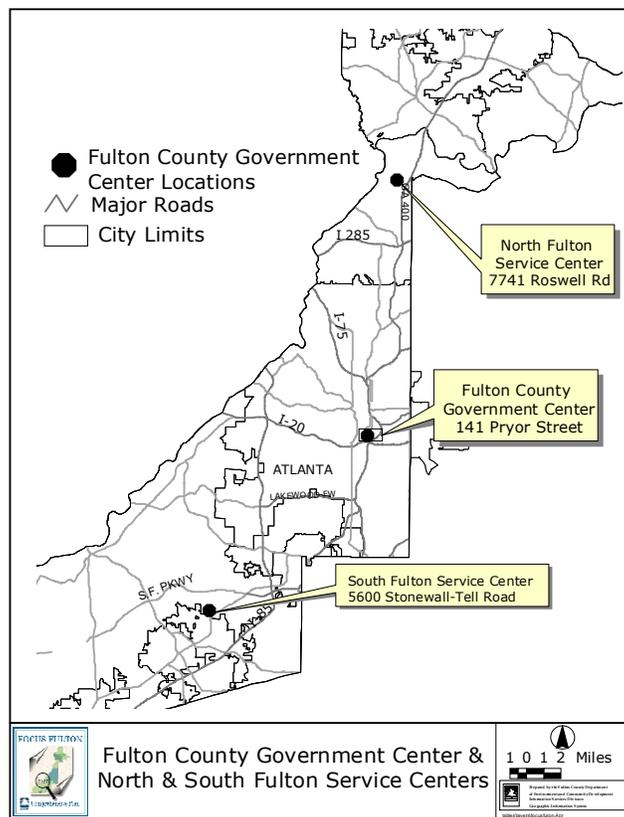
Fulton County Government Facilities

The main offices for the Fulton County Government are located in several blocks in downtown Atlanta, the county seat. These offices include the Justice Center Tower at 185 Central Ave., the Fulton County Courthouse at 136 Pryor Street the Charles L. Carnes Justice Center Building at 160 Pryor Street, and the Fulton County Government Center Complex at 141 Pryor Street. Fulton County also provides services at two service centers offices: the North Service Center located at 7741 Roswell Road in Sandy Springs and the South Service Center located at 5600 Stonewall Tell Road near Union City (Map 5-7).



In addition, Fulton County provides services throughout Fulton County through many other buildings and county properties. More detailed information about Fulton County facilities, including the design capacity, level of service and the current demand for these facilities, are provided in throughout this Element.

Fulton County facilities are planned and constructed through a Facility Planning Process. The process is used as a guide in the planning, design, and construction of facilities. The initial prioritization of facility planning, design and construction is conducted by the Finance Committee (composed of Chair of the Board of Commissioners, the County Manager and the Director of Finance Department). Final prioritization and financing is determined by the Board of Commissioners.



Map 5-7: Fulton County Government Center and Service Centers

Under the supervision of the County Manager, the General Services Department provides operational, maintenance, renovation and construction support for most County facilities. In addition, the General Services Department provides land acquisition and disposal services, ground transportation support, heavy equipment and vehicle maintenance and repair, and airport



management services for the Fulton County Airport—Brown Field. As of 2004, the Department maintained 627 buildings/structures and 796 properties. As of February 2005, the County leased 298,136 square feet of office and warehouse space.

The level of service standards vary by facility (community center, office, garage, etc.) The levels of service provided by County facilities are primarily determined by customers, the Board of Commissioners, County Manager, and various Fulton County Departments and Agencies. They express their needs, and within budgetary and personnel capabilities, the Department strives to achieve the desired levels of service, using in-house resources, contracted services or a combination of both. The Department uses a variety of performance measures to determine if it is providing the desired quality of services. In order to reach an adequate level of service or higher, the General Services Department has made a general assessment of needs for 2004 and has provided the following goals:

1. Ensure timely acquisition of property rights required to construct County projects such that no project's scheduled start date is delayed or its construction interrupted;
2. Complete new construction, minor construction, renovation, and repair projects, meeting the customer's needs while ensuring we attain the highest design & construction quality & safety standards; and
3. Develop a facility energy management program that maximizes energy efficiencies at the most economical cost;
4. Enhance the safety, security, functionality, and appearance of our grounds sites by installing and maintaining appropriate plantings, signage, drainage, paving, fencing, lighting, and walking and driving surfaces;
5. Update the standardized cleaning process and system for all employees and contractors to produce optimal cleanliness for all assigned County facilities;
6. Develop and implement an advertising program for the Government Center Atrium to attract new clients who would rent this area for weddings, etc.; and
7. Improve the physical environment in the Atrium;
8. Install evacuation chairs and AEDs (automatic external defibrillators) in all assigned County facilities;
9. Assist the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency in developing disaster response, repair and continuity of operations plans for all assigned County facilities;
10. Manage repair contracts to obtain quickest response from contractors and maximum benefit from their experience;
11. Continue to reduce maintenance and repair costs/mile for County vehicles;
12. Increase miles between breakdowns for County vehicles;



13. Provide shuttle bus and car pool services that are cost effective and efficient while supporting efforts to improve overall air quality throughout Metropolitan Atlanta; and,
14. Successfully incorporate electric vehicles (EVs) into the County fleet as a second type of alternative fuel vehicle.

5.1.5.2 Assessment

Many county owned facilities are in need of repair or replacement of building systems and exterior enclosures. Limited funding is allocated each year to keep up with basic maintenance needs and major equipment life-cycle replacements. This results in a continually increasing backlog of deferred maintenance. Deferral eventually results in maintenance costing five to ten times what it would have cost to fix problem if fixed when first identified. The County must constantly assess the best use of all facilities; determine what new facilities are needed, what facilities the County can afford to build and operate, and how to cost-effectively operate and maintain these facilities. The County owns 62 structures that are 50 years or older which require specialized maintenance.

The General Services Department is working on a detailed assessment of the physical condition of each facility and its systems, the current and projected use of each facility, and the funding needed to operate and maintain facilities. In addition, administrative systems do not meet current and future needs because numerous databases and statistical resources are not integrated. An integrated system could potentially manage relevant data required by a facility manager or senior staff to properly assess the condition, use and potential of each facility.

Despite building 55 facilities since January 1995, the General Services Department has indicated that future needs cannot be met entirely with existing facilities and services. In order to meet the needs of general government, the General Services Department is improving the use of existing County-owned facilities and seeking to build additional space in order to reduce the amount of leased space. Additionally, the General Services Department has identified a need to develop and equip alternate work locations for County employees in the event certain key facilities are rendered temporarily uninhabitable.

Capacity Analysis

North Fulton: If the current rate of growth in North Fulton continues and the requirement to provide services and support to these citizens remains largely with Fulton County, Fulton County will have to expand service delivery by creating small campus-like facility clusters providing services and support as close to the community as practical.

Sandy Springs: Whether Sandy Springs is incorporated as a city will significantly impact whether facility needs in this area are met by Fulton County or the City of Sandy Springs in future years.

South and Southwest Fulton: As both South and Southwest areas continue to grow and develop, there will be an increased need for libraries and health centers (unless the decision is to provide a regional library and health center for this area). The County can expect a demand for more parks, recreational facilities and greenspace. As this growing population ages, there will be increased pressures from these citizens to provide senior multipurpose facilities.





Atlanta: There will continue to be numerous opportunities for Fulton County and the City of Atlanta to combine services where practical, saving considerable facility space and costs.

Evaluation of Options

The General Services Department initiated a *Facilities Condition Assessment Program*. The Board of Commissioners approved an additional outlay of \$250,000 as part of the five-year plan for this service in the 2005 Budget. The purpose for the Facility Condition Analysis is to provide an objective measure of actual condition of each facility and to forecast budgetary requirements for an extended period.

As a part of this strategic planning initiative, the General Services Department decided to perform a comprehensive condition audit and renewal analysis of its capital plant. The purpose of this Facility Condition Analysis (FCA) is to assess the present condition of the facilities, to verify that the physical plant functionally meets the needs of the building and to determine what future funding and maintenance programs are required to maintain the functional operation of the existing plant. Since 2001 under this program, an analysis of pilot facilities was conducted, a software system and data base established and a request for proposal for a contractor to assess the condition of additional selected buildings was initiated. The following goals and objectives were identified as part of the project.

Goals:

- Identify the extent and severity of deferred maintenance liability.
- Identify resources needed to maintain, operate and sustain the value of the physical plants and other assets.
- Identify the building replacement costs and property/building condition indices.
- Identify what is necessary to adapt the selected facilities to meet the planned future requirements of the county department, requirement of today's codes and standards and the impact of changing technology.
- Develop long range comprehensive financial planning process.
- Develop a tool supporting institutional planning process by providing facilities information.
- Maintain a database supporting all of the above mentioned goals.

Objectives:

The programmed objectives of the Facility Condition Analysis (FCA) are as follows:

- 2005 – Assessments to be completed in at least 50 (fifty) facilities by end of year. Use data for 2006 budget.
- 2006 – Assessment to continue and at the same time establish budget for deferred maintenance and capital replacement.
- 2007- Most assessments to be completed although a small number of buildings will require reassessment each year. A strategic plan for capital expenditure for the next 10 years or more will be in place at the end of 2007 making full use of database.

The Facility Condition Assessment (FCA) would lead to a Facility Condition Index (FCI) which is an industry recognizes benchmark for the health of a facility. It involves the following activities:

- Inspection of the facility and its physical plant by a qualified engineer,



- Critical evaluation of a building's condition by identifying problems, deficiencies, code and safety requirements and then calculating the cost for repairing all the deficiencies, etc.
- Identification of most of the major equipment in the building on a computer generated (CAD) schematic diagram,
- Supplement missing information like floor area and the size of the buildings in Fulton County's portfolio,
- Input collected data into a central repository database, using a very defined process,
- Calculate a Facility Condition Index (FCI) for each facility in the inventory, using the software and the database. The FCI objectively compares the condition of each facility and determines its capital renewal schedule,
- Identify facility funding requirements based on objective needs, and
- Develop short term and long term investment strategies.

The General Services Department encourages the consolidation of services that Fulton County provides to its customers into more geographically dispersed, "one-stop" service facilities. Where possible, the Department recommends the County locate new facilities together with existing ones in a "campus" arrangement to reduce grounds and facility maintenance costs while increasing the effectiveness of services delivered to the its customers.

In 2004, 6,604 Fulton County employees served 877,272 residents and approximately the 930,281 people (2005 estimate) that work throughout Fulton County. This equates one employee per 133 residents and 1 Fulton County employee per 141 people working in Fulton County. By 2025, the population is forecasted to increase to 1,221,954 residents, an increase of 343,782, and 1,112,930 people working in Fulton County, an increase of 182,649. This could result in 1,295 to 2,585 additional county employees.

Given the population forecasts and land use distributions, the Department anticipates new construction needs in Southwest and South Fulton between 2015 and 2025. There should be an excellent opportunity to build multipurpose facilities on campus-type sites in Southwest and South Fulton as their population and number of businesses continues to increase. This results in more effective use of both land and facility assets by providing "one-stop" services near where customers live and work. This reduces the volume of traffic to the downtown facilities. By coordinating with the local area citizens and employers, this is an opportunity to partner with them in building facilities that are compatible with, preserve and enhance community and activity centers.

For the 20 year planning period, the Department indicated that several improvements and measures are needed to accommodate future needs. These include:

- Dedicated maintenance and repair funding,
- More effective use of fewer facilities by establishing "one stop" service facilities and grouping facilities in a "campus" arrangement where possible;
- Reducing leased space and costs;
- Outsourcing facility maintenance when it is more cost-effective than internal maintenance; and
- Migrating toward an integrated, paperless facility management software to properly assess the condition, use and potential of each facility in Fulton County.



5.1.6.0 Public Safety

The Public Safety Facilities & Services component of this Element includes the following Fulton County Departments:

1. Sheriff's Department
2. Police Department
3. Fire Department
4. Emergency Management Agency
5. Emergency Medical Services
6. Superior Court

The Sheriff's Department and Superior Court each receive funding generated from tax dollars that are allocated in Fulton County's General Fund. However, these two departments operate autonomously of Fulton County Government.

SHERIFF

Introduction

The Fulton County Sheriff is, by state law, the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of Fulton County. Elected by the citizens of Fulton County, the Sheriff is responsible for the protection of the peace and lives, health and property of all citizens of the county. The Sheriff's Department has total administration and operational responsibilities for the Fulton County Jail, the principal detention facility of the county.

The mission of the Fulton County Sheriff's Department is to maintain the Fulton County Jail, provide services needed and directed by the court system, provide support and educational services to the community as a method of preventing and reducing crime, and enforce federal and state laws.



The goals of the Sheriff Departments are:

- To ensure conformity with State and Federal mandates,
- To expedite the movement of offenders through the criminal justice system with the most modern technology,
- To improve efficiency and effectiveness of the department by compliance with current nationally accepted standards, and
- To maintain a level of community involvement in an attempt to reduce crime.



Inventory

Services

The Fulton County Sheriff's Department provides the following services to citizens living in Fulton County and employees working within the department.

A. Office of Professional Standards

The Office of Professional Standards ensures the integrity of the Sheriff's Department and its employees using investigative procedures to confirm that standards and expectations are adhered to. The office is divided into three (3) sections: Internal Affairs, Drug Screening and Property and Evidence Management.

1. Internal Affairs has set the following objectives:
 - a. Investigate complaints within a 30-day time frame while maintaining contact with the complainant during this period.
 - b. Maintain a high level of impartial investigation at all times, relying on the facts and evidence to draw a conclusion to the case.
 - c. Monitor caseloads weekly in order to expedite the process and maintain a high level of productivity.
 - d. Train and update investigators on changes in law, policy and procedure.
 - e. Monitor staff performance problems through the *Early Warning System*.
 - f. Assign an on-site investigator to the Jail Bureau.

2. Drug Screening has set the following objectives:
 - a. Maintain a drug-free working environment with the Sheriff's Department through pre-employment, random and probable cause drug screening.
 - b. Conduct random screenings at a rate of 3 to 4 times a year.
 - c. Conduct random testing in conjunction with Fulton County Equal Employment Opportunity guidelines and Employment/Labor Relations Opportunity.
 - d. Enforce the uniform Commercial Driver's License Act by testing all commercial drivers' licensees for alcohol and/or drugs.

3. Property and Evidence Management has set the following objectives:

Maintain strict measures for the receipt, handling, security and disposition of property and evidence.

 - a. Ensure the security, maintenance and operation of the Sheriff's Property and Evidence storage receptacles and facilities.
 - b. Maintain a record system that reflects the manner in which each item came forth and exits the custody of the Fulton County Sheriff's Department.
 - c. Assure the release or disposal of property in accordance with the *Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)*, federal, state and local laws.



B. Special Operations Division

The Fulton County Sheriff's Special Operations Division provides support service personnel to the Sheriff's Department. It has a membership of over 250 officers who volunteer support and provide manpower at the Fulton County Jail, the Warrant Service Division, the detention unit at Grady Hospital and public events.

The Special Operations Division has established the following strategies for implementation of its services:

1. Recruit and train individuals for Reserve and/or Auxiliary deputies according to departmental policies, guidelines and CALEA standards,
2. Establish training that leads to the development of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Council – Jail Certified Deputies at periodic intervals,
3. Establish training that leads to the development of POST certified instructors,
4. Provide security, traffic and crowd control, search and rescue to the city, county and surrounding metro law enforcement agencies, and
5. Assists in safeguarding and meeting appointments of inmates that are in the custody of the Fulton County jail, but are confined at designated satellite and medical facilities.

C. Planning and Research Division

The Planning and Research Division manages policy development for the Sheriff's Department. It ensures agency compliance as a member of the American Correctional Association (ACA), National Commission for Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) and Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agency (CALEA). The Planning and Research Division has developed the following objectives:

1. Ensure continuous achieved compliance with applicable accredited standards,
2. Maintain established proofs of compliance with those accredited standards,
3. Facilitate on-site reviews regarding inter-agency compliance,
4. Ensure distribution of department policy and procedure manuals to staff,
5. Analyze resource data for use in problem-solving and development of plans of action,
6. Improve professionalism by maintaining accredited departmental policies and procedures,
7. Provide objective means to determine goal attainment, and
8. Improve staff morale, measured by participation in problem-solving and generation of new ideas.

D. Warrant/Service Division

The Warrant/Service Division is responsible for executing service of process and criminal warrants received from the courts by the Sheriff's Department. It serves civil papers, criminal warrants, subpoenas, family violence orders and probate court orders. This division also conducts activities of the Community Relations Section, Georgia Crime



Information Center (GCIC), Bomb Unit, Special Weapons & Tactics (SWAT) Unit, Crisis Negotiations Unit, Protective Measures and Honor Guard.

Community Relations Section conducts community and outreach education programs. This section provides support and educational services to the community.

1. Educational Services

Junior Deputy Program – a crime prevention and leadership program taught to middle school students throughout the City of Atlanta and Fulton County.

S.T.A.R. Program – *Safety, Training & Response* teaches crime prevention-based education to elementary students throughout the City of Atlanta and Fulton County elementary schools.

2. Specialized Programs

B.U.G.S. Program – *Buckle-up Georgia Students* was created in partnership with the Fulton County Sheriff’s Department and the Governor’s Office of Highway Safety. The program is designed to increase students’ awareness of the importance of seat/safety belt usage through education and encouragement of safe driving practices among teen drivers and passengers in all City of Atlanta and Fulton County high schools.

G.R.E.A.T. Program – *Gang Resistance Education and Training* is funded by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco-Firearms (ATF) and is taught to middle school children. It is a 13-week program developed to help build youth character and to make good decisions. It also teaches violence prevention, crime prevention and gang resistance.

E. Jail Bureau

The Jail Bureau provides services and programs to inmates of Fulton County and is the physical holding facility for persons awaiting the courts disposition on matters relative to their incarceration. This division maintains jail records and requires operations by deputies, correction officers, environmental specialists, volunteers, medical professionals, clergy, counselors, educators, food service employees and technical equipment operators. The Jail Bureau is comprised of Jail Administration, Jail Operations and Jail Programs.

1. Jail Administration – Responsible for a clean, safe and secure jail complex and the maintenance of accurate jail records in correlation with the information provided by the courts.

2. Jail Operations – Responsible for inmate custody, security, intake and booking.

3. Jail Programs – Provides programs and activities for inmates that ensure educational, recreational and spiritual direction in an effort to prepare inmates reentering the community.

H.O.P.E. Learning Center

The *Helping Other People Everyday (HOPE) Center* is collaboration between the Sheriff’s Department, the Georgia Department of Labor and the Atlanta Technical College. Its mission is to engage inmates at the Fulton County Jail in the acquisition of specific trade skills designed to improve their potential for gainful employment and their ability to thrive as productive citizens upon release from incarceration. Courses are 12-week sessions and





6-week blocks. Prior to the end of each session for all programs, inmates are tested and receive a certificate of completion. The center currently operates three (3) programs:

1. The Welding Program – designed to prepare participants for careers in welding while focusing on theory and application.
2. The Computer Training Program – designed to teach computer skill targeting introduction to personal computers, word processing, and the use of application spreadsheets and keyboarding.
3. The Culinary Arts Training Program – designed to teach institutional culinary skills focusing on food sanitation, purchasing, receiving, quality control, preparation, display and service of food.

F. Bond Administration Division

The Bond Administration Division conducts background investigations, processes applications, executes files and monitors bonds and professional bonding companies. The division is comprised of an Accounting Section, a Bonding Section and a Property Tax Section.

1. Accounting – provides adequate and accurate control over all cash receipts, disbursements and their allocations from the Fulton County Jail and other municipalities. Other responsibilities include:
 - Processing court-ordered payments and disbursements,
 - Preparing and depositing cash receipt daily,
 - Administering court-ordered trust fund accounts,
 - Reconciling bank statements on a monthly basis, and
 - Receiving and processing miscellaneous payments
2. Bonding – ensures that state laws and rules and regulations of the Sheriff's Department governing Professional Bail Bonding companies are enforced. Other responsibilities include:
 - Providing information concerning bonding procedures of Fulton County,
 - 24-hour on-call service to the Fulton County Jail and municipalities in order to approve bonds in excess of \$25,000,
 - Assist other counties in the State of Georgia in the collection of FiFas (property), approved by the Fulton County Sheriff for Property Bonds,
 - Record and maintain manual and computerized dockets for outstanding FiFa information,
 - Filing and recording of Property Bond liens,
 - Assisting the public in the release of property liens,
 - Licensing and monitoring of Fulton County approved bond companies, and
 - Conducting background checks on persons applying for employment with bonding companies.
3. Property Tax Section – ensures that all aspects of the Sheriff's sale of delinquent property taxes are handled as mandated by Georgia State laws and Department regulations. Its main responsibility is to execute, levy and sell delinquent property taxes and investigate complaints lodged by the property owner concerning the



procedures used in selling their delinquent tax FiFa. This section also assists the property owner, security deed holder and lien holder in the timely redemption of their surplus funds and with the necessary information to help redeem their tax-foreclosed property.

G. Court Services Division

The Court Services Division provides the Fulton County Court System (Superior, Magistrate, State and Juvenile courts) with a secure environment in which to perform their judicial duties and functions. The division also provides general medical assistance to the Government Center and maintains an on-site detention operation for inmates transported for court appearances. Court services are provided at the North and South Fulton Service Centers. Collectively, the Court Services Division manages forty-five (45) court systems; 29-Superior Courts, 6-Magistrate Courts, 10-State Courts including Probate Court and Domestic Legal Services Court. All of these courts are staffed with two (2) to five (5) visiting/senior judges and twice-weekly grand jury sessions.

Service Area and Demand: All services provided by the Fulton County Sheriff are countywide. Currently Fulton County Sheriff does not have any adopted standards for level of service. Statistics for the number of services provided in 2003 by the Fulton County Sheriff’s Department are shown in Table 5-22.

| Table 5-22: Service Demand | |
|---|---|
| Service | Services in 2003 |
| Bonding | |
| Warrant Services | Received 26,015 civil documents and served 25,848 |
| | Received 21,989 warrants for locating fugitives from justice to attempt execution of and executed 1,635 |
| | Made 1,641 traffic stops, wrote 972 citations, issued 730 warnings and made 72 arrests pursuant to a vehicle pullover |
| | Coordinating GCIC/NCIC communications received 11,432 hit confirmation requests, placed 3,170 holds for individuals wanted by Fulton County, entered 13,528 warrants in National CGIS system, entered 14,429 warrants in local CGIS system, conducted 1,381 criminal history records checks, reviewed and logged 1,627 tickets and 1,702 citations, processed 193 criminal expungements, maintained the Sex Offender Registry for 565 offenders and tracked receipt of service attempts and returns of 26,015 civil documents and 21,989 warrants for arrest orders |
| | SWAT Team made 4 high-risk entries, responded to 3 hostage/barricaded subject incidents and spent 355 hours on high-risk security detail |
| | Crisis negotiations unit responded to 3 hostage incidents |
| | Honor Guard activated 18 times |
| Court Services | 47,000 inmates transferred |
| | 19,000 bond cases Superior Court |
| | 14,000 bond cases State Court |
| | 30,000 remanded cases Juvenile Court |
| | 6,000 magistrate cases |
| | 600,000 visitors and staff screened |
| Jail Services | 2,200 people comprised average daily population |
| Source: Sheriff Department 2003 Annual Report | |





Facilities

The Fulton County Sheriff’s Department currently operates and manages three facilities; the Fulton County Jail, the Fulton County Jail Bellwood Satellite and the Fulton County Jail Marietta Satellite. The Fulton County Jail, Bellwood Satellite facility and Marietta Satellite facility service the needs of Fulton County and its ten (10) municipalities.

Table 5-23 details the current design and existing capacities for each facility.

| Table 5-23: Facility Design Capacity | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Facility | Design Capacity | Existing Capacity (October 29, 2003) | Location |
| Fulton County Jail | 2,250 | 3,007 | Atlanta City Limits |
| Bellwood Satellite | 248 | 202 | Atlanta City Limits |
| Marietta Satellite | 132 | 108 | Atlanta City Limits |
| Source: Sheriff’s Department | | | |

Assessment

The Sheriff’s Department is overseen by an elected official and no assessment was completed.

POLICE



Introduction

Since the County’s creation in 1853 police services have gone through several changes. Initially police protection was provided by the Sheriff’s Department. The Sheriff served as the main law enforcement agency until October 6, 1909 when the Fulton County Board of Commissioners established the Fulton County Police Department.



Fulton County Police Department

The Fulton County Police Department was abolished in 1952 with the *Plan of Improvement* which called for this and other county services to become a part of the City of Atlanta Government. For the next 23 years, Fulton County continued to grow and after much debate the Fulton County Board of Commissioners believed that the citizens of unincorporated Fulton County would be better served by a police department under their control. On July 1, 1975, the Fulton County Board of Commissioners created the Fulton County Police Department which continues today. Currently the department employs 311 officers (292 sworn police officers and 19 building security officers), which are assigned full time to patrol unincorporated Fulton County, Fulton County facilities and all branches of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System.

The mission of the Fulton County Police Department is to preserve life, protect property, and maintain order through a partnership between the department and the citizens.



Inventory

Services

The Fulton County Police Department is supported by two (2) funds, the General Fund and the Special Services District Fund. Services provided out of the General Fund are provided County-wide and include Library Security and Building Security. The Special Services District Fund serves unincorporated Fulton County and provides uniform patrol and criminal investigation.

The Fulton County Police Department provides four (4) general categories of services to the citizens of Fulton County. Table 5-24 details each service and provides a description.

| Table 5-24: Police Department Services | |
|---|--|
| Service | Description |
| Uniform Patrol | Patrol designated beats and provide for the safeguarding of persons and property against crime and traffic offenses |
| Criminal investigation | Protect the citizens of Fulton County by conducting investigations of incidents of murder, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, aggravated assault motor vehicle theft and controlled substance violations in order to arrest and convict responsible persons |
| Library Security | Patrols and provides crime prevention services at Atlanta-Fulton County Libraries |
| Building Security | Provides county-wide security support at Fulton County facilities |
| Source: Fulton County Police Department | |

Service Area

Table 5-25 reflects precincts in-place for each of the four services provided by the Fulton County Police Department.

| Table 5-25: Service Area | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Service | Geographic Service Area |
| Uniform Patrol | Unincorporated Fulton County comprised of 7 sections: North, Northeast, Northwest, South, Southwest, Old National and Fulton County Airport |
| Criminal investigation | Unincorporated Fulton County |
| Library Security | 31 branches in Fulton County |
| Building Security | 541 facilities in Fulton County |

The jurisdiction of unincorporated Fulton County is divided into the South, Southwest, Old National, North, Northwest and Northeast sections. The area of unincorporated North Fulton County has a total of 918 miles of county roads and state highways and is divided into 15 beats. The unincorporated South Fulton County consists of 682 mile of county roads and state highways and is divided into 12 beats.

Service Standard.

Tables 5-26 and 5-27 indicate the adopted level of service and level of service demand for each of the Police Department services.





Table 5-26: Service Standards

| Service | Adopted Level of Service |
|------------------------|--|
| Uniform Patrol | Average response time of 9 minutes |
| Criminal investigation | Maximum of 32 cases per month assigned to each investigator (20) 640 cases per month |
| Library Security | Minimum of 1,546 library patrols per year |
| Building Security | Reduce reported incidents to less than 210 per year |

Table 5-27: Current Service Demand

| Service | Services provided in 2004 |
|------------------------|---|
| Uniform Patrol | 172,206 calls for service-average response time 10.54 minutes |
| Criminal investigation | 8690 cases assigned, 36 per month per investigator |
| Library Security | 684 library patrols |
| Building Security | 578 incident reports |

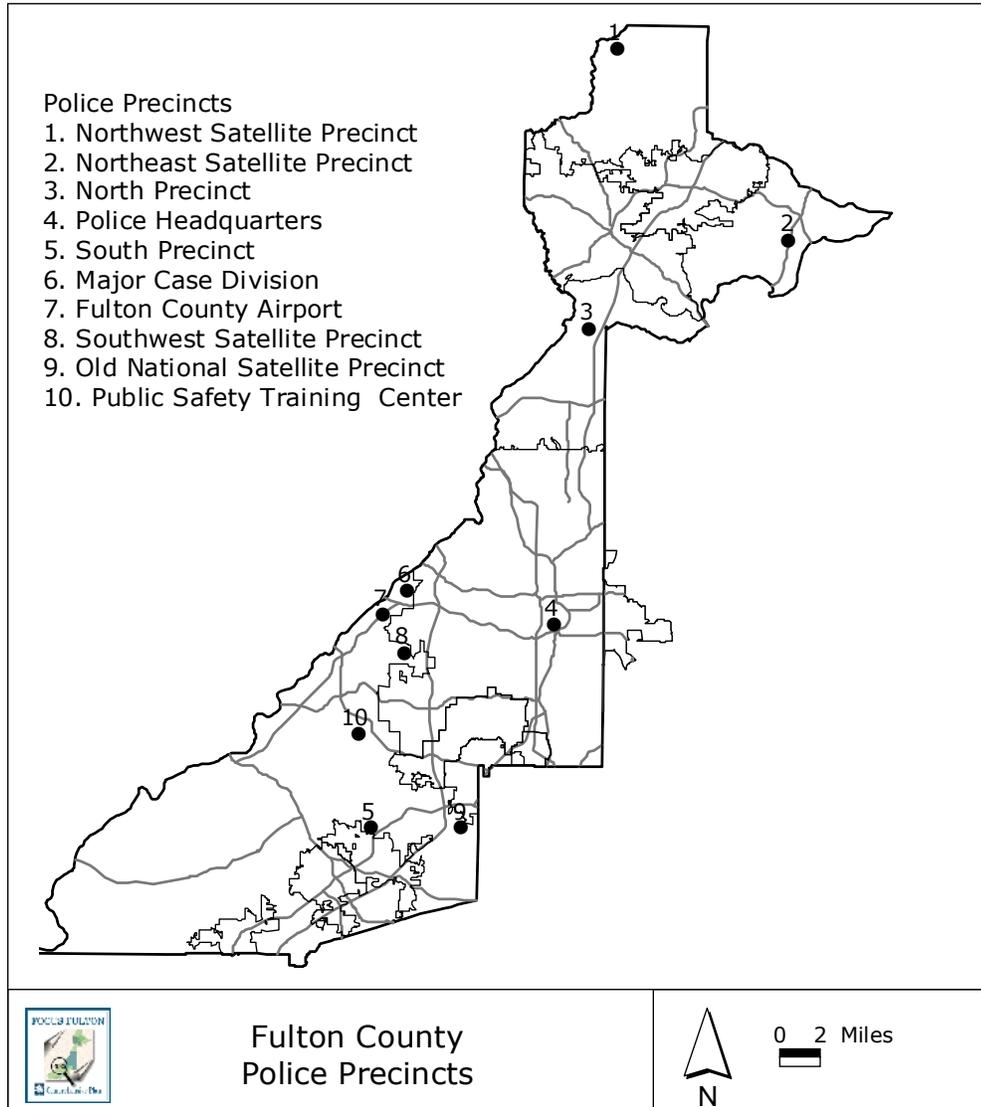
Facilities

The Fulton County Police Department does not operate or manage any facilities. However, the Police Department does provide services using several County facilities. Table 5-28 provides a list of all facilities housing the Fulton County Police Department operation (Map 8).

Table 5-28: Fulton County Police Department Facilities

| Facility | Address |
|--|---|
| Headquarters | 130 Peachtree Street, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303 |
| North Precinct | 7741 Roswell Road Atlanta, Georgia 30350 |
| Northeast Precinct | 10205 Medlock Bridge Parkway Alpharetta, Georgia 30022 (Fire Station #12) |
| South Precinct | 5600 Stonewall Tell Road College Park, Georgia 30349 |
| Southwest Precinct | 4121 Cascade Road Atlanta, Georgia 30331 (Fire Station #23) |
| Old National Precinct | 5549 Old National Highway College Park, Georgia 30349 (Sheriff & Marshal) |
| Major Case Division | 4701 Fulton Industrial Boulevard Atlanta, Georgia 30336 |
| Fulton Co. Public Safety Training Cntr | 3025 Merk Road, College Park, Georgia 30349 |
| Northwest Precinct | 750 Hickory Flat Road Alpharetta, Georgia 30201 (Fire Station #18) |
| Airport Precinct | 3952 Aviation Circle, Atlanta, Georgia 30336 |





Map 5-8: Police Precinct Locations



Assessment

Equipment

Aviation: The Police Department currently operates a 1986 Bell Jet Ranger III helicopter configured for general aviation use. With the expanded responsibilities of matters involving Homeland Security, the Police Department has identified the need for a helicopter outfitted and dedicated to law enforcement and adjunct public safety duties. A Bell 407 Jet Ranger, equipped with a Night Sun illuminator and Forward Looking Infra Red (FLIR) observation and tracking equipment, would enable the Police Department to conduct airborne Law Enforcement/Homeland Security missions with greater efficiency and flexibility. The Police Department has included the purchase of the helicopter in its Capital Improvements Program (CIP).

Patrol Vehicles: Repair and replacement of patrol vehicles has a major impact on the capital and operational budgets of the department. In an effort to reduce the incidence of and severity of damage to police vehicles, the department is pursuing the purchase of a vehicle driving simulator. This simulator would provide time and cost effective driver training with the goal of reducing the risk of officer involved accidents and other instances of damage to police vehicles. This simulator could be utilized by other county agencies, thereby expanding the benefits of improved driver training beyond the confines of the Police Department. The Police Department has included the purchase of the simulator in its Capital Improvements Program.

Personnel

The Police Department is currently working to fill vacancies and bring the department up to its fully authorized strength of 330 sworn officers. Based on a 2005 population of 249,923 for unincorporated Fulton County, this would bring the ratio of officers per one thousand residents to 1.3. Environment and Community Development population projections indicate a population increase in unincorporated Fulton County of 52,155 by 2015 and an increase of 50,025 by the year 2025. Based on these projections and with an increase in the number of sworn positions authorized by the Board of Commissioners, the Police Department must hire an additional 68 officers by 2015 and another 65 officers by 2025 to maintain the current ratio of 1.3 officers per one thousand residents. The Police Department is reviewing its recruiting practices in order to attract an increased number of suitable candidates to meet these anticipated needs.

The same population projections when broken down by Planning Area indicate the largest growth will be in South Fulton with an increase of 101% by 2025 and the next largest growth in Southwest Fulton with an increase of 64% by 2025. Based on these projections, the Police Department anticipates the need for an additional police precinct located somewhere in the South/Southwest Fulton Planning Areas. Land use plans, site availability, population density, road development and other factors will be used to determine the optimal site for the new precinct. As with other precincts, co-location with other Fulton County facilities, such as fire stations and service centers, would be a priority. The precinct should be operational by 2013 in anticipation of the projected growth. The department has included the construction of this new precinct in its Capital Improvements Program.





Public Safety Facilities

The Fulton County Public Safety Training Center was previously housed in a former elementary school building constructed in 1939 that was inadequate to meet the current needs of the Center. The former Wolf Creek Olympic shooting facility was renovated to house the Training Center for the time being. Population projections indicate the addition of 1.1 million persons to the ARC 10 county area by the year 2025. The Fulton County Public Safety Training Center is a regional public safety training center that serves not only Fulton County agencies but numerous agencies in the surrounding area. With the projected increases in population, it is anticipated that these agencies will add additional personnel. This will result in increased demands for basic, advanced and in-service training by agencies utilizing the Training Center. A purpose built facility to house the Training Center and to meet the anticipated increased demand for training is needed. The Police Department has included the construction of a new training center facility in its Capital Improvements Program.

When constructed, the current police Headquarters facility was designed to accommodate the department's command staff, report section and a small number of adjunct personnel for operations taking place during normal business hours. Over the years, the Recruitment, False Alarm, Advanced Technology, Accreditation and Building Security sections have been added to Headquarters. The report section has expanded and it now operates the department's GCIC/NCIC computer terminals 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Changing the interior configuration of Headquarters to better accommodate its current needs is necessary. The Police Department has included the renovation of its Headquarters in its Capital Improvements Program.

Planned Improvements

1. Upgrade: Purchase Bell 407 Jet Ranger Helicopter
\$3,200,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District
2. Upgrade: Purchase Vehicle Driving Simulator for Public Safety Training Center
\$78,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District
3. Upgrade: Renovate Police Headquarters
\$130,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District
4. Upgrade: Construction of New Police Precinct
\$450,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District
5. Upgrade: Construction of New Public Safety Training Center
\$11,250,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District



FIRE

Introduction

In existence for 25 years, the Fulton County Fire Department is responsible for emergency service delivery in unincorporated Fulton County. Emergency service delivery includes fire suppression, mitigation of disasters, emergency medical services, and rescue activities, including a combat force prepared to respond to calls for emergency service in a variety of situations that present an immediate threat to lives and property in the county.



The mission of the Fulton County Fire Department is to provide fire, life safety and support services that are relationship focused and result oriented.

Inventory

Services

With a current staff of 442 fire fighters, Fulton County provides a wide range of services in addition to fire suppression. Table 5-29 lists all services currently offered by the Fulton County Fire Department.

| Table 5-29: Fire Department Services | |
|---|---|
| Service | Description |
| Fire Protection | Emergency fire suppression to structures, vehicles, land, etc. |
| Emergency medical services | Emergency response to medical service calls |
| Community Risk Reduction | Provides fire prevention education to reduce injuries and fatalities caused by fire |
| Fire code enforcement | Provides code enforcement inspections |
| Hazardous material response & mitigation | Respond to 911 hazardous material spill and facilitate clean-up |
| Technical rescue | Respond to 911 call requiring application of special knowledge skills and equipment to safely resolve unique and/or complex rescue situations: structural collapse, rope rescue, confined space, vehicle & machinery rescue, water rescue, wilderness search & rescue and trench rescue |
| Service response calls | Respond to general calls for assistance |
| Permit inspection | Review all pending development permits for compliance with the fire code |

Service Standard

Table 5-30 lists the service standards adopted by Fulton County Fire for each service they provide.

| Table 5-30: Service Standards | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Service | Desired Level of Service |
| Fire Protection | 4 minute response 90% of the time |
| Emergency medical services | 4 minute response 90% of the time |
| Community Risk Reduction | No adopted level of service |
| Fire code enforcement | New structures inspected within 2 days & all existing structures once/two years |





Table 5-30: Service Standards

| Service | Desired Level of Service |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Hazardous material response & mitigation | On demand |
| Technical rescue | On demand |
| Service response calls | On demand |
| Permit inspection | No adopted level of service |

Source: Fulton County Fire Department

Service Area

Fulton County Fire services are generally limited to unincorporated Fulton County with the exception of a shared services agreement with the cities of Atlanta, Alpharetta, Fairburn and Palmetto. In addition, the Department is a member of the Georgia Mutual Aid Group (GMAG), a state-wide fire department mutual aid group. Table 5-31 details the geographic service level for each of the services the Fire Department provides.

Table 5-31: Geographic Service Areas

| Service | Geographic Service Area |
|--|---|
| Fire Protection | Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn |
| Emergency medical services | Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn |
| Community Risk Reduction | Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto |
| Fire code enforcement | Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto |
| Hazardous material response & mitigation | Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn |
| Technical rescue | Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn |
| Service response calls | Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn |
| Permit inspection | Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn |

Current Service Demand

Table 5-32 provides statistics for service calls for each Fulton County Fire Station between January 1, 2003 and December 4, 2003.

Table 5-32: Service Demands

| Station # | Fire | Over pressure Rupture | Rescue Call | Hazardous Condition | Service Call | Good Intent Call | False Call | Other |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|-------|
| #1 Red Oak | 47 | 2 | 637 | 19 | 72 | 88 | 116 | 3 |
| #2 Johnson Ferry | 69 | 4 | 1572 | 25 | 261 | 337 | 388 | 38 |
| #3 Cliftondale | 17 | 1 | 214 | 6 | 34 | 19 | 48 | 10 |
| #4 Wieuca | 30 | 4 | 579 | 16 | 173 | 117 | 298 | 92 |
| #5 Pine Ridge | 41 | 1 | 498 | 15 | 64 | 63 | 55 | 7 |
| #6 Spalding | 66 | 2 | 1236 | 17 | 176 | 145 | 380 | 23 |
| #7 Midway | 84 | 6 | 962 | 24 | 64 | 126 | 125 | 23 |
| #8 Newtown | 44 | 5 | 543 | 8 | 98 | 83 | 217 | 22 |
| #9 Rico | 7 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 7 |
| #10 Hopewell | 26 | 5 | 297 | 7 | 55 | 64 | 175 | 13 |
| #11 Fulton Industrial | 15 | 1 | 268 | 9 | 20 | 14 | 109 | 4 |
| #12 Warsaw | 53 | 4 | 838 | 22 | 110 | 87 | 394 | 12 |





Table 5-32: Service Demands

| Station # | Fire | Over pressure Rupture | Rescue Call | Hazardous Condition | Service Call | Good Intent Call | False Call | Other |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|-------|
| #13 Fulton Industrial | 26 | 1 | 311 | 15 | 52 | 19 | 293 | 12 |
| #14 Crabapple | 28 | 4 | 170 | 17 | 44 | 37 | 57 | 0 |
| #15 Palmetto | 19 | 2 | 244 | 2 | 20 | 45 | 23 | 4 |
| #17 Cedar Grove | 17 | 1 | 119 | 10 | 22 | 13 | 17 | 1 |
| #18 Hickory Flat | 11 | 4 | 67 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 23 | 5 |
| #19 Charlie Brown | 14 | 1 | 259 | 9 | 14 | 28 | 37 | 0 |
| #20 Shakerag | 12 | 95 | 1 | 21 | 17 | 65 | 0 | 2 |
| #21 Fairburn | 48 | 11 | 776 | 12 | 40 | 103 | 112 | 7 |
| #22 Heard's Ferry | 25 | 0 | 349 | 20 | 43 | 49 | 182 | 4 |
| #23 Cascade | 39 | 3 | 410 | 13 | 65 | 56 | 88 | 2 |

Source: Fulton County Fire Department

Facilities.

Currently the Fulton County Fire Department operates 22 fire stations throughout unincorporated Fulton County. Equipment to these stations, include 21 fire engines, 6 ladder trucks, 1 aviation crash truck and 1 mobile air unit. With the exception of Fulton Industrial (#11) and Charlie Brown Airport (#19), which provides service to a major industrial area and a small airport, most Fulton County fire stations serve residential areas (Map 5-9).

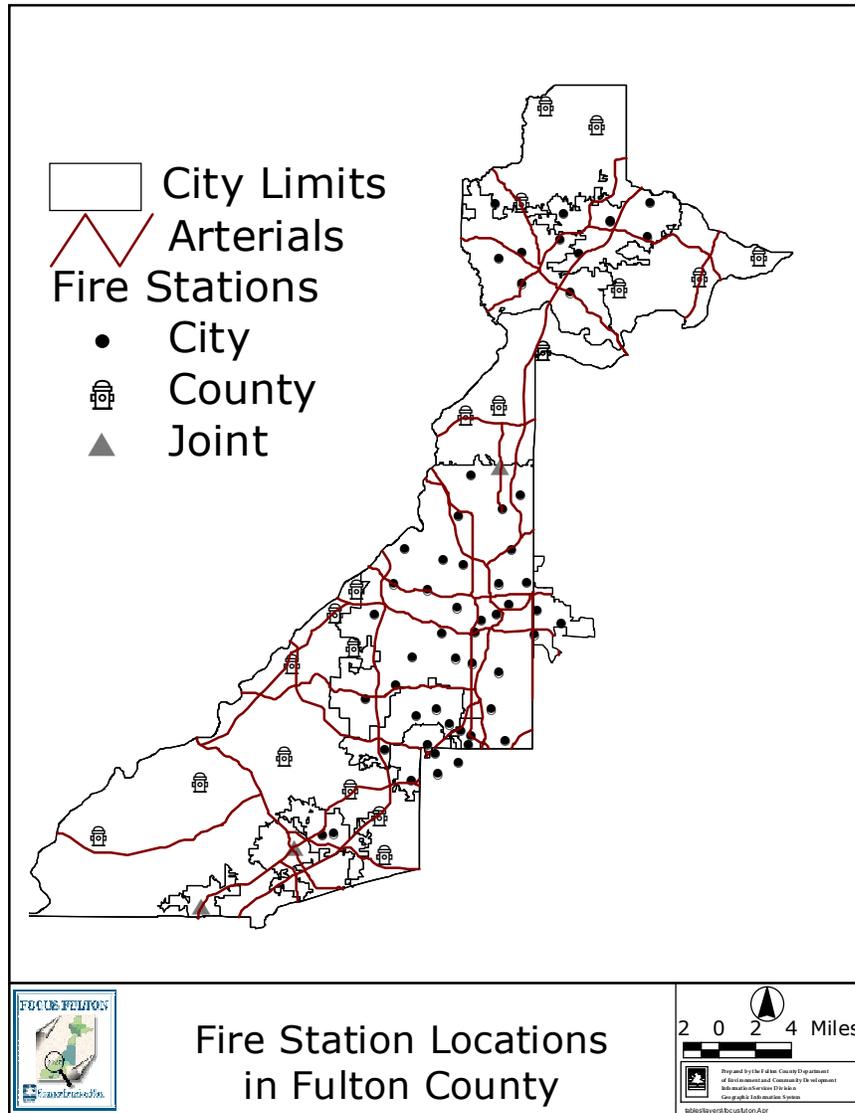
Facility Service Area.

Table 5-33 provides a list of all 22 fire stations, the general geographic area it services.

Table 5-33: Fulton County Fire Station and Service Areas

| Fulton County Fire Station # | Geographic Service Area |
|------------------------------|---|
| #1 Red Oak | Eastern South Fulton |
| #2 Johnson Ferry | Central Sandy Springs |
| #3 Cliftondale | Central South Fulton |
| #4 Wieuca | South Sandy Springs |
| #5 Pine Ridge | Southeastern South Fulton |
| #6 Spalding | North Sandy Springs |
| #7 Midway | Eastern South Fulton |
| #8 Newtown | Unincorporated North Fulton |
| #9 Rico | Unincorporated South Fulton- Rico |
| #10 Hopewell | North Fulton -NW Fulton |
| #11 Fulton Industrial | Fulton Industrial |
| #12 Warsaw | North Fulton - NE Fulton |
| #13 Fulton Industrial | Southwest Fulton - Boatrock area |
| #14 Crabapple | North Fulton - NW Fulton |
| #15 Palmetto | City of Palmetto South Fulton |
| #17 Cedar Grove | South Fulton - Cedar Grove |
| #18 Hickory Flat | North Fulton - NW |
| #19 Charlie Brown | Charlie Brown Airport, Fulton Industrial Blvd |
| #20 Shakerag | North Fulton - NE Fulton |
| #21 Fairburn | City of Fairburn, South Fulton |
| #22 Heard's Ferry | Sandy Springs |
| #23 Cascade | Southwest Fulton - Cascade |





Map 5-9: Fire Station Locations



Facility Service Standards

Fulton County Fire Department’s adopted facility standard is a fire station with at least two (2) bays. Table 5-34 details the current facility design for each existing fire station.

| Table 5-34: Fire Station Design and Equipment | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fire Station | # of bays | # of engines | # of ladder/other |
| #1 Red Oak | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #2 Johnson Ferry | 3 | 1 | 1 / Batt Car |
| #3 Cliftondale | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #4 Wieuca | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| #5 Pine Ridge | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #6 Spalding | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| #7 Midway | 2 | 1 | 1 / Batt Car |
| #8 Newtown | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| #9 Rico | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #10 Hopewell | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #11 Fulton Industrial | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| #12 Warsaw | 3 | 1 | 1 / Batt Car |
| #13 Fulton Industrial | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #14 Crabapple | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #15 Palmetto | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| #17 Cedar Grove | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #18 Hickory Flat | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| #19 Charlie Brown | 4 | 1 | 0 /Batt Car, Airport crash truck |
| #20 Shakerag | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #21 Fairburn | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #22 Heards Ferry | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| #23 Cascade | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Source: Fulton County Fire Department | | | |

Assessment

The Fulton County Fire Department is currently conducting an assessment study to fulfill the requirements for national accreditation. This accreditation process is expected to be complete with in the next two (2) years.

The Fire Department projects its needs twenty-five years out in four year blocks. Listed below are the future needs of the Fulton County Fire Department:

Safety and Member Services Section

1. Years 1 thru 4 - Develop and carry out burn practice of buildings at Wolf Creek Training Center.
2. Years 5 thru 8 - Develop Fire Truck drivers training course complete with full range course at Wolfe Creek Training Facility.
3. Years 9 thru 12 - Implement USAR simulation system. This is an area with facilities that include fallen concrete, tubes, and walls that simulate the collapse of a building or tunnel.





4. Years 13 thru 16 - Develop fire training facility in North Fulton County for North Fulton Fire Departments. Satellite Training Facilities. The Fire Department shares a main training facility with the Sheriff's and Police Department's (Fulton County Public Safety Training Center); however, the intention of developing satellite training sites would be for fire stations to serve as training sites during specific training periods, thereby preventing emergency personnel from having to vacate their assigned jurisdictions for training as often.

5. Years 17 thru 20 - Provide physical fitness equipment to all fire stations throughout the county.

Community Risk Reduction Section

1. Years 1 thru 4 - Implement a full plan review and code enforcement Division to include a Fire Protection Engineer.

2. Years 5 thru 8 - Satellite Facility for Inspections/Investigations Division in North Fulton and South Fulton.

Support Services Section

1. Years 1 thru 4 - Install Gasoline Readers for all gas pumps.

Leasing Apparatus: The Fulton County Fire Department is working with the Finance Department to use a lease-purchase agreement to replace aging emergency apparatus over a seven (7) year period. This program calls for the Fire Department to place a specified amount of funds in the departmental budget each year to go towards the purchase of vehicles.

Quarter Master System: This is an arrangement whereby vendors under contract to the Fulton County Fire Department make items available as needed through the Logistics Section enabling the department to have access to needed supplies directly. Examples include: Uniforms, turnout gear, emergency equipment tools, helmets, boots, etc.

Major Station Renovations: The Logistics Division is currently in the process of evaluating and prioritizing (in depth) each station and facility relative to repairs needed as well as the progress of any repairs being conducted at the present time.

2. Years 5 thru 8
Building New Headquarters Facility
Building new Fleet Maintenance Facility
Leasing apparatus
Station Replacement - Stations #1, Station # 7

3. Year 9 thru 12
Major Station renovations
Continue Leasing Apparatus Program





- 4. Year 13 thru 16
Major Station renovations
Continue Leasing Apparatus Program
- 5. Year 17 thru 20
Major Station renovations
Continue Leasing Apparatus Program
- 6. Year 21 thru 25
Major Station renovations
Continue Leasing Apparatus Program

Fire and Emergency Services Operations Section

- 1. Year 1 thru 4 - Two (2) additional fire stations in North and South Fulton County
- 2. Year 5 thru 8 - Two (2) additional fire stations in North and South Fulton County

This cycle is repeated every four (4) years by adding two (2) stations both in North and South Fulton County up to year 2030.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Atlanta - Fulton County
**Emergency
Management
Agency**



Introduction

Emergency Management is a term used to describe the steps taken by governments to plan, organize, and prepare for the saving of lives, protection of property, and the recovery from the effects of an emergency, disaster or catastrophe. The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency is a joint, cooperative effort between the City of Atlanta and Fulton County responsible for the Emergency Operations Plan. The Emergency Operations Plan is the legal and organizational basis for coordinated emergency and disaster operations in the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. The Agency is assigned with broad responsibilities to local government agencies and support organizations for disaster mitigation preparedness, response and recovery functions.

The mission of Emergency Management is to direct the coordinated work efforts of others in mitigating (when possible), preparing, and planning for, responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters.

Inventory

Services

The services provided by Emergency Management are listed in Table 5-35.

| Table 5-35: Emergency Management Services | |
|--|--------------------|
| Service | Description |





Table 5-35: Emergency Management Services

| Service | Description |
|--|---|
| 1. Coordinate, develop, implement and revise the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operation Plan | The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operation Plan is developed to ensure prior mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response, and timely recovery from natural or man-made hazards |
| 2. Provide 24-hour/365 day Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation capability | The purpose of the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is to provide a facility for coordination between responding agencies within the county during emergencies and disasters, ranging from terrorism, to toxic chemical spills, to floods and tornadoes |
| 3. Provide coordination and support to the Fulton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) | The Fulton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission to develop an emergency plan, and to gather information on chemicals in the Fulton County |
| 4. Provide Hazardous Material (SARA Title III) Facilities Monitoring | Federal law requires industries to report what toxic chemicals they produce, use or store in each county, and it enables the county to put a plan in place to safeguard local residents and the environment if those chemicals are released |
| 5. Perform Disaster Drills | Emergency Management provides a wide range of table-top, functional, and full-scale exercises to individual departments and jurisdictions as needed and/or requested. |
| 6. Provide EMA Training Courses | Emergency Management coordinates the delivery of training throughout the community in all aspects of Emergency Preparedness. Departments benefit from specialized Emergency Management Training. Many courses are delivered annually to the public in All-Hazards Emergency Response. |

Service Area and Standard.

All six services are provided county wide, inclusive of all municipalities, including the portion of the City of Atlanta within DeKalb County. Table 5-36 shows the Adopted Level of Service for the six services provided by the Emergency Management Agency.

Table 5-36: Emergency Management Level of Service

| Service | Adopted Level of Service |
|--|---|
| 1. Coordinate, develop, implement and revise the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operation Plan | This document must be approved by the State Emergency Management Agency. Last approved version was 2002. Will be revised again this year. |
| 2. Provide 24-hour/365 day Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation capability | Provide for the continuous operation of the facility for as many as 75 personnel. |
| 3. Provide coordination and support to the Fulton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) | Act as the program manager providing limited funding as well as logistical support |
| 4. Provide Hazardous Material (SARA Title III) Facilities Monitoring | Properly collect and report all Title III information to the Federal Government |
| 5. Perform Disaster Drills | Perform at least 1 annual exercise |
| 6. Provide EMA Training Courses | Act as point of contact for all County level Emergency response and preparedness training to state. |

Current Service Demand. The current service demand for the Emergency Management Agency is listed in Table 5-37.





| Table 5-37: Current Service Demand | |
|--|---|
| Service | Current Level of Service |
| 1. Coordinate, develop, implement and revise Fulton County Emergency Operation Plan | At least 1 time per year the Operations plan is reviewed for completeness and accuracy. |
| 2. Provide 24-hour/365 day Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation capability | As needed, typically 3-4 full scale activations per year requiring 24/7 operation. |
| 3. Provide coordination and support to the Fulton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) | Meetings held on a monthly basis. |
| 4. Provide Hazardous Material (SARA Title III) Facilities Monitoring | This action is performed annually. |
| 5. Perform Disaster Drills | Typically 3-5 times per year |
| 6. Provide EMA Training Courses | Typically 20 classes annually. |

Facilities

The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the central command and coordination point for disaster response in Fulton County. The purpose of the Atlanta-Fulton County EOC is to provide a centralized and specialized location to communicate, organize and manage natural or manmade disasters and make strategic decisions necessary to protect the residents and property of Fulton County.

Assessment

Built over 16 years ago, well before the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001 and the creation of the new National Response Plan, the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operations Center is currently at its operational limit. Today, more than ever before, state and federal agencies are responding to local jurisdictions to assist with response and recovery efforts after a major emergency or disaster. More space is needed to coordinate the additional state and federal agencies that are now expected to respond to an event within Fulton County.

Planned improvements for Emergency Management are listed below.

1. Improve existing information and display systems as needed. Replace as needed to maintain constant availability of facility, software, and equipment.
 - Estimated Cost \$25,000
 - Funding source Agency Funds

2. Upgrade Metropolitan Medical Response System Assets
 - Cost \$100,000
 - Funding source 100% Federal Grant Funds

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Introduction

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is a term used to describe the practice of the evaluation and management of patients





with acute traumatic and medical conditions in the out-of-hospital environment. This practice is carried out by skilled technicians, operating under the medical oversight and guidance of knowledgeable physicians. The Fulton County Office of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), under Emergency Services, regulates ambulance response to County generated 911 requests for emergency medical services.

The County established a county wide EMS Service delivery strategy which includes contracting with independent ambulance contractors to serve the State mandated EMS zones in the County. All zone ambulance providers are designated by the State Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health. However, the zone providers are obligated to contract with Fulton County to respond to all 911 calls within the County in accordance with Fulton County standards. The Program Manager of the Office of Emergency Medical Services serves as the County contract administrator for the zone providers and overall regulator of State EMS laws enforced in Fulton County.

The Office of EMS maintains a Contract Administrator's Program for determining compliance of performance standards established within each contract. The Program conducts regular performance reviews and meetings with the providers, where on-going data is reviewed. The EMS Specialists conduct inspections of the contractor's operating service pursuant to Chapter 290-5-30 Rules and Regulations for Ambulances.

Quality assurance of the Emergency Medical Dispatching service (EMD) is achieved through the Quality Improvement Unit. Managed by the EMS Program Manager, Quality Improvement Officers regularly review the application of the EMD certified protocol and measure for a standard compliance level of emergency medical calls processed into the 911 Communication Center.

Emergency Medical Services mission and goals are to monitor and evaluate EMS in Fulton County. To provide the best Emergency Medical Service care with ambulance response to citizens in the most economically, efficient manner, according to the rules and guidelines of, the Fulton County's Rules and Regulations for Emergency Medical Services, the Rules of the Department of Human Resources - Public Health Chapter 290-5-30 Emergency Medical Services, O.C.G.A. 31-11, the procedures established by the State Office of EMS of the Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Public Health and the standards established in the current signed contracts between Fulton County and EMS Ventures, Inc. d/b/a Rural/Metro and Fulton County and Grady Health System/Grady Emergency Medical Services and to maintain quality improvement, through the review and evaluation of the emergency medical dispatching process of County generated 911 emergency medical calls.

Inventory

Services

The services provided by EMS are listed in Table 5-38.





Table 5-38: EMS Services Provided

| Service | Description |
|--|---|
| 1. Coordinate an Office of EMS. Maintain a Contract Administrator's program for evaluating performance-based compliance with the contracts. | The Program Manager follows the performance standards of the contracts for determining compliance through regular performance review meetings with the providers where on-going data is reviewed. |
| 2. Maintain a Quality Improvement Program to coordinate the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) training and Continuing Dispatch Education program for the EMD personnel. | The Quality Improvement program coordinates the EMD (the standard and precise approach to each emergency medical call) certification of new employees during orientation. This service is performed by QIU Officers and includes written and practical exams in cooperation with the National Academy of Emergency Medical Dispatch (NAEMD) and re-certification of current the EMD in the Fulton County Emergency Communication Center. The QIU officer reviews, evaluates and measures for protocol compliance EMS calls. The program also facilitates the CPR certification and re-certification training process. |
| 3. Provide local oversight of Emergency Medical Dispatch Program in Fulton County. | <p>Medical Priority Dispatch Quality Assurance Review Committee and Steering Committee- The Medical Dispatch Review Committee is made up of field EMS providers, the County Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) quality improvement unit (QIU) personnel, the Office of EMS Medical Director, and the Emergency Services Director. The group meets to receive feedback from 9-1-1 dispatched field personnel on problems and challenges of the EMD program.</p> <p>The Medical Dispatch Steering Committee periodically reviews this information. This is the EMD body that formulates policy to address the challenges and problems brought to it by the review committee. It consists of a QIU member, the Office of EMS Medical Director, the Emergency Services Director, the County Police and Fire Chiefs, and the Directors of the 9-1-1 EMS services.</p> |
| 4. Provide local regulatory oversight of the EMS system in Fulton County | EMS Specialists conduct inspections of the contractor's operating service pursuant to Chapter 290-5-30 Rules and Regulations for Ambulances. |
| 5. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System in Fulton County | <p>The Fulton County EMS Advisory Board- Approved as a policy advisory body to the Fulton County Board of Commissioners on EMS matters, the EMS Advisory Board consists of the Director of Health and Wellness, County Police and Fire Chiefs, Emergency Services Director, the municipalities Fire Chiefs, EMS Medical Directors, the Emergency Management Director for Fulton and City of Atlanta. The EMS Advisory Board allows for the appointment of citizen members selected by each of the seven Commissioners.</p> <p>The Director of the Office of EMS is the EMS Advisory Board's Executive Secretary.</p> <p>9-1-1 Advisory Board- The Office of EMS staff attends regular meetings of this group to discuss EMS issues regarding the 9-1-1 Communication Center operations.</p> <p>EMS Provider Group- This Group represents all EMS Providers and 1st Responder services throughout the County and all 10 Municipalities including the City of Atlanta.</p> <p>The group meets to discuss and resolve common challenges in the Fulton County EMS community. The Office of EMS coordinates and facilitates this meeting.</p> |





Table 5-38: EMS Services Provided

| Service | Description |
|--|---|
| 6. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System regionally within the State of Georgia. | <p>The Office of EMS participates in local and regional EMS committee work.</p> <p>Homeland Security Task Group- This all-County Departments and Municipalities group is charged by the County Manager with addressing unified preparation for disaster response, mitigation and recovery.</p> <p>District 3 EMS Council - Composed of (2) subcommittees, The Pre Hospital and The Continuous Quality Insurance Committee. These subcommittees meet to support the regional District EMS Council. Undertaking such projects as regional mass causality planning, federal grant proposal writing to enhance regional response, medical protocols, interoperable communications, patient care studies, public access, placement and identification of Automated External Defibrillator's (AED) around the region, the District EMS Awards program, web page and newsletter. These committees meet regularly for strategic planning and needs assessments. The work produced by these committees serves local, regional, state, and the national development of Emergency Medical Services. The Fulton County Office of EMS staff serves on both subcommittees.</p> <p>All Hazards Council- This is a GEMA region council for disaster preparedness and response. This Council has an Emergency Medical Services sub-committee. The Office of EMS staff serves on this committee for regional support.</p> |

Service Area and Standard

All services provided are county wide, inclusive of all municipalities. The adopted levels of service provided by EMS are listed in Table 5-39.

Table 5-39: EMS Service Standards

| Service | Adopted Level of Service |
|--|---|
| 1. Coordinate an Office of EMS. Maintain a Contract Administrator's program for evaluating performance-based compliance with the contracts. | Current contracts are renewed in January under one year terms through 2010. |
| 2. Maintain a Quality Improvement Program (QIU) to Coordinate the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) training and Continuing Dispatch Education program for the EMD personnel. | Approximately 120,000 EMD calls are processed yearly for monthly review. |
| 3. Provide local oversight of Emergency Medical Dispatch Program in Fulton County. | Monthly meetings are coordinated and facilitated by QIU. |
| 4. Provide local regulatory oversight of the EMS system in Fulton County | EMS Specialists conduct periodic inspections of the contractor's operating service pursuant to Chapter 290-5-30 Rules and Regulations for Ambulances. |
| 5. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System in Fulton County | Monthly and Bi monthly meetings are coordinated and facilitated through the Office of EMS with ongoing sub committee work. |
| 6. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System regionally within the State of Georgia. | Bi monthly meetings are attended with ongoing participation on sub committee work. |

Current Service Demand

The current level of service provided by EMS is listed in Table 5-40.





Table 5-40: Current Level of EMS Service

| Service | Current Level of Service |
|--|--|
| 1. Coordinate an Office of EMS. Maintain a Contract Administrator’s program for evaluating performance-based compliance with the contracts. | At least 4 times per year the contracts are reviewed for evaluation and compliance. This evaluation is supported by monthly on-going data compilations. |
| 2. Maintain a Quality Improvement Program to coordinate the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) training and Continuing Dispatch Education program for the EMD personnel. | Daily case reviews are performed. On-going evaluation, training and education are conducted based on the daily case reviews. Statically data is compiled for monthly presentation. |
| 3. Provide local oversight of Emergency Medical Dispatch Program in Fulton County. | Meetings held on a monthly basis. |
| 4. Provide local regulatory oversight of the EMS system in Fulton County | This action is performed at least annually. |
| 5. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System in Fulton County | Monthly and Bi monthly per year. |
| 6. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System regionally within the State of Georgia | Monthly and Bi monthly per year. |

Facilities

The Fulton County Office of Emergency Medical Services does not operate or manage any facilities.

Assessment

Based upon the current demands experienced by providing contracted ambulance service there are no additional needs for EMS. Current service levels are accommodated with annual reviews of the performance based contracts with Rural Metro Ambulance and Grady EMS to ensure service levels are maintained.

Based upon projected population increases by planning area from 2005 to 2025, the EMS service delivery demand will increase disproportionately by 2025 compared to current service delivery. Currently EMS call volume is greater in the North Fulton and Sandy Springs planning area but by 2025 the projection reveals larger population growth in the Southwest Fulton and the South Fulton planning areas. The other planning areas demonstrate projected growth but at a lower percentage rate. Therefore, deployment of EMS resources to adjust for the growth in SW and South Fulton will be necessary. It is anticipated that as the population grows, the demand for EMS service will also increase. EMS calls for service are received through the 9-1-1 system. It will be necessary to increase staff to handle the increased 9-1-1 calls as the population increases. Historically, the number of 9-1-1 calls is directly associated with the population of the area served. The unincorporated Fulton County population is projected to increase by 598,449 by 2025. As the population increases, staffing will need to increase to keep pace with anticipated call volume. As call volume increases beyond current levels of 35,200 calls per call taker, additional staffing is necessary. Therefore it is anticipated that 17 additional call takers and 5 dispatchers will be needed.

Rural Metro Ambulance and Grady EMS receive requests to respond to emergency calls received through the 9-1-1 system, by way of the Countywide 800 MHz radio system. As the South Fulton planning area grows additional radio transmit and receive towers will be necessary to provide





radio coverage in South Fulton. Currently the coverage is limited because growth in South Fulton did not support the increase. However, with recent housing developments and future projected growth, it will be imperative to add radio transmit and receive towers and add radio channels to accommodate expected increased in call volume demand.

Additionally, as the demand for EMS service increases with the population increase and added staff is hired to accommodate the additional call volume, expansion of the 9-1-1 center and 9-1-1 telephone equipment upgrade will be necessary.

JUSTICE SYSTEM – SUPERIOR COURT

Introduction

This section includes a review of the existing conditions in the Fulton County Justice System. The following report provides an introduction to its services and an assessment of its current condition. In order to understand the role of the Fulton County Justice System, it is best to look at statewide justice system. The State of Georgia is divided into ten (10) districts containing several circuits and counties. Fulton County constitutes the Atlanta Judicial Circuit, Fifth Judicial Administrative District. The Atlanta Circuit, Fifth Judicial Administrative District contains only Fulton County. Fulton County Superior Court provides services for administrative appeals, civil, major criminal and domestic relations cases. The Fulton County Justice System is composed of Superior Court, Superior Court Administration, Superior Court Clerk, State Court, Juvenile Court, Solicitor General, District Attorney, Public Defender, Medical Examiner’s Office, and the Sheriff.



Inventory

Justice System Departments

District Attorney

The mission of the Fulton County District Attorney's Office is to prosecute professionally and competently all felony crimes on behalf of the citizens of Fulton County and the State of Georgia and, in doing so, to seek justice aggressively; to treat all people courteously, respectfully, and honestly; to advocate for the rights of victims; to collaborate with other governmental and private agencies to prevent crime; to create a work atmosphere which allows all employees to achieve their highest potential, and above all to make Fulton County a safer community for all its residents.

Public Defender

The mission of the Fulton County Public Defender's Office is to ensure that all accused indigent defendants are provided with their guaranteed fundamental constitutional rights by providing effective and zealous legal representation.





Solicitor General

The mission of the Solicitor General and the Office of the Solicitor General of the State Court of Fulton County is to investigate, charge, and prosecute misdemeanor violations of Georgia Statutes and County Ordinances that occur in Fulton County. The Solicitor General is charged with ensuring that all misdemeanor cases occurring in Fulton County are handled in a manner that ensures an efficient and equitable administration of justice. The Solicitor General ensures that all persons involved in the criminal process are treated in a courteous and professional manner.

The Trial Division prosecutes all misdemeanor cases assigned to the nine (9) divisions of the State court of Fulton County, conducts preliminary hearings in the three (3) Magistrate Courts (including the North and South Service Centers), and prosecutes cases in specially dedicated sessions of the State Court. The Accusation Division reviews cases to verify jurisdiction, determines appropriate offenses, and drafts all necessary charging documents. The Appellate Division handles all post-trial work including appellate matters, provides in-depth research and supplies the trial attorneys with updates on the current status of the law.

State Court

The mission of the State Court of Fulton County is to serve the citizens of Fulton County and members of the Bar by providing the highest quality of justice in a courteous, efficient, and cost effective manner. The State Court seeks to accurately and timely file, process, index, and schedule litigation falling within its jurisdiction and to administer the Court in a professional manner, knowing it is conducting the public's business.

The State Court operates under the laws of the State of Georgia to try all criminal cases below the grade of felony. The State Court also tries all civil actions regardless of the amount in controversy. This includes attachments, garnishments, proceedings against tenants, foreclosures, and all other actions in which jurisdiction is not in the Superior Court. The State Court Administrator and the State Court Chief Clerk are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the State Court Judges. The Clerk performs the same duties that are by law required of the Clerk of Superior Court, so far as these duties are applicable to and are not inconsistent with the provision of the laws of Georgia.

The Magistrate Court of Fulton County is a division of the State Court and has jurisdiction over traffic cases, ordinance and code violations, jail and warrant first-appearance proceedings, and warrant applications. The Court also has jurisdiction in dispossessory/landlord-tenant cases and small-claim actions involving \$15,000 or less.

The Fulton County Sheriff

The Fulton County Sheriff's Department is constitutionally created to:

1. Maintain the Fulton County Jail
2. Provide services that are needed and directed by the Court Systems
3. Provide support and educational services to the community as a method of preventing and reducing crime; and





4. Enforce Federal and State Laws.

Medical Examiner

The Fulton County Medical Examiner Mission is to serve the citizens of Fulton County, the public, and the justice system, and to foster public health, safety, and well-being by conducting death investigation in accordance with the law and professional standards.

The Fulton County Medical Examiner's Office is a Department within the Fulton County Government. The Department Head is the Chief Medical Examiner, who is appointed by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners. A staff of approximately 40 employees carries out the duties of the office which is located at the Fulton County Medical Examiner's Center. The main responsibility is to investigate deaths that occur because of injury or poisoning, or which are sudden, unexpected, and not readily explainable at the time of death.

Superior Court and Superior Court Administration

The Superior Court, including superior court administration, has approximately 275 employees including 19 judges, 3 full time magistrates, and 6 Senior Judges. The Superior Court Mission Statement is: "To provide the citizens of Fulton County, customers of court services, and practicing professionals the highest level of justice in a timely and economical manner." The Court provides services in seven main areas as described in the following sections.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Program of the Superior Court provides domestic mediation services to litigants involved in domestic cases and provides arbitration, mediation, and case evaluation to litigants involved in civil cases. During the year 2004 the ADR Program handled 1,803 mediation cases and 117 arbitration cases for the State and Superior Courts of Fulton County.

Drug Court

Through several innovative programs, the Court offers Fulton County citizens meaningful access to the judicial system. Two divisions, Drug Court and the Family Division, provide specialized services to citizens. In 1997, Fulton County's Drug Court opened to give defendants the opportunity to avoid jail time if they successfully completed an intensive drug-treatment program. It also now includes defendants ordered or sentenced into the program. Drug Court clients must "pass" the 18 month program, which requires them to report to Hope Hall, Superior Court's own outpatient treatment facility. Each client must undergo random and scheduled drug testing every week. During this time, the clients also make regular appearances in court before a Superior Court Judge. Currently, Drug Court is supervising an active roll of approximately 225 participants at any one time. Over 325 participants have graduated from the program with less than 20% recidivism.



Family Division

Established in 1998, the Family Division is a project in which legal, psychological and social services professionals resolve multiple family disputes in a coordinated manner. The Family Division also sponsors community outreach activities and holds seminars on such topics as "Responsible Fatherhood," credit counseling, and domestic violence. Additionally, the Family Division operates the Family Law Information Center (FLIC), where individuals who wish to represent or educate themselves in family law issues have access to pertinent legal forms, brief attorney consultation and reference material. These services provided free of charge or at a nominal charge.

During the period November 1, 2002 through October 31, 2004 the Family Division had 5,116 new cases filed and 5,156 dispositions. Additionally, the FLIC had 9,597 walk-ins and 23,651 telephone inquiries.

The Family Division offers the "Families in Transition" seminar, a court ordered educational program for parties in domestic relations matters involving children (e.g. divorce, legitimation). These programs are held three times a month in different locations. Some of the programs are provided in English and others are provided in Spanish. The program serves approximately 1,767 people per year.

Information Systems

The Superior Court Information Systems (IS) Division was established to manage technology and equipment to support and assist Superior Court Judges and administration.

Jury Services

The Jury Services Department issues summons to citizens to honor an important civic duty and responsibility - service as a grand or trial juror. In 2004, 26,072 citizens reported for trial jury service. Of the total jurors, 200 citizens reported for grand jury service. In 1983, in an effort to make jury service more convenient to citizens, Superior Court adopted the One Trial/One Day service term for trial jurors. For this reason, the Superior Court's trial jurors serve a term of either one trial or one day. Grand jurors serve the two months of the court term.

Fulton County Law Library

The Fulton County Law Library serves the legal information needs of the local judiciary, members of the State Bar of Georgia, citizens of Fulton County and local government departments. The library has a collection of approximately 18,000 volumes with emphasis on Georgia and Federal materials. The Law Library also operates the Jail Law Library, which provides legal materials for the inmates of the Fulton County Jail.

Pretrial Court Services

The Pretrial Services Department is responsible for operating the Pretrial Release, Bond Reduction and 10% Bail programs, and appointing counsel to represent indigent defendants.





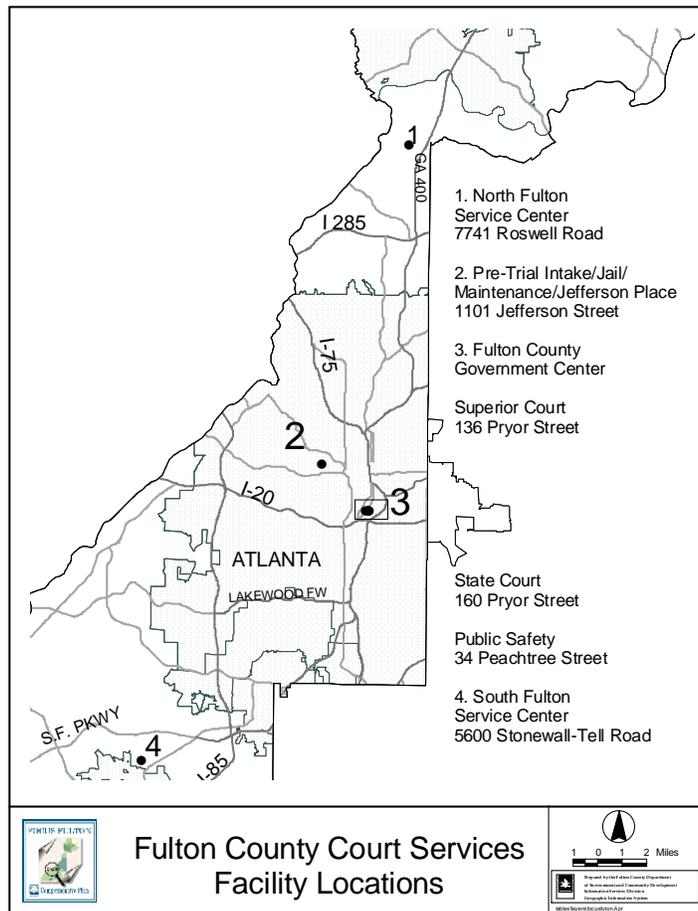
Simultaneously, Pretrial Services seeks to maximize the release of pretrial defendants from detention; maintain a high appearance rate for court hearings; and maintain a low rate of new crime after defendants are released.

Staff members at the Intake Unit interview defendants and make recommendations regarding each defendant's suitability for release into the community. The Supervision Unit directly monitors over 1,600 clients at one time. Staff may also recommend clients for possible participation in the Superior Court's Diversionary Drug Court Program.

Facilities of the Superior Court

The Court utilizes office and court space in all or part of the locations listed below and in Map 5-10.

1. 185 Central Avenue. The Justice System occupies half of the 2nd floor, the 4th floor, the 5th floor, the 7th floor, and the 8th floor for courtrooms, chambers, and judge offices.
2. 1101 Jefferson Street. The Drug Treatment Program occupies the west wing of this county facility and houses the clients and staff of this program.
3. 1135 Jefferson Street. The facility at 1135 Jefferson Street is a double-wide modular building. Pre-trial services are located at this facility.
4. 136 Pryor Street. On the 6th floor, the Department occupies space for the, Court Administrator, one court room, judge's chamber, and judge's offices. On the 8th floor, the Department occupies space for the Family Division, one court room, two chambers, Expeditors' office, court reporters' office, and case manager office. On the 9th floor, The Department



Map 5-10: Fulton County Court Services Locations



occupies three court rooms, three chambers, and office space for each.

- 5. 160 Pryor Street. The Justice System occupies portions of the 1st and 2nd floor of this Facility for administration and

Alternative dispute resolution. The facility also houses one chamber for a Senior Judge. The remainder of the space is occupied by the State Court.

- 6. 34 Peachtree Street. The County occupies the 3rd Floor only for the Supervision Unit of Pretrial Services and it includes one court room.

Level of Service

The level of service for the Fulton County Superior Court depends on two main factors: the overall case load and the number of trials which require a large court room. Fulton County Superior Court is Georgia's busiest trial court of general jurisdiction. During the year 2003, the Superior Court had 10,767 felony cases, and 8,793 civil and domestic cases filed. Added to the carryover from 2003, this gave the Court a total caseload of 18,249 felony cases, 13,193 civil and domestic cases for 2004. During that same time, the court disposed of 11,573 felony cases and 5,022 civil and domestic cases.

Assessment

Currently, Superior Court does not have facility standards with respect to judges or court space. The number of judges is determined using a weighted formula by the Administrative Office of the Courts of Georgia. The formula is based on the number of cases filed (civil, domestic), indicted, accused or revocations of probation. The weight is then applied to each type of case. Parameters of the weighting factor may include review of population and demographics, number of practicing attorneys, number of prisons and jails in the area or other mitigating factors. Though the Justice system cannot predict future case load levels, historical patterns have shown that one additional judge has been added every two years.

The number of judgeships can be estimated in different ways as follows:

- 1. 1 judgeship for every 46,172 residents in Unincorporated Fulton County (2004)
- 2. 1 judgeship added every two (2) years (2004)
- 3. 1 judgeship for every 1,004 cases total (2003)

These estimates result in different total judgeships for the 2025 planning period are shown in Table 5-41.

| Table 5-41: Potential Number of Judgeships by 2025 | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| Criteria for Judgeship | New Judgeships | Total Number of Judgeships by 2025 |
| 1 judgeship for every 46,172 residents in Unincorporated Fulton County | 7 | 26 |
| 1 judgeship added every two (2) years | 10 | 29 |
| 1 judgeship for every 1,004 cases total. (Assuming 2004 caseload rates for a 2025 population, 24,421 cases). | 5 | 24 |





The Court administration anticipates the need for future judge positions and for additional court space. The Superior Court forecasts the need for at least five additional judge positions by 2025. The Justice System also cites other factors which contribute to demand for court services. The first additional factor is the degree in which local governments within Fulton County enforce the law and prosecute crime. The second additional factor is the willingness of state officials to enforce law and prosecute crime. Moreover, criminal activity, enforcement, and the public interest in litigation are factors that play a role in determining the demand for judges.

In order to provide an adequate level of service for the county at this time, the Justice system has taken steps to increase capacity. In June of 2004, the Justice Department reported that the two remaining vacant court rooms would be utilized during 2004. These court rooms would be used by senior judges who maintain partial retirement status. There will be eight senior judges and additional visiting judges on staff by the end of 2004 to reduce the backlog of criminal cases. The visiting judges would occupy a formal court space known as 1-C. Beginning in 2005, there will be little or no unassigned courtroom space for the Superior Court.

As of 2004, there are 19 full time Superior Court judges, 3 full time magistrate judges and 8 Senior judges utilizing 30 courtrooms. An average of 2 visiting judges utilize 2 additional courtrooms. State Court has 10 judges and 7 full time magistrate judges utilizing 17 courtrooms. Together almost all usable courtrooms are utilized. In June 2004, the Superior Court reported that significant space allocation changes would be necessary if a 20th full time judge were added. The Superior Court indicated that personnel will have to be relocated or off-site space will have to be required for the new judge. There are a few court rooms still available in the Carnes Building, however the rooms are very small and not satisfactory for criminal trials or hearings. Those courtrooms are under the control of The Sate Court and are occasionally used for mediations, smaller hearings and weddings. For these reasons, the Superior Court reports that the amount of office space is moderately insufficient at the present time and certainly insufficient for the period 2006-20025.

At the present time there are 19 Judges of the Superior Court utilizing 30 courtrooms (1.0 courtrooms per judge). Given this equation, the range of potential facility needs for each courtroom is shown in table 5-41A.

| Table 5-41A: Potential Number of Courtrooms by 2025 | | |
|--|--|---|
| New Judgeships | Total Number of New Courtrooms Needed | Total Number of Courtrooms by 2025 |
| If 5 | 5 | 37 |
| If 7 | 7 | 39 |
| If 10 | 10 | 42 |





5.1.7.0 Park and Recreation Facilities

Introduction

Parks and Recreation Department was created in 1972 to provide Parks and Recreation programs to residents of unincorporated Fulton County. The Department is divided into four divisions. The Administration Division provides administrative support to the overall management and operation of the department's human resource needs. The Design and Development Division manages the development, design, long and short term planning of parks projects, land acquisition and procurement of park land and facilities. The Recreation Division provides a variety of activities and programs for individuals, families, and groups to satisfy leisure needs while stimulating interest and developing new programs. The Parks Services Division is responsible for the maintenance of park facilities, equipment, athletic fields, nature trails, playgrounds, tennis courts, parking lots, and the preservation of park land. The Parks and Recreation Department is in the process of developing a 2003-2015 Master Plan.



The mission of the Department of Parks and Recreation is to provide for the public a standard of excellence in service, facilities, programs and preservation of resources while working in concert with residents and the county's leadership.

5.1.7.1 Inventory

Services

The Parks and Recreation Department offers passive and active recreation as well as leisure services to individuals, families and groups in unincorporated Fulton County. The services are mainly provided in the facilities operated by the Parks and Recreation Department. The land uses in the service area range from rural to suburban to urban. The Fulton County Parks and Recreation Department has operational responsibility for all of the Parks Department facilities.

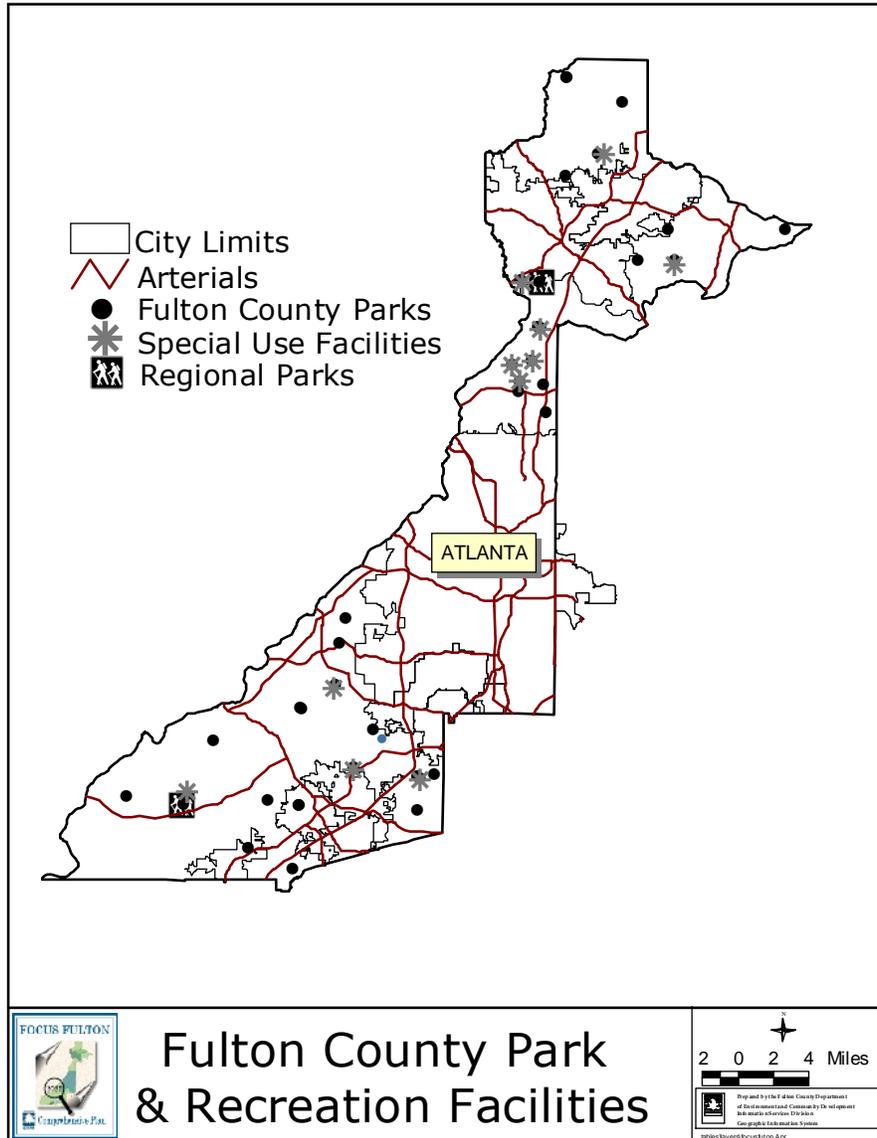
The Recreation Division activities include: athletics, after school programs, aquatics, gymnastics, martial arts, exercise classes, senior citizen activities, therapeutic recreation activities, teen initiatives, summer camp, outdoor educational experiences and more.

The Parks Services Division is responsible for repair and preservation of parkland, athletic fields, nature trails, playgrounds, tennis courts, parking lots, park buildings and other systems and equipment in parks.

Facilities

The Parks and Recreation Department owns and/or operates 49 parks comprising 3,907.35 acres. The Parks and Recreation Department operates 10 Recreation Centers, 47 trap and skeet houses, 4 gymnasiums, 1 indoor pool, 86 tennis courts, 35 athletic fields, 3 nature centers, 1 historic site, 47 picnic shelters and 31 playgrounds & tot lots. Some of the specialty parks are operated by other organizations.





Map 5-11: Fulton County Parks & Recreational Facilities



Parks are classified as Regional, Community or Neighborhood Parks according to their size and service area. Regional Parks are over 200 acres and have a 2-mile service area. Community Parks have between 25 to 200 acres and have a 2 mile service area. Neighborhood Parks are 1 to 25 acres with a ½ mile service area. Mini-parks are less than 10 acres and have a ¼ mile service area. Specialty Parks serve a specific recreations purpose such as a nature center, historic site etc. The Department of Parks & Recreation currently has 3 Regional Parks, 12 Community Parks, 12 Neighborhood Parks, 3 Mini-Parks and 19 Specialty Parks. Map 5-11 shows the location of park sites in unincorporated Fulton County. Tables 5-42 and 5-43 include Fulton County parks by location, size and classification.

| Table 5-42: Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Park Classification | Park | Size in Acres |
| North Fulton | | |
| Regional Parks | | 203 |
| Community Parks | Newtown Park | 52.77 |
| <i>Closed</i> | Providence Outdoor Rec. Center | 41.23 |
| | Shakerag Park | 66.05 |
| | Ocee Park | 36.91 |
| Neighborhood Parks | Bell Memorial Park | 17.75 |
| Specialty | Bethwell Community House | 0.779 |
| | Crabapple Community House | 0.114 |
| | Autrey Mill Nature Preserve | 28.45 |
| | Chattahoochee Nature Center | 46.7 |
| | Chattahoochee River Park | 772 |
| | Macedonia African Methodist Cemetery | 1.66 |
| | Totals | 1267.4 |
| Sandy Springs | | |
| Community Parks | Morgan Falls Park | 163.86 |
| Neighborhood Parks | Abernathy Park | 3.7 |
| | Allen Road Park | 3.2 |
| | Hammond Park | 13.3 |
| | Ridgeview Park | 20.2 |
| Mini-Parks | Island Ford Road Park | 11.2 |
| | Ed Morey Pocket Park | 0.33 |
| | E. Conway Dr Park | 0.44 |
| Specialty | North Fulton Tennis Center | 24.36 |
| | Sandy Springs Historic Site | 4.867 |
| | Big Trees Forest Preserve | 20 |
| | Johnson Ferry Greenspace | 4.09 |
| | Totals | 269.55 |



| Table 5-43: South Fulton Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory | | |
|---|--|----------------------|
| | Parks & Recreational Facilities | Size in acres |
| Regional Parks | Cochran Mill Park & Nature Preserve | 796 |
| Community Parks | Burdett Park | 27.93 |
| | Creel Park | 26 |
| | Sandtown Park | 74.1 |
| | Old National Park | 89 |
| | Trammell Crow Park | 161.57 |
| | Welcome All Park | 36 |
| | Wilkerson Mill – Farris Park | 30 |
| Neighborhood Parks | Cedar Grove Park | 20.6 |
| | Cliftondale Park | 18 |
| | Delano Park | 16.2 |
| | Mason Road Park | 4 |
| | Rico Park & Rec. Center | 9.1 |
| | Hania Flowers | 12 |
| Specialty | Beaver Greenspace | 16.0 |
| | Farbest Community House | 3.5 |
| | Cedar Grove Community House | 0.9 |
| | Hutchinson Ferry Greenspace | 103.9 |
| | Burdett Tennis Center | 2.3 |
| | Butner Greenspace | 35.0 |
| | South Fulton Tennis Center | 26 |
| | Wolfe Creek Shooting | 637.31 |
| | Mote Greenspace | 30.0 |
| | Charlie Brown Greenspace | 52.0 |
| Operated by others | Clarence Duncan Park (Fairburn) | 143 |
| | South Fulton Totals | 2370.4 |
| | County wide Totals | 3907.4 |

In addition to Fulton County the Parks and Recreation Department, schools, non-profits, private clubs, subdivisions, land trusts and the federal government owns and operate parks and recreational facilities. The existing land use survey indicates that there area 3,808 acres of private recreational use in unincorporated Fulton County (see Land Use Element). Most of these acres seem to be golf courses. The Federal and State governments own land in North Fulton and in Sandy Springs. Several of these are units of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation area. In North Fulton, the National Parks Service owns approximately 339 in three areas: McGinnis Ferry Road, Abbotts Bridge and Jones Bridge. In Sandy Springs, the National Parks Service owns approximately 705 acres in the East Palisades, Powers Island and other in other parcels.





5.1.7.2 Assessment

Community Interest: In the Fall 2003, a Community Attitude and Interest Citizen Survey of 847 unincorporated Fulton County residents was conducted to help establish priorities for future development of Parks and Recreation facilities, programs and services within Fulton County. The results were compared with National benchmarks. Some of the findings of the survey found that:

- Usage and satisfaction with Parks is high,
- 85% of park users rate park conditions as excellent or good,
- Additional restrooms, walking trails, lighting, and drinking fountains are the main improvements that respondents would like to have made,
- Walking/biking trails, small community parks and historical sites and museums are the passive recreational facilities residents identified they have a need for,
- Indoor exercise and fitness facilities and indoor swimming pools are the active recreational facilities residents identified they have a need for,
- A wide range of parks and facilities do not fully meet expressed needs (youth baseball fields completely meet the needs of 66%, while off-leash dog parks completely meet the need of 29% of the respondents),
- Walking/biking trails, small community parks and indoor exercise and fitness facilities are the most important facilities,
- Participation in programs offered by the Parks & Recreation Department is lower than the national average,
- Households use multiple suppliers of parks and recreation programs and facilities. Fulton County and churches are the top two providers of parks and recreation programs and facilities, and
- Conservation of existing parks and facilities, construction of new trails, development of new greenspace and purchase of greenspace are actions that that have the most support.

Assessment of Needs

Fulton County Parks & Recreation Master Plan compared the inventory of existing facilities with the National Standards by Planning Area and for unincorporated Fulton County. Parks and Recreation elements included in the assessment were: number of acres, picnic shelters, playgrounds, tot lots, adult baseball / softball fields, T-ball youth baseball fields, lighted baseball and softball fields, soccer fields, golf driving range, golf courses, tennis court (hard), basketball courts, multi-purpose courts, volleyball courts, track and fields, walking/jogging trail, swimming pools, skating rinks, handball/racquetball courts, fitness centers, stadiums, performing arts facility, gymnasium, multi-purpose buildings, community house, game room, skeet/shooting.

National Standards require that there be one (1) acre of park space per 200 people. The required number of acres needed to serve a population 91,400 people in North Fulton planning area is 457 acres. The required number of acres needed to serve a population of 52,735 people in South Fulton planning area is 263.68 acres. The north and south planning areas exceed the national standards by containing 1,267 acres and 2,370.4 acres of park land respectively. However, standards are not met in the Sandy Springs planning area. To meet the required standard, 160 acres of park land are needed to support a population of 85,835 people in the Sandy Springs planning area. Current park land for Sandy Springs is 269.55 acres. Overall, Fulton County exceeds the national standard for acreage of park land per person by 2,758 acres.





All of the planning areas in Fulton County are operating in a deficit of playground space and miles of walking/jogging trails. The national standard for playgrounds is one playground area per 2,000-people and one mile of walking/jogging trails per 3,000 people. To meet the standards, Fulton County needs 87 additional playgrounds and an additional 53 miles of walking/jogging trails. Each planning area exceeds the national standard for lighted baseball/softball fields. Tables 5-44 a thru d, shown on the next page, are a summary of the needs based on the assessment excerpted from the Parks & Recreation Master Plan. The data reflects deficiencies using Census 2000 population data.

| Table 5-44a: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies Unincorporated North Fulton | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Total North Fulton Population: 91,400 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Current Population | Current Deficit |
| Park Acres owned by Fulton | | 1,267 | 457 | 810 |
| Picnic shelter | 200 | 19 | 45.7 | -27 |
| Playground | 2,000 | 6 | 45.7 | -40 |
| Tot lot | 2,000 | 1 | 45.7 | -45 |
| Adult baseball/softball | 2,000 | 4 | 18.28 | -14 |
| T-ball/youth baseball | 5,000 | 10 | 18.28 | -8 |
| Lighted baseball/softball fields | 5,000 | 10 | 3.05 | 7 |
| Football fields | 30,000 | 1 | 4.57 | -4 |
| Soccer fields | 20,000 | 5 | 9.14 | -4 |
| Golf Driving Range | 10,000 | 0 | 1.83 | -2 |
| Golf Course-9 hole | 50,000 | 0 | 3.66 | -4 |
| Golf Course-18 hole | 25,000 | 0 | 1.83 | -2 |
| Tennis-hard | 50,000 | 12 | 45.7 | -34 |
| Basketball-outdoor | 2,000 | 4 | 18.28 | -14 |
| Multi-purpose-courts | 5,000 | 0 | 9.14 | -9 |
| Volleyball court | 10,000 | 2 | 18.28 | -16 |
| Track and field | 5,000 | 1 | 4.57 | -4 |
| Walking/jogging trail-miles | 20,000 | 5,256 | 30.47 | -25 |
| Swimming pool-outdoor | 3,000 | 0 | 4.57 | -5 |
| Swimming pool-indoor | 20,000 | 0 | 1.83 | -2 |
| Skate Park/Skate Rink | 50,000 | 0 | 4.57 | -5 |
| Handball/Racquetball Court | 20,000 | 0 | 4.57 | -5 |
| Fitness Center | 20,000 | 0 | 4.57 | -5 |
| Stadium | 20,000 | 0 | 4.57 | -5 |
| Performing Arts Amphitheater | 20,000 | 0 | 1.83 | -2 |
| Gymnasium | 50,000 | 0 | 9.14 | -9 |
| Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center | 10,000 | 1 | 3.66 | -3 |
| Community house/meeting room | 25,000 | 3 | - | - |
| Game room | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Skeet shooting | 50,000 | 0 | 1.83 | -2 |

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan



**Table 5-44b: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
Sandy Springs Planning Area**

| Total Sandy Springs Population: 85,855 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Current Population | Current Deficit |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Park Acres owned by Fulton | | 269.55 | 429.18 | -160 |
| Picnic shelter | 200 | 8 | 42.92 | -35 |
| Playground | 2,000 | 6 | 42.92 | -37 |
| Tot lot | 2,000 | 1 | 42.92 | -42 |
| Adult baseball/softball | 2,000 | 6 | 17.17 | -11 |
| T-ball/youth baseball | 5,000 | 2 | 17.17 | -15 |
| Lighted baseball/softball fields | 5,000 | 6 | 2.86 | 3 |
| Football fields | 30,000 | 2 | 4.29 | -2 |
| Soccer fields | 20,000 | 1 | 8.58 | -8 |
| Golf Driving Range | 10,000 | 1 | 1.72 | -1 |
| Golf Course-9 hole | 50,000 | 0 | 3.43 | -3 |
| Golf Course-18 hole | 25,000 | 1 | 1.72 | -1 |
| Tennis-hard | 50,000 | 26 | 42.92 | -17 |
| Basketball-outdoor | 2,000 | 3 | 17.17 | -14 |
| Multi-purpose-courts | 5,000 | 3 | 8.58 | -6 |
| Volleyball court | 10,000 | 0 | 17.17 | -17 |
| Track and field | 5,000 | 0 | 4.29 | -4 |
| Walking/jogging trail-miles | 20,000 | 4.585 | 28.61 | -24 |
| Swimming pool-outdoor | 3,000 | 0 | 4.29 | -4 |
| Swimming pool-indoor | 20,000 | 0 | 1.72 | -2 |
| Skate Park/Skate Rink | 50,000 | 0 | 4.29 | -4 |
| Handball/Racquetball Court | 20,000 | 0 | 4.29 | -4 |
| Fitness Center | 20,000 | 0 | 4.29 | -4 |
| Stadium | 20,000 | 2 | 4.29 | -2 |
| Performing Arts Amphitheater | 20,000 | 0 | 1.72 | -2 |
| Gymnasium | 50,000 | 1 | 8.58 | -8 |
| Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center | 10,000 | 2 | 3.43 | -1 |
| Community house/meeting room | 25,000 | 0 | - | - |
| Game room | 0 | 1 | - | - |
| Skeet shooting | 50,000 | 0 | 1.72 | -2 |

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 5-44c: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
South Fulton**

| Total South Fulton Population: 52,735 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Current Population | Current Deficit |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Park Acres owned by Fulton | | 2,370.40 | 263.68 | 2107 |
| picnic shelter | 200 | 20 | 26.37 | -6 |
| Playground | 2,000 | 16 | 26.37 | -10 |
| Tot lot | 2,000 | 1 | 26.37 | -25 |
| Adult baseball/softball | 2,000 | 18 | 10.55 | 7 |





**Table 5-44c: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
South Fulton**

| Total South Fulton Population: 52,735 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Current Population | Current Deficit |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| T-ball/youth baseball | 5,000 | 5 | 10.55 | -6 |
| Lighted baseball/softball fields | 5,000 | 26 | 1.76 | 24 |
| Football fields | 30,000 | 2 | 2.64 | -1 |
| Soccer fields | 20,000 | 2 | 5.27 | -3 |
| Golf Driving Range | 10,000 | 0 | 1.05 | -1 |
| Golf Course-9 hole | 50,000 | 0 | 2.11 | -2 |
| Golf Course-18 hole | 25,000 | 0 | 1.05 | -1 |
| Tennis-hard | 50,000 | 40 | 26.37 | 14 |
| Basketball-outdoor | 2,000 | 3 | 10.66 | -8 |
| Multi-purpose-courts | 5,000 | 1 | 5.27 | -4 |
| Volleyball court | 10,000 | 0 | 10.55 | -11 |
| Track and field | 5,000 | 0 | 2.64 | -3 |
| Walking/jogging trail-miles | 20,000 | 13.78 | 17.58 | -4 |
| Swimming pool-outdoor | 3,000 | 0 | 2.64 | -3 |
| Swimming pool-indoor | 20,000 | 2 | 1.05 | 1 |
| Skate Park/Skate Rink | 50,000 | 0 | 2.64 | -3 |
| Handball/Racquetball Court | 20,000 | 0 | 2.64 | -3 |
| Fitness Center | 20,000 | 1 | 2.64 | -2 |
| Stadium | 20,000 | 1 | 2.64 | -2 |
| Performing Arts Amphitheater | 20,000 | 0 | 1.05 | -1 |
| Gymnasium | 50,000 | 3 | 5.27 | -2 |
| Multi-purpose bldg/Rec Ctr. | 10,000 | 6 | 2.11 | 4 |
| Community house/mtg. room | 25,000 | 7 | - | - |
| Game room | 0 | 6 | - | - |
| Skeet shooting | 50,000 | 47 | 1.05 | 46 |

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 5-44d: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
Total Unincorporated Fulton County**

| Total Unincorporated Fulton County Population: 229,970 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Current Population | Current Deficit |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Park Acres owned by Fulton | | 3,907 | 1149.85 | 2,758 |
| Picnic shelter | 200 | 47 | 114.99 | -68 |
| Playground | 2,000 | 28 | 114.99 | -87 |
| Tot lot | 2,000 | 3 | 114.99 | -112 |
| Adult baseball/softball | 2,000 | 28 | 45.99 | -18 |
| T-ball/youth baseball | 5,000 | 17 | 45.99 | -29 |
| Lighted baseball/softball fields | 5,000 | 42 | 7.67 | 34 |
| Football fields | 30,000 | 5 | 11.5 | -6 |
| Soccer fields | 20,000 | 8 | 23 | -15 |
| Golf Driving Range | 10,000 | 1 | 4.6 | -4 |
| Golf Course-9 hole | 50,000 | 0 | 9.2 | -9 |
| Golf Course-18 hole | 25,000 | 1 | 4.6 | -4 |
| Tennis-hard | 50,000 | 78 | 114.99 | -37 |





**Table 5-44d: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
Total Unincorporated Fulton County**

| Total Unincorporated Fulton County Population: 229,970 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Current Population | Current Deficit |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Basketball-outdoor | 2,000 | 10 | 45.99 | -36 |
| Multi-purpose-courts | 5,000 | 4 | 23 | -19 |
| Volleyball court | 10,000 | 2 | 45.99 | -44 |
| Track and field | 5,000 | 1 | 11.5 | -10 |
| Walking/jogging trail-miles | 20,000 | 23.62 | 76.66 | -53 |
| Swimming pool-outdoor | 3,000 | 0 | 11.5 | -11 |
| Swimming pool-indoor | 20,000 | 2 | 4.6 | -3 |
| Skate Park/Skate Rink | 50,000 | 0 | 11.5 | -11 |
| Handball/Racquetball Court | 20,000 | 0 | 11.5 | -11 |
| Fitness Center | 20,000 | 1 | 11.5 | -10 |
| Stadium | 20,000 | 3 | 11.5 | -8 |
| Performing Arts Amphitheater | 20,000 | 0 | 4.6 | -5 |
| Gymnasium | 50,000 | 4 | 23 | -19 |
| Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center | 10,000 | 9 | 9.2 | 0 |
| Community house/meeting room | 25,000 | 10 | - | - |
| Game room | 0 | 7 | - | - |
| Skeet shooting | 50,000 | 47 | 4.6 | 42 |

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

The Parks & Recreation Master Plan also calculated deficits using population data for the year 2015. This information is reflected in Tables 5-45a-d. North Fulton and South Fulton will continue to exceed national standards for acres of park space for projected populations of 106,553 people and 97,979 people respectively. National standards will still not be met in the Sandy Springs with a projected population of 97,546 people. The 2015 data shows that 271 acres of playgrounds and tot lots and 77 miles of walking and jogging trails will be needed in Fulton County in 2015. Overall, the *Parks & Recreation Master Plan* 2015 data reflects a deficit in each component of the facilities assessment with the exception of acres of park space, lighted baseball/softball fields and skeet/shooting ranges for unincorporated Fulton County.

**Table 5-45a: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Unincorporated North Fulton**

| Total North Fulton Population: 106,553 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Future Population | 2015 Deficit |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Park Acres owned by Fulton | | 1,267 | 532.77 | 735 |
| Picnic shelter | 200 | 19 | 53.28 | -34 |
| Playground | 2,000 | 6 | 53.28 | -47 |
| Tot lot | 2,000 | 1 | 53.28 | -52 |
| Adult baseball/softball | 2,000 | 4 | 21.31 | -17 |
| T-ball/youth baseball | 5,000 | 10 | 21.31 | -11 |
| Lighted baseball/softball fields | 5,000 | 10 | 3.55 | 6 |
| Football fields | 30,000 | 1 | 5.33 | -4 |
| Soccer fields | 20,000 | 5 | 10.66 | -6 |





**Table 5-45a: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Unincorporated North Fulton**

| Total North Fulton Population: 106,553 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Future Population | 2015 Deficit |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| Golf Driving Range | 10,000 | 0 | 2.13 | -2 |
| Golf Course-9 hole | 50,000 | 0 | 4.26 | -4 |
| Golf Course-18 hole | 25,000 | 0 | 2.13 | -2 |
| Tennis-hard court | 50,000 | 12 | 53.28 | -41 |
| Basketball-outdoor | 2,000 | 4 | 21.31 | -17 |
| Multi-purpose-courts | 5,000 | 0 | 10.66 | -11 |
| Volleyball court | 10,000 | 2 | 21.31 | -19 |
| Track and field | 5,000 | 1 | 5.33 | -4 |
| Walking/jogging trail-miles | 20,000 | 5,256 | 5.33 | -30 |
| Swimming pool-outdoor | 3,000 | 0 | 35.52 | -5 |
| Swimming pool-indoor | 20,000 | 0 | 5.33 | -2 |
| Skate Park/Skate Rink | 50,000 | 0 | 2.13 | -5 |
| Handball/Racquetball Court | 20,000 | 0 | 5.33 | -5 |
| Fitness Center | 20,000 | 0 | 5.33 | -5 |
| Stadium | 20,000 | 0 | 5.33 | -5 |
| Performing Arts Amphitheater | 20,000 | 0 | 2.13 | -2 |
| Gymnasium | 50,000 | 0 | 10.66 | -11 |
| Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center | 10,000 | 1 | 4.26 | -3 |
| Community house/meeting room | 25,000 | 3 | - | - |
| Game room | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Skeet shooting | 50,000 | 0 | 2.13 | -2 |

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 5-45b: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Sandy Springs**

| Total Sandy Springs Population: 97,546 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Future Population | 2015 Deficit |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| Park Acres owned by Fulton | | 269.55 | 487.73 | -218 |
| Picnic shelter | 200 | 8 | 48.77 | -41 |
| Playground | 2,000 | 6 | 48.77 | -43 |
| Tot lot | 2,000 | 1 | 48.77 | -48 |
| Adult baseball/softball | 2,000 | 6 | 19.51 | -14 |
| T-ball/youth baseball | 5,000 | 2 | 19.51 | -18 |
| Lighted baseball/softball fields | 5,000 | 6 | 3.25 | 3 |
| Football fields | 30,000 | 2 | 4.88 | -3 |
| Soccer fields | 20,000 | 1 | 9.75 | -9 |
| Golf Driving Range | 10,000 | 1 | 1.95 | -1 |
| Golf Course-9 hole | 50,000 | 0 | 3.90 | -4 |
| Golf Course-18 hole | 25,000 | 1 | 1.95 | -1 |
| Tennis-hard court | 50,000 | 26 | 48.77 | -23 |
| Basketball-outdoor | 2,000 | 3 | 19.51 | -17 |
| Multi-purpose-courts | 5,000 | 3 | 9.75 | -7 |
| Volleyball court | 10,000 | 0 | 19.51 | -20 |
| Track and field | 5,000 | 0 | 4.88 | -5 |
| Walking/jogging trail-miles | 20,000 | 4.585 | 32.52 | -28 |
| Swimming pool-outdoor | 3,000 | 0 | 4.88 | -5 |



**Table 5-45b: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Sandy Springs**

| Total Sandy Springs Population: 97,546 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Future Population | 2015 Deficit |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Swimming pool-indoor | 20,000 | 0 | 1.95 | -2 |
| Skate Park/Skate Rink | 50,000 | 0 | 4.88 | -5 |
| Handball/Racquetball Court | 20,000 | 0 | 4.88 | -5 |
| Fitness Center | 20,000 | 0 | 4.88 | -4 |
| Stadium | 20,000 | 2 | 4.88 | -3 |
| Performing Arts Amphitheater | 20,000 | 0 | 1.95 | -2 |
| Gymnasium | 50,000 | 1 | 9.75 | -9 |
| Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Ctr. | 10,000 | 2 | 3.9 | -2 |
| Community house/meeting room | 25,000 | 0 | - | - |
| Game room | 0 | 1 | - | - |
| Skeet shooting | 50,000 | 0 | 1.95 | -2 |

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 5-45c: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
South and Southwest Fulton**

| Total South Fulton Population: 97,979 | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Future Population | 2015 Deficit |
|--|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Park Acres owned by Fulton | | 2,370.40 | 489.90 | 1,881 |
| picnic shelter | 200 | 20 | 48.99 | -29 |
| Playground | 2,000 | 16 | 48.99 | -33 |
| Tot lot | 2,000 | 1 | 48.99 | -48 |
| Adult baseball/softball | 2,000 | 18 | 19.60 | -2 |
| T-ball/youth baseball | 5,000 | 5 | 19.60 | -15 |
| Lighted baseball/softball fields | 5,000 | 26 | 3.27 | 23 |
| Football fields | 30,000 | 2 | 4.9 | -3 |
| Soccer fields | 20,000 | 2 | 9.8 | -8 |
| Golf Driving Range | 10,000 | 0 | 1.96 | -2 |
| Golf Course-9 hole | 50,000 | 0 | 3.92 | -4 |
| Golf Course-18 hole | 25,000 | 0 | 1.96 | -2 |
| Tennis-hard | 50,000 | 40 | 48.99 | -9 |
| Basketball-outdoor | 2,000 | 3 | 19.60 | -17 |
| Multi-purpose-courts | 5,000 | 1 | 9.8 | -9 |
| Volleyball court | 10,000 | 0 | 19.60 | -20 |
| Track and field | 5,000 | 0 | 4.90 | -5 |
| Walking/jogging trail-miles | 20,000 | 13.78 | 32.66 | -19 |
| Swimming pool-outdoor | 3,000 | 0 | 4.90 | -5 |
| Swimming pool-indoor | 20,000 | 2 | 1.96 | 0 |
| Skate Park/Skate Rink | 50,000 | 0 | 4.90 | -5 |
| Handball/Racquetball Court | 20,000 | 0 | 4.90 | -5 |
| Fitness Center | 20,000 | 1 | 4.90 | -4 |
| Stadium | 20,000 | 1 | 4.90 | -4 |
| Performing Arts Amphitheater | 20,000 | 0 | 1.96 | -2 |
| Gymnasium | 50,000 | 3 | 9.8 | -7 |
| Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Ctr. | 10,000 | 6 | 3.92 | 2 |
| Community house/meeting room | 25,000 | 7 | - | - |





**Table 5-45c: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
South and Southwest Fulton**

| | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Future Population | 2015 Deficit |
|--|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Total South Fulton Population: 97,979 | | | | |
| Game room | 0 | 6 | - | - |
| Skeet shooting | 50,000 | 47 | 1.96 | 45 |

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 5-45d: Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Total Unincorporated Fulton County**

| | Standards - per 1,000 population | Current Totals | Requirements for Future Population | 2015 Deficit |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Total Unincorporated Fulton County Population: 302,078 | | | | |
| Park Acres owned by Fulton | | 3,907 | 1,510.39 | 2,397 |
| Picnic shelter | 200 | 47 | 151.04 | -104 |
| Playground | 2,000 | 28 | 151.04 | -123 |
| Tot lot | 2,000 | 3 | 151.04 | -148 |
| Adult baseball/softball | 2,000 | 28 | 60.42 | -32 |
| T-ball/youth baseball | 5,000 | 17 | 60.42 | -43 |
| Lighted baseball/softball fields | 5,000 | 42 | 10.07 | 32 |
| Football fields | 30,000 | 5 | 15.10 | -10 |
| Soccer fields | 20,000 | 8 | 30.21 | -22 |
| Golf Driving Range | 10,000 | 1 | 6.04 | -5 |
| Golf Course-9 hole | 50,000 | 0 | 12.08 | -12 |
| Golf Course-18 hole | 25,000 | 1 | 6.04 | -5 |
| Tennis-hard | 50,000 | 78 | 151.04 | -73 |
| Basketball-outdoor | 2,000 | 10 | 60.42 | -50 |
| Multi-purpose-courts | 5,000 | 4 | 30.21 | -26 |
| Volleyball court | 10,000 | 2 | 60.42 | -58 |
| Track and field | 5,000 | 1 | 15.10 | -14 |
| Walking/jogging trail-miles | 20,000 | 23.62 | 100.69 | -77 |
| Swimming pool-outdoor | 3,000 | 0 | 15.10 | -15 |
| Swimming pool-indoor | 20,000 | 2 | 6.04 | -4 |
| Skate Park/Skate Rink | 50,000 | 0 | 15.10 | -15 |
| Handball/Racquetball Court | 20,000 | 0 | 15.10 | -15 |
| Fitness Center | 20,000 | 1 | 15.10 | -14 |
| Stadium | 20,000 | 3 | 15.10 | -12 |
| Performing Arts Amphitheater | 20,000 | 0 | 6.04 | -6 |
| Gymnasium | 50,000 | 4 | 30.21 | -26 |
| Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center | 10,000 | 9 | 12.08 | -3 |
| Community house/meeting room | 25,000 | 10 | - | - |
| Game room | 0 | 7 | - | - |
| Skeet shooting | 50,000 | 47 | 6.04 | 41 |

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan



Table 5-46 lists the planned park improvements for Fulton County through the year 2009.

| Table 5-46: Proposed Park Improvements | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Park Facility | Year | Cost |
| Allen Road Park | 2003 - 2005 | \$638,522 |
| Autrey Mill Nature Preserve | 2006-2007 | \$820,000 |
| Beavers Park | 2006-2007 | \$470,000 |
| Bell Memorial Park | 2004-2006 | \$800,000 |
| Bethwell Community House | 2003-2009 | \$1,525,378 |
| Big Trees Forest Preserve | 2003-2006 | \$600,000 |
| Birmingham Park & Community Center | 2004-2008 | \$6,150,000 |
| Burdett Park | 2004-2008 | \$2,810,000 |
| Burdett Tennis Center | 2005-2008 | |
| Cedar Grove Park | 2005-2007 | \$1,820,000 |
| Cliftdale Park | 2005-2008 | \$4,360,000 |
| Cochran Mill Park | 2004-2008 | \$2,715,000 |
| Crabapple Community House | | |
| Creel Park | 2005-2006 | \$2,670,000 |
| Field Lighting | 2004-2008 | \$1,300,000 |
| Greenway System Development | 2004-2005 | \$2,480,000 |
| Hammond Park | 2005-2008 | \$3,645,000 |
| Newtown Park & Community House | 2005-2008 | \$13,300,000 |
| Morgan Falls Park | 2005-2008 | \$1,485,000 |
| North Chattahoochee River Linear Park | 2004-2008 | \$18,400,000 |
| North Fulton Parks Maintenance Compound | 2005-2006 | \$435,000 |
| North Fulton Tennis Center | 2005-2008 | \$1,230,000 |
| Ocee Park | 2004-2005 | \$150,000 |
| Old National Park | 2004-2008 | \$12,320,000 |
| Paving/Parking Improvements | 2004-2008 | \$1,250,000 |
| Providence Outdoor Recreation Center | 2004-2008 | \$1,400,000 |
| Rico Park & Recreation Center | 2005-2008 | \$1,875,000 |
| Ridgeview Park | 2006-2008 | \$875,000 |
| Sandtown Park | | \$6,390,000 |
| Sandy Springs Park Land and Development | 2004-2008 | \$50,375,000 |
| Security Upgrades | 2004-2006 | \$525,000 |
| Shakerag Park | 2004-2008 | \$970,000 |
| Signage Program | 2005-2008 | \$960,000 |
| South Chattahoochee River Linear Park | 2004-2008 | \$14,525,000 |
| South Fulton Parks Maintenance Compound | 2005-2007 | \$730,000 |
| South Fulton Tennis Center | 2003-2009 | \$1,230,000 |
| South Fulton Soccer Complex | 2005-2007 | \$2,600,000 |
| Welcome All Park | 2004-2006 | \$1,150,000 |
| Wilkerson Mill Park | 2004-2008 | \$2,290,000 |
| Wolf Creek | 2004-2007 | \$7,575,000 |

5.1.8.0 Hospitals & Other Public Health Facilities

The Hospitals & Other Public Health Facilities component of this element includes the following Fulton County Departments and associated agencies:

1. Grady Health Systems
2. Hospitals and other Healthcare Facilities
3. Department of Health & Wellness
4. Human Services Department

Grady Health Systems receives funding generated from tax dollars that are allocated in Fulton County’s *General Fund*. However, it operates autonomously of Fulton County Government.

Grady Health System

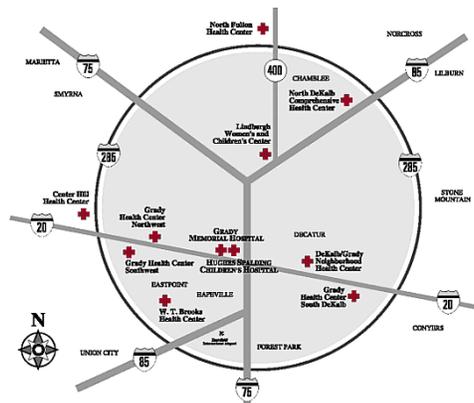
Introduction

Grady Health System is one of the largest public hospitals in the Southeast which includes Grady Memorial Hospital (900+ beds), Hughes Spalding Children’s Hospital, neighborhood/airport health centers (10 facilities) and the only level one trauma center within a 100-mile radius (see map below). Grady has a nationally acclaimed burn unit and diabetes center, a 24-hour Sickle Cell Center and the Georgia Cancer Center for Excellence. Georgia’s only Poison Center is housed at Grady Memorial Hospital. Grady’s Emergency Medical Service (EMS) is the ambulance provider for the City of Atlanta. Grady has the largest publicly funded Infectious Disease Program in the Eastern United States. It has received awards and recognitions for its HIV/AIDS outpatient clinics, Breast Health Initiative Program, Diabetes Detection and Treatment Program and Pain Assessment Using Palm Technology. Grady is also an internationally recognized teaching hospital staffed by physicians from Emory and Morehouse Schools of Medicine.



Grady’s hospital mission is listed below.

- A. Grady Health System improves the health of the community by providing quality, comprehensive health care in a compassionate, culturally competent, ethical and fiscally responsible manner,
- B. Grady maintains its commitment to the underserved of Fulton and Dekalb counties, while also providing care for residents of metro-Atlanta and Georgia, and
- C. Grady leads through its clinical excellence, innovative research and progressive medical education and training.





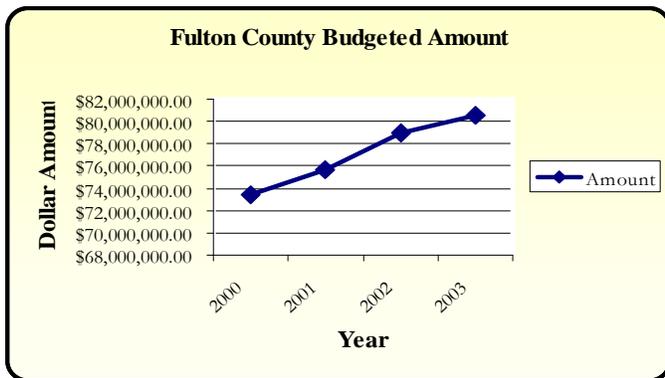
Services

A. Grady Health Systems provides a myriad of services to citizens throughout the state of Georgia.

1. Neighborhood Health Centers
2. Georgia Cancer Center
3. Teen Services
4. Grace Towns Hamilton Women’s & Infant’s Pavilion
5. Crestview
6. Infectious Disease Program
7. The Grady Hospice Program
8. Hughes Spalding Children’s Hospital
9. Multicultural Affairs
10. Senior Services
11. Sickle Center
12. Poison Center
13. Grady Web Nursery

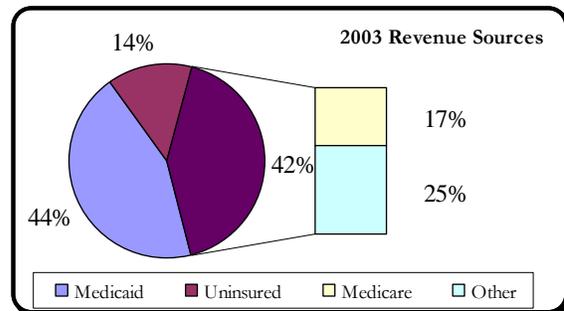
B. Operational Highlights

Grady Health System provides regional healthcare to citizens of Georgia. However, it is publicly funded only by Fulton County and Dekalb County. Graph 5-1 highlights the amount of money Fulton County allocated to the Fulton-Dekalb Hospital Authority under the General Fund category. Dollar amounts reflected between 2000 and 2002 are actual expenditures and 2003 is a budgeted expenditure. The 2003 budget reflects a 2.1% increase over 2002 expenditures.



Graph 5-1

Grady’s 2002 revenue sources (cash-based revenues) are receipted from Medicaid, Uninsured, Medicare and other (insurance, self-pay, grants, other). Actual revenues generated in 2003 totaled \$613,897,910. Graph 5-2 reflects the revenue breakdown by percentages.



Graph 5-2





Hospitals & Healthcare Facilities

Although Fulton County has a fiduciary responsibility to Grady Health System, it is also home to several other widely known hospitals and health centers throughout the Atlanta area. Table 5-47 and Map 5-12 has for further details. In addition to these, Emory is building a hospital in North Fulton in the Johns Creek Technology Park.

Table 5-47: Hospital and Healthcare Facilities in Fulton County

| Facility | Street # | Street Name | City | Planning Area |
|---|----------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Anchor Hospital | 5454 | Yorktowne Drive | Atlanta | |
| Atlanta Medical Center | 303 | Parkway Drive | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Charter Midtown BHS | | | Atlanta | |
| Children's Healthcare @ North Point | 3795 | Mansell Road | Alpharetta | North Fulton |
| Children's Healthcare @ Greenbriar | 2841 | Greenbriar Parkway | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Crestview Nursing Facility | 2800 | Springdale Road | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Egleston Children's Hospital | 1405 | Clifton Road | Atlanta | Dekalb |
| Emory Crawford Long Hospital | 550 | Peachtree Street | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Georgia Assoc. of Homes & Services for Children | 368 | Moreland Avenue | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Grady Health System | 80 | Jesse Hill Jr Drive | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Grady Memorial Hospital | 80 | Jesse Hill Jr Drive | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Hillside Hospital | | | Atlanta | |
| Hughes Spalding Children's Hospital | 35 | Jesse Hill Jr Drive | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Laurel Heights Hospital | 934 | Briarcliff Road | Atlanta | |
| Mariner Health Care | 1500 | Johnson Ferry Road | Atlanta | Sandy Springs |
| Midtown Womens Medical Center | | | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Northside Hospital | 1000 | Johnson Ferry Road | Atlanta | Sandy Springs |
| North Fulton Regional Hospital | 3300 | Hospital Boulevard | Roswell | North Fulton |
| Parkview Manor Nursing Home | | | Atlanta | |
| Peachford BHS of Atlanta | 2151 | Peachford Road | Atlanta | |
| Piedmont Hospital | 1968 | Peachtree Road | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Roswell Nursing & Rehabilitation Center | | | Roswell | North Fulton |
| Sadie G. Mays Nursing Home | 1821 | West Anderson Avenue | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Scottish Rite Children's Medical Center | 1001 | Johnson Ferry Road | Atlanta | |
| Shepherd Center | 2020 | Peachtree Road | Atlanta | City Limits |
| South Fulton Medical Center | 1170 | Cleveland Avenue | East Point | South Fulton |
| St. Joseph's Hospital of Atlanta | 5665 | Peachtree Dunwoody Rd | Atlanta | |
| Summit Medical Associates | 1874 | Piedmont Road | Atlanta | City Limits |
| Talbott Recovery Campus | 5448 | Yorktowne Drive | Atlanta | |
| Metropolitan Hospice | 3312 | Piedmont Road | Atlanta | |
| Southwest Hospital & Medical Center | 501 | Fairburn Road | Atlanta | SW Fulton |

Source: BellSouth Telephone Directory





Health and Wellness Department

Introduction



The Fulton County Department of Health & Wellness provides oversight and direction to the County's Health Delivery System. This delivery system identifies priority public health needs and assures their fulfillment through appropriate resources.

The mission of the Department of Health and Wellness is to promote, protect and assure the health and wellness of the citizens of Fulton County.

Inventory

Current Operations Programs & Services

The Department is organized into three divisions: Administrative Services, Government / Regulatory & Community Affairs, and Personal & Population Based Health Services. The Department's budget is administered in the County's Health Fund, to which Fulton County contributes forty-seven percent (47%) of the fund's operating revenue; the State Department of Human Resources contributes forty percent (40%) through a large number of grant-in-aid programs; and the remaining thirteen (13%) is generated through client fees, Medicaid reimbursements, private foundation and federal program grant funding.

- I. Government/Regulatory & Community Affairs This group has regulatory responsibility for permitting, inspection, and code enforcement as it relates to public and private facilities. Enforcement activities are carried out in such areas as community sanitation, drinking water, food service, public pools, residential development/zoning, solid waste, and on-site sewage disposal. Also within this Division, public health education activities are carried out through the Health Education Office and changes to state and federal laws that impact the delivery of public health services are monitored.
- II. Personal & Population Based Health Services Programs within this Division provide traditional public health services. Preventive and health care services are provided in the following program areas: Adult Health, Child Health, Adolescent Health, Communicable Disease Prevention and Treatment, Clinical, Support and Educational Services.

The Maternal and Child Health Program is managed through a network of sixteen (16) community health centers. Services offered at the outlying centers and the main health clinic include: immunizations, periodic well-child examinations, prenatal care, family planning, parenting education, teen clinics, Women Infant and Children's (WIC) services, early intervention and dental services for children. Communicable disease prevention and treatment services are provided at the main health center, Aldredge. In addition to the programs and services listed above, travel clinics at three (3) facilities offer immunization



services according to Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines for citizens anticipating international travel.

Health Department Partners

- I. Federal Level The Department of Health and Wellness recently received federal support for implementation of the CDC's REACH program in the amount of \$960,000 for the first of four (4) years of funding. This project focuses on reducing health disparities among identified at-risk populations in the area of cardiovascular disease. The Department of Health and Wellness serves as the central coordinating organization and, as such, has responsibility for coordination of the many project-related initiatives carried out by community partners.

- II. State Level The Department represents Health District 3-2, the largest of the nineteen (19) health districts within the State of Georgia. As such, the Department receives a significant level of funding from the State Department of Human Resources to carry out several state mandated programs of public health care. In FY2001, the State contributed forty percent (40%) of the department's revenue budget through programmatic grant-in-aid. Through the Division of Public Health, the following services are grant funded from state and federal monies.
 - A. Physical Examination Unit
 - B. General Medicine
 - C. Dental Clinic (Child)
 - D. Communicable Disease Services (including STD, HIV/AIDS, and 'I'B)
 - E. WIC (Women., Infant and Children's) Program
 - F. Adolescent Clinical Services Program
 - G. Child Health and Immunizations
 - H. Ryan White - AIDS Program
 - I. SHAPP (Hypertension)
 - J. Tobacco Use Prevention Program
 - K. Family Planning and Women's Health Programs
 - L. Early Intervention and Children's 1st Programs
 - M. CMS (Children's Medical Services) Program
 - N. Maternal Outreach Services
 - O. Health Promotion and Education Programs

- III. Local Level At the community level, the Department maintains partnerships with several local health care provider organizations, including the Grady Health System, the South Fulton Medical Center, Southside Health Care, West End Medical Centers, Southwest Community Hospital and Hughes Spalding Children's Hospital. The Department also works closely with faith-based organizations in the community. The Department also maintains relations with major universities in the metro-Atlanta area such as the Morehouse School of Medicine, the Emory School of Medicine and professional associations that play a prominent role in preventive and population-based medicine.

- IV. Other Levels – Several Department initiatives have the financial support of state and local agencies and private foundations.



- A. Susan B. Komen Grant for breast cancer prevention initiatives
- B. Bristol Myers Squibb Grant for HIV counseling
- C. Safe Communities Grant from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety to research the incidence of traffic injuries and deaths in Fulton County
- D. Syphilis Elimination Grant to reduce the incidence of syphilis in Fulton County

Existing Facilities

In addition to a headquarters and main clinic building located downtown, the Department of Health and Wellness currently operates thirteen (13) community health centers, several mobile health units, including dental units, and provides services in the home, schools and other community based facilities. Presently, two of the department's 13 community based facilities serve as regional health centers. These are College Park Regional Health Center located in the South Fulton Area, and North Fulton Regional Health Center located in Alpharetta. The location of these facilities is shown on Map 5-13.

Assessment

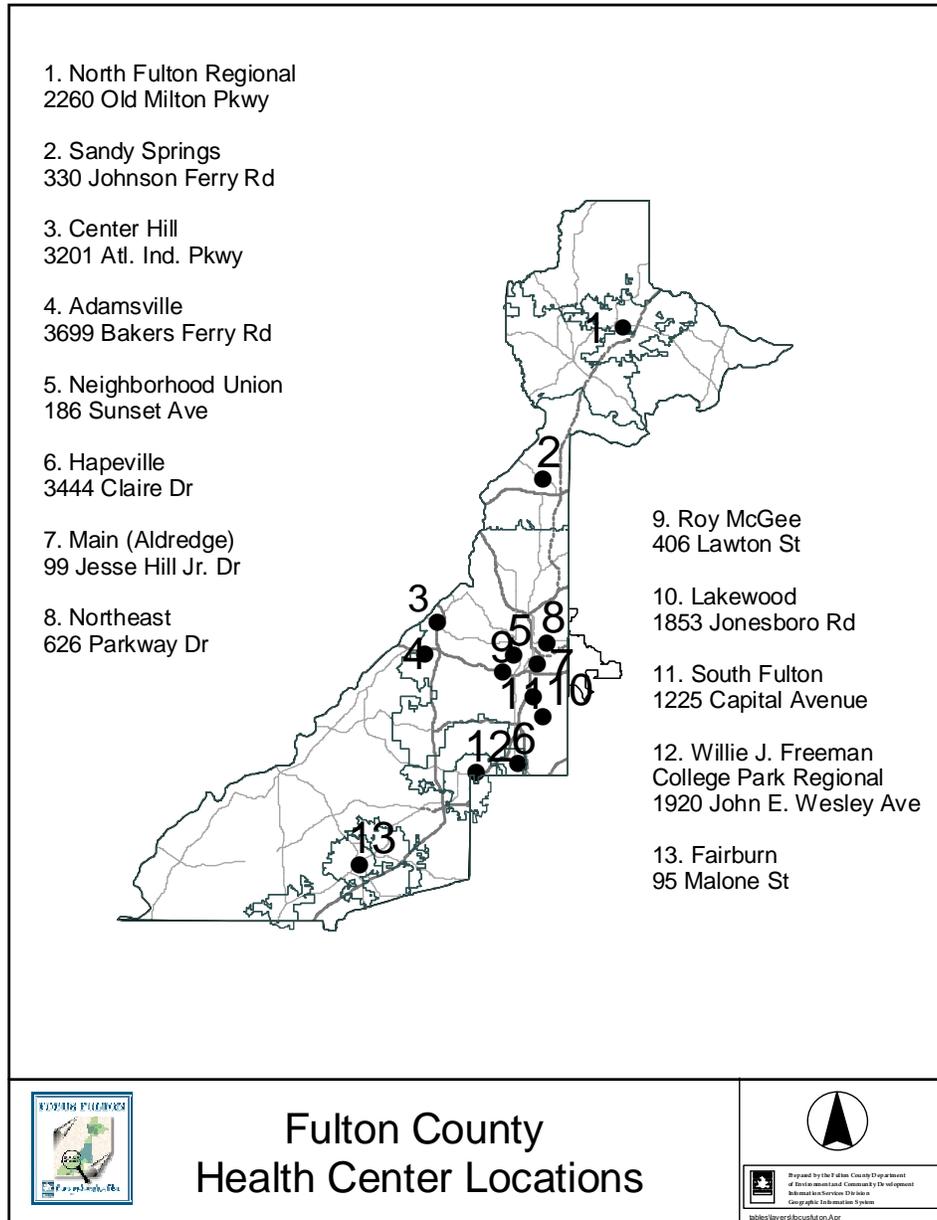
Presently, thirteen health care facilities comprise the public health delivery system infrastructure in Fulton County. Despite the large number of community based facilities, the current infrastructure does not allow the county, through its Department of Health and Wellness, to provide the level of programmatic service required to promote and maintain a healthy citizenship. Additionally, the age, obsolescence, inadequate size, and high cost of renovations to meet today's standards for health facilities serve in large part as the impetus for the development of a comprehensive plan for health center replacement and the regionalization of public health services in Fulton County. Regionalization effort would provide an opportunity to improve the number and kinds of services that are both available and accessible to the general public, and would result in the construction of facilities that meet the physical and functional challenges of carrying out a comprehensive program of public health.

In 1997, the concept of regionalizing the county's health centers into larger, more effective and efficient centers for care was presented to the Board of Commissioners. This concept recognized that the health care needs of the public were being delivered in a facility infrastructure system that, in most cases, was over 50 years old.

Since 1997, several planning documents, including facility design plans, financial projection analyses for operating and equipment needs, service/program needs surveys, as well as visit trend analyses for future growth planning, have been completed. Over the last three fiscal years, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, several proposed regional centers were funded for programming and/or design activities. However, to date, no construction funds have been allocated to continue any project beyond the design phase.

At this time, and in the foreseeable future, county resources for capital improvement projects will likely be less than \$35 million dollars annually. Given this, and recognizing the need to improve the infrastructure of the county's health delivery system, the Board of Commissioners called for the development of a comprehensive plan that addresses regionalization of services and strategic replacement of health center facilities from the following perspectives:





Map 5-13: Health Center Locations



- Services and service delivery as it relates to each district of the county;
- Cost to the county of not implementing a plan to improve health center infrastructure;
- Phased-in project development, design, and construction with projected start / finish dates for each regional center;
- CIP funding requirements associated with a strategic planning approach for bringing new regional health centers on line; and
- Future impact on the operating budget of the Department of Health and Wellness.

Overview Regionalization Concept

The proposed plan for health center regionalization creates ten (10) regional health centers including a downtown regional headquarters. Each outlying regional center is proposed to be strategically located within its existing Commission District. The concept of regionalization focuses on consolidating two (2) geographically contiguous smaller centers into larger, modern facilities that would accommodate a wider range of services, improve accessibility to care via public transportation, expand the hours of service to include late evenings and weekends, and promote partnerships with other provider agencies to make needed services readily available to county residents.

Regionalization would also allow staff that are currently traveling to cover two or more health centers to be centrally located, thus improving customer service and increasing the availability and accessibility to language interpreter services. Additionally, receiving comprehensive care in a single location eases the patient's ability to negotiate the system, and reduces significantly the level of fragmentation inherent in the current delivery system.

At the national level, public health is at a crossroads in the delivery of services to the community. There is a growing recognition of the need for population-based services while at the same time there is a growing community of uninsured and underinsured individuals and families throughout the nation. Although public health must address broad based issues that focus on community, it must also find a way to continue to be a part of what appropriately has been identified as a safety net for those who would otherwise receive no health care services due to their socio-economic status.

The proposed regionalized structure provides the opportunity to do both while integrating preventive and primary care services. Using this structure prevents costly duplication of services and expands collaborations between community providers, social service agencies and others. Even more importantly, the regional model is one that connects a primary care provider with the public health infrastructure in one building. Through this arrangement, regional health centers will be able to offer the full spectrum of health care from primary prevention through sick care with referral to a full tertiary care center for more specialized services as needed. With the co-location of multiple services by partnering organizations, the client enjoys the most efficient operation and experiences the maximum exposure to those services.

This model is currently operating at the College Park Regional Health Center. The model has shown that when old, inefficient, smaller health centers are merged into one larger modern regional center, utilization grows beyond the combined totals of the merged centers. Therefore, collaboration increases, staff satisfaction increases, customer satisfaction increases, revenue



generation increases, and new services are added to better serve the community. This concept is a win-win situation.

Access to Care Using Regional Facilities

It is anticipated that delivery of a comprehensive array of services in a regional health center environment at the community level will have the affect of significantly improving access to care for residents throughout Fulton County. Not only will access to care be improved from a services and programs perspective, but improved access using the current public transportation system is also expected to occur. Presently, many health centers are not on a direct MARTA service line by way of bus or rapid rail. At one proposed location, MARTA has demonstrated a willingness to work with the Department in re-routing service to better accommodate patients by planning bus service directly to the front door of the new location. In other proposed locations, current rapid rail stations and existing feeder bus service will allow for more direct, door to door service.

Access to care would also be improved at the regional centers by expanding the hours of service to include late evenings and weekends. Having sufficient staff in a central location will aid in flex time scheduling, making late evening and weekend hours possible. This is particularly important for uninsured workers and for Medicaid recipients who are a part of the Welfare to Work Program, whose jobs do not readily allow time away from the job during normal business hours. Additionally, access to social service programs will be enhanced through on-site partnerships with provider agencies such as the Department of Family and Children's Services (DFACS), who have a commitment to making services available during non-traditional hours and in non-traditional locations.

Late evening and weekend hours would also be attractive to a primary care partner seeking to provide a level of urgent care that decreases the use of the emergency room for non-emergency visits. Also, some current centers are not situated in highly visible locations. The result has been that many residents, even within the immediate community, are not aware that a health care facility exists within their community. The regionalization plan looks carefully at placing proposed facilities in more highly visible areas, thus, giving the added benefit of marketability and exposure to the community at large.

Impact of Regional Facilities on Programs/Services

The goal of regionalization is to move all health centers to a level of core services that are available at every health facility, and to layer that core group of services with programs of care that specifically address health care needs of the individual communities. Under the proposed regionalization plan, larger regional centers would have the ability to:

- Support a more comprehensive mix of preventive and population based health services, including a set of core services that would be standard at every county health facility
- Support more efficient use of staff and equipment resources;
- Support through partnerships, primary, specialized, and referral health care services;
- Support through partnerships, the delivery of social service agency intervention programs; and
- Support expanded hours of operation to better serve community needs.



Currently; many of the smaller centers (3000 sq ft and less) are not able to offer a wide range of services and programs to meet the needs of the communities in which they are located. Most offer child screening services and limited prenatal and pregnancy related programs. By contrast, the mid-range centers (4,000 to 6,000 sq ft) are able to include additional services such as dental, women's health screening and family planning services. Presently, centers that have more than 6,000 sq ft have the greatest flexibility to provide a wider range of care, but can only do so on a limited basis, with certain clinical care programs being available only on certain days.

Prior to becoming regional health centers, both the College Park and North Fulton health centers functioned in less than 4,000 square feet of space. As a result, services were limited to child screening services, prenatal and pregnancy related programs, with limited dental services available at North Fulton. By contrast, as regional health centers, both of these facilities now offer a full complement of programs and services, including primary care services through partnership arrangements with local providers.

Overview of Strategic Plan: The strategic plan for the replacement of existing health center facilities is designed to bring new regional facilities on board using a 3-phased construction approach over a period of time. The time line is dependant upon CIP funding availability and approval by the Board of Commissioners. The 3-phased approach to construction provides for centers to be built as short term, mid-term and long term projects. The short term phase supports the construction of four (4) new health centers, the mid-term phase would add an additional three (3) new regional centers and the long-term phase would allow for building of the final four (4) health centers.

Factors for Health Center Replacement: Factors used for determining whether a project fit into the short term, mid-term, or long term phase for replacement were based on the following:

- Status of funding for the planning, programming and design phase of construction;
- Quantifiable data on the level of services presently provided;
- The availability of internal, existing resources such as county owned land;
- The availability of external resources pledged to the project by potential partner organizations that are financial or infrastructure support in nature;
- Condition of the existing physical plant and availability of other facilities in the immediate area.

As a result, the determining factors by short, mid, and long term project are as follows:

Short Term:

- Land Available
- Design Complete or Money allocated
- Status of current level of health services to community
- Additional monies available through other sources (such as Partnerships, incentives, etc.)

Mid-Term:

- Land Available/or potential to sell existing land for better location exists
- Design Money has been allocated and health service needs have increased

Long Term:

- Land not available/or impact to current operations of existing land is great





**2025 Comprehensive Plan
Community Facilities Element**

- No design money has been allocated
- More than one facility currently exists in the district to ensure continued services

The replacement of existing health centers is presented in Tables 5-48 through 5-50.

| Table 5-48: Department of Health & Wellness Proposed Short-Term Replacement Plan | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Commission District(s) | Proposed Regional Center | Cost Estimates (FY2000) | Comments |
| 7 | Fairburn Regional Health Center | Land Acquisition: Proposed site owned by County. Planning, Programming, Design: \$485,092 (Completed). Construction, FFE & Other: \$5,643,569. Total Cost: \$6,128,661 | Land is available, design is complete, current service level is minimal and community needs are great |
| 5/6 | Neighborhood Union Health Center/Roy McGee Health Center | Land Acquisition: \$590,556 Planning, Programming, Design: \$500,643 Construction, FFE & Other: \$5,927,383 Total Cost: \$10,571,976 | Design money has been allocated. Opportunity exists to purchase land in a proposed new shopping development. New site would replace two of the most high volume and oldest sites. |
| 3 | North Fulton Regional Health Center | Land Acquisition: Proposed site owned by County. Planning, Programming, Design: \$654,466. Construction, FFE & Other: \$9,917,510. Total Cost: \$10,571,976 | Land is available, design money has been allocated. GHS has allocated through its ICTF \$2 million in exchange for its participation as a primary care partner. MOU has been signed. Service need growing for immigrant populations |
| 4 | Sandy Springs/Buckhead Regional Health Center | Land Acquisition: \$3,613,089 Planning, Programming, Design: \$546,540 Construction, FFE & Other: \$6,995,106 Total Cost: \$11,156,735 | Value of county owned land at both locations is very high. Could help with purchase of new land. Regional Center would replace two of the oldest health centers. Service needs growing for low-income and immigrant populations. |

Source: Department of Health & Wellness

| Table 5-49: Department of Health & Wellness Proposed Mid-Term Replacement Plan | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Commission District(s) | Proposed Regional Center | Cost Estimates (FY2000) | Comments |
| 6 | Hapeville Community Health Center | Land Acquisition: Proposed site owned by County. Planning, Programming, Design: \$164,215. Construction, FFE & Other: \$2,058,910. Total Cost: \$2,223,125 | County owns property. Smaller scale replacement. Center will remain as a community health center to serve growing immigrant population. |
| 6 | Northeast/Techwood Regional Health Center | Land Acquisition: \$3,326,560 Planning, Programming, Design: \$480,230. Construction, FFE & Other: \$5,695,820. Total Cost: \$9,502,610 | <i>Techwood facility closed 03/30/01</i> County currently owns property but existing site has been deemed insufficient for desired footprint of new facility. Potential to utilize existing MH Inpatient facility. Interested primary care partner discussing financial support |
| 5 | Southwest Regional Health Center | Land Acquisition: \$261,335 Planning, Programming, Design: \$487,874. Construction, FFE & Other: \$5,717,594. Total Cost: \$6,466,803 | Area has been without a health facility since mid-80s. Fast growing area of county. Two possible sites being explored. |

Source: Department of Health & Wellness





Table 5-50: Department of Health & Wellness Proposed Long-Term Replacement Plan

| Commission District(s) | Proposed Regional Center | Cost Estimates (FY2000) | Comments |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 5 | Adamsville Community Health Center | Land Acquisition: N/A Planning, Programming, Design: \$112,034 Construction, FFE & Other: \$1,531,529 Total Cost: \$1,643,613 | Renovation project. Current facility built in 1968. No building additions are planned |
| 6 | Aldredge Health Center | Land Acquisition: Proposed site owned by County Planning, Programming, Design: \$2,654,316 Construction, FFE & Other: \$37,569,378 Total Cost: \$40,223,694 | Planned as regional headquarters building. Larger facility will allow for outlying programs in leased office space to be moved into main building. Staffing and patient volume in all areas is significantly greater than present facility was built to handle |
| 5 | Center Hill/Rockdale Regional Health Center | Land Acquisition: \$398,702 Planning, Programming, Design: \$534,923 Construction, FFE & Other: \$6,529,620 Total Cost: \$7,463,245 | Two heavily utilized facilities. Center Hill is in leased space @ \$200,000/yr. Rockdale is over 50-years old. Service needs high for Medicaid patients and working poor. Close proximity to AHA complexes |
| 6 | South Fulton/Lakewood Regional Health Center | Land Acquisition: \$302,758 Planning, Programming, Design: \$519,032 Construction, FFE & Other: \$6,221,447 Total Cost: \$7,043,287 | Replacement of two 50+ year old facilities. Both serve high population of individuals with incomes below the poverty level. Service need for growing immigrant population |

Human Services Department

Introduction

The Fulton County Human Services Department provides oversight and direction to the County's Human Services Delivery System. This delivery system is comprised of partnerships with various community stakeholders that include nonprofit service providers, private sector, governments, volunteers and citizen advocates. In addition, the Department administers direct services and programs in an effort to fill in service gaps within the delivery system. The Department of Human Services is divided into six (6) programmatic offices: Office of Aging, Office of Children & Youth, Office of Disability Affairs, Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing, Office of Planning & Community Partnerships and Office of Workforce Development. Each office in the Human Services Department has its own mission and goals.

Office of Aging

Mission: Help every senior in Fulton County to live a safe, active, healthy, meaningful and productive life.

Goals:

1. Expand funding base to provide new, innovative programs and services,
2. Expand senior provider network for delivery of services,





3. Educate the public on aging issues and influence legislation affecting senior citizens, and
4. Continue to update and expand the Fulton County Senior Information and Assistance System.

Office of Disability Affairs

Mission: To be the focal point for Fulton County training, education, information and advocacy on disability issues and to provide services to persons with disabilities.

Goals:

1. Expand funding base in order to eliminate architectural and programmatic barriers,
2. Automate Information Referral System,
3. Expand linkages with community-based organizations serving individuals with disabilities,
4. Expand training and education about American with Disabilities Act (ADA) to Fulton County employees and the general public, and
5. Expand Sign Language Interpreting Services and Braille Production Services.

Office of Planning & Community Partnerships

Mission: To coordinate and develop internal and external resources, through a strategic planning process, to assist Fulton County's human services delivery system in its efforts to educate, advocate and deliver effective services.

Goals:

1. Plan and address future human services needs effectively for all Fulton County citizens,
2. Establish a non-profit, community-based service network reflective of identified needs in coordination with the goals set forth by the *Human Services Strategic Plan*,
3. Promote the services and ideals of Volunteerism through the Volunteer Fulton program,
4. Develop volunteer partnerships between Fulton County departments and the public to expand and enhance County service delivery, and
5. Educate and make available current human services information and resources to all Fulton County citizens.

Office of Workforce Development

Mission: To maintain a continuum of services to address the needs of Fulton County job seekers and metropolitan Atlanta area employers.

Goals:

1. Assist Fulton County residents in obtaining gainful employment,
2. Provide quality employees to the business community of the metro Atlanta area,
3. Provide training opportunities for residents without marketable skills, and



4. Assist qualified persons, regardless of their special needs, in appropriate job settings which are self-supporting and provide advancement opportunities.

Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing

Mission: To provide and nurture, in collaboration with community partnerships, a continuum of care that targets homeless and at risk women, youth, men and families that results in self-sufficiency and productive reintegration into the community.

Goals:

1. Provide a maximum of 120 days of Emergency Shelter Services, (showers, sleeping accommodations, clothes closet, medical, mailing address) to a maximum of 150 men per night, 18 years of age or older,
2. Provide supportive services (case management, transportation assistance, resettlement assistance, substance abuse treatment) to homeless persons and families in need, and
3. Provide transitional housing services (room and board, secondary substance abuse services, academic upgrades, workforce preparation and employment services and independent living services) for a period not to exceed 24-months, to non-drug using males, 18 years of age and older.

Office of Children & Youth

Mission: To ensure quality prevention services are available for Fulton County's children and youth.

Goals:

1. Assess the existing children and youth service delivery system in Fulton County,
2. Identify service gaps and community needs,
3. Enhance and/or expand the children and youth service delivery system,
4. Establish service quality guidelines and improve service levels, and
5. Establish an advocacy component for Fulton County children and youth.

Inventory

Services

The services offered by each of the programmatic offices are listed below. The Human Services Department provides services throughout Fulton County.

1. Office of Aging offers several services to citizens of Fulton County. Neighborhood Senior Centers/Congregate Nutrition has fifteen (15) nutrition sites throughout Fulton County that provide nutrition services, support services and activities that promote a safe, healthy, meaningful and productive life. The service provided are listed below.
 - a. Senior Multipurpose Facilities – four (4) non-residential focal points,



- b. Adult Day Care provides a safe, monitored environment for seniors who need supervision during the day, allowing the caregivers the opportunity to go to work, conduct other needed activities, or to receive much-needed respite from the rigors of care giving,
 - c. Home Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels) provides hot, nutritious meals delivered to homebound seniors by a volunteer or a meal truck.
 - d. In-Home Services provide homemaker/personal care assistance for homebound seniors. Services provided to seniors sixty (60) years and older and have been authorized by a case manager to receive services,
 - e. Case Management provides an in-depth social work assessment and coordination service that assists seniors in accessing aging services,
 - f. Non-Emergency Transportation gives rides to qualified seniors to and from County senior facilities, work sites and doctor appointments,
 - g. Senior Employment/Training services provide opportunities for qualified seniors to learn a new skill and receive post-retirement employment counseling and part-time employment opportunities.
 - h. Volunteer Services assist seniors in their daily living activities,
 - i. Advocacy services provide opportunities to work with advocacy groups on senior issues and legislation, and provide community education on senior services, and
 - j. Information and Assistance for the County's Senior Hotline (404-730-6000) serves as the gateway or entry point to senior services and other support services.
2. Office of Children & Youth provides grants and program activities that nurture the youth living in Fulton County.
- a. Fulton Roundtable Expanded Services Headquarters (FRESH) is a grant program that provides funding to community-based nonprofit organizations that operate to improve the lives of Fulton County youth,
 - b. Call to Manhood is a conference that instills positive and progressive attitudes that benefit African American male youth, their communities and society as a whole,
 - c. Call to Womanhood is a conference that includes educational and informative workshops on self-enhancement and productivity for female youth and teaches them necessary life skills for growth and development in a male-dominated society,
 - d. Youth Commissioners is a community leadership program that encourages high school students to become involved in the local government process, and



- e. Conversations with our Daughters provides an on-going 8-week session support group for young women and their parents/guardians who are dealing with interpersonal crisis exhibited by failed relationships with school, church or law enforcement.
3. Office of Disability Affairs oversees the implementation of the *Americans with Disabilities Act* (ADA), to improve accessibility and to provide effective communication for citizens seeking County services. Services offered are listed below.
 - a. Alternate Format Services
 - b. Information and Referral Services
 - c. Reasonable Accommodations
 - d. Sign Language Interpreting Services
 - e. Training, Education and Awareness (T.E.A.) about ADA
 - f. Commission on Disability Affairs (CODA)
 - g. Technical Assistance
 4. Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing provides ambulatory detoxification and intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment services to twelve (12) men who reside at Jefferson Place Shelter for twelve (12) weeks. Transitional housing provides secondary substance addiction services to 50 homeless men for up to 24 months. There is free supervised and secured emergency shelter for 150 men for up to 120 days per year. Comprehensive wrap-around services provided are as follows:
 - a. Case Management services identify specific social service needs and assess how much or what sort of assistance is required to meet those needs,
 - b. Resettlement Assistance helps participants of the Jefferson Place Supportive Services Program obtain permanent housing and resettle into the community,
 - c. Needs Assessment services with respect to housing, income, transportation, substance addiction services, mental health services, medical services, credit and money management and other social service are completed with each consumer and an *Individualized Service Plan* (ISP) is developed,
 - d. Follow-Along Services provide contacts and are maintained for all consumers who have successfully completed the program at Jefferson Place, and
 - e. Fulton County Collaborative to Reduce Homelessness is a monthly forum that provides information sharing and networking opportunities to Fulton County service providers with a focus on homeless prevention and intervention strategies.
 5. Office of Planning & Community Partnerships provides the following resources to the citizens of Fulton County:
 - a. Volunteer Fulton
 - a. Human Service Grants
 - b. Strategic Planning
 - c. Resource Development
 - d. Performance Management: *Outcome Measurement*
 - e. Fulton Feedback: *Community Needs Survey*
 - f. Atlanta: Tri-Jurisdiction Homeless Continuum of Care Planning Process



6. Office of Workforce Development addresses the needs of Fulton County job seekers and metropolitan Atlanta area employers. Services and programs offered are listed below.
 - a. Electronic Access Network is an automated system that supports the delivery of *Workforce Investment Act* (WIA) services and meet WIA reporting and performance accountability requirements,
 - b. Career Center Services offer various services such as recruitment, market information, training information, hiring incentive information, etc. to job seekers and employers,
 - c. GoodWORKS! is an initiative designed to provide TANF recipients who have received benefits for thirty (30) months or more with a personalized assistance plan for becoming economically self-sufficient through employment,
 - d. Youth Services Program is designed to provide assistance to youth in obtaining vocational training and unsubsidized employment,
 - e. Career Guidance & Counseling Program helps job seekers to identify, prepare for and secure employment,
 - f. Career Apprenticeship Program (C.A.P.) provides job seekers with on-the-job training and employers with the ability to train the employee prior to permanent hire,
 - g. Quality Temporary Program (Q.T.P) provides temporary employees for departments within Fulton County Government,
 - h. Direct Referral Program (D.R.P) makes employee recommendation to employers with job vacancies based on the employees' educational background and past working experience, and
 - i. Employer Assistance Program helps employers identify workplace needs and access services required to address those needs.

Human Services also provides the following resources to the citizens of Fulton County:

1. Home Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels) - Program provides an average of 1,200 meals five (5) days a week.
2. In-Home Services - Services provided to seniors sixty (60) years and older and have been authorized by a case manager to receive services.
3. F.R.E.S.H. Grants – funding providing to more than 300 organizations since its inception.
4. Call to Manhood – focuses on male youth ages twelve (12) to seventeen (17). Over 200 men have participated in the program.
5. Jefferson Place – serves over 2,200 homeless men, women and families annually through its four (4) major programs: Emergency Shelter, Detoxification, Transitional Housing and Supportive Services.
6. Human Services Grants – support over 100 nonprofit organizations annually.
7. Sign Language Interpreting Services - over 600-hours of services are provided annually to citizens, nonprofit organizations and County Departments.





8. Senior Multipurpose Facilities - serve nearly 25,000 senior adults annually.
9. Workforce Development – serves nearly 10,000 unemployed or under employed citizens annually.

Facilities

The Human Services Department has facilities in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Fulton County. The Human Services Department operates and manages the facilities listed in Table 5-51 and shown in Map 5-14 and 5-15.

| Table 5-51: Department of Human Services Facilities | |
|--|---|
| Area | Facility |
| North Fulton | Crabapple Neighborhood Senior Center Roswell Neighborhood Senior Center North Fulton Career Service Center |
| Sandy Springs | Dorothy C. Benson Senior Multipurpose Complex, includes the Sandy Springs Neighborhood Senior Center |
| City of Atlanta | Auburn Avenue Neighborhood Senior Center Bethlehem Neighborhood Senior Center Cosby Spear Neighborhood Senior Center St. Paul's Neighborhood Senior Center Dogwood Neighborhood Senior Center Northside Shepard Neighborhood Senior Center New Horizons Neighborhood Senior Center Southeast Neighborhood Senior Center Helene S. Mills Senior Multipurpose Facility Harriett G. Darnell Senior Multipurpose Facility Transportation Customer Service Center Jefferson Place Emergency Shelter Jefferson Place Transitional House Jefferson Place Project FOCUS (residential detoxification) |
| South Fulton | Camp Truitt Neighborhood Senior Center Fairburn Senior Enrichment Center/Service Center H.J.C. Bowden Senior Multipurpose Facility Hapeville Neighborhood Senior Center Palmetto Neighborhood Senior Center South Fulton Career Service Center One-Stop Career Center |
| Southwest Fulton | Quality Living Services Center |
| Source: Human Services Department | |

Operational Responsibility

The Office of Aging operates the senior citizen facilities. Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing operates the Emergency Shelter, Transitional House and Project FOCUS. The Office of Workforce Development operates and manages the Career Service Centers.

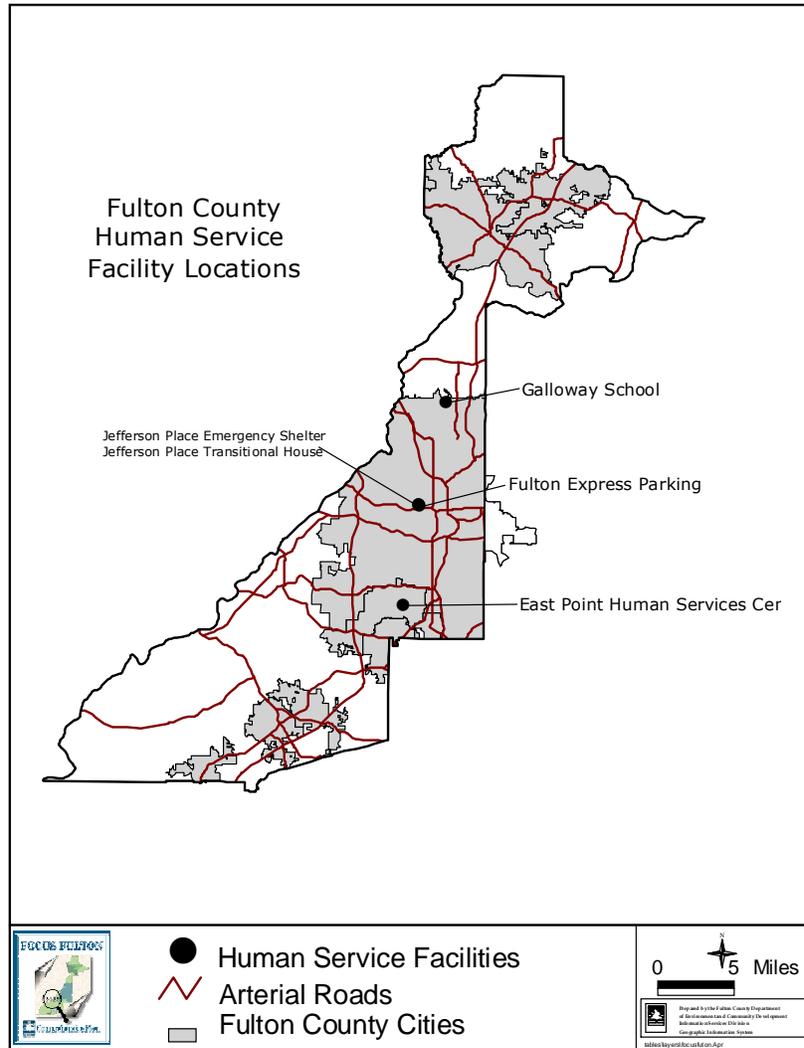
Design Capacity. There are four (4) senior multipurpose facilities ranging from 25,000sf to 33,000sf in size. The Neighborhood Senior Centers range from 5,000sf to 7,500sf.



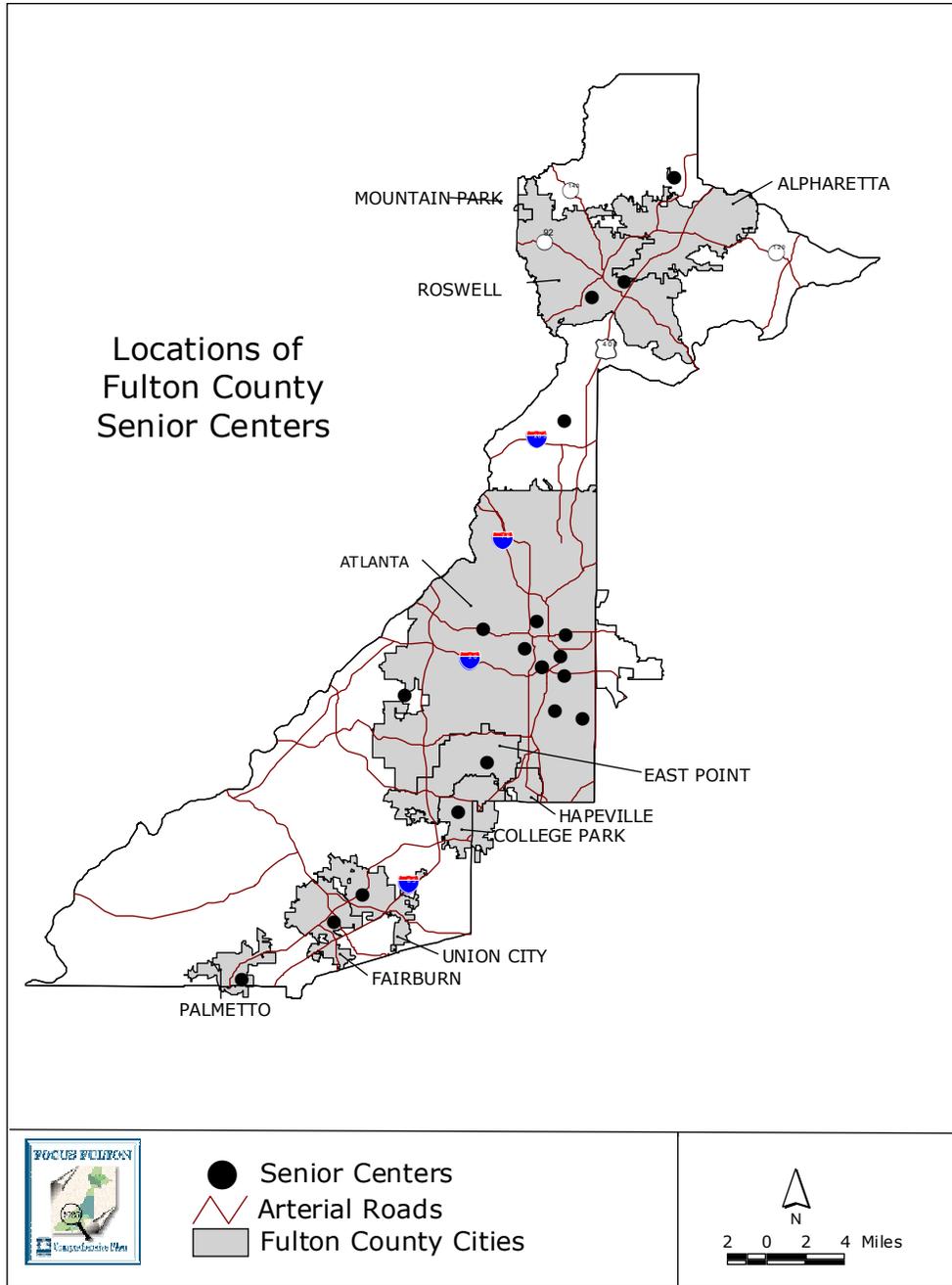


Current Demand. Facility demands remain high in all program areas. The daily attendance for the following programs is listed below:

1. Neighborhood senior centers range from 60 to 90 participants
2. Senior multipurpose facilities range from 200 to 500 participants
3. The emergency shelter remains at capacity (150 participants)
4. The transition house remains at capacity (50 participants)
5. Project FOCUS remains at capacity (12 participants)



Map 5-14: Fulton County Human Service Locations





Assessment

The Human Services Department has a master plan for the Jefferson Place facility. The master design was developed to assess the best and most practical use of the Jefferson Place facility over the next five years. Capacity of the facility has been analyzed but funding probability is difficult to assess because it is dependant on population-count at a particular time.

The Department proposes to utilize all of the beds in each residential services program with an assurance of safety and security for a model 24-hour, seven (7) days per week, year-round program. Human Services is responsive to all needed repairs at Jefferson Place as they occur and ongoing audits of space use, air quality and general maintenance needs are conducted. At Jefferson Place, the Department monitors its service provision through in-house monitors and is audited by the Departments funding sources which require standard quarterly and annual evaluations and progress reports.

The social/human service needs of Fulton County are as diverse as the multiple communities within the County. Population statistics and projections assist in forecasting future needs. While the growth of the County's population is expected to exceed 1.1 million by 2030, so too will this growth pattern mirror the expectations of social/human need. The Department has developed and administers a human services delivery system inclusive of direct services and services provided through a network of community partners. In such, the responses to future social/human needs will be determined by cost, quality assurance, effectiveness, and ability. Responses may range from the Department's ability to expand its direct service delivery to the cost-effectiveness of services operated by community-based organizations. Currently, the Department provides direct service delivery in the areas of Aging, Emergency & Transitional Housing, and Workforce Development. Other social/human needs are addressed through the County's nonprofit service delivery network in partnership with the Department. Given the population/need projections available, it is not certain whether an expansion of direct service delivery (facilities) is warranted or feasible.

Below are highlighted population statistics and projections that will significantly impact the future of Fulton County's Human Services Delivery System:

- Fulton County has a current aging population (age 60 years and older) of 93,916 and represents 26.8% of the total aging population in the 10 County Atlanta Region. Fulton County's aging population is projected to double by 2030. Challenges to this significant population growth are transportation, health care, affordable housing and tax relief.
- The latest homeless population figures from March 2003 identified 6,243 homeless persons in Atlanta/Fulton County. 2,025 homeless persons were unsheltered 4,218 persons/families found in emergency, transitional, or supportive housing. A January 2005 homeless Census is currently being tabulated with a forecast of an increased homeless population.





Planned Improvements

- A. Coordination
The Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing of the Human Services Department coordinates its efforts with the Department of Health & Wellness and the Department of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases.
- B. Existing Planned Improvements
Expand Jefferson Place programs to provide holistic case management with resettlement assistance as a secondary, but vital outcome. The shelter will be restructured to provide: mental health services, substance abuse treatment, follow-along case management, vocational services and educational services for all shelter consumers. This will be funded by HUD and it is expected to be completed by August 2005.

5.1.9.0 Educational Facilities and Services - Fulton County Public Schools

Introduction



The Fulton County School System was founded in 1871. It is one of the oldest and the fourth largest school districts in Georgia. The system serves the cities of Alpharetta, Roswell, Mountain Park, College Park, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Union City, Palmetto and unincorporated Fulton County.

There are approximately 9,900 full-time employees, 5,400 of whom are teachers and other certified personnel, who work throughout the county in 88-schools and other administrative buildings. More than 75,000 students attend classes in 52-elementary schools, 18-middle schools, 12-high schools, 2-alternative middle/high schools and 4-charter schools. Two elementary schools operate on a year-round calendar.

The Fulton County School System operates in autonomy of Fulton County Government. It is governed by the Board of Education which is comprised of seven members elected to serve four-year terms. The primary role of the Board is the legislation of school system policies that are executed by the superintendent and staff. The superintendent serves as an ex-officio member of the board and acts as the secretary-treasurer. Board members elect a president for a two-year term and a vice president for a one-year term.

Involved, active and informed parents and community members contribute greatly to the success of the system. Every school encourages parent involvement. All schools have business partners and local school advisory councils. The Fulton Education Foundation provides additional resources.

The mission of the Fulton County School system is to educate students to be responsible, productive citizens. Its vision is *The Fulton County School System is a place where all children learn to their full potential in a safe, nurturing environment supported by involved and committed staff, family and community in helping to prepare them for a successful future.*

The Fulton County Board of Education believes

- Student learning is the primary focus of the school system.





- ALL students can learn.
- Quality staff is imperative for student achievement.
- Behaviors that convey high expectations lead to greater success.
- Successful schools maintain partnerships among the home, school, and community.
- School must prepare students for the changing future.

The Fulton County Board of Education values

- Trust and Honest Communication
- Common Understanding
- Personal Responsibility
- Commitment
- Results
- Stakeholder Participation
- Competence
- Continual Improvement

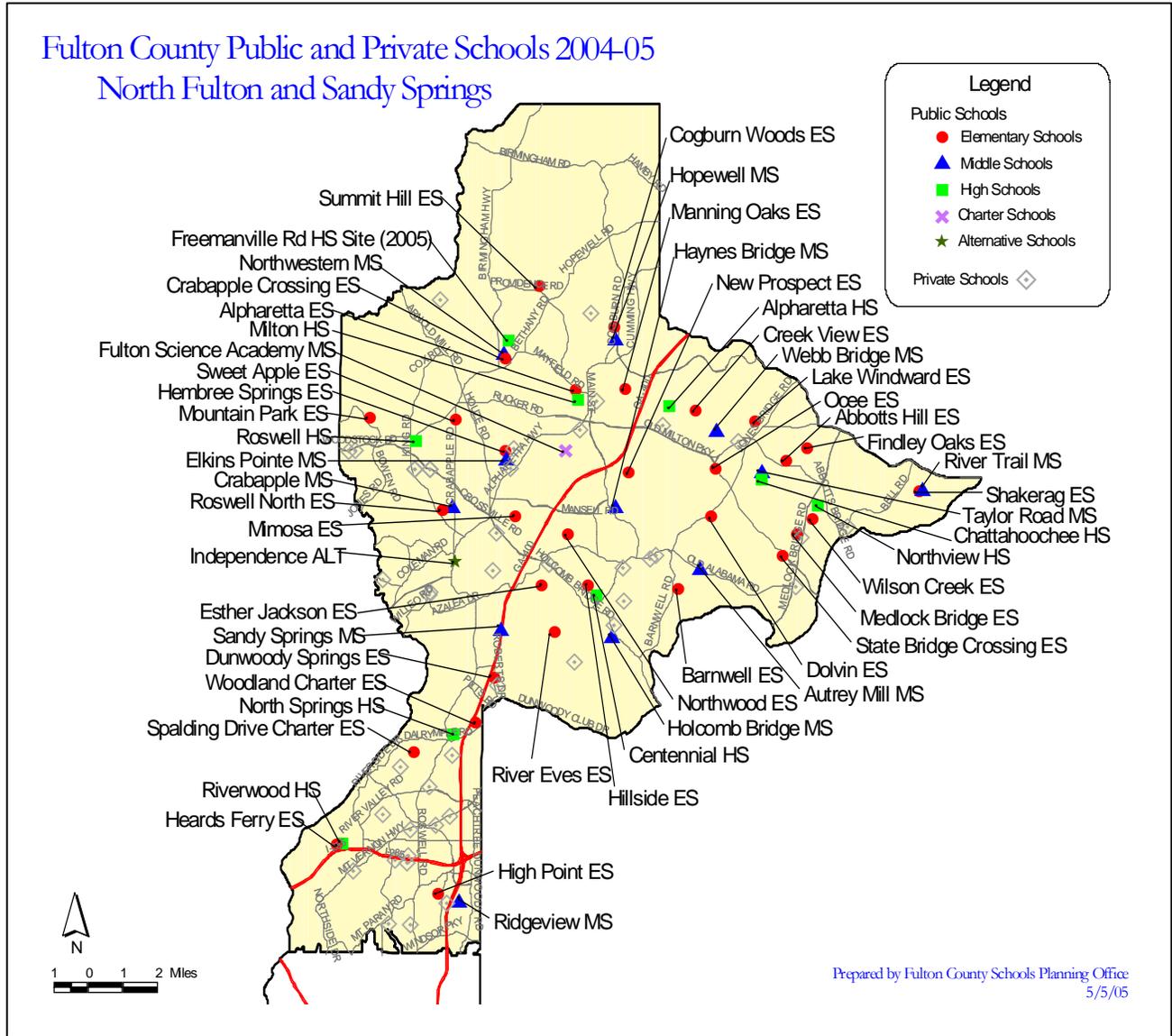
Fulton County School System uses a management system modeled from the national Baldrige Excellence in Education award criteria for well-run organizations. The seven criteria include leadership; student and stakeholder focus; strategic planning; information analysis and communication; educational and support process management; human resources; and performance results. The school system's Model for Excellence helps school leaders, teachers, staff, students, and parents focus on continuous improvement.

In 2000-01, the school system introduced a measurement tool called the Balanced Scorecard. The scorecard measures progress in all parts of the organization and guides school and administrative operations in planning, goal setting, and monitoring. Using data, targeted goals are set in the areas of student achievement, stakeholder involvement and satisfaction, instructional and administrative processes, staff learning and growth, and financial performance.

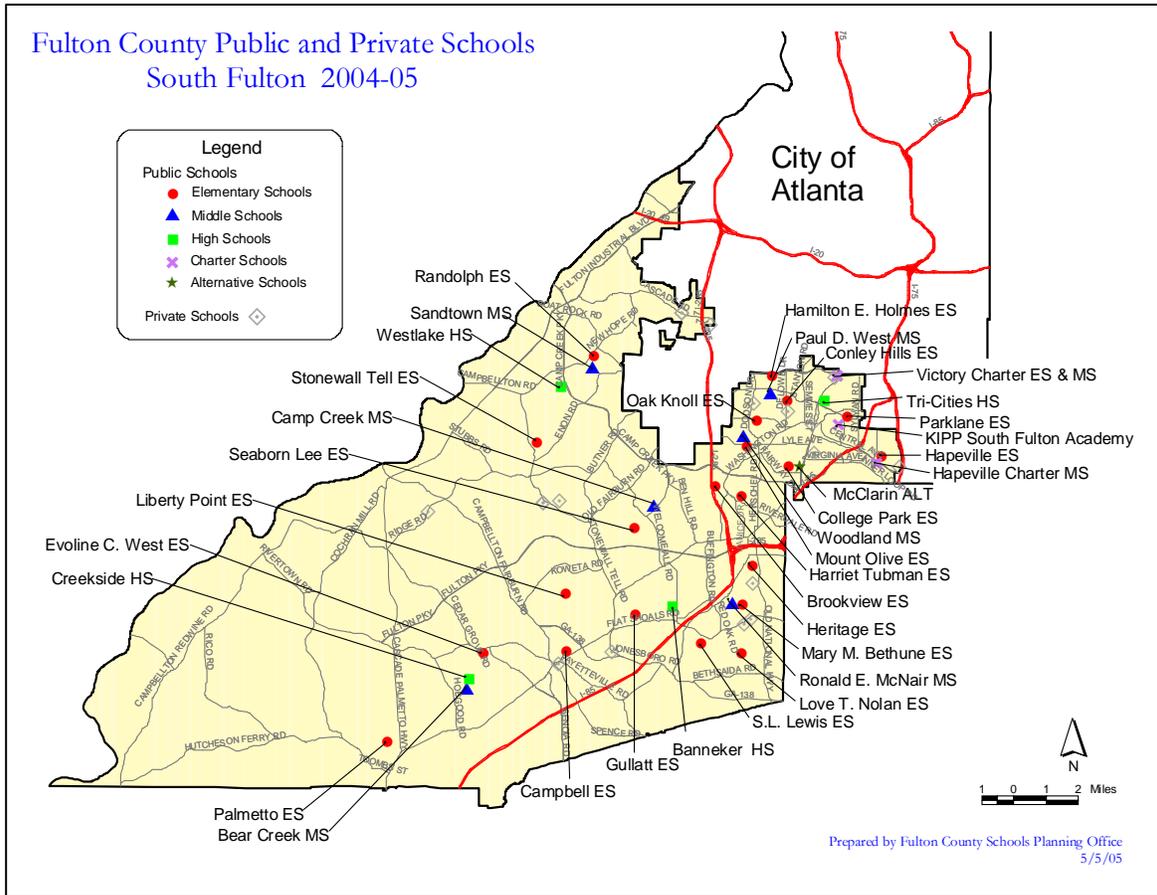
5.1.9.1 Inventory

Facilities

Maps 5-16 and 5-17 reflect locations of schools in Fulton County.



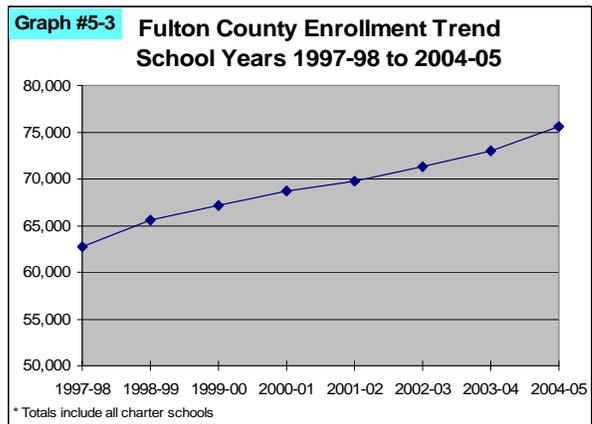
Map 5-16: North Fulton School Locations



Map 5-17: South Fulton School Locations

Enrollment Trends

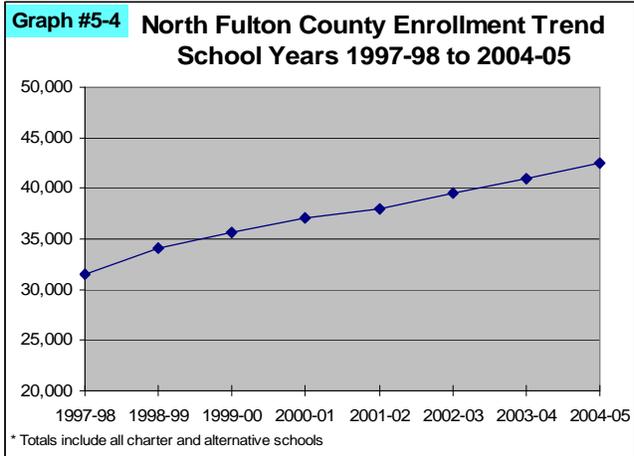
Enrollment in Fulton County’s school system has steadily increased since the 1997-1998 school year from approximately 62,500 students to approximately 75,500 students in the 2004-2005 school year (see Graph 5-3). These totals include all charter schools in the Fulton County Public School System. Graph #5-4, #5-5 and #5-6 reflect the enrollment trends for North Fulton, Sandy Springs and South Fulton, respectively.





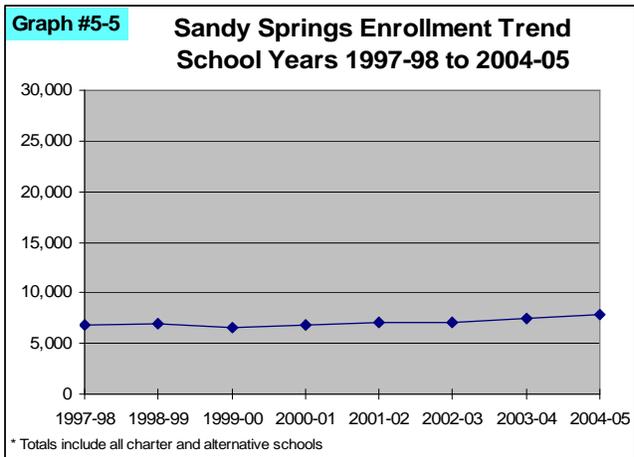
Enrollment trends in North Fulton have increased accordingly with the county's overall enrollment.

During the 1997-1998 school-year enrollment was approximately 31,500. By the 2004-2005 school year enrollment numbers increased to approximately 42,500, a growth of approximately 11,000 students.

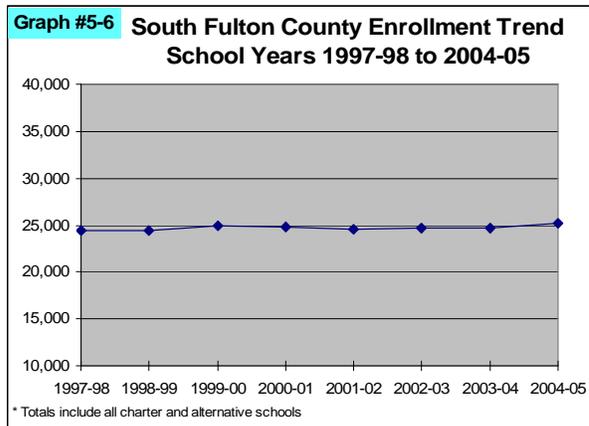


Sandy Springs and South Fulton have experienced similar enrollment trends. Although enrollment has increased in both areas, trends have not been as dramatic as in North Fulton.

The Sandy Springs area only saw an increase of approximately 950 students and South Fulton's enrollment saw an increase of approximately 900 students.



Although South Fulton's student population has been constant, enrollment projections are expected to increase significantly by 2009. This increase is due to the amount of new development occurring in the South Fulton area. Since 2000, over 27,000 residential units (single family, town-home, multi-family) have been approved in South Fulton. In 2003, 8,958 residential units were zoned in Fulton County of which 7,103 were located in South Fulton. This rezoning activity amounts to 79 percent (79%) of the County's rezoning activity.





Current enrollment for the 2004-2005 school year is available for comparison with 2009-2010 school year forecast. Tables 5-52 through 5-55 reflect the forecasted trend for each level of education per planning area. Alternative and charter school projections are excluded in the planning area enrollments. Based on these projections, South Fulton is forecasted to have the greatest increase in enrollment on all levels of educations (above 30%). Sandy Springs enrollment projection for middle grade education is expected to increase by approximately thirty-one (31%) percent. Overall, during the next five (5) years, the Fulton County School System is projected to grow by approximately eighteen (18%) percent.

Table 5-52: 2004 Enrollment Comparison with Forecasted 2009 Enrollment for North Fulton

| Level | 2004 Enrollment | 2009 Enrollment | Projected Growth (% Growth) | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Elementary* | 19,913 | 20,749 | 836 | 4.2% |
| Middle | 9,732 | 10,686 | 954 | 9.8% |
| High* | 12,043 | 13,196 | 1,153 | 9.57% |

* Growth excludes the impact of new charter schools

Table 5-53: 2004 Enrollment Comparison with Forecasted 2009 Enrollment for Sandy Springs

| Level | 2004 Enrollment | 2009 Enrollment | Projected Growth (% Growth) | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Elementary | 3,431 | 3,950 | 519 | 15.13% |
| Middle | 1,360 | 1,783 | 423 | 31.1% |
| High | 3,051 | 3,152 | 101 | 3.31% |

Table 5-54: 2004 Enrollment Comparison with Forecasted 2009 Enrollment for South Fulton

| Level | 2004 Enrollment | 2009 Enrollment | Projected Growth (% Growth) | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Elementary* | 12,237 | 16,421 | 4,184 | 34.19% |
| Middle | 5,480 | 7,908 | 2,428 | 44.31% |
| High* | 6,344 | 8,660 | 2,316 | 36.51% |

Table 5-55: 2004 Enrollment Comparison with Forecasted 2009 Enrollment

| Level | 2004 Enrollment | 2009 Enrollment | Projected Growth (% Growth) | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Alternative/Charter | 1,942 | 2,477 | 535 | 27.55% |
| Entire System | 75,533 | 88,982 | 13,449 | 17.81% |

5.1.9.2 Assessment

As the Atlanta metropolitan area and Fulton County have grown, so has the Fulton County school system. Fulton is currently completing a five-year capital construction program that will result in nineteen (19) new schools and renovations at more than forty sites. The next 5-year building cycle brings ten (10) additional schools along with additions to several current buildings. The majority of the funds for these building programs come from the one-cent sales tax, which Fulton County voters overwhelmingly approved in 1997 and 2002.

The Fulton County School System uses a research-based method of forecasting including: Cohort modeling, consideration of development and land use, birth trends and demographic trends. Its





forecasting method is geographically specific and aligns itself with short and long-term *Capital Improvement Program* planning and *School Attendance Zone* planning.

The state Department of Education has recently reviewed and updated the state capacity of the Fulton County School Inventory. Tables 5-56 thru 5-62 reflect the current Georgia Department of Education approved capacity for each school facility, their projected enrollment through 2009-10, and the number of current two-classroom portable units. The facilities are divided into six cluster areas. Cluster areas group two high schools and all feeder elementary and middle schools. Alternative and charter schools are listed separately as are school system totals.

Table 5-56. Chattahoochee-Northview Cluster – Forecast by School and Year

| | 2002 to 2003 | 2003 to 2004 | 2004 to 2005 | 2005 to 2006 | 2006 to 2007 | 2007 to 2008 | 2008 to 2009 | 2009 to 2010 | GADOE State Capacity | # of two Classroom Portable Units |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|
| Elementary School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abbots Hill ES | 747 | 774 | 704 | 712 | 734 | 764 | 764 | 775 | 850 | 0 |
| Barnwell ES | 641 | 636 | 655 | 645 | 649 | 666 | 660 | 671 | 650 | 3 |
| Dolvin ES | 580 | 578 | 939 | 917 | 865 | 838 | 836 | 792 | 1,025 | 0 |
| Findley Oaks ES | 917 | 886 | 862 | 845 | 837 | 802 | 804 | 795 | 875 | 6 |
| Medlock Bridge ES | 864 | 851 | 653 | 661 | 687 | 694 | 676 | 696 | 825 | 4 |
| Ocee ES | 827 | 794 | 820 | 831 | 837 | 840 | 830 | 851 | 850 | 0 |
| Shakerag ES | 914 | 1,000 | 713 | 752 | 792 | 799 | 793 | 797 | 875 | 4 |
| State Bridge ES | 812 | 805 | 777 | 760 | 749 | 730 | 709 | 699 | 800 | 4 |
| Wilson Creek ES | 0 | 0 | 741 | 800 | 803 | 800 | 777 | 743 | 850 | 0 |
| Elementary Total | 6,302 | 6,324 | 6,864 | 6,923 | 6,953 | 6,933 | 6,849 | 6,819 | 7,600 | 21 |
| Middle School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autrey Mill MS | 0 | 953 | 1,027 | 1,171 | 1,189 | 1,163 | 1,132 | 1,107 | 1,250 | 0 |
| River Trail MS | 1,448 | 1,396 | 1,402 | 1,324 | 1,312 | 1,371 | 1,392 | 1,430 | 1,200 | 0 |
| Taylor Road MS | 1,214 | 897 | 917 | 940 | 937 | 978 | 985 | 968 | 950 | 4 |
| Middle Total | 2,662 | 3,246 | 3,346 | 3,435 | 3,438 | 3,512 | 3,509 | 3,505 | 3,400 | 4 |
| High School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chattahoochee HS | 2,102 | 2,152 | 2,022 | 2,013 | 2,092 | 2,099 | 2,140 | 2,156 | 1,675 | 16 |
| Northview HS | 1,526 | 1,923 | 2,222 | 2,387 | 2,417 | 2,481 | 2,492 | 2,467 | 1,850 | 0 |
| High School Total | 3,628 | 4,047 | 4,244 | 4,400 | 4,509 | 4,580 | 4,632 | 4,623 | 3,525 | 16 |
| Chattahoochee/North-view Cluster Area Total | 12,592 | 13,645 | 14,454 | 14,758 | 14,900 | 15,025 | 14,990 | 14,947 | 14,525 | 41 |

Source: Fulton County Board of Education, June 2005





Table 5-57: Centennial -Roswell Cluster, Forecast by School and Year

| | 2002 to 2003 | 2003 to 2004 | 2004 to 2005 | 2005 to 2006 | 2006 to 2007 | 2007 to 2008 | 2008 to 2009 | 2009 to 2010 | GADOE State Capacity | # of two Classroom Portable Units |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|
| Elementary School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hembree Springs ES | 623 | 664 | 706 | 723 | 789 | 813 | 843 | 854 | 850 | 0 |
| Hillside ES | 766 | 805 | 716 | 721 | 722 | 732 | 733 | 731 | 850 | 0 |
| Esther Jackson ES | 484 | 464 | 609 | 626 | 638 | 653 | 660 | 667 | 625 | 4 |
| Mimosa ES | 671 | 685 | 687 | 727 | 725 | 745 | 747 | 748 | 725 | 1 |
| Mountain Park ES | 766 | 754 | 783 | 786 | 800 | 792 | 781 | 779 | 725 | 1 |
| Northwood ES | 828 | 846 | 853 | 828 | 840 | 857 | 873 | 892 | 800 | 2 |
| River Eves ES | 611 | 630 | 644 | 622 | 633 | 645 | 663 | 682 | 775 | 0 |
| Roswell North ES | 790 | 798 | 790 | 818 | 814 | 811 | 818 | 826 | 725 | 2 |
| Sweet Apple ES | 773 | 797 | 836 | 859 | 876 | 866 | 855 | 856 | 875 | 7 |
| Elementary Total | 6,312 | 6,443 | 6,624 | 6,710 | 6,837 | 6,914 | 6,973 | 7,035 | 6,950 | 17 |
| Middle School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crabapple MS | 925 | 949 | 835 | 798 | 768 | 807 | 816 | 812 | 1,000 | 9 |
| Elkins Pointe MS | 1,023 | 984 | 908 | 909 | 911 | 971 | 1,009 | 1,072 | 1,200 | 0 |
| Haynes Bridge MS | 941 | 900 | 804 | 752 | 740 | 724 | 710 | 683 | 950 | 4 |
| Holcomb Bridge MS | 768 | 812 | 764 | 738 | 706 | 719 | 733 | 746 | 950 | 4 |
| Middle Total | 3,657 | 3,645 | 3,311 | 3,197 | 3,125 | 3,221 | 3,268 | 3,313 | 4,100 | 17 |
| High School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Centennial HS | 2,118 | 2,063 | 2,023 | 1,989 | 2,045 | 2,118 | 1,982 | 1,890 | 1,750 | 16 |
| Roswell HS | 2,234 | 2,232 | 2,341 | 2,306 | 2,382 | 2,347 | 2,228 | 2,158 | 1,725 | 8 |
| High School Total | 4,352 | 4,295 | 4,364 | 4,295 | 4,427 | 4,329 | 4,118 | 4,006 | 3,475 | 24 |
| Centennial -Roswell Cluster Area Total | 14,321 | 14,383 | 14,299 | 14,202 | 14,202 | 14,389 | 14,359 | 14,354 | 14,525 | 58 |

Source: Fulton County Board of Education, June 2005





Table 5-58: Alpharetta - Milton Cluster – Forecast by School and Year

| | 2002 to 2003 | 2003 to 2004 | 2004 to 2005 | 2005 to 2006 | 2006 to 2007 | 2007 to 2008 | 2008 to 2009 | 2009 to 2010 | GADOE State Capacity | # of two Classroom Portable Units |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Elementary School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alpharetta ES | 978 | 1,006 | 710 | 699 | 682 | 690 | 692 | 699 | 700 | 4 |
| Cogburn Woods ES | 0 | 0 | 776 | 838 | 866 | 917 | 937 | 960 | 850 | 0 |
| Crabapple Crossing ES | 852 | 875 | 787 | 781 | 782 | 767 | 738 | 711 | 800 | 4 |
| Creek View ES | 859 | 911 | 927 | 944 | 898 | 883 | 871 | 844 | 850 | 3 |
| Lake Windward ES | 753 | 796 | 815 | 851 | 878 | 896 | 892 | 886 | 875 | 2 |
| Manning Oaks ES | 743 | 769 | 807 | 848 | 877 | 899 | 902 | 897 | 850 | 1 |
| New Prospect ES | 1,000 | 1,023 | 657 | 674 | 687 | 692 | 685 | 685 | 825 | 3 |
| Summit Hill ES | 1,007 | 1,076 | 946 | 1,031 | 1,085 | 1,108 | 1,155 | 1,213 | 850 | 6 |
| Elementary Total | 6,192 | 6,456 | 6,425 | 6,666 | 6,755 | 6,852 | 6,872 | 6,895 | 6,600 | 23 |
| Middle School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hopewell MS | 0 | 0 | 875 | 960 | 1,018 | 1,090 | 1,148 | 1,197 | 1,200 | 0 |
| Northwestern MS | 1,534 | 1,690 | 1,062 | 1,134 | 1,166 | 1,266 | 1,302 | 1,324 | 1,100 | 3 |
| Webb Bridge MS | 1,389 | 1,188 | 1,138 | 1,198 | 1,269 | 1,296 | 1,339 | 1,347 | 1,125 | 4 |
| Middle School Total | 2,923 | 2,878 | 3,075 | 3,292 | 3,453 | 3,652 | 3,789 | 3,868 | 3,425 | 7 |
| High School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alpharetta HS | 0 | 0 | 1,459 | 1,765 | 1,976 | 2,086 | 2,059 | 2,153 | 1,900 | 0 |
| Milton HS | 2,584 | 2,628 | 1,976 | 1,932 | 2,064 | 2,155 | 2,290 | 2,414 | 1,975 | 9 |
| High School Total | 2,584 | 2,628 | 3,435 | 3,697 | 4,040 | 4,241 | 4,349 | 4,567 | 3,875 | 9 |
| Alpharetta/Milton Cluster Area Total | 11,699 | 11,962 | 12,935 | 13,655 | 14,248 | 14,745 | 15,010 | 15,330 | 13,900 | 39 |

Source: Fulton County Board of Education, June 2005

Table 5-59: North Springs - Riverwood Cluster Forecast by School and Year

| | 2002 to 2003 | 2003 to 2004 | 2004 to 2005 | 2005 to 2006 | 2006 to 2007 | 2007 to 2008 | 2008 to 2009 | 2009 to 2010 | GADOE State Capacity | # of two Classroom Portable Units |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Elementary School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dunwoody Springs ES | 707 | 647 | 752 | 779 | 807 | 827 | 862 | 866 | 850 | 0 |
| Heards Ferry ES | 454 | 473 | 510 | 554 | 568 | 603 | 628 | 645 | 625 | 2 |
| High Point ES | 611 | 671 | 704 | 774 | 806 | 809 | 811 | 834 | 625 | 8 |
| Spalding Drive ES | 613 | 639 | 665 | 690 | 690 | 700 | 697 | 690 | 575 | 9 |
| Woodland ES | 643 | 743 | 800 | 858 | 903 | 919 | 918 | 915 | 775 | 11 |
| Elementary Total | 3,028 | 3,173 | 3,431 | 3,655 | 3,774 | 3,858 | 3,916 | 3,950 | 3,450 | 30 |
| Middle School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ridgeview MS | 577 | 614 | 619 | 605 | 623 | 665 | 713 | 752 | 825 | 0 |
| Sandy Springs MS | 793 | 769 | 741 | 762 | 805 | 888 | 944 | 1,031 | 875 | 0 |
| Middle School Total | 1,370 | 1,383 | 1,360 | 1,367 | 1,428 | 1,553 | 1,657 | 1,783 | 1,700 | 0 |
| High School | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Springs HS | 1,634 | 1,673 | 1,772 | 1,750 | 1,704 | 1,674 | 1,681 | 1,756 | 1,850 | 0 |
| Riverwood HS | 1,084 | 1,243 | 1,279 | 1,371 | 1,417 | 1,431 | 1,410 | 1,396 | 1,375 | 0 |
| High School Total | 2,718 | 2,916 | 3,051 | 3,121 | 3,121 | 3,105 | 3,091 | 3,152 | 3,225 | 0 |
| North Springs/Riverwood Cluster Area Total | 7,116 | 7,472 | 7,842 | 8,143 | 8,323 | 8,516 | 8,664 | 8,885 | 8,375 | 30 |

Source: Fulton County Board of Education, June 2005





**2025 Comprehensive Plan
Community Facilities Element**

Table 5-60: Banneker - Tri-Cities Cluster, Forecast by School and Year

| | 2002 to 2003 | 2003 to 2004 | 2004 to 2005 | 2005 to 2006 | 2006 to 2007 | 2007 to 2008 | 2008 to 2009 | 2009 to 2010 | GADOE State Capacity | # of two Classroom Portable Units |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Elementary School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bethune ES | 590 | 628 | 685 | 739 | 775 | 823 | 856 | 880 | 575 | 3 |
| College Park ES | 392 | 342 | 315 | 299 | 288 | 276 | 263 | 251 | 525 | 1 |
| Conley Hills ES | 797 | 516 | 518 | 551 | 569 | 568 | 563 | 552 | 700 | 3 |
| Hapeville ES | 844 | 785 | 691 | 668 | 651 | 639 | 636 | 628 | 825 | 1 |
| Hamilton E. Holmes ES | 0 | 630 | 482 | 546 | 564 | 590 | 608 | 631 | 850 | 0 |
| Heritage ES | 783 | 798 | 779 | 859 | 895 | 909 | 876 | 850 | 850 | 0 |
| Mount Olive ES | 582 | 529 | 483 | 514 | 550 | 560 | 554 | 537 | 725 | 4 |
| Love T. Nolan ES | 571 | 558 | 515 | 581 | 638 | 652 | 725 | 773 | 600 | 0 |
| Oak Knoll ES | 791 | 614 | 623 | 620 | 637 | 639 | 656 | 646 | 575 | 5 |
| Parklane ES | 738 | 452 | 444 | 452 | 453 | 452 | 450 | 448 | 625 | 4 |
| Harriet Tubman ES | 599 | 625 | 529 | 538 | 558 | 563 | 572 | 564 | 675 | 3 |
| Elementary Total | 6,687 | 6,477 | 6,064 | 6,367 | 6,578 | 6,671 | 6,759 | 6,760 | 7,525 | 24 |
| Middle School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ronald McNair | 1,039 | 1,028 | 667 | 724 | 850 | 958 | 1,037 | 1,124 | 1,000 | 5 |
| Paul D. West | 1,218 | 1,284 | 1,092 | 980 | 931 | 912 | 921 | 953 | 1,200 | 0 |
| Woodland | 887 | 793 | 706 | 759 | 759 | 796 | 777 | 831 | 850 | 8 |
| Middle School Total | 3,144 | 3,105 | 2,465 | 2,463 | 2,540 | 2,666 | 2,735 | 2,908 | 3,050 | 13 |
| High School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banneker | 1,254 | 1,345 | 1,344 | 1,341 | 1,387 | 1,389 | 1,496 | 1,542 | 1,025 | 7 |
| Tri-Cities | 2,010 | 2,044 | 1,935 | 1,932 | 1,932 | 1,880 | 1,801 | 1,718 | 1,875 | 4 |
| High School Total | 3,264 | 3,389 | 3,279 | 3,273 | 3,319 | 3,269 | 3,297 | 3,260 | 2,900 | 11 |
| Banneker / Tri-Cities Cluster Area Total | 13,095 | 12,971 | 11,808 | 12,103 | 12,437 | 12,606 | 12,791 | 12,928 | 13,475 | 48 |

Source: Fulton County Board of Education, June 2005





Table 5-61: Creekside - Westlake Cluster, Forecast by School by Year

| | 2002 to 2003 | 2003 to 2004 | 2004 to 2005 | 2005 to 2006 | 2006 to 2007 | 2007 to 2008 | 2008 to 2009 | 2009 to 2010 | GADOE State Capacity | # of two Classroom Portable Units |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Elementary School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brookview ES | 523 | 457 | 477 | 487 | 502 | 508 | 518 | 513 | 550 | 4 |
| Campbell ES | 562 | 562 | 636 | 736 | 798 | 849 | 853 | 839 | 875 | 0 |
| Gullatt ES | 555 | 532 | 526 | 551 | 587 | 623 | 656 | 678 | 500 | 2 |
| Seaborn Lee ES | 404 | 386 | 431 | 474 | 539 | 598 | 648 | 683 | 575 | 0 |
| S.L. Lewis ES | 559 | 563 | 599 | 675 | 701 | 741 | 802 | 843 | 675 | 1 |
| Liberty Point ES | 534 | 630 | 726 | 852 | 1,021 | 1,157 | 1,319 | 1,464 | 850 | 0 |
| Palmetto ES | 494 | 509 | 534 | 556 | 604 | 645 | 742 | 840 | 625 | 0 |
| A.P. Randolph ES | 773 | 743 | 836 | 884 | 906 | 919 | 931 | 939 | 675 | 3 |
| Stonewall Tell ES | 589 | 458 | 634 | 761 | 884 | 1,017 | 1,182 | 1,280 | 850 | 0 |
| Evoline West ES | 592 | 633 | 774 | 902 | 1,049 | 1,217 | 1,417 | 1,582 | 750 | 0 |
| Elementary Total | 5,585 | 5,473 | 6,173 | 6,878 | 7,591 | 8,274 | 9,068 | 9,661 | 6,925 | 10 |
| Middle School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bear Creek MS | 1,277 | 1,320 | 1,189 | 1,272 | 1,416 | 1,614 | 1,875 | 2,111 | 1,075 | 8 |
| Camp Creek MS | 988 | 981 | 711 | 722 | 755 | 811 | 875 | 931 | 875 | 9 |
| Sandtown MS | 0 | 0 | 1,115 | 1,307 | 1,439 | 1,538 | 1,771 | 1,958 | 1,200 | 0 |
| Middle School Total | 2,265 | 2,301 | 3,015 | 3,301 | 3,610 | 3,963 | 4,521 | 5,000 | 3,150 | 17 |
| High School | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creekside HS | 1,480 | 1,578 | 1,719 | 1,965 | 2,226 | 2,456 | 2,798 | 3,074 | 1,275 | 11 |
| Westlake HS | 1,301 | 1,271 | 1,346 | 1,473 | 1,679 | 1,916 | 2,117 | 2,326 | 1,125 | 9 |
| High School Total | 2,781 | 2,849 | 3,065 | 3,438 | 3,905 | 4,372 | 4,915 | 5,400 | 2,400 | 20 |
| Creekside / Westlake Cluster Area Total | 10,631 | 10,623 | 12,253 | 13,617 | 15,106 | 16,609 | 18,504 | 20,061 | 12,475 | 47 |

Source: Fulton County Board of Education, June 2005

Table 5-62: Alternative/Charter Schools – Forecast by School and Year

| | 2002 to 2003 | 2003 to 2004 | 2004 to 2005 | 2005 to 2006 | 2006 to 2007 | 2007 to 2008 | 2008 to 2009 | 2009 to 2010 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Victory Charter ES/MS | 418 | 464 | 383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fulton Science Academy MS | 282 | 234 | 351 | 368 | 351 | 351 | 351 | 351 |
| North Fulton Charter HS | 209 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hapeville Charter HS | 0 | 0 | 173 | 323 | 463 | 463 | 463 | 463 |
| Independence HS (Atlanta) | 429 | 444 | 420 | 420 | 420 | 420 | 420 | 420 |
| McClarín HS (Atlanta) | 498 | 535 | 481 | 481 | 481 | 481 | 481 | 481 |
| Kipp Charter | 0 | 78 | 134 | 194 | 264 | 264 | 264 | 264 |
| Amana Academy Charter ES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| TEACH Charter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 148 | 218 | 218 | 218 |
| Alternative/Charter School Total | 1,836 | 1,980 | 1,942 | 2,169 | 2,407 | 2,477 | 2,477 | 2,477 |

Fulton County Total **71,290** **73,036** **75,533** **78,647** **81,810** **84,442** **86,795** **88,982**
 Source: Fulton County Board of Education, June 2005





Planned Improvements

The Fulton County Board of Education has developed its *Capital Improvements Program (CIP)* for 2004 through 2008. The capital program is funded by a SPLOST (Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax). The SPLOST was approved through a referendum of Fulton County taxpayers. Under the SPLOST referendum, a minimum of 11 new or replacement schools or equivalent classrooms will be constructed. Table 5-63 indicates the projects already constructed under the current program. Table 5-64 indicates projects pending under the SPLOST referendum.

| Table 5-63: New Schools Completed Under Current CIP | |
|--|--|
| Year | Schools Opened |
| 2003 | Autrey Mill MS |
| 2004 | Sandtown MS, Hopewell MS, Alpharetta HS |
| 2005 | Dolvin Academy, Freemanville HS Site (Milton HS Replacement) |

Additions have also been completed at Findley Oaks and Campbell Elementary Schools, In addition to new construction, 80 schools and 14 administrative facilities have been modified, reconfigured, equipped, or upgraded.

| Table 5-64: Projects Remaining Under the SPLOST Referendum | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| School | Proposed Construction | | | |
| | Additional IU | Total IU | Add FTE | Total FTE After SPLOST II |
| Creekside HS Addition | 28 | 96 | 575 | 1,850 |
| Sandy Springs ES | 54 | 54 | 850 | 850 |
| Jones Hall ES | 54 | 54 | 850 | 850 |
| South Fulton County HS | 96 | 96 | 1,850 | 1,850 |
| Woodland MS Replacement | 77 | 77 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| South Fulton County MS | 75 | 75 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Modular Additions | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| Theme HS | 87 | 87 | 1,675 | 1,675 |

IU = Instructional Unit or Classroom
FTE = Full Time Equivalent or State Capacity

Enrollment projections through 2009 as well as a detailed assessment of school capacity have identified additional capital needs beyond the current SPLOST program. Additional sources of revenue are being identified to address these needs. Table 5-65 outlines these additional capital needs.





Table 5-65: Addition Capital Needs Beyond the SPLOST Referendum

| School | Proposed Construction | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Additional IU | Total IU | Add FTE | Total FTE After SPLOST II |
| Roswell HS Addition | 6 | 96 | 125 | 1,850 |
| Oakely ES Site | 54 | 54 | 850 | 850 |
| Westlake HS Reconstruction | 35 | 96 | 725 | 1,850 |
| North Fulton County HS | 96 | 96 | 1,850 | 1,850 |
| 2 nd Sandy Springs ES | 54 | 54 | 850 | 850 |
| Birmingham Road ES | 54 | 54 | 850 | 850 |

School enrollment projections are continually updated to reflect changes in land use patterns. Fulton County School System Staff and the Board of Education review and revise the capital program on an annual basis.

5.1.10.0 Libraries and Other Cultural Facilities

Atlanta Fulton Public Library System

Introduction



The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System began in 1902 as the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, one of the first public libraries in the United States. In 1935, the City of Atlanta and the Fulton County Board of Commissioners signed a contract under which library service was extended to all of Fulton County. In 1982, voters passed a constitutional amendment authorizing the transfer of responsibility for the library system from the City of Atlanta to Fulton County. On July 1, 1983, the transfer became official, and the system was renamed the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library. Effective July 1, 2004, the Library Board of Trustees consists of eleven members. The current Library Trustees are appointed by the Atlanta City Council and the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System is funded by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners from the General Fund, along with state and federal assistance grants. The system also derives some revenues through fees, fines, and fundraising activities. However, revenue generated from fines and fees is deposited in the County’s General Fund. The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library Foundation, Inc. was organized in 1988 with the mission to enhance and raise to a higher level the services and goals of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System. The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library Foundation, Inc. seeks to obtain library supplemental funding, assumes fiduciary responsibilities for venture capital opportunities, and promotes the well-being of the Library through its constituency of Friends groups, patrons, and the community leaders.



Inventory

Services

The mission of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System is to:

Provide public access to the Knowledge Network to improve, enhance, and empower lives in our community, region and world.

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System serves all residents of Fulton County whether residing in municipalities or the unincorporated areas. This also includes those residents who reside in the City of Atlanta within DeKalb County. As of April 2005, there were 434,421 registered library cardholders. The Library has a collection over 2.3 million items for adults and children including, but not limited to, books, magazines, microforms, CDs, DVDs, and videocassettes. The Library provides 1,368 hours of library services per week. Partnerships and volunteer services program also enable the Library System to expand and diversify its programs and services system-wide. Annually, approximately 1,700 volunteers contribute over 55,000 hours of service to the Library System.

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System provides the following ongoing services: circulating collections; specialized collections (US government and local documents, local history and family history (genealogy); general reference collections; reference services including research level assistance; access to over 500 public computers with software programs, Internet access, electronic databases and e-mail correspondence; telephone, fax and Internet based reference services via the Library Reference Line; materials reservations (e.g., holds on materials); inter- and intra-library loans; conferences for information professionals; book discussion groups; speaker and lecture series; children's homework help centers; community meeting rooms; literacy training including ESL or English as a second language classes; health information fairs; annual juvenile summer reading programs; story hours; art exhibits; adult and juvenile level programs on a variety of relevant topics; and GED testing. Services are administered, planned and executed through the following library organizational divisions and departments:

Administration: This division provides direction and administrative support in meeting the Library's need for staffing, strategic planning, facilities, materials, equipment, supplies, delivery systems, and security.

Auburn Avenue Research Library on African-American Culture and History: The Auburn Avenue Research Library provides access to a comprehensive collection of general and specialized materials related to the culture and history of people of African decent. The library provides related programs and publications.

Branch Services: Each branch library provides services and support materials, information, and program events to meet the public need for independent learning (e.g., adult life long learning), formal education support, reference, early childhood education, popular materials and research.



Central Library: The Central Library provides services and support materials, information, and program events to meet the public need for independent learning, formal education support, reference, early childhood education, popular materials and research.

Circulation Services: Circulation Services oversees interlibrary loans for the entire library system. This department also provides book reserves or the “hold” service for patrons requesting materials already on loan as well as resolving patron inquiries on fines and fees.

Security: The Security Division oversees the security of facilities, patrons, and staff and ensures adherence to the Library’s *Rules of Conduct* for the purpose of providing a safe environment.

Technical Services: The Technical Services Division works closely with the County’s Information Technology Department on planning, implementation and maintaining the Library’s online integrated library information management system and other computerized services such as the Library’s catalog, online reference resources, and the Internet.

To fulfill its mission as "The People's University," the Library also provides a wide variety of classes, workshops, seminars, and ongoing learning opportunities for library users at all learning and interest levels. Library services are multidimensional, responsive and are always transforming to meet the changing needs of library users. The following descriptions explain the primary services provided by the library.

Circulation: Circulation refers to the basic day-to-day functions of the library, such as issuing library cards, checking out materials, placing a hold on materials, and renewing materials. Over 2.8 million books and other materials are circulated annually and approximately \$3.3 million is expended annually on books and materials.

Interlibrary Loan: The library participates in an Interlibrary Loan system. If Atlanta Fulton Public Library system does not own a book, magazine or journal article that a library cardholder desires, then the material can be borrowed from other libraries through the Interlibrary Loan process. This service is usually free to cardholders with the exceptions of photocopying fees and for obtaining materials held by only a few libraries. The Library’s Courier Unit transports over two million intra-library loan books/materials annually.

Reference Line: The library system answers short questions submitted by telephone, email, postal mail, or fax. Typically, staff would spend up to 20 minutes researching any question using the entire array of the Library’s print and online resources.

Literacy: The Instructional Learning Center (ILC) at the Central Library offers English as a Second Language classes, as well as adult literacy classes for individuals seeking to improve their reading and math skills. English as a Second Language courses are also offered at other library branches.

Classes and Workshops: In addition to literacy classes, the Instructional Learning Center also offers free classes and workshops, with no prior registration needed, in computer education as well as GED preparation. Study materials for several academic tests, including the GED and SAT as well as free registration booklets for many other tests are also available.



Youth Services Program: This program serves the needs of Fulton County’s youth population through the use of creative, caring, and well-trained staff who advocate and mediate on behalf of youth by providing informational, recreational, and academic materials and services and programs to youth, their parents and care givers, and to individuals and organizations that have an interest in youth. The Library System expends approximately 40% of its materials budget for youth oriented materials and employs 45 youth librarians.

Facilities

The Library system maintains 34 libraries covering 627,000 square feet of library space. The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System has operational responsibility for the programs in the Library buildings while the General Service Department provides maintenance. The System is composed of the Central Library (located in downtown Atlanta), thirty-two branch libraries, and The Auburn Avenue Research Library on African-American History and Culture which contains one of the foremost collections of African American literature and historical documents in the nation. The Central Library, originally designed by Marcel Breuer, has recently been refurbished and includes a modern, fully equipped instructional learning center and computer hub. The Library System also includes two bookmobiles (bookmobile service was temporarily suspended in 2004).

The 1985 \$38-million referendum enabled the Library System to add over 170,000 square feet of new library construction. Several other capital improvement projects have been funded either through Fulton County’s General Fund or its annual Capital Improvements Program. During the past ten years approximately 104,000 square feet of library capital improvements were funded by Fulton County. A total of 25 new libraries have been built between 1985 and 2004. Table 5-66 and Map 5-18 identify the locations of the facilities in the county.

Table 5-66 : Atlanta-Fulton Public Libraries

| Map# | Name | Street Name | City | Zip code |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Adams Park Library | 2231 Campbellton Rd | Atlanta | 30311 |
| 2 | Adamsville/Collier Heights Library | 3424 MLK Jr. Dr. | Atlanta | 30331 |
| 3 | Alpharetta Library | 238 Canton Street | Alpharetta | 30004 |
| 4 | Auburn Avenue Research Library | 101 Auburn Avenue | Atlanta | 30303 |
| 5 | Bankhead Courts Library | 1415 Maynard Road | Atlanta | 30331 |
| 6 | Bowen Homes Library | 2880 Yates Dr NW | Atlanta | 30318 |
| 7 | Buckhead Library | 269 Buckhead Ave NE | Atlanta | 30305 |
| 8 | Carver Homes Branch | 215 Lakewood Way | Atlanta | 30315 |
| 9 | Central Library Building | 1 Margaret Mitchell Sq | Atlanta | 30303 |
| 10 | Cleveland Avenue Library | 47 Cleveland Avenue | Atlanta | 30315 |
| 11 | College Park Library | 3647 Main Street | College Park | 30337 |
| 12 | Dogwood Library | 1838 Donald Lee Hollowell Pkwy | Atlanta | 30318 |
| 13 | East Atlanta Library | 457 Flat Shoals Avenue Se | Atlanta | 30316 |
| 14 | East Point Library | 2757 Main St. | East Point | 30344 |
| 15 | Fairburn Library | 60 Valley View Drive | Fairburn | 30213 |
| 16 | Georgia-Hill Library | 250 Georgia Avenue Se | Atlanta | 30312 |
| 17 | Hapeville Library | 525 King Arnold Street | Hapeville | 30354 |





Table 5-66 : Atlanta-Fulton Public Libraries

| Map# | Name | Street Name | City | Zip code |
|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 18 | Kirkwood Library | 11 Kirkwood Road | Atlanta | 30317 |
| 19 | Martin Luther King, Jr. Library | 409 John Wesley Dobbs Avenue | Atlanta | 30312 |
| 20 | Mechanicsville Library | 400 Formwalt Street | Atlanta | 30312 |
| 21 | NE/Spruill Oaks Regional | 9560 Spruill Rd | Atlanta | 30022 |
| 22 | Northside Library | 3295 Northside Parkway | Atlanta | 30327 |
| 23 | Ocee Library | 5090 Abbotts Bridge Road | Alpharetta | 30005 |
| 24 | Peachtree Library | 1315 Peachtree Street NE | Atlanta | 30309 |
| 25 | Perry Homes Library | 2121 Hollywood Rd | Atlanta | 30318 |
| 26 | Ponce De Leon Library | 980 Ponce De Leon Avenue | Atlanta | 30306 |
| 27 | Roswell Library | 115 Norcross Street | Roswell | 30075 |
| 28 | Sandy Springs Library | 395 Mt. Vernon Highway NE | Atlanta | 30328 |
| 29 | South Fulton Library | 4055 Flat Shoals Road | Union City | 30291 |
| 30 | Southwest Regional Library | 3665 Cascade Road SW | Atlanta | 30331 |
| 31 | Stewart-Lakewood Library | 2893 Lakewood Avenue SW | Atlanta | 30315 |
| 32 | Thomasville Heights Library | 1700 Thomasville Drive | Atlanta | 30315 |
| 33 | Washington Park Library | 1116 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. | Atlanta | 30314 |
| 34 | West End Library | 525 Peoples Street | Atlanta | 30310 |

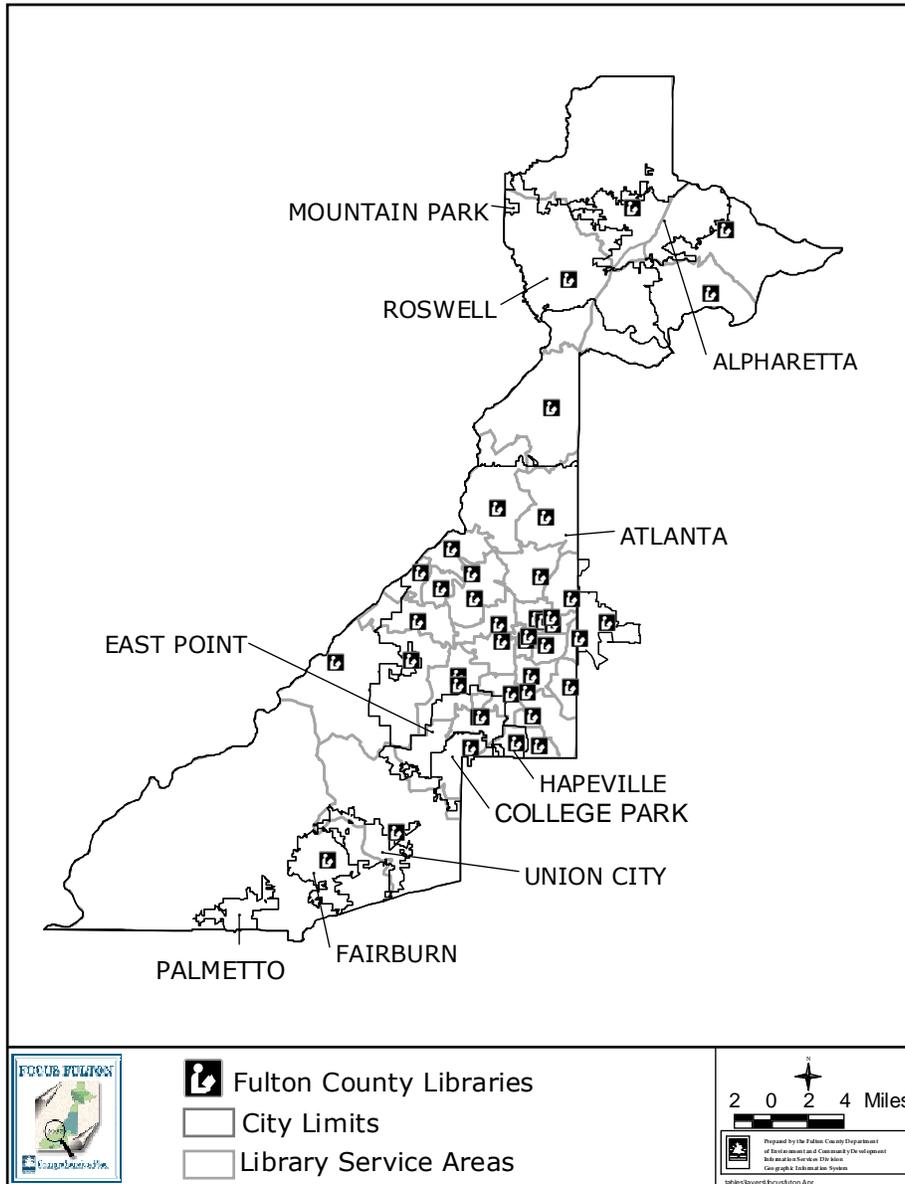
Source: Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System

Types of Libraries

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System includes 34 libraries including the Central Library and the Auburn Avenue Research Library. The branch libraries range in size from 25,000 square feet to 1,600 square feet. The types of branch libraries include: regional, area, community, and neighborhood libraries. There are five regional libraries ranging in size from 25,000 square feet to 15,000 square feet. Area libraries range in size between 10,000 square feet and 20,000 square feet. Community libraries range in size from 6,000 to 10,000 square feet. Neighborhood libraries, the smallest of the branch libraries in the system, range in size from 1,600 to 5,000 square feet. As part of its 2005 Facility Master Planning process, the Library will establish standards to address minimum service space and building requirements for each type of library as well as development of a minimum square footage requirement for new library construction.

Table 5-67 indicates the name, address, size, and year built for each library in the system. Libraries are listed in order by square footage.





Map 5-18: Libraries in Fulton County



Table 5-67: Atlanta Fulton County Public Libraries

| Name of Library | Address of Library | Square Feet | Year Built |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Bankhead Courts | 1415 Maynard Road, Atlanta 30331 | 1,600 | 1989 |
| Bowen Homes | 2880 Yates Dr NW, Atlanta 30318 | 1,600 | 1989 |
| Thomasville Heights | 1700 Thomasville Dr, Atlanta 30315 | 1,600 | 1990 |
| Carver Homes Library | 215 Lakewood Way, Atlanta 30315 | 1,800 | 2004 |
| Perry Homes | 1900 Perry Blvd, Atlanta 30318 | 1,900 | 2001 |
| Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. | 409 John Wesley Ave., Atlanta 30312 | 4,100 | 2004 |
| Georgia-Hill | 250 Georgia Ave. Atlanta 30312 | 4,400 | 1975 |
| Hapeville | 525 King Arnold St, Hapeville 30354 | 5,000 | 1970 |
| Dogwood | 1838 Donald Lee Hollowell Pkwy, Atlanta 30318 | 6,000 | 1992 |
| Hobgood-Palmer | 60 Valley View Dr, Fairburn 30213 | 7,800 | 1975 |
| Adams Park | 22231 Campbellton Rd., Atlanta 30311 | 7,500 | 2000 |
| College Park | 3647 Main St, College Park 30337 | 7,500 | 1999 |
| Kirkwood | 11 Kirkwood Rd, Atlanta 30317 | 7,500 | 1995 |
| Washington Park | 1116 MLK Jr Dr., Atlanta 30314 | 7,500 | 1992 |
| West End | 525 Peoples Street, Atlanta 30310 | 7,500 | 1994 |
| East Atlanta | 400 Flat Shoals Ave. , Atlanta 30316 | 8,000 | 2005 |
| Mechanicsville | 400 Formwalt Street, Atlanta 30312 | 8,000 | 2003 |
| Cleveland Avenue | 47 Cleveland Ave., Atlanta 30318 | 8,400 | 1992 |
| Stewart-Lakewood | 2893 Lakewood Ave., Atlanta 30315 | 9,650 | 1957 |
| Adamsville-Collier Heights | 3424 MLK Jr. Dr., Atlanta 30331 | 10,000 | 1989 |
| Alpharetta | 238 Canton St, Alpharetta 30201 | 10,000 | 1989 |
| East Point | 2770 McGee Way, East Point 30344 | 10,000 | 1998 |
| Northside | 3295 Northside Pkwy, Atlanta 30327 | 10,000 | 1989 |
| Peachtree | 1315 Peachtree St NE, Atlanta 30309 | 10,000 | 1986 |
| Ponce de Leon | 980 Ponce De Leon Ave., Atlanta 30306 | 10,000 | 1989 |
| South Fulton | 4055 Flat Shoals Rd, Union City 30291 | 15,000 | 1992 |
| Buckhead | 269 Buckhead Ave NE, Atlanta 30305 | 20,000 | 1989 |
| Roswell | 115 Norcross St, Roswell 30075 | 20,000 | 1989 |
| Northeast Spruill Oaks Regional | 9560 Spruill Rd, Alpharetta 30322 | 25,000 | 1999 |
| Sandy Springs Regional | 395 Mt. Vernon Hwy, Atlanta 30328 | 25,000 | 1989 |
| Robert E. Fulton Regional Library | 5090 Abbotts Bridge Rd., Alpharetta 30005 | 25,000 | 2004 |
| South West Regional | 3665 Cascade Rd, Atlanta 30331 | 25,000 | 1990 |
| Auburn Ave Research | 101 Auburn Ave., Atlanta 30303 | 50,000 | 1994 |
| Central | 1 Margaret Mitchell Sq, Atlanta 30303 | 255,000 | 1980 |

Note: The new East Atlanta Branch will open July, 2005.





5.1.10.2 Assessment

This assessment of current services is also based in part on information and results from the Library System’s strategic planning process, including a system-wide user survey study conducted in 2003 and comparisons of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System with the State of Georgia Library Standards.

As part of the Library’s strategic planning process, a user survey, a nonuser telephone survey and four age-specific focus groups sessions were conducted. 5,400 library users participated in the study (user survey). These major findings from the strategic planning sessions are:

- Most users rated the library good to excellent.
- Users most wanted or needed the library to provide traditional services (quiet place, access to computers, current titles, business and career information and lifelong education)
- Users, nonusers and focus group participants all cited the importance of current materials in their use or nonuse of the library.
- Users, nonusers and focus group participants all cited a lack of advertisement and public relations communications.
- All focus group participants stated that over-commitment of services to children limit resources for young adults and adults.
- Both users and nonusers have a variety of means of accessing information (bookstores, stores, Internet, etc).
- Nonusers do not appear to be interested in being courted by the library to become users.
- 60% of users are within 10 minutes of the library they visited.
- 61% of the users report the library is the first place they go for information.

Library users also ranked quiet study spaces, access to computer technology, and current topics and titles as the top three most important library services.

To that end the Library System has identified current and relevant materials and technology as well as the need to develop and maintain physically accessible and secure facilities as two of its major goals for the next five years.

Given the Library System’s ongoing capital improvements program accomplishments as well as very good ratings from the user survey, the Library System appears to meet the current needs of the community. Moreover, the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System meets or exceeds many significant State of Georgia public library standards. The Library System ranks favorably with respect to the State of Georgia’s library standards for overall square footage, staffing, volumes per capita, and funding for materials. Funding for collections and the circulation of books are a little lower than the state standard (Table 5-68).

| Table 5-68: Georgia Public Library Standards and 2005 AFCLS Measures | |
|---|---|
| State of Georgia Standard | Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System Measure |
| .5 FTE per 1,000 population | .5 per 1000 population |
| .3 square feet minimum per capita | |





Table 5-68: Georgia Public Library Standards and 2005 AFCLS Measures

| State of Georgia Standard | Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System Measure |
|--|---|
| .5 square feet maximum per capita | .68 per capita |
| % of operating budget for collections: 12-20% | 11% for collections in 2005 |
| 2 – 5 volumes per capita | 2.5 volumes per capita |
| Paper subscriptions/periodicals per 1000 population: 2 – 6 | 4.5 per 1000 population |
| Circulation of books/materials: 6 – 12 per capita | 3 per capita |
| 3 – 6% of the collection is added each year | 5% per year |
| Source: AFPLS | |

The Library System hopes to improve upon its ability to meet current demand with the commencement of bookmobile services to patrons within underserved areas of Fulton County.

The Library System faces capital improvements program challenges and as well as the ongoing need to assess the population’s future library and information needs. At the same time the Library System must consider the rapid pace of information technology development. By 2015, the county-wide Library System will be faced with an approximate 18% increase in population. Based on the population projections, Fulton County will have approximately 1,221,054 residents by 2025. In addition to the 1,221,054 residents, the Library System serves an additional 30,000 citizens from Atlanta in DeKalb County. The projected population increases provide insight into the expected and anticipated demands facing the entire Library System as well as each of its branch libraries.

The increase in population will place a greater demand on nearly all of the Library services, collections and facilities. The exponential growth in the volume of information and costs of that information are outpacing the budgetary resources of libraries nationwide. For example, the Library System’s current collection of 2.3 million items equates to an approximate 2.5 volumes (i.e., books or other material formats) per capita. Without significant increases in the number of items added to the Library System’s total collection, the 2015 volume per capita measure for the Atlanta Fulton Public Library System could equate to 2.14 volumes per capita. With this scenario, the Library System comes very close to only maintaining the current Georgia State minimum library standard of 2.0 volumes per capita.

Capacity Analysis

The life expectancy of libraries constructed of metal roofs and brick exteriors and proper funding for maintenance would be approximately 75 years or greater. The life expectancy for HVAC systems ranges from 15 to 20 years within each library facility. The existing libraries were evaluated for their general condition, life expectancy, ownership, and need for replacement (Table 5-69). Based on this analysis, ten branch libraries have been earmarked as either replacement candidates or as needed replacements. Where applicable, consideration should be given to the construction of regionally based services and facilities to combine smaller service areas and/or co-location with other Fulton County service-based facilities. Three 1,600 square foot kiosk library facilities have outlived their projected lifespan. Leased and other undersized library facilities will also need to be assessed to determine potential replacement and security measures.





Table 5-69 Life Expectancy & General Conditions for Library Facilities

| Branch | Opened | Sq. Ft | Building Description | General Condition | Life Expectancy |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Adams Park | 2000 | 7,500 | Steel/brick | Very Good | 2075 |
| Adamsville | 1989 | 10,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2064 |
| Alpharetta | 1989 | 10,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2064 |
| Auburn | 1994 | 50,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2069 |
| Bankhead | 1989 | 1,600 | Metal kiosk | Outlived Expectancy | Replacement Needed |
| Bowen | 1989 | 1,600 | Metal kiosk | Outlived Expectancy | Replacement Needed |
| Buckhead | 1989 | 20,000 | Steel/siding | Good | 2064 |
| Carver | 2004 | 1,800 | Lease | Good | Replacement Needed for Leased Facility |
| Central | 1980 | 255,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2055 |
| Cleveland | 1992 | 8,400 | Steel/siding | Good | 2067 |
| College Park | 1999 | 7,500 | Steel/brick | Very Good | 2074 |
| Dogwood | 1992 | 6,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2067 |
| East Atlanta | 2005 | 8,000 | Steel/brick | Opens July 2005 | 2076 |
| East Point | 1998 | 10,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2073 |
| Fairburn | 1975 | 7,100 | Steel/brick | Ongoing Maintenance | Replacement Candidate |
| Georgia-Hill | 1975 | 4,400 | Lease/co-location | NA | Replacement Needed For Leased Facility |
| Hapeville | 1970 | 5,000 | Frame/siding | Good | 2045* |
| Kirkwood | 1995 | 7,500 | Steel/brick | Good | 2070 |
| M L King | 2004 | 4,100 | Lease | NA | Replacement Needed for Leased Facility |
| Mechanicsville | 2003 | 8,000 | Co-location | Very Good | 2078 |
| Northeast | 1999 | 25,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2074 |
| Northside | 1989 | 10,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2064 |
| Ocee | 2004 | 25,000 | Steel/brick | Very Good | 2079 |
| Peachtree | 1986 | 10,000 | Lease | NA | Replacement Needed for Leased Facility |
| Perry Homes | 2001 | 1,900 | Lease | NA | Replacement Needed for Leased Facility |
| Ponce de Leon | 1989 | 10,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2064 |
| Roswell | 1989 | 20,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2064 |
| Sandy Springs | 1989 | 25,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2064 |
| South Fulton | 1992 | 15,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2064 |
| Southwest | 1990 | 25,000 | Steel/brick | Good | 2065 |
| Stewart-Lakewood | 1957 | 9,650 | Steel/brick | Ongoing Maintenance | Replacement Candidate |
| Thomasville | 1990 | 1,600 | Metal kiosk | Outlived Expectancy | Replacement Needed |
| Washington Park | 1992 | 7,500 | Steel/brick | Good | 2067 |
| West End | 1994 | 7,500 | Steel/brick | Good | 2069 |

*Facility is not Steel/brick, Source: AFPL



A *Facility Master Plan for Libraries* is being initiated and will be developed in collaboration with population planning assistance from the Environment and Economic Development Department and with facility assessment assistance from the General Services Department of Fulton County. Facility master planning will also include direction from the Library Board of Trustees and community involvement.

With respect to its future capital improvements program, the Library System must address the growing population in all areas of Fulton County and in the City of Atlanta as well as currently underserved areas within Fulton County. To determine future facility capacity and demand, the 2000, 2015, and 2025 square footage per capita is included in Table 5-70. The projections are based on population data from the Environment and Economic Development Department, March 2005.

According to this analysis, the 2025 square footage per capita for the entire Library System will be approximately .5 square feet/capita, however the 2025 projections also reveal that 17 of the Library System's 32 service area's (e.g., 2002 branch library service areas) square footage per capita ratio will fall below the minimum Georgia State library standard of .3 square feet/capita.

Table 5-70 Library Facility Capacity with 2015 and 2025 Demand

| Branch | Sq. Ft. | 2000 Pop. | 2000 Sq. Ft./Capita | Projected 2015 Pop. | 2015 Sq. Ft./Capita | Projected 2025 Pop. | 2025 Sq. Ft./Capita | Assigned to |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Adams Park | 7,500 | 31,011 | .24 | 35,561 | .21 | 38,849 | .19 | Atlanta |
| Adamsville | 10,000 | 19,818 | .50 | 24,085 | .42 | 27,147 | .37 | Atlanta |
| Alpharetta | 10,000 | 39,285 | .25 | 56,041 | .18 | 62,668 | .16 | North Fulton |
| Auburn | 50,000 | 845,755 | .60 | 1,092,154 | .05 | 1,252,634 | .04 | Fulton Co. |
| Bankhead | 1,600 | 5,283 | .30 | 6,909 | .23 | 7,569 | .21 | Atlanta |
| Bowen | 1,600 | 8,785 | .18 | 10,472 | .15 | 11,188 | .14 | Atlanta |
| Buckhead | 20,000 | 45,853 | .44 | 58,876 | .34 | 65,646 | .30 | Atlanta |
| Carver/Birdine | 1,800 | 11,619 | .15 | 16,176 | .11 | 18,737 | .10 | Atlanta |
| Central | 255,000 | 16,379 (845,755) | 15.57 (.30) | 27,423 (1,092,154) | 9.3 (.23) | 35,017 (1,252,634) | 7.3 (.20) | Atlanta (Fulton Co.) |
| Cleveland | 8,400 | 18,014 | .47 | 20,987 | .40 | 22,707 | .37 | Atlanta |
| College Park | 7,500 | 33,662 | .22 | 39,755 | .19 | 43,950 | .17 | South Fulton |
| Dogwood | 6,000 | 21,328 | .28 | 26,111 | .23 | 29,464 | .20 | Atlanta |
| East Atlanta | 8,000 | 15,689 | .51 | 17,659 | .45 | 18,416 | .43 | Atlanta |
| East Point | 10,000 | 18,329 | .55 | 22,078 | .45 | 24,055 | .42 | South Fulton |
| Fairburn | 7,800 | 21,190 | .37 | 48,677 | .16 | 78,621 | .10 | South Fulton |
| Georgia-Hill | 4,400 | 12,501 | .35 | 17,165 | .26 | 20,897 | .21 | Atlanta |
| Hapeville | 5,000 | 9,458 | .53 | 11,338 | .44 | 12,718 | .39 | South Fulton |
| Kirkwood | 7,500 | 12,578 | .60 | 12,898 | .58 | 13,036 | .58 | Atlanta |
| M.L. King | 4,100 | 8,466 | .48 | 13,883 | .30 | 17,405 | .24 | Atlanta |
| Mechanicsville | 8,000 | 8,498 | .94 | 10,965 | .73 | 12,073 | .66 | Atlanta |





Table 5-70 Library Facility Capacity with 2015 and 2025 Demand

| Branch | Sq. Ft. | 2000 Pop. | 2000 Sq. Ft./Capita | Projected 2015 Pop. | 2015 Sq. Ft./Capita | Projected 2025 Pop. | 2025 Sq. Ft./Capita | Assigned to |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Northeast | 25,000 | 68,905 | .36 | 81,804 | .31 | 86,664 | .29 | North Fulton |
| Northside | 10,000 | 21,044 | .48 | 25,387 | .39 | 28,298 | .35 | North Fulton |
| Ocee* | 25,000 (18,000) | 57,020 | .44 | 70,224 | .36 | 74,129 | .34 | North Fulton |
| Peachtree | 10,000 | 35,952 | .28 | 53,490 | .19 | 65,312 | .15 | Atlanta |
| Perry Homes | 1,900 | 10,939 | .17 | 16,057 | .12 | 19,738 | .10 | Atlanta |
| Ponce de Leon | 10,000 | 31,862 | .31 | 39,256 | .25 | 44,141 | .23 | Atlanta |
| Roswell | 20,000 | 64,810 | .31 | 78,076 | .26 | 83,810 | .24 | North Fulton |
| Sandy Springs | 25,000 | 58,748 | .43 | 68,256 | .37 | 75,142 | .33 | North Fulton |
| South Fulton | 15,000 | 35,841 | .42 | 49,137 | .31 | 58,220 | .26 | South Fulton |
| Southwest | 25,000 | 32,399 | .77 | 45,416 | .55 | 57,002 | .44 | South Fulton |
| Stew-Lakewood | 9,650 | 10,155 | .95 | 12,577 | .77 | 14,222 | .68 | Atlanta |
| Thomasville | 1,600 | 13,772 | .12 | 16,502 | .10 | 17,875 | .09 | Atlanta |
| Washington Park | 7,500 | 22,324 | .34 | 28,608 | .26 | 33,375 | .22 | Atlanta |
| West End | 7,500 | 24,238 | .31 | 30,303 | .25 | 34,539 | .22 | Atlanta |
| TOTALS | 627,350 | 845,755 | .74 | 1,092,154 | .57 | 1,252,634 | .50 | Fulton Co. |

Source: AFCL

Evaluation of Options

There are several opportunities for the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System to locate facilities in areas of revitalization and economic growth. It is anticipated that the Library's *Facility Master Plan* will include facilities within in the City of Atlanta and within urbanized areas in Fulton County as well as a close examination of each branch library service area. For example, within the City of Atlanta there are three 1,600 square feet metal frame kiosk libraries that have outlived their ten-year life expectancy. In Northwest Atlanta, the Library System's Perry Homes Branch Library is a temporary leased facility, is undersized, and needs replacing; the Perry Homes Branch Library replacement could play a significant role in the community and economic development of Northwest Atlanta. As previously mentioned, there are current library facility needs in Palmetto and Southwest Fulton as well as North of Alpharetta – all areas of rapid growth within Fulton County. Two new library facilities, the new East Atlanta and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Branch Libraries are expected to be a part of their community revitalization.





Arts Council



Introduction

Fulton County operates cultural facilities and provides cultural services through the Fulton County Arts Council and the Parks and Recreation Department. This section includes an inventory of existing conditions for public cultural facilities and services.

Fulton County is the home of major cultural institutions in the Atlanta Region and the State of Georgia. Many of these facilities such as museums, theatres, amphitheatres, auditoriums, civic centers and botanical gardens are operated by private non-profit institutions and/or by municipalities within Fulton County.

Inventory

Services

The Fulton County Arts Council (FCAC) is the channel through which Fulton County funds cultural services and provides access to the arts for its citizens. The Fulton County Arts Council is the largest funder of the arts in the State of Georgia. The Fulton County Board of Commissioners created the Fulton County Arts Council in 1979 to enhance the quality of life of Fulton County residents.

The FCAC ensures broad access to the arts in the ten municipalities and unincorporated areas of Fulton County. FCAC operates seven programs: Art-at-Work, Community Cultural Planning, Contracts for Services, the Neighborhood Program, a Public Art Program, the School Arts Program, and Arts Camps. Other services are delivered by arts organizations thru the contract for services. A summary of the services is included below.

Art-at-Work

Art-at-Work (AAW) is a year round arts education and job training program provided in partnership with the Fulton County Juvenile Court (FCJC). The program serves fifteen youth who are on probation. During the six week summer program, the program provides job training and education to 25 youth that are on probation as well as those interested in the arts. In this program participants become Apprentice Artists: producing artwork is their job. Students are involved in all aspects of production and marketing, while learning valuable work skills. The program and gallery space are at the Studioplex on Auburn Avenue.

Community Cultural Planning

Through Community Cultural Development, the Arts Council partners with Fulton County municipalities to develop strategies for increasing arts opportunities and resources countywide. Based on fact-finding and community consensus, the Arts Council guides each municipality and its civic leaders through a systematic process, creating a unique "cultural blueprint" for the





respective community. So far the Council has published plans for the municipalities of Alpharetta, Roswell and East Point. This program also supports other municipal planning initiatives including: feasibility studies for specific planning districts (e.g., the Cultural District Study for Downtown Atlanta) and facility assessments related to the arts.

Contract for Services Program

Through the Contracts for Services Program (CFS), the Fulton County Arts Council invests public funding, in the form of contracts for services, to support the programs of Fulton County nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. The goals of the program are to foster artistic development, to support arts services delivery, and to serve as seed money to leverage additional corporate and private dollars for arts programming.

In 2003, FCAC awarded over \$3 M to 110 nonprofit and community organizations that present arts and cultural programming in Fulton County. Funds are awarded in Dance, Literary, Media, Multi-Discipline, Museum, Music, Theatre, Visual Arts, Community Development, Grassroots Arts Programs, and the Woodruff Arts Center and to cultural partnerships. The partnerships comprise: Art-at-Work, Hammonds House, Metropolitan Atlanta Arts Fund, National Black Arts Festival, South Fulton Festival and Warsaw/Ocee Community Arts Center.

Neighborhood Program

The Neighborhood Program pairs art instructors with nontraditional and non-classroom sites (such as: Supermarkets, Women's Crisis Center and Young Adult Guidance Center) to conduct free arts-based classes, performances, workshops and residencies. These creative opportunities are offered in a variety of art disciplines and are accessible to families, youth, adults, preschoolers and special populations. The Neighborhood Program develops new audiences, increases access to the arts, promotes lifelong creative learning and gives families the opportunity to experience the arts together.

School Arts Program

The Fulton County School Arts Program, initiated in 1985, is a partnership jointly funded by the Fulton County Arts Council and the Fulton County Board of Education. The goal of the SAP is to enhance learning by: providing opportunities for school children to experience quality, educational, curriculum-based artistic performances and infusing the arts into the core-curriculum through Artist in the schools, Model Residencies, workshops and other activities directly related to the curriculum. Through the Artist-in-the-Schools program, schools receive an annual allocation for curriculum-based performances, workshops, residencies and field trips. Moreover, funding is provided to the 2 Teaching Museums, the 2 visual and performing arts magnet high schools, and the 4 arts infused elementary schools to support the continued use of the arts as a tool for learning.

Public Art Program

The Fulton County Arts Council Public Art Program was initiated in 1993 when the Fulton County Board of Commissioners adopted the Arts in Public Places Resolution, which stipulates that one percent of the cost of acquisition, renovation or construction of any Fulton County building or



facility must be set aside for the fabrication, installation, and ongoing maintenance of public artwork. Since the approval of the Public Art Master Plan, 33 artists have been awarded commissions to create artwork for senior centers, libraries, parks, arts centers and court buildings. The selected artists have created unique pieces of art that enhance the public spaces, making government buildings better places to work and to conduct business. Further, the artists' use of local images and local stories as source of inspiration serves to promote community pride.

Art Camps

Fulton County Arts Council Camps offer youth the opportunity to experience the arts during camps offered in the summer and during winter break. Professional artists offer classes in the visual and performing arts. Each of the arts centers offers these unique camps. Based on staff and resources, up to 1,650 children could participate in this program. Currently, 1,180 children participate in the Art Camps.

International Programs

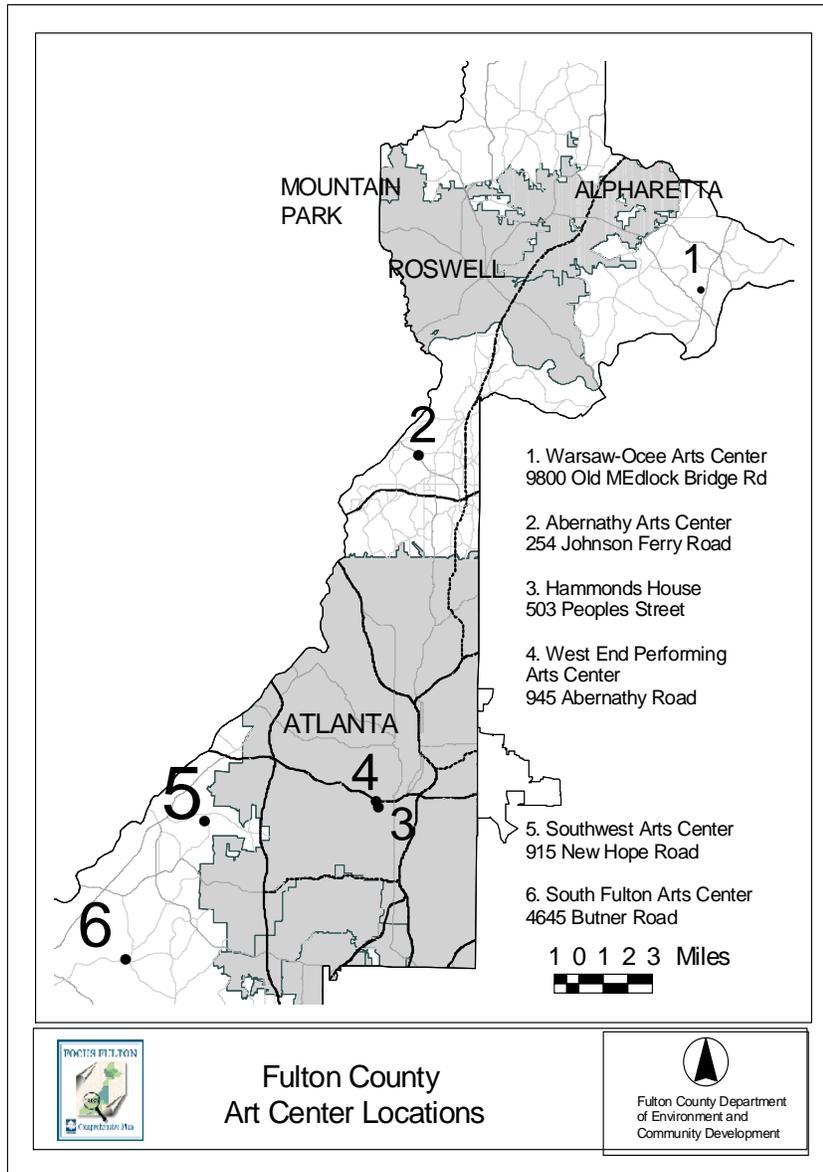
Beginning in 1998, the Arts Council has focused its international efforts in two partnerships with South African arts organizations. The partnership with the Caversham Centre focuses on the support of creative printmaking residencies for Fulton County visual artists at the Caversham Press.

Facilities

The Fulton County Arts Council (FCAC) operates five community arts centers. These facilities serve North Fulton County, Sandy Springs, Atlanta, South Fulton County, and Southwest Fulton County. The land uses in the service area ranges from urban to rural. FCAC operates the programs in the facilities while the General Services Department maintains the facilities. FCAC provides a variety of classes and workshops in visual and performing arts programming. Last year, approximately 6,000 residents participated in 349 classes. FCAC operates the facilities listed in Table 5-71 and Map 5-19.

| Table 5-71: Fulton County Arts Council Facilities | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Area | Facility Name | Facility Address |
| North Fulton | Ocee/Warsaw Arts Center | 9800 Medlock Bridge Road |
| Sandy Springs | Abernathy Arts Center | 254 Johnson Ferry Road |
| Southwest Fulton | Southwest Arts Center | 915 New Hope Road |
| South Fulton | South Fulton Arts Center | 4645 Butner Road |
| City of Atlanta | West End Performing Art Center | 945 Ralph David Abernathy Blvd, |
| | Hammonds House | 503 Peebles Street |
| | Art-at-Work, Studioplex | 659 Auburn Avenue |
| Source: Fulton County Arts Council | | |





Map 5-19: Fulton County Art Facilities

Assessment

While all area of Fulton County are served by Arts Council facilities, the South Fulton County planning area (South Fulton Arts Center) is the only area where the existing facility is not meeting the needs of the community.



To accommodate anticipated population growth, a multi-purpose County facility in South Fulton County is needed. Such a facility would need to be large enough to house the Arts Council, Library System, Department of Health and Wellness, Police, Fire and Parks and Recreation.

The Fulton County Arts Council coordinates programming with other Fulton County departments. Some duplication of services with Human Services and the Library System exists. Most municipalities in Fulton County offer some kind of arts programming.

To reduce duplication of service and coordinate service delivery, the Arts Council has instituted Community Cultural Plans with several of the municipalities in Fulton County. These Community Cultural Plans make specific recommendations to strengthen the infrastructure for the arts.

The level of service for these community arts centers is based on community needs. The goal of the department is to have 80% capacity at the facilities. The level of service for these centers is as follows:

- The Ocee Arts Center capacity is 175. A needs assessment is necessary because the center operates at capacity.
- The Abernathy Arts Center capacity is 352. A needs assessment is necessary because the center operates at capacity.
- West End Performing Arts Center capacity is 250. A needs assessment is necessary because the center operates at capacity.
- Southwest Arts Center capacity is 375.
- The South Fulton Arts Center capacity is 346. The space is outdated and the growth of the area dictates a newer facility. The area around the South Fulton Arts Center is growing rapidly. The center can not keep up with the projected demand for the next three to five years.
- Hammonds House Galleries - An elevator is needed to comply with ADA regulations as well as continuous maintenance.
- South Fulton Performing Arts Center – A feasibility study has been started, but has been suspended for several years.
- Southwest Fulton Arts Center – The phase II construction was expected to being in 2004.

Other Cultural Facilities

General Services: Old Campbell County Courthouse

Fulton County gained ownership of the 1870 Old Campbell County Courthouse in Fairburn, Georgia in 1930 at the time

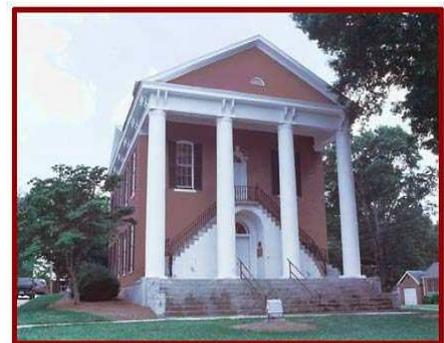


Photo: Ed Jackson



of the merger of Fulton and Campbell County. In 1983, the first floor of the old Campbell County courthouse was restored. Since then, the Old Campbell County Historical Society has used the first floor as a community center, museum, and research room through an agreement with the General Services Department.



Parks & Recreation Department: Sandy Springs Historic Site and Museum

The Sandy Springs Historic Site is owned by Fulton County, under the Parks and Recreation Department. The site includes the Sandy Springs, the relocated Williams-Payne house (a house museum), outbuildings, a band shell, and greenspace. Heritage Sandy Springs, a non-profit organization, provides programming and administration of the site and museum. Some of the annual offerings include the Sandy Springs Festival, Ghostly Gathering and Celebrate Sandy Springs. The mission of Heritage Sandy Springs (HSS) is to preserve and promote the historical and cultural identity of Sandy Springs.

5.1.11.0 Stormwater Management

Introduction

Increases in the amount of pervious surfaces, associated with land development, exasperates the rates and adverse effects of stormwater runoff. Excessive runoff contributes to flooding, poor water quality in streams and watersheds and threatens the natural environment. These threats occur in part because current stormwater management systems and stream channels cannot handle the large amounts of runoff during rain fall events. Hence, the contributing factor of urban growth associated with the increases in impervious surfaces has generated local government’s need to manage stormwater runoff. In recognition of the importance of stormwater management, the Minimum Standards and Procedures for Advanced Planning Levels recommend the inclusion of Stormwater Management in the Comprehensive Plan.

Inventory

Stormwater Regulations

Federal, state and local regulations govern stormwater management. A summary of these regulations are provided in this section.

Federal Regulations

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the U.S. Department of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) are federal agencies involved with stormwater management and water quality regulations.





USACE is responsible for a section of the Clean Water Act (Section 404) which addresses protection of waters of the U.S. and wetlands from activities such as excavating, dredging, or depositing fill materials. FEMA, through the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA), administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This program provides federally supported flood insurance to community residents that voluntarily adopt and enforce regulations to reduce future flood damage. Other associated regulations include the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for the protection of fish, wildlife, and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered in the U.S.

USEPA is responsible implementation and enforcement of sections of the Clean Water Act. Section 405 of the Federal Water Quality Control Act of 1987 amended and Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 require the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish regulations setting forth National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit application requirements. The USEPA regulates and enforces regulations related to Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), stormwater permits for construction areas, the municipal (NPDES) stormwater permit program, and the industrial stormwater permit program.

Phase I of the NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Water Sewer System program was promulgated in 1990 and requires municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more to apply for stormwater discharge permits for their storm sewer systems. The EPA application rules are directed at areas believed to be the most significant sources of stormwater pollution conveyed by the municipal separate storm sewer system.

State Regulations

Often regulations issued at the federal level, are often enforced and implemented at the state or local level. The primary responsibility for regulating and enforcing federal and state water quality statutes is vested in the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR), and the Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD).

GA EPD requires local governments to conduct watershed assessments as part of the NPDES permitting process for wastewater treatment expansion. The NPDES permit issued by USEPA, through the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), for the Metro Atlanta area includes Fulton County, DeKalb County, Gwinnett County, Cobb County, Clayton County, and the City of Atlanta.

Several other divisions within the GA DNR have authority in other areas related to stormwater. The following is a listing of State laws and regulations, with the agency's responsibility for implementation following in parentheses.

- Erosion and Sedimentation Act (GADNR and GAEPD).
- River Corridor Protection Act (Georgia Department of Community Affairs).
- Georgia Safe Dams Act (GADNR, Water Resources Management, Safe Dams Programs).
- Georgia Planning Act (GADNR, Watershed Planning and Monitoring Program).
- Wellhead Protection Plan (GADNR, Geological Survey Branch).
- Water Quality Control Act (Georgia Department of Environmental Health).
- Hazardous Waste Management Act (GADNR, Hazardous Waste Management Branch).
- Emergency Response Team and Plan (GADNR, Emergency Response Team).





- Metropolitan River Protection Act (Atlanta Regional Commission, Local Governments).

Fulton County Regulations

Local government authorities within Georgia, including Fulton County, may adopt ordinances to implement and enforce regulations at a local level. Fulton County has adopted ordinances that relate in whole or in part to a number of stormwater issues and contain explicit language regarding regulations and enforcement. In some instances, the Board of Commissioners has directed staff of the appropriate County department to develop regulations and enforcement provisions to implement specific ordinances. These ordinances are listed below.

Fulton County Code of Ordinances - Chapter 26: Environment

- Article I General (established the Chattahoochee River Corridor Tributary Protection Area).
- Article II Erosion and Sedimentation Control - The Department of Environment and Community Development and Soil and Sedimentation Control assist in administering state, federal, and local regulations for stormwater management (Chapter 391-3-7 of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection) Division Rules and Federal requirements for the control of stormwater from construction activities described in 40 CFR 122).
- Article III Hazardous Wastes.
- Article IV Storm Water Management.
- Article V Quarries.
- Article VI Tree Preservation.
- Article VII Tributary Protection.

Fulton County Code of Ordinances - Chapter 34: Health and Sanitation

- Article IV Drinking Water Supply.
- Article V Food Service.
- Article VII Nuisances.
- Article X Solid Waste.
- Article XI Sewage Disposal.
- Article XII Swimming Pools.
- Article XVI Litter Control.

Fulton County Code of Ordinances - Chapter 58: Planning

- Article I In General (Planning).
- Article III Zoning.
- Article IV Subdivision Regulations.

Fulton County Stormwater Management Program

Management of stormwater services in Fulton County is provided primarily by the Public Works Department along with the Environment and Community Development Department in the areas of permitting and enforcement. Overall coordination of the stormwater program and services that relate to the County's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are the responsibility of the Surface Water Management Section within the Water Services Division of the





Department of Public Works. Additional services in this area are also provided by other Fulton County departments such as the Fire Department and the Health and Wellness Department.

The NPDES permits require the implementation of regulatory and operational programs in order to limit the discharge of pollutants to receiving waters such as streams and rivers. The Surface Water Management Section provides services that relate to the County's "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" (NPDES) permit. These services, listed below, are Fulton County's minimum contributions to the permitted Metro Atlanta Stormwater Monitoring Program.

Program Management and Administration

Administration of the existing stormwater management program involves the oversight and control of staff, budget, and equipment resources to provide the basic level of operating services for any given program. Administration staff also provide interagency coordination, open records administration, public education and outreach programs. These programs are:

- Stormwater monitoring,
- Dry weather screening,
- Capacity Management Operation Maintenance Program - continue to identify and repair sanitary sewer pipelines and sanitary sewer overflow reduction,
- Wastewater discharge from treatment plants - administered by operators in compliance with stormwater pollution prevention plan of the individual site permit,
- Public Education,
- Adopt a Stream Program,
- Clean Water Campaign,
- Fertilizer and pesticide use program,
- Citizen complaint receipt and response (FC Tell Line),
- Regulations: revisions and maintenance of ordinances,
- Regulations: enforcement coordination of regulations,
- Programs beneficial to reduction of nonpoint source pollutants,
- Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs), and
- Water Resource Management Plans.

Surface Water Planning and Engineering

This section is responsible for the development of master plans for 30 Fulton County's drainage basins to address flooding, erosion, and pollution problems. Other activities of the master planning and engineering functional category include GIS database development and mapping, public technical assistance, designs for infrastructure upgrades, flood insurance and community rating system administration, and basin goal achievement review. Other responsibilities for Surface Water Planning are:

- Planning and Zoning Support,
- Delineation of all drainage basins with active 303(d) listed water bodies, and
- Watershed Protection Plan, June 2002.

Other responsibilities for Engineering are:

- Design criteria and design manual,





- Land Disturbance Permit Plan review support for stormwater management in developments, and
- Stormwater Concept Plan Review.

C. Operations and Maintenance

Operations and maintenance of infrastructure addresses drainage issues. The functions include:

- Monitoring approximately 80 stormwater detention facilities constructed before January 1990,
- Maintenance of stormwater systems located within and along approximately 1,800 miles of paved roads and 111 miles of unpaved, gravel roads by Public Works, Transportation, Construction and Operations Division. (Stormwater systems within the road rights of way include the streets, curb and gutters systems, catch basins drains, and associated below grade appurtenances such as pipes and junction boxes),
- Maintenance of stormwater systems outside the rights of way that are within the dedicated easements by Public Works, Water Systems Division Systems Maintenance Section,
- Maintenance of stormwater systems in County facilities and parks,
- Maintenance of rights of way including mowing, snow and ice removal and sidewalk repair, and
- Dry stormwater detention facility maintenance
 - Roadway drainage system maintenance
 - Inlet maintenance inspection and cleaning
 - Street sweeping
 - Litter control.

D. Regulation and Enforcement

The functions of this section include:

- Review of land disturbance associated with new development within unincorporated Fulton County (including floodplain management and erosion and sediment control),
- Review of zoning,
- Review for compliance with local and state erosion and sediment control laws,
- Conducting field activities related to stormwater management,
- Floodplain management, and
- Eliminate illicit connections.

E. Inspections

- Erosion and sediment control (by Fulton County Department of Environment & Community Development),
- Highly visible pollutant sources,
- Fulton County municipal industrial good housekeeping,
- Standard operating procedures for hazardous materials,
- Municipal employee training,
- County infrastructure, and
- Dry weather screening.





Stormwater Management Facilities and Plans

A complete inventory of facilities (locations, useful life of facilities, location of outfalls, and useful life of outfalls) is a major part of the Surface Water Management Division's current work program.

In order to receive a new discharge permit, Fulton County is required to develop a Watershed Management Plan to address nonpoint source pollution within each treatment plant service area as well as a Stormwater Master Plan for controlling discharges of stormwater into waters of the state. In 1998, assessments of water quality, flooding and stormwater management plans were conducted for five out of 30 water resources management units (sewered areas of the county). These were Big Creek, Camp Creek, Johns Creek, Little River and Sandy Springs. The goals of the plans were to evaluate flooding and the health of the streams, and to develop a management plan to control flooding and nonpoint source pollution. The components of each plan included a stormwater system inventory, stormwater modeling, and a master plan and public involvement.

To address the stormwater needs of unincorporated Fulton County, staff is currently working on the Fulton County Surface Water Management Utility/User Fee Development Project. This utility/user fee program will provide Fulton County with stable, adequate and equitable funding in order to address current deficiencies, enhance services and reduce numerous and severe drainage and water quality problems. The first phase of the study identified neglected and costly infrastructure needs in Fulton County's 30 water resource management units and divided unincorporated Fulton County into six Stormwater Management Districts (SMD). The second phase focused on developing short term and long term strategies to address critical needs.

One of the short term strategies is to establish a Stormwater Management District (SMD) in Northeast Fulton. In this geographic area, a user fee will be assessed to fund priority capital improvement projects identified in Phase I, remediate infrastructure deficiencies, upgrade detention ponds and manage runoff on roads. In the long term, the user fee will be extended to the remaining five stormwater management districts. Moreover, Fulton County has entered into a long term agreement with the US Corps of Engineers to provide storm master planning and to review previous basin studies. To date, the Nancy Creek basin study has been completed, basin studies of Long Island, Marsh Creek and Johns Creek are underway and six basins in South Fulton are under contract.

Assessment

Flooding, erosion along major streams, aging infrastructure, maintenance needs, lack of facilities, water quality concerns resulting from land management practices, current federal and state regulatory mandates as well as potential mandates from the North Georgia Water Planning District area issues affecting Fulton County's stormwater management program. The Surface Water Management section of Public Works staff estimates that 790 homes and businesses are located within the 100-year floodplain and an estimated 215 roads are flooded in a 100 year runoff storm. In terms of stream bank erosion, 46 major flooding and structure threatening problem areas have been identified. Stabilization of stream banks areas would require an estimated \$52 million.

Since the inception of the Surface Water Management program, \$18 million has been invested on detailed assessment and planning for stormwater needs. An additional \$16 million is needed over





the coming years to complete detailed stormwater management plans for less developed areas of the county. In 2003, it was estimated that all needs, including management plans as well as infrastructure improvements, would cost \$400 million to \$500 million.

Existing stormwater facilities do not meet the current needs. The lack of a capital improvement program funding and the absence of funding dedicated to stormwater management hinder Fulton County's ability to build and maintain additional facilities to manage stormwater. Currently, only minor remedial maintenance associated with roadway and utility construction is performed. The need for resources is a result of increasing demands to mitigate stormwater impacts and increasing regulation of stormwater impacts. Resources dedicated for maintenance are inadequate at the present time and are expected to be even less adequate since maintenance requirements are expected to increase dramatically. Moreover, Fulton County needs to increase inspection of stormwater facilities and the correction of deficiencies in stormwater infrastructure. Surplus capacity to handle stormwater is not expected in any part of the county throughout the 20 year planning period. Instead, County staff anticipates significant increases in the amount of resources required to address aging infrastructure, particularly in North Fulton.

The stormwater infrastructure is beyond capacity in North Fulton. Achieving adequate capacity level is considered feasible if current stormwater activities are increased and if the stormwater utility in Northeast Fulton is implemented. In Sandy Springs, major deficiencies exist in the infrastructure and the system is considered to be overloaded. In Southwest Fulton, there is the opportunity to provide excellent infrastructure concurrent with development. In South Fulton, varied conditions exist. Existing and future needs can be met with construction of stormwater infrastructure in new construction.

The challenges associated with stormwater management over the twenty year planning period include the possibility of continued negative impacts on water quality. These could consist of increases in the speed of the run-off during storms, lower stream levels during non-storm events, increases in water temperatures, increases in flooding and water contamination.

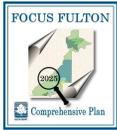
The administration, master planning and engineering, operations, and regulation/enforcement activities strive to prevent or reduce threats to water quality and habitat. The current opportunities to address stormwater needs includes the potential development of regional planning for storage infrastructure, combined stormwater management facilities with parks and green space areas, and wetland mitigation banking some of which is required for Transportation projects. Moreover, the adoption of a Stormwater Utility User Fee in order to collect funds for the construction of stormwater infrastructure and the implementation of a Stormwater Utility in the Northeast Fulton Stormwater Management District will provide the ability to address stormwater management needs.



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| | |
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6.0.0.0 LAND USE

6.1.0.0 Existing Land Use

6.1.1.1 Inventory

This section provides an inventory of existing land uses in unincorporated Fulton County. This inventory is presented in both map and textual form and includes a description and depiction of the type, acreage, and net density of existing land uses. The written and map descriptions of existing land uses are based on the categories established by the *Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning*. These are: Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Public-Institutional, Transportation-Communication-Utilities (TCU), Park-Recreation-Conservation, Agriculture, and Forestry.

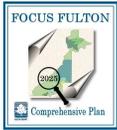
The existing land uses were calculated using a variety of sources including Tax Assessors data, current zoning and use permits, aerial photographs and other Geographic Information System data layers. Existing land uses in unincorporated Fulton County and in each of the four planning areas are shown in this section and the maps are included in Appendix B. The existing land uses in each of the planning areas are described in further detail below.

Table 6-1: Existing Land Uses in Unincorporated Fulton County in 2005

| Land Use | North Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | Southwest Fulton | | South Fulton | | Unincorporated Fulton County | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Acres | Percent | Acres | Percent | Acres | Percent | Acres | Percent | Acres | Percent |
| Low Density Residential (<2 units/acre) | 9,469 | 19.0% | 7,048 | 28.4% | 606 | 3.7% | 11,194 | 11.1% | 28,317 | 14.8% |
| Medium Density Residential (2-5 units/acre) | 7,818 | 15.7% | 4,201 | 16.9% | 2,291 | 14.0% | 4,869 | 4.8% | 19,179 | 10.0% |
| High Density Residential (5+ units/acre) | 1,207 | 2.4% | 999 | 4.0% | 19 | 0.1% | 139 | 0.1% | 2,364 | 1.2% |
| Office | 467 | 0.9% | 1,173 | 4.7% | 47 | 0.3% | 80 | 0.1% | 1,767 | 0.9% |
| Retail | 742 | 1.5% | 715 | 2.9% | 673 | 4.1% | 818 | 0.8% | 2,948 | 1.5% |
| Industrial | 83 | 0.2% | 17 | 0.1% | 2,657 | 16.2% | 1,181 | 1.2% | 3,938 | 2.1% |
| Government | 381 | 0.8% | 57 | 0.2% | 274 | 1.7% | 314 | 0.3% | 1,026 | 0.5% |
| Other Institutional | 326 | 0.7% | 292 | 1.2% | 117 | 0.7% | 710 | 0.7% | 1,445 | 0.8% |
| School | 429 | 0.9% | 263 | 1.1% | 34 | 0.2% | 579 | 0.6% | 1,305 | 0.7% |
| TCU | 4,748 | 9.5% | 3,797 | 15.3% | 2,318 | 14.1% | 8,373 | 8.3% | 19,236 | 10.0% |
| Private Recreation | 1,805 | 3.6% | 401 | 1.6% | 430 | 2.6% | 74 | 0.1% | 2,710 | 1.4% |
| Public Recreation | 303 | 0.6% | 678 | 2.7% | 219 | 1.3% | 1,253 | 1.2% | 2,453 | 1.3% |
| Forest | 12,757 | 25.6% | 2,519 | 10.1% | 2,922 | 17.8% | 47,454 | 47.1% | 65,652 | 34.2% |
| Agricultural - Vacant | 4,674 | 9.4% | 585 | 2.4% | 1,589 | 9.7% | 12,190 | 12.1% | 19,038 | 9.9% |
| Floodplain | 3,455 | 6.9% | 1,336 | 5.4% | 1,760 | 10.7% | 9,100 | 9.0% | 15,651 | 8.2% |
| Lake, Pond, Swamp | 1,094 | 2.2% | 735 | 3.0% | 436 | 2.7% | 2,173 | 2.2% | 4,438 | 2.3% |
| No Data | 22 | 0.0% | 5 | 0.0% | 13 | 0.1% | 194 | 0.2% | 234 | 0.1% |
| Total | 49,780 | 100.0% | 24,821 | 100.0% | 16,405 | 100.0% | 100,695 | 100.0% | 191,701 | 100.0% |

Source: Fulton County E&CD – GIS Section





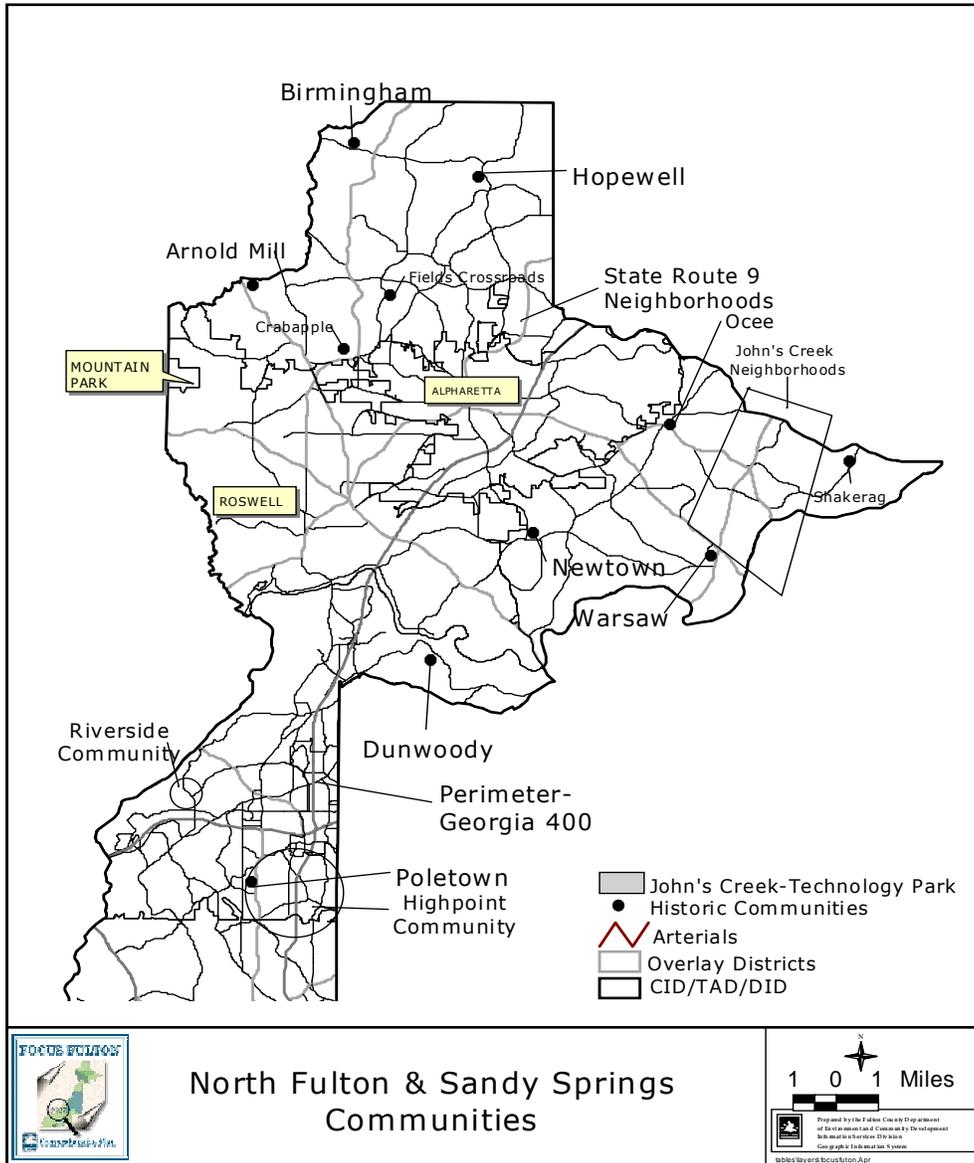
North Fulton Planning Area

The North Fulton Planning Area consists of 79 square miles and as of 2005 has approximately 94,995 residents. North Fulton is composed of Northeast (NE) Fulton, which is the unincorporated area of Fulton County east of GA 400 and the cities of Alpharetta, Mountain Park and Roswell, and Northwest (NW) Fulton, which is the portion of unincorporated Fulton County north of the Cities of Roswell and Alpharetta. Smaller unincorporated communities are located in NE and NW Fulton. Map 6-1 shows the communities in Sandy Springs and in North Fulton.

The Northwest portion of North Fulton is an emerging area of development. Once an area with primarily rural agricultural land, it is now a mix of rural/agricultural uses, residential subdivisions, golf courses and small commercial nodes at Arnold Mill Road (SR 140), Crabapple Crossroads, Birmingham Crossroads. Regional employment corridors have formed along Georgia 400 and State Route 9. The northeast portion of North Fulton is characterized by medium density residential areas in the east and central part and by retail/office corridors on State Bridge Road, Medlock Bridge Road, and Jones Bridge Road. Portions of the western part of the area, in the Shakerag Community, retain some of their rural character. Johns Creek Technology Park, a regional employment center, is located along Medlock Bridge Road and McGinnis Ferry Road.

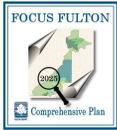
Table 6-2 summarizes the existing land uses for North Fulton. This table provides the acres for the categories stated above as well as more detailed sub-categories

| Table 6-2: Existing Land Use in the North Fulton Planning Area | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Land Use Classification | Area in Acres | Percent of Total |
| Low-Density Residential (less than 2 units per acre) | 9,469 | 19.0 |
| Medium-Density Residential (2 to 5 units per acre) | 7,818 | 15.7 |
| High-Density Residential (more than 5 units per acre) | 1,207 | 2.4 |
| Office | 467 | 0.9 |
| Retail | 742 | 1.5 |
| Industrial | 83 | 0.20 |
| Government | 381 | 0.8 |
| Other Institutional | 326 | 0.7 |
| School | 429 | 1.01 |
| Communications/Utility/Transportation | 4,748 | 9.5 |
| Private Recreation | 1,805 | 3.6 |
| Public Recreation | 303 | 0.6 |
| Forest | 12,747 | 25.6 |
| Agricultural/Vacant | 4,674 | 9.4 |
| Water bodies & Flood Plain | 4,549 | 9.1 |
| Total | 49,779 | 100.00 |



Map 6-1: North Fulton and Sandy Springs Communities





Residential: Residential land use, accommodating approximately 36,508 households in 2004, represents almost 37% of the land uses (18,494 acres). High density residential land uses occupied only 6.54% of residential land uses (2.4% of the total land area of North Fulton County). Medium density residential land uses occupied 39.5% of residentially used land (16% of the total land area in North Fulton). Most of the medium density and high density residential land uses are located in Northeast Fulton. In Northwest Fulton, medium density and high density residential uses are located along the State Route 9 and Georgia 400 corridors. In Northeast Fulton, medium density residential is located along the city limits and along major corridors. Low density residential land uses occupied 54.2% of residential land uses (19% of the total land area of North Fulton County). Low residential land uses are located in Northwest Fulton and in Shakerag.

Commercial: Office and retail land uses occupy 2.4% of the North Fulton land area. Of this area, over a third of the commercial land use is office space (467 acres). The balance of the commercial land use is retail (742 acres).

In Northwest Fulton, a mix of both office and retail development is centered on the Route 9-Windward Parkway-Georgia 400 area. Deerfield, the main office park development, is located along Windward Parkway. Further north, retail developments have been built over the past 10 years at Windward Parkway and Route 9. Older developments are mixed in with more recent retail developments north on Route 9 toward the Forsyth County boundary and similarly south toward downtown Alpharetta.

In Northeast North Fulton, office and retail developments are centered on major roadways: State Bridge Road, Jones Bridge Road, Old Alabama Road, State Bridge Road and Medlock Bridge Road. Retail uses are located on State Bridge road southeast toward the intersection with Jones Bridge Road. Nodal retail development is located along Jones Bridge Road from the boundary with Alpharetta in the south and toward Sargent Road near the Forsyth County boundary in the north. Both office and retail development are located on Medlock Bridge from the intersection with Old Alabama Road in the south to McGinnis Ferry Road in Forsyth County in the north.

Industrial: Industrial land uses occupy 83 acres of land North Fulton.

Public/Institutional: As a whole, Public and Institutional comprise 2.2% of the North Fulton land uses. There are several subcategories of uses within the Public/Institutional category including: Government uses (381 acres), Schools (429 acres), and Other Institutional uses (326 acres). In North Fulton, there are 37 public or private schools (15 in northwest, 22 in northeast). County facilities in North Fulton include 5 fire stations (3 in Northwest, 2 in Northeast), 1 Fulton County Arts Council facility (northeast), 2 libraries (northeast), 1 human services facility (northwest), and 2 police stations (northeast).

Transportation/Communication/Utilities: The Transportation/Communication/Utilities category represents 4,748 acres (9.5%). Most of this land is the water and waster treatment facilities such as Cauley Creek and the Atlanta Fulton County Water Resources Commission (AFCWRC) Water Treatment Plant.

Park/Recreation/Conservation: Park, recreation and conservation uses occupy 4.2% (2,108 acres) of North Fulton land uses. Of this amount, 1,805 acres is used for private recreation, primarily golf





courses. The remaining amount, 303 acres, is primarily public park land. Fulton County owns 11 parks (6 in Northeast, 5 in Northwest). The federal government owns land along the Chattahoochee.

Agriculture: Agriculture uses occupied 9.4% or 4,674 acres of North Fulton. This category includes vacant land (undeveloped, but cleared land) as well as agricultural land uses. North Fulton, and particularly NW Fulton, has numerous horse farms.

Forestry: Forestry occupied 25% or 12,757 acres of North Fulton. The forestry category represents forested land areas outside of public and private recreation areas, as well as forested areas outside of low and medium density residential areas. Much of the forestry land use acreages are found in places which are adjacent to low density residential development, especially in Northwest Fulton County.

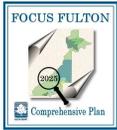
Sandy Springs Planning Area

Table 6-3 summarizes the existing land uses for Sandy Springs. This table provides statistics for the categories in the Minimum Planning Standards as well as more detailed sub-categories

| Table 6-3: Summary of Existing Land Use, Sandy Springs Planning Area | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Land Use Classification | Area in Acres | Percent of Total |
| Low-Density Residential | 7,048 | 28.4% |
| Medium-Density Residential | 4,201 | 16.9% |
| High-Density Residential | 999 | 4.0% |
| Office | 1,173 | 4.7% |
| Retail | 715 | 2.9% |
| Industrial | 17 | 0.1% |
| Government | 57 | 0.2% |
| Other Institutional | 292 | 1.2% |
| School | 263 | 1.1% |
| Transportation, Communications & Utilities | 3,797 | 15.3% |
| Private Recreational | 401 | 1.6% |
| Public Recreational | 678 | 2.7% |
| Forest | 2,519 | 10.1% |
| Water Resources & Flood plain | 2,071 | 8.3% |
| Vacant | 585 | 2.4% |
| Total | 24,822 | 100.0% |

Residential: Approximately 49.3% of the land in Sandy Springs is used for residential purposes. A total of 28.4% of all land is used for low density residential uses in the range of two units per acre or less. Medium density residential, ranging from 2 to 5 units per acre, account for 16.9% of land uses while high density residential uses, over five units per acre, comprise 4% of land uses. High density residential land uses extend along the Roswell Road corridor, Glenridge Drive south of I-





285, and in the Perimeter area along Peachtree-Dunwoody Road, between Georgia 400 and the DeKalb County line.

Commercial: Retail and office uses comprise 1,888 acres or 7.6% of the total land area. Most of the retail and office uses are in three main business areas. Roswell Road, from the northern limits of the City of Atlanta to the Chattahoochee River, is a corridor characterized by strip retail-commercial and office uses, built beginning in the 1950's. The largest business area is the Living-Working corridor located between Georgia 400 and the DeKalb County line from the Glenridge Connector north almost to Spalding Drive. Higher intensity office and retail uses are concentrated here. The third business area, comprised mainly of office uses, is located at the intersection of I-285 and Powers Ferry/Northside Drive.

Industrial: Industrial uses comprise 17 acres or less than one percent of total land uses. The Coca Cola Bottling Plant located on Northridge Drive is the only manufacturing plant in Sandy Springs. There are some other businesses with industrial land uses.

Public/Institutional: Community and institutional uses comprise 612 acres or 2.4% of land uses. These uses include public and private schools, churches and cemeteries, and public facilities, such as fire stations, police and government facilities, libraries, public health and mental health facilities, and hospitals. Schools, both public and private, take up 263 acres while 292 acres are devoted to places of worship and other institutional uses. Government uses take up 57 acres, or less than one percent of the total land area. Fulton County community facilities in Sandy Springs include the North Fulton Service Center, four fire stations, the Abernathy Arts Center, the Sandy Springs Regional Library, the Dorothy Benson Senior Center, the Sandy Springs Health Center and a developmental disability training facility.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities: Transportation, communications and utility land uses comprise 3,796 acres or 15.3% of the total land area. These acres include major utility stations transportation facilities and three MARTA Rapid Rail Stations. There are approximately 124 acres of land dedicated to utilities (electrical power generation, telephone switching station, electrical substations).

Park/Recreation/Conservation: Private recreation uses, mainly private golf courses, consist of 401 acres or 1.6% of the land uses. Public recreation uses cover 678 acres and approximately 2.7% of the total land uses. The largest areas for public recreation are three sections of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. There are eight county parks in Sandy Springs. These are Abernathy Park, Allen Road Park, Big Trees Forest Preserve, Hammond Park, Morgan Falls, North Fulton Tennis Center, The Sandy Springs Historic Site and Ridgeview Park.

Agriculture: There are no agricultural uses in Sandy Springs. However, there are 585 acres identified as vacant.

Forestry: Forestry accounts for 2,519 acres or 10.1% of land uses in Sandy Springs. There are stands of wooded areas in large residential lots that contribute to the land designated as forestry.





Southwest Fulton

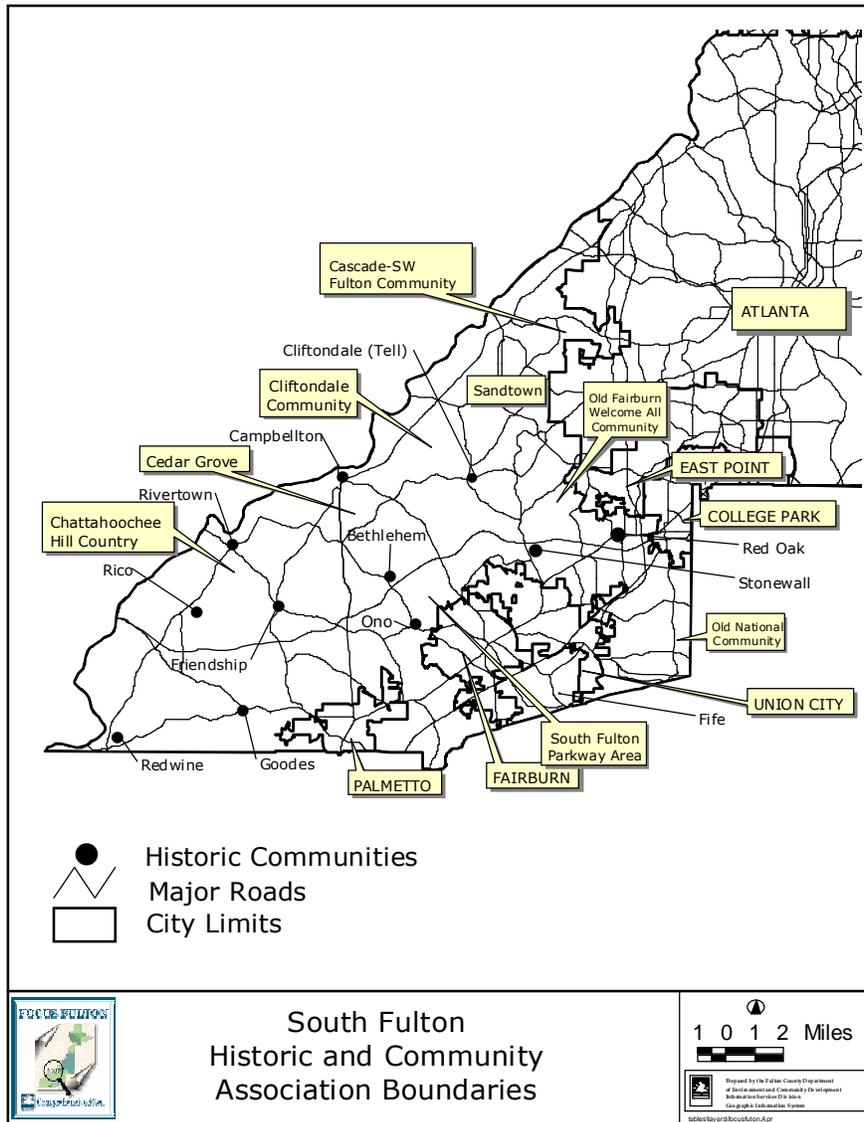
Table 6-4 summarizes the existing land uses for Southwest Fulton. Southwest Fulton can be categorized as a suburban community. However, the Fulton Industrial District comprises a large portion of the area. Map 6-2 shows the location of cities and unincorporated communities in South and Southwest Fulton.

| Table 6-4: Summary of Existing Land Use for the Southwest Fulton Planning Area | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Land Use Class | Area in Acres | Percent of Total |
| Low-Density Residential | 606 | 3.7 |
| Medium-Density Residential | 2,291 | 14.0 |
| High-Density Residential | 19 | 0.1 |
| Office | 47 | 0.3 |
| Retail | 673 | 4.1 |
| Industrial | 2,657 | 16.2 |
| Government | 274 | 1.7 |
| Other Institutional | 117 | 0.97 |
| School | 34 | 0.2 |
| Utility | 2,318 | 14.1 |
| Private Recreational | 430 | 2.6 |
| Public Recreational | 219 | 1.3 |
| Forest | 2,922 | 17.8 |
| Agricultural/Vacant | 1,589 | 9.7 |
| Water & Flood Plain | 2,196 | 13.4 |
| Total | 16,403 | 100.00 |

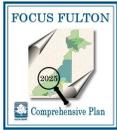
Residential: Residential land uses comprise approximately 18% of all land uses. Southwest Fulton is primarily a medium density residential area. Medium density residential uses take up 14%, or 2,451 acres, of land. These areas are located between Fulton Industrial Boulevard and Campbellton Road, close to Interstate 285 and along Cascade road. Low density land uses comprise 3.7% of land uses or 606 acres. They are scattered throughout Southwest Fulton with a concentration to the south of Campbellton Road. High density residential (over 5 units per acre) comprises 19 acres or 0.1% of land. These areas can be found near interstate 285 and Fairburn Road and along Camp Creek Parkway.

Commercial: There are approximately 673 acres (or 4.1%) of commercial land uses in Southwest Fulton. Pockets of commercial land uses are located along Cascade Road, Fulton Industrial Boulevard at I-20 and at Campbellton Road. Commercial uses are largely comprised of neighborhood commercial and retail services supporting surrounding communities. Office uses comprise 47 acres or 0.3%. Office uses are located primarily along the Cascade Road commercial corridor and in areas adjoining the Fulton Industrial Business District.





Map 6-2: Southwest and South Fulton Planning Area and Communities



Industrial: Located mostly at its western boundary, the industrial land use has a strong presence in Southwest Fulton. The industrial land use totals approximately 2,657 acres or almost 16.2%. Fulton Industrial is home to warehouse and light manufacturing companies. Heavy industrial uses are located along Fulton Industrial Boulevard (FIB) where there is access to I-20, rail and Hartsfield-Jackson Airport. Business parks buffer the single family residential from the heavy industrial uses along FIB. This land use is intended for community and regionally-oriented retail and service activities which include a transition, or locations which complement a transition into a more intense activity area.

Public/Institutional: The Public/Institutional land uses total approximately 425 acres or approximately 3% of the land. This category includes schools, hospitals, places of worship, museums, and other similar uses or facilities. Public and institutional facilities located in Southwest Fulton are: Westlake High School; Sandtown Middle School; Randolph Elementary School; Camp Creek Middle School; Southwest Regional Library; two Fire Stations, the SW Fulton Arts Center and as well as several churches, day care centers and health centers.

Transportation/Communication/Utilities: Southwest Fulton has 2,318 acres or 14% designated in the existing Land Use Plan Map for Transportation, Communications and Utilities. These acres include major utility stations, Charlie Brown Airport, which lies directly north of Fulton Industrial District and I-20 and the transportation network.

Park/Recreation/Conservation: There are approximately 649 acres set aside for private green space (lakes and golf courses), public parks (both County and Federal), and conservation areas purchased through green space funds. Public Parks include Sandtown Park; Welcome All Park; Trammell Crow Park, Cliftondale Park, Red Oak Recreation Center, and the Boatrock Recreation Center.

Agriculture: Agricultural and vacant lands comprise 9.7% of the land in the planning area, approximately 1,589 acres. There is no active farmland in Southwest. Land designated as agricultural is used for either single family residential (one unit per acre) or cemeteries.

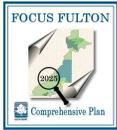
Forestry: The Southwest planning area has 2,922 acres or 17.8% of forest land. These forested areas are located throughout the planning area. In many locations they serve as natural buffers between industrial uses (along Fulton Industrial Blvd) and adjoining single family neighborhoods. Several large forested areas also border the area’s southern boundary. The abundance of these forested lands provide for a semi-rural character to many areas of Southwest Fulton.

South Fulton Planning Area

Table 6-5 summarizes the existing land uses for South Fulton.

| Table 6-5: Summary of Existing Land Use for the South Fulton Planning Area | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Land Use Class | Area in Acres | Percent of Total |
| Low-Density Residential | 11,194 | 11.1% |





| Table 6-5: Summary of Existing Land Use for the South Fulton Planning Area | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Land Use Class | Area in Acres | Percent of Total |
| Low-Density Residential | 11,194 | 11.1 |
| Medium-Density Residential | 4,869 | 4.8 |
| High-Density Residential | 139 | 0.1 |
| Office | 80 | 0.1 |
| Retail | 818 | 0.8 |
| Industrial | 1,181 | 1.2 |
| Government | 314 | 0.3 |
| Other Institutional | 710 | 0.7 |
| School | 579 | 0.6 |
| Utility | 8,368 | 8.3 |
| Private Recreational | 74 | 0.1 |
| Public Recreational | 1,253 | 1.2 |
| Forest | 47,454 | 47.1 |
| Agricultural/Vacant | 12,190 | 15.72 |
| Water and Flood Plain | 11,273 | 11.2 |
| Total | 100,695 | 100.00 |

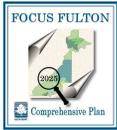
Residential: Approximately 16,202 acres are presently used for residential uses. The South Fulton planning area is characterized as low density residential. Approximately 11,194 acres or 69.4% of the residentially used acres are low-density residential (2 units per acre or less). Low density land uses are located between Camp Creek Parkway and the South Fulton Parkway, in the Cliftondale and Cedar Grove Communities.

Medium density residential development, categorized as 2 to 5 units per acre, represents 29.4% or 4,869 acres of all the residential uses currently developed. Medium density land uses are located on either side of Old National Highway and along portions of the South Fulton Parkway. High density residential development, categorized as 5 units per acre or greater, represents 1.09% or 139 acres of all the currently developed residential uses. These land uses are located along interstates 85 and 285 and the South Fulton Parkway.

Commercial: Approximately 80 acres of land are devoted to office and 818 acres to retail services, a combined total of 1%. There is a concentration of existing commercial/retail services and office along the Old National Highway Corridor. The next major retail/office development planned in South Fulton is located at the intersection of South Fulton Parkway and Highway 92.

Industrial: The industrial uses include manufacturing facilities, processing plants, factories, warehousing and wholesale trade facilities, and/or excavation uses. There are approximately 1,181 acres or 1.2% of industrial uses. A small portion of the Fulton Industrial Boulevard District is in South Fulton. Oakley Industrial Boulevard, Roosevelt Highway and the easterly section of the South Fulton Parkway also have high concentration of industrial uses.





Public/Institutional: The public (government facilities & schools) and other institutional (libraries, hospitals, etc) uses make up approximately 1,603 acres of land or 1.6%. The Community Facilities Element section lists all of the public and institutional facilities.

Transportation/Communication/Utilities: Transportation, communication and utilities in the South Fulton planning area represent approximately 8,368 acres or 8.3% of land uses. South Fulton is highly accessible to major thoroughfares and interstates. CSX Transportation Incorporated has a transfer facility along Roosevelt Hwy. Moreover, Fulton County Public Works operates the Camp Creek and Little Bear Creek wastewater treatment facilities and 14 pump stations.

Park/Recreation/Conservation: South Fulton has approximately 1,327 acres of private and public recreational areas. Most of this land, 1,253 acres or 93% of all recreational areas, is owned, operated, and maintained by Fulton County. In addition Fulton County, through the State's Greenspace Program, purchased 241 acres of Greenspace in South Fulton.

Agriculture: Agriculture or vacant land uses equal to 12,190 acres or 12.1% of the land uses. The predominant use in this category is farming, including cultivation, cattle and horse farms.

Forestry: Forestry comprises 47,454 acres or 47.1% of land uses, the largest land use category. The predominant uses in this category are forests and some mineral extraction activities. The stands of forests are harvested for timber and cleared for grazing, cultivation or development. Most of the land used for agricultural and forestry is located west of Cascade Palmetto Highway in the 44,000 acre area known as the Chattahoochee Hill Country.

6.1.1.2 Assessment

Development Patterns

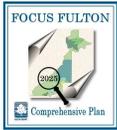
Fulton County adopted the *Zoning Resolution of Fulton County* in 1955. Through this resolution, unincorporated Fulton County was divided into zoning districts that regulate the type and location of land uses within each district. At that time, Fulton County assigned zoning district designations for all of the land within its jurisdiction that reflected the existing uses.

Development patterns are discussed in this section based on existing zoning. Table 6-6 depicts existing zoning districts in Fulton County by the time period they were zoned¹. Table 6-7 shows the acres in each of the zoning district by planning area. Table 6-8 shows the land use categories and the corresponding zoning districts that are used in Tables 6-6 and 6-7.

Growth and development in unincorporated Fulton County started to increase in the 1950s. As a result, most of the development can be characterized as suburban oriented. Currently, the county's development patterns are generally in accordance with the 2015 Land Use Map, the Fulton County Zoning Resolution and other development regulations.

¹ This analysis only addresses the dates of their classification. The County has no electronic record of rezoning activity by previous and current zoning classifications. Therefore, there is no way to document how many acres, for example, of agricultural zone land have been rezoned for more intense purposes.





The 2015 Comprehensive Plan policies and Land Use Map serve as a guide that indicate the most appropriate locations for residential, commercial, office and industrial uses as well as mixed-use development. In most cases, Fulton County’s approved rezoning applications have been consistent with the Land Use Map. In some cases, Fulton County’s land use designations reflect the underlying zoning categories.

| Table 6-6 : Acres by Zoning District & Time Period Zoned in Unincorporated Fulton County | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Zoning District | 1960 and earlier | 1961 to 1975 | 1976 to 1989 | 1990 to present | Total zoning by acres | |
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Percent |
| Low Density Residential | | | | | 30,254.7 | 17.4% |
| SUB-A, R-1, R-2, R-2A | 7,405.4 | 2,320.8 | 1,908.2 | 353.9 | | |
| CUP | 586.9 | 1,697.7 | 3,407.9 | 12,573.9 | | |
| Total | 7,992.3 | 4,018.5 | 5,316.1 | 12,927.8 | | |
| Percent | 6.7% | 33.3% | 25% | 47.2% | | |
| Medium density Residential | | | | | 14,680.7 | 8.5% |
| R-3 to R-5 | 6,258.0 | 1,928.1 | 5,792.8 | 4,381.2 | | |
| SUB-C | 1,820.0 | 2.5 | 27.3% | 0 | | |
| NUP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 290.6 | | |
| Total | 8,078.0 | 1,930.6 | 5,820.1 | 4,671.8 | | |
| Percent | 6.8% | 16.0% | 27.4 | 17.1% | | |
| Residential - Attached & Higher Density | | | | | 5,366.7 | 3.1% |
| A | 24.7 | 803.1 | 1,098.4 | 285.5 | | |
| A-L | 1.6 | 0.0 | 97.3 | 212.8 | | |
| R-6 | 83.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 100.7 | | |
| TR | 0.8 | 273.1 | 1,206.8 | 1,139.0 | | |
| A-1 | 32.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Total | 142.8 | 1,076.3 | 2,409.6 | 1,738.0 | | |
| Percent | 0.1% | 8.9% | 11.4% | 6.3% | | |
| Agriculture and Forestry | | | | | 107,772.6 | 62.1% |
| AG-1 | 99,442.0 | 45.4 | 3,911.5 | 437.7 | | |
| Percent | 83.8% | <1% | 18.4% | 1.6% | | |
| Mixed Uses | | | | | 4,099.6 | 2.4% |
| Apartments-Office (A-O) | 5.5 | 0.0 | 163.6 | 0.0 | | |
| MIX | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,936.0 | | |
| Total | 5.5 | 0.0 | 163.6 | 3,936 | | |
| Percent | | | | 14.37% | | |
| Business | | | | | 5,238.8 | 3.0% |
| C-1 & C-2 | 301.8 | 490.1 | 774.0 | 1,371.6 | | |
| O-I | 10.9 | 158.3 | 973.6 | 1,158.5 | | |
| Total | 312.7 | 648.4 | 1,747.6 | 2,530.1 | | |
| Percent | 0.3% | 5.4% | 8.2% | 9.2% | | |
| Industrial | | | | | 10,050.4 | 5.8% |
| M-1, M-1A, M-2 | 2,705.9 | 4,340.1 | 1,857.6 | 1,146.8 | | |
| Percent | 2.3% | 36.0% | 8.8% | 4.2% | | |
| Total | 118,679.2 | 12,059.3 | 21,198.8 | 27,388.2 | 173,533.0 | 100.0% |

Source: Fulton County E&CD Staff





Table 6-7: Zoning by Acre in each Planning Area

| | North Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | Southwest Fulton | | South Fulton | | Total | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|---------------|--------|------------------|--------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % |
| AG1 | 26,650 | 56.40% | 1,509 | 7.00% | 1,014 | 7.10% | 67,575 | 72.70% | 96,748 | 55.00% |
| Residential Low Density | | | | | | | | | | |
| R1 | 201 | 0.40% | 2,318 | 10.80% | 35 | 0.20% | 7 | 0.00% | 2,561 | 1.50% |
| R2 | 1,520 | 3.20% | 4,014 | 18.60% | 2 | 0.00% | 723 | 0.80% | 6,259 | 3.60% |
| R2A | 413 | 0.90% | 1,870 | 8.70% | 0 | 0.00% | 400 | 0.40% | 2,683 | 1.50% |
| R3 | 1,075 | 2.30% | 3,306 | 15.30% | 2,866 | 20.10% | 1,919 | 2.10% | 9,166 | 5.20% |
| R3A | 396 | 0.80% | 422 | 2.00% | 179 | 1.30% | 350 | 0.40% | 1,347 | 0.80% |
| R4 | 1,788 | 3.80% | 296 | 1.40% | 363 | 2.50% | 3,015 | 3.20% | 5,461 | 3.10% |
| R4A | 2,772 | 5.90% | 129 | 0.60% | 0 | 0.00% | 613 | 0.70% | 3,515 | 2.00% |
| CUP | 7,657 | 16.20% | 2,220 | 10.30% | 1,398 | 9.80% | 8,203 | 8.80% | 19,478 | 11.10% |
| SUBA | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,007 | 7.00% | 374 | 0.40% | 1,381 | 0.80% |
| SUBC | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 1,871 | 2.00% | 1,871 | 1.10% |
| Total | 42,472 | 33.50% | 16,084 | 67.70% | 6,865 | 40.90% | 85,051 | 18.90% | 150,472 | 30.50% |
| Medium Density | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUP | 111 | 0.20% | 137 | 0.60% | 16 | 0.10% | 16 | 0.00% | 280 | 0.20% |
| R5 | 154 | 0.30% | 56 | 0.30% | 513 | 3.60% | 97 | 0.10% | 820 | 0.50% |
| R5A | 170 | 0.40% | 39 | 0.20% | 0 | 0.00% | 292 | 0.30% | 501 | 0.30% |
| R6 | 20 | 0.00% | 11 | 0.00% | 91 | 0.60% | 73 | 0.10% | 194 | 0.10% |
| MHP | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 40 | 0.00% | 40 | 0.00% |
| Total | 454 | 1.00% | 242 | 1.10% | 619 | 4.30% | 518 | 0.60% | 1,834 | 1.00% |
| High Density | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | 385 | 0.80% | 1,340 | 6.20% | 185 | 1.30% | 379 | 0.40% | 2,289 | 1.30% |
| A1 | 32 | 0.10% | 165 | 0.80% | 62 | 0.40% | 7 | 0.00% | 265 | 0.20% |
| AL | 0 | 0.00% | 376 | 1.70% | 20 | 0.10% | 66 | 0.10% | 462 | 0.30% |
| TR | 1,174 | 2.50% | 517 | 2.40% | 179 | 1.30% | 983 | 1.10% | 2,853 | 1.60% |
| Total | 1,591 | 3.40% | 2,397 | 11.10% | 446 | 3.10% | 1,435 | 1.50% | 5,869 | 3.30% |
| Business | | | | | | | | | | |
| AO | 0 | 0.00% | 164 | 0.80% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 164 | 0.10% |
| C1 | 1,059 | 2.20% | 809 | 3.80% | 178 | 1.20% | 587 | 0.60% | 2,634 | 1.50% |
| C2 | 34 | 0.10% | 198 | 0.90% | 146 | 1.00% | 168 | 0.20% | 547 | 0.30% |
| MIX | 418 | 0.90% | 131 | 0.60% | 242 | 1.70% | 40 | 0.00% | 831 | 0.50% |
| OI | 655 | 1.40% | 1,414 | 6.60% | 133 | 0.90% | 191 | 0.20% | 2,393 | 1.40% |
| Total | 2,167 | 4.60% | 2,716 | 12.60% | 699 | 4.90% | 986 | 1.10% | 6,568 | 3.70% |
| Industrial | | | | | | | | | | |
| M1 | 57 | 0.10% | 71 | 0.30% | 454 | 3.20% | 1,865 | 2.00% | 2,448 | 1.40% |
| M1A | 504 | 1.10% | 0 | 0.00% | 2,194 | 15.40% | 756 | 0.80% | 3,453 | 2.00% |
| M2 | 0 | 0.00% | 29 | 0.10% | 3,012 | 21.10% | 2,277 | 2.50% | 5,318 | 3.00% |



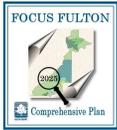


Table 6-7: Zoning by Acre in each Planning Area

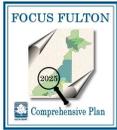
| | North Fulton | | Sandy Springs | | Southwest Fulton | | South Fulton | | Total | |
|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|--------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % |
| Total | 561 | 1.20% | 100 | 0.50% | 5,660 | 39.60% | 4,898 | 5.30% | 11,220 | 6.40% |
| TOTAL | 47,245 | 100 | 21,540 | 100 | 14,290 | 100 | 92,888 | 100 | 175,962 | 100 |

Source: EC&D

Table 6-8: Zoning District and Land Use Category

| Zoning District | Description | Land Use Category |
|-----------------|--|--|
| A | APARTMENTS | HIGH DENSITY Residential-Multi-family |
| A1 | APARTMENTS | HIGH DENSITY Residential-Multi-family |
| AL | APARTMENTS | HIGH DENSITY Residential-Multi-family |
| AO | APARTMENT OR OFFICE | BUSINESS |
| AG1 | AGRICULTURE, USE PERMIT, SINGLE FAMILY | LOW DENSITY Residential - Single Family |
| C1 | COMMERCIAL | BUSINESS |
| C2 | COMMERCIAL | BUSINESS |
| CUP | COMMUNITY UNIT PLAN | LOW DENSITY Residential - Single Family |
| M1 | INDUSTRIAL | INDUSTRIAL |
| M1A | INDUSTRIAL | INDUSTRIAL |
| M2 | INDUSTRIAL | INDUSTRIAL |
| MIX | MIXED USE | BUSINESS |
| MHP | MOBILE HOME PARK | MEDIUM DENSITY Residential-Single Family |
| NUP | NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT PLAN | MEDIUM DENSITY Residential-Single Family |
| OI | OFFICE-INSTITUTIONAL | BUSINESS |
| R1 | SINGLE FAMILY | LOW DENSITY Residential - Single Family |
| R2 | SINGLE FAMILY | LOW DENSITY Residential - Single Family |
| R2A | SINGLE FAMILY | LOW DENSITY Residential - Single Family |
| R3 | SINGLE FAMILY | LOW DENSITY Residential - Single Family |
| R3A | SINGLE FAMILY | LOW DENSITY Residential - Single Family |
| R4 | SINGLE FAMILY | MEDIUM DENSITY Residential-Single Family |
| R4A | SINGLE FAMILY | MEDIUM DENSITY Residential-Single Family |
| R5 | SINGLE FAMILY | MEDIUM DENSITY Residential-Single Family |
| R5A | SINGLE FAMILY | MEDIUM DENSITY Residential-Single Family |
| R6 | SINGLE FAMILY | MEDIUM DENSITY Residential-Single Family |
| SUBA | SINGLE FAMILY | LOW DENSITY Residential - Single Family |
| SUBC | SINGLE FAMILY | LOW DENSITY Residential - Single Family |
| TR | TOWN HOME RESIDENTIAL | HIGH DENSITY Residential-Multi-family |





Residentially Zoned Land: Single family residential development has been the largest factor in shaping the development patterns of Fulton County. Approximately 26% of land in unincorporated Fulton, about 45,000 acres, is zoned for low to medium density residential development. Of the 27,388 acres that were rezoned over the past 15 years, 47% has been rezoned to a low density residential zoning district. Residential developments have a suburban lay out and are characterized by curvilinear streets, multiple cul-de-sac streets and limited entry points.

During the late 1980s and mid 1990s, residential development accelerated in North Fulton, particularly east of GA 400 and in Sandy Springs. Currently, about 34% of the land in North Fulton and 70% of the land in Sandy Springs is zoned for low to medium density residential uses.

Residential rezoning and development in South and Southwest Fulton has increased since the late 1990s. Currently, 45% of the land in Southwest Fulton and 19% of the land in South Fulton is zoned for low to medium density residential. Because of the increase in development in South Fulton, county planners are implementing smart growth policies principles.

A total of 5,869 acres, 3.1%, are zoned for high density residential uses in unincorporated Fulton. Between 1990 and 2004, 6.3% of the land rezoned was rezoned to high density residential uses. Sandy Springs has the highest percentage of high density residential zoning, accounting for 11% of land. North Fulton and Southwest Fulton each have a little over 3%. South Fulton has the lowest with 1.5%.

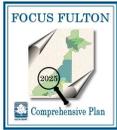
Agricultural Zoned Land: Over 96,000 acres, or 55%, of unincorporated Fulton County are zoned for agricultural uses. This land use category and zoning district not only allows for agricultural uses such as farming, timbering, etc. but allows for residential uses at one unit per acre. South Fulton has the largest number of acres zoned for agricultural uses, 67,575 acres, which accounts for 72% of land in this planning area. North Fulton follows with 26,650 acres, or 56%, of land zoned AG-1. Most of the agriculturally zoned land is in the portion of Northwest Fulton not served by sewer.

A land use category such as this has been attractive to developers and buyers who are looking for a house built on a large lot or for those who would like to live in a rural area. These large-lot developments have been built in areas not well served by infrastructure, they have contributed to the need for expansion of infrastructure systems, reliance on septic systems, and increased consumption of natural resources. To address these issues, large-lot developments could be limited to areas where protection of open space is required, therefore only allowing the construction of a house and placing the remaining portion of the parcel in conservation.

Commercial, Office and Industrial Development: Business uses, both commercial and office, and mixed use zonings account for 3.7% of all land zoned. Mixed use zonings have increased over the past 15 years. Commercial uses are mostly located on arterials and collectors and are developed in an auto oriented pattern. Industrial uses are 5.8% of zonings in unincorporated Fulton County.

In North Fulton, Medlock Bridge Road (SR141) is developed with institutional, office, commercial, and business park uses from its intersection with Old Alabama Road north to McGinness Ferry Road. On SR 141, John's Creek-Technology Park is a large campus style multi-use development which includes hotels, commercial, office and limited manufacturing uses. Large office and commercial developments are also located along SR 9 and Georgia 400. Commercial uses are also located at intersections of major roads such as Jones Bridge Road, Old Alabama, State Bridge,





Abbotts Bridge, Arnold Mill Road and SR. 9. Commercial, office and industrial zoned land accounts for 4.6% of zonings.

In Sandy Springs, the primary development pattern is linear along Roswell Road. Commercial, office and high density residential developments are built along both sides of Roswell Road. In addition, there are two regional activity nodes – the Perimeter area bordering Georgia 400 from the Glenridge Connector to north of Abernathy Road and the Powers Ferry area bordering I-285. Both have large amounts of office uses; the Perimeter area also has substantial commercial development. Commercial, office and industrial zonings account for 13% of zoned land.

In Southwest Fulton, commercial and office developments are located along Cascade Road from I-285 to Fairburn Road. In South Fulton, Old National Highway, SR 279, is developed in a linear pattern with a mixture of businesses and residential uses. Commercial and office account for 4.9% of zoned land in Southwest Fulton and 1.1% of zoned land in South Fulton.

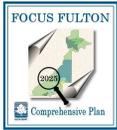
South and Southwest Fulton have several major industrial areas. The largest is the Fulton Industrial District, located along the Chattahoochee River from I-20 south to Campbellton Road. Industrial areas are also located in the Oakley Industrial District between the Cities of Fairburn and Palmetto, along Roosevelt Hwy and areas near South Fulton Parkway and I-285. These areas have access to major roads, railroads, interstate highways and Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. Industrial zonings account for 39% of zoned land in Southwest Fulton and 5.3% of zoned in South Fulton.

Strip Commercial Development: Since the 1960s, commercial/office centers have been developed throughout Fulton County. Many of these centers are located along state roads, easily accessed by the interstate system and in close proximity to residential uses. Many of these commercial developments in unincorporated Fulton County can be characterized as strip commercial developments. These centers were coined “strip centers” because the elevation of the structure(s) spans the length of the site and includes large areas dedicated to parking (they were not constructed to be pedestrian oriented). The typical commercial center is spread across several acres of land and includes an anchor store with several smaller stores. As development continues to move to greenfields, these strip commercial centers have followed. In several areas, older strip commercial centers have declined, particularly when the anchor has closed. This has resulted in large amounts of vacant spaces. These older commercial developments are located primarily in Sandy Springs along Roswell Road and in South Fulton along Old National Hwy.

Strip commercial developments have their place in Fulton County. However, with respect to land use, there may be a better way to provide these uses without constructing potential future community eyesores. These types of spaces could be designed as flex spaces offering a variety of uses in one location, such as: housing, retail and office or they could be part of a mixed use development. Combining these uses reduces the impact on the County’s infrastructure and natural resources.

“Leap-Frog” Development: “Leap-frog” development is common throughout Fulton County as well as the metro-Atlanta. This type of development pattern is not always consistent with the availability of infrastructure. In Northwest Fulton and some portions of South Fulton there is no sewer available. However, developments there are under construction and thriving even though there are other locations that already have access to sewer, water and the road network. Some





reasons contributing to this pattern may be that land costs are cheaper or that there may not be a need to rezone to meet the desired results of the development. Because Georgia is a “property rights” state, there may always be “leap-frog” patterned developments in Fulton County.

“Large-lot” single family developments, “strip” commercial/office centers and “leap-frog” developments are development patterns that will always occur in Fulton County and other areas of metro-Atlanta. However, good land use policies can counteract the negative impacts of these patterns. For example, land use policies could support ideas such as: conservation subdivisions and mixed-use developments. Each of these, if used collectively, could promote higher densities in appropriate locations, protect existing natural resources and ensure that goods and services are delivered in an efficient and effective manner.

Provision of Infrastructure

The availability, capacity and lack of infrastructure are key factors in determining the shape, intensity and location of development. This section discusses transportation, water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure.

Transportation

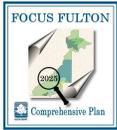
North Fulton: In North Fulton, development was first concentrated along state roads. Downtown Roswell and Alpharetta are both located on State Route 9. Older communities in unincorporated Fulton County, such as Warsaw, are also centered on state highways. In the late 1980s and 1990s, construction of Georgia 400 and its extension south to I-85 increased access to North Fulton. This resulted in the construction of significant office space and of major commercial and retail centers along Georgia 400 interchanges. At the same time, construction of low density residential development accelerated.

Office and commercial activity is mostly linear along major thoroughfares, including Medlock Bridge Road, State Bridge Road and Jones Bridge Road. Holcomb Bridge and Old Alabama Roads have commercial activity primarily serving the surrounding neighborhoods. As a result of development, this area lost a significant amount of rural, agricultural and forestry acreage. The low density land uses and the lack of an interconnected street network, and a limited transportation network has increased congestion of the road network, and lowered the level of service by which these roads operate. To enhance the operation of the roads, many of the roads are programmed for widening, and/or improvements.

The lack of sewer services in Northwest Fulton has resulted in the construction of residential developments with a minimum of one acre lots. Due to this very low density development pattern, residents are heavily dependent on the automobile for shopping, school and work trips and have limited transportation alternatives. Moreover, residents from adjacent counties travel through this limited road network to reach GA 400 or employment centers along GA 400. These factors have led to congested roads.

Sandy Springs: Sandy Springs is the most urbanized and populated planning area in unincorporated Fulton County. Transportation infrastructure has shaped the development pattern in Sandy Springs. Roswell Road (State Route 9) was the first catalyst for commercial, office and residential developments. The construction of I-285 spurred major office and commercial





developments along interchanges, particularly at Powers Ferry, Roswell Road and along the border with DeKalb County. The construction of Georgia 400 and the extension of the MARTA heavy rail line along led to the expansion of office, commercial and higher density residential uses in the Perimeter area and along the Georgia 400 interchanges.

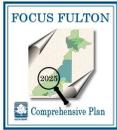
Although Sandy Springs has high density developments, diversity of uses, transit service and highway infrastructure, there are limited transportation choices (e.g. such as providing more pedestrian/bicycle facilities, parcel interconnectivity, etc). The residential development and commercial/retail services in Sandy Springs, like those in North Fulton, developed largely in a suburban oriented pattern. This development pattern forces drivers into their cars for most trips. To address the transportation and development issues facing Sandy Springs, Fulton County adopted the Sandy Springs Revitalization Plan. To assist in its implementation, the Sandy Springs Revitalization Inc. was formed. Sandy Springs Revitalization and Fulton County have partnered in efforts to promote redevelopment along Roswell Road to encourage pedestrian oriented development, to build a streetscape along Roswell Road and to develop a street grid.

Southwest Fulton: The transportation system has played an important role in the development pattern in Southwest Fulton. Proximity to the Hartsfield-Jackson Airport, rail lines, state roads and interstates I-285 and I-20 has supported industrial uses along Fulton Industrial Boulevard. Commercial development is concentrated along major corridors and intersections, including I-285 and Cascade Road, Fulton Industrial Boulevard (State Route 70) and Camp Creek Parkway (State Route 6), and the intersections of Campbellton Road (State Route 166) with Old Fairburn, Butner, Enon roads. Like Sandy Springs and North Fulton, an interconnected street network, improved transit services, among other improvements are needed in Southwest Fulton to facilitate mobility and to provide transportation options to the single occupancy vehicle. With the fast pace of development in Southwest Fulton, continued road maintenance/improvements, access management planning, and traffic controls, will be essential to help reduce congestion.

South Fulton: South Fulton has perhaps the most diverse land uses in unincorporated Fulton. It has older historic crossroads communities, new and established residential developments, newly developed commercial and office centers, areas in need of redevelopment, developing mixed-use villages, hamlet type developments, and rural areas with farming activities. All of the cities in South Fulton grew around the rail lines. The rail lines have also been a catalyst for industrial development particularly along Roosevelt Highway and more recently on Oakley Industrial Boulevard. Moreover, warehousing and airport related services have located in South Fulton due to proximity to Hartsfield-Jackson airport. Interstate I-85 and State Highways - especially Roosevelt Highway (State Route 29) and Old National Highway (State Route 279) spurred linear suburban type development. The construction of South Fulton Parkway, a developmental highway, increased the accessibility of South Fulton to the region's transportation system. Since its construction, development activity, industrial, residential and commercial, has dramatically increased along the Parkway.

South Fulton is a car-oriented community, largely due to the low-density of land uses and dispersed location of uses. However, recent land use designations which encourage mixed used and higher densities along major thoroughfares, particularly the South Fulton Parkway, promote compact pedestrian oriented development.





Since 1998, South Fulton has experienced unprecedented growth. Like North Fulton prior to its rapid population and employment growth, South Fulton has substantial amount of undeveloped land, which had been historically zoned for agricultural uses. Recent development has increased traffic volume on roads, which were not originally designed to accommodate such capacity. These once rural roads will have to be improved to adequately handle the existing and projected growth. New collector roads may have to be built to keep the transportation systems operating in a managed, efficient and safe manner. Moreover, access management tools, traffic studies, pedestrian/bicycle facilities, and public transit service must be evaluated to provide a series of transportation options for South Fulton.

Water Treatment Facilities

The degree of capacity in water and wastewater infrastructure is largely monitored by the permitted capacity (legal limit) levels of the plants. The Board of Commissioners may enforce moratoria when the rate of development threatens to exceed the permitted level of capacity.

Areas of rapid growth in Fulton County are tracked by monitoring water demand, sewer flows, the increase in number of new accounts added to the system, zonings, increases in population and households as well as population and household forecasts. The Georgia 400 corridor in North Fulton, located in the Big Creek Basin, and the Palmetto-Fairburn corridor in South Fulton County have been identified as two high growth areas. Growth in these areas was continuous over the five year period prior to the 2004 CIP and continues in 2005.

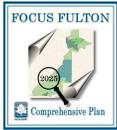
The current capacity and the capacity needs of water treatment facilities that serve unincorporated Fulton County are shown in Table 6-9. The Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant (AFCWTP) has a current capacity of 90 mgd which is equally divided between Fulton County and the City of Atlanta. The net capacity requirement for North Fulton to meet future needs is 27 to 42 mgd. Currently, the plant does not have sufficient capacity to meet the needs in 2020. In contrast, there appears to be a surplus of 8 to 14 mgd for the Sandy Springs area. South Fulton receives its water from the Hemphill and Chattahoochee plants, which have a total capacity of 201 mgd. The Public Works Department estimates and plans indicate that the South Fulton area can be supplied adequately by these plants through 2020. The issue in South Fulton is the limited water distribution system.

| Table 6-9: Water Treatment Capacity | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Service Area | Current Supply Capacity (mgd) | Water Demand Range: permit level at mgd | Net Supply Capacity Needs in 2020 |
| North Fulton | 45 (a) | 87 to 72 | -42 to -27 |
| Sandy Springs | 45 | 37 to 31 | 8 to 14 |
| South Fulton | (b) | 31 to 23 | Adequate |

a: Fulton County and Atlanta share at 45 mgd
 b: The capacities of the Hemphill and Chattahoochee plants are 137 and 65 mgd, respectively (total of 202 mgd). The existing intake permit for the plants is 180 mgd.
 Source: Fulton County Public Works

In order to meet future needs, the Public Works Department has prepared a two phase Capital Improvement Program. Phase I of the 2004 CIP for water infrastructure includes booster pump





stations, general water system projects, water allocation, water mains, water storage, water treatment facility work, and program/construction management services. The plan will increase the capacity of the AFCWTP to 145 mgd. This should meet the forecasted demand for North Fulton. More information is available in the Community Facilities Element and in the Short Term Work Program.

Increases in land use density would generally increase the strain on infrastructure for water and sewer facilities due to the required increase in sizes of interceptors and treatment facilities. While lower density development would reduce the strain on infrastructure, costs would increase for private developers who are responsible for new segments of the network. Areas without water service rely on wells for water supply and in general develop at a lower density.

According to a report in the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, a 2003 report by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District estimates that the 16 county Atlanta Region will have a shortfall of 284 millions gallons a day of water if water conservation and storage facilities are not put in place.

Wastewater Treatment

The Fulton County wastewater system currently serves a land area of more than 280 square miles. Six wastewater treatment facilities are currently permitted to treat a combined total average flow of approximately 45 million gallons per day. The extensive collection system consists of more than 1,600 miles of gravity sewer pipelines and 42 wastewater pump stations with associated force main pipelines. Long term plans are to decommission both Little Bear Creek and Little River plants.

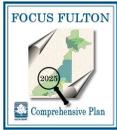
Table 6-10 demonstrates wastewater flows projected for each service area. Current permitted treatment capacity or capacity under construction is also shown. The project net treatment capacity required for Big Creek, Johns Creek, and Little Creek ranges from 0.3 to 10.4 mgd while Camp Creek could have capacity of 3.6 to 9 mgd in 2020 depending on the rate of population growth.

| Table 6-10: Water Pollution Control Plants 2020 Capacity | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Service Area | Wastewater Treatment Capacity (mgd) | 2020 Wastewater Projections (mgd) | Net Treatment Capacity (mgd) |
| Big Creek WRF | 40 | 35.5 to 29.3 | 4.5 to 10.7 |
| Johns Creek WPCP | 15 | 17.2 to 14.2 | -2.2 to 0.8 |
| Little River WPCP | 1.0 | 2.5 to 2.1 | -1.6 |
| Subtotal | 56.0 | 55.7 to 45.6 | 0.3 to 10.4 |
| Camp Creek WPCP | 24.0 | 20.4 to 15.0 | 3.6 to 9 |

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department

In order to meet current and future needs, the Public Works Department has prepared a two phase Capital Improvement Program. Phase I of the 2004 CIP for wastewater infrastructure includes general wastewater system projects, infiltration and inflow work, pump stations, relief sewers, wastewater allocation, water reclamation facilities, and program/construction management services.





During the 1990s, rapid development in North Fulton was not matched by additional water and wastewater infrastructure. Moratoriums were enacted in the Big Creek and Johns Creek basins. The 2004 CIP anticipates future growth areas based on the future land use plan and other studies, however if the County begins to approach the permitted levels for water treatment or wastewater treatment, the Department of Public Works would recommend additional moratoriums.

Availability of sewer affects the density of development. Areas without sewer service must rely on septic system. Fulton County Health Department regulations for residential septic require one acre of usable land. Northwest Fulton and the Chattahoochee Hill area of South Fulton are not served by sewer. However, the area east of Cascade Palmetto Road is expected to be served by sewer within 2005 and 2025.

Stormwater Facilities

Stormwater management facilities and programs have been implemented and planned for quality of life, health and safety needs, and regulatory standards in Fulton County. Existing land development patterns has resulted in substantial amounts of impervious surfaces, and have created a significant stormwater management challenge in most parts of the County. A threat to adequate future stormwater management is the lack of a dedicated capital improvement budget from the County. To address this challenge, the Public Works Department is working to create a stormwater utility and continue the County's collaboration with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Future stormwater requirements may affect the development patterns and densities.

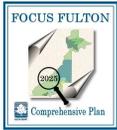
Redevelopment and Transitional Areas

Although much of the growth in Fulton County has occurred over the past 20 to 30 years, areas in need of redevelopment, and transitional areas undergoing shifts in predominant land uses are located throughout unincorporated Fulton County.

Residential, commercial, office and industrial development started to increase in Fulton County in the 1960s. These older commercial and industrial properties were developed to meet market conditions and development standards dictated during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. These buildings may lack the configuration, space and storage needs required by today's tenants; older site layouts may offer little street visibility and orientation. Location, the cost of redevelopment, dated materials, building design and configuration, site design and the lack of landscaping may not meet today's needs or expectations. Similarly, older homes may be too small and not have many of the sought after amenities and design. Moreover, lack of maintenance and investment in properties may limit the economic use of these industrial, commercial and residential facilities. Finally, changes in the surrounding land uses create pressure to redevelop property and leads to disinvestment of existing buildings.

Sandy Springs along Roswell Road and GA 400, Fulton Industrial Boulevard, Roosevelt Hwy, Old National Highway are all locations where redevelopment of residential, commercial and industrial uses have been taking place and should be encouraged to continue. Redevelopment of older properties presents many opportunities since the infrastructure is mostly in place and services such as public safety, fire stations, schools, libraries, are generally available.





Sandy Springs: Sandy Spring’s growth as a residential community started in the 1950s with the construction of ranch style subdivisions followed by strip commercial centers along Roswell Road to serve this new residential community. Table 6-11 shows the zonings and the acreage of property zoned before 1979.

In response to the decline of commercial, office and residential properties along Roswell Road, Fulton County approved the Sandy Springs Revitalization Plan in 1992. Subsequently, the Sandy Springs Overlay District was adopted and a design review board created to ensure that new development and redevelopment along Roswell Road meet specified design standards. A demonstration streetscape project was built along a section of Roswell Road to improve the pedestrian environment. Moreover, a Livable Centers Initiative study, conducted in 2001, focused on creating a Sandy Springs main street and town center between Abernathy Road to the north, Glenridge Drive to the south and east and Sandy Springs Circle to the west. There has been some re-development of properties within this area but there are still many opportunities for older commercial and office site to be redeveloped. With regards to residential uses, some of the older apartments have been converted to condominiums while others have been rehabilitated.

| Table 6-11: Zonings Approved 1979 and Older Sandy Springs Planning Area | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Land Use | Zoning | Acres | Percent |
| Multi-Family | A-1, A | 967.0 | 50.6% |
| Other | A-O | 163.6 | 8.6% |
| Commercial | C-1, C-2 | 548.5 | 28.7% |
| Industrial | M-1, M-2 | 54.9 | 2.9% |
| Office | O-I | 178.0 | 9.3% |
| Total | | 1,911.9 | 100.0% |

Source: Calculated by E&CD

The area between Roswell Road and GA 400 has experienced redevelopment pressures over the last two decades with the construction of Perimeter Mall, the extension of GA 400 and the opening of four MARTA stations. In the mid 1990s, this area was designated as Live Work in the Land Use Map to promote mixed use developments. Older ranch homes on large acreage and single family neighborhoods have been demolished and redeveloped with higher density residential uses as well as office and commercial uses.

South and Southwest Fulton: The rail lines along South Fulton and later the interstate highways served as the catalyst for industrial development. In the 1960s, proximity to interstate highways and location of rail lines spurred the construction of the Fulton Industrial Business District along the Chattahoochee River in Southwest Fulton. Industrial uses also extend along Roosevelt Highway and Oakley Industrial Boulevard. By 1970, 8,000 acres in South and Southwest Fulton were zoned industrial (See Table 6-12 and Map 6-3). These older zonings in South Fulton are concentrated in the Fulton Industrial District and along Roosevelt Highway and I-85 corridors.



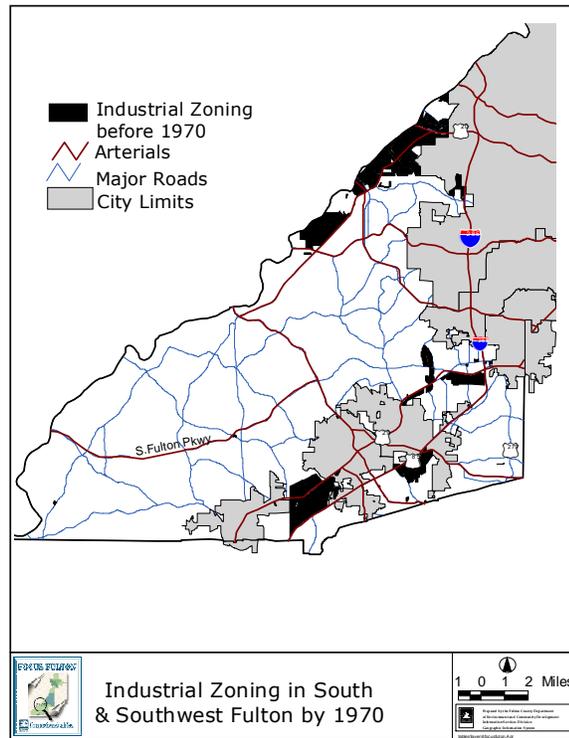
| Table 6-12: Zonings Approved 1979 and Older South and Southwest Fulton Planning Areas | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Land Use | Zoning | Acres | Percent |
| Multi-Family | A, A-1 | 641.4 | 6.4% |
| Commercial | C1, C2 | 678.1 | 6.7% |
| Industrial | M1, M2, M1A | 8,650.2 | 86.0% |
| Office | O-I | 89.0 | 0.9% |
| Total | | 10,058.8 | 100.0% |

Source: Calculated by E&CD

Many of these older industrial buildings are experiencing decline due to the decrease in the manufacturing base of Fulton County, antiquated buildings, lack of maintenance, public safety issues along Fulton Industrial and competition from newer industrial parks in nearby counties and along the South Fulton Parkway.

Fulton County’s Economic Development Department, in partnership with the Fulton Industrial Business Association, is working to promote and maintain the competitiveness of Fulton Industrial. With a 30% vacancy rate, there are many redevelopment opportunities in Fulton Industrial. Recently, new and more up to date buildings have been built on the southern end of Fulton Industrial Boulevard.

According to an industrial developer, construction of industrial uses on greenfields is more economical than redevelopment of older industrial buildings. In the developer’s opinion, the cost of land has to double or triple in order to make redevelopment feasible.



Map 6-3: Industrial Zoning in South and SW Fulton By 1970

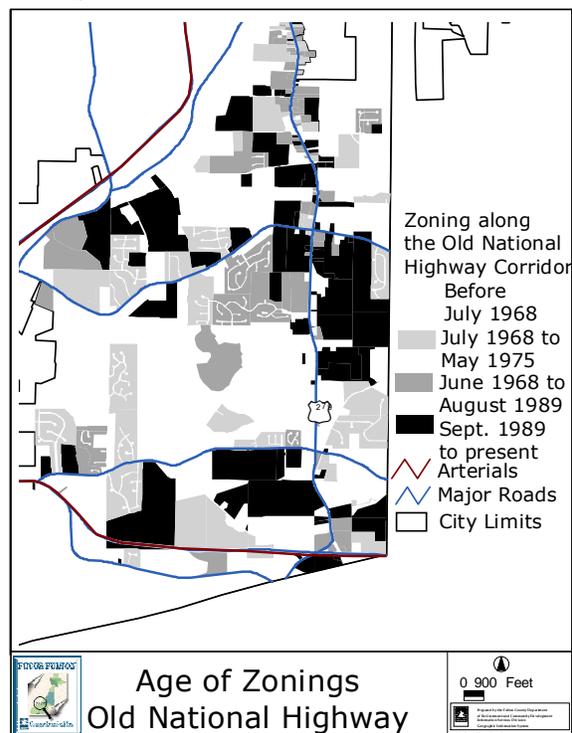
The Old National Highway (SR 279) in South Fulton County is a corridor in transition. It begins at Sullivan Road in the City of College Park and extends south into Fayette County where it ends at State Route 85. Development along Old National is characteristic of typical of suburban corridors. Residential development, first scattered, began in the 1950s. During the 1960s and 1970s, residential subdivisions adjacent to Old National were constructed. Strip commercial and business development followed, providing services to commuters and nearby residents. Map 6-4 and Table 6-13 show the zoning districts and acres zoned prior to 1980.

Table 6-13: Old National Highway Corridor Zoning cases before 1980

| Land Use/Age | # of Acres | Percent |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| Residential Before 1980 | 2,035 | 60.6% |
| Residential Since 1980 | 674.4 | 20% |
| Non-Residential Zoning Before 1980 | 116 | 3.4% |
| Non-Residential since 1980 | 533 | 16% |
| Total | 3,358.4 | 100.00% |

Source: E&CD

The expansion of Hartsfield-Jackson airport, airport noise, the lack of maintenance and investment has led to the decline and underutilization of properties along Old National Highway. In the 1990s, several of the large commercial tenants closed. In response to this, Fulton County has undertaken several studies to promote the revitalization of Old National Hwy. During the 1990s, the Fulton County Board of Commissioners adopted the Old National Highway Overlay District which established design standards to improve the overall visual appearance of Old National Highway. Most recently, an ARC Livable Centers Initiative study was completed. It was designed to chart development strategies for the corridor and to promote mixed use development. Moreover, the Old National Merchants Business Association was established to involve businesses in improvement of older buildings and sites and to promote Old National Highway. The improved look of the corridor and increased interest in South Fulton has encouraged re-zoning activity and re-development along Old National Highway, bringing new businesses and new residential development.



Map 6-4: Old National Highway Zonings

Environmental Resources

Many scientists, including the authors of *Limits to Growth* (1972), *Beyond the Limits* (1992), and *Limits to Growth: The 30-Year Update* (2004), feel that current world policies have led to population levels which are unsustainable. The term “ecological footprint” is used to calculate the amount of land that would be required to provide the natural resources consumed by the world’s population and to absorb their wastes. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) tabulates the ecological footprint of more than 150 nations in its Living Planet Report. Measured are marine species, carbon dioxide generation, water withdrawal, cropland reduction, etc. These data indicate that since the late 1980s the earth’s population has been using more of the planet’s resource



production each year than could be regenerated. Currently this data indicates that population and industrial production growth have overshoot resources by 20%.

Fulton County has experienced a tremendous amount of growth and development during the past several decades. Land development pressures associated with population and economic growth are expected to continue throughout the present decade and through 2025. Acres of land have been converted from woodlands and agricultural land to residential subdivisions, commercial, office, institutional and industrial land uses. Many environmental challenges that the County is experiencing today are directly or indirectly related to land development occurring partially in response to the population and job growth.

Major environmental problems associated with rapid land development include the loss of trees and other vegetation, loss of wildlife habitat, reduced water quality, poor air quality, and creation of severe micro-climates (heat-islands caused by surfaces such as pavement that absorb sunlight and turn it into heat). Trees Atlanta estimates that 60% of Atlanta's natural tree cover has been removed over the last 20 years and according to NASA, Metro Atlanta is losing trees at the rate of 54 acres a day. This has resulted in the increase in the size of the urban heat island. Although Fulton County has one of the most comprehensive tree protection ordinances in the Atlanta Region, many trees, including specimen trees, are cut down during the development process. The loss of the tree canopy, clear cutting and the loss of specimen trees are some of the concerns expressed by Fulton County citizens during the Comprehensive planning process.

In addition, conversion of undeveloped land to impervious surfaces has increased storm water runoff, which directly impacts the quality and flow of Fulton County's streams. In fact, nonpoint source pollution (runoff from parking lots, city streets, roofs, and lawns) is now responsible for 75% of the pollution in 3,400 stream miles in Georgia that do not meet water quality standards (Georgia Conservancy, 1997).

Development patterns have had as much of an impact on the environment as the amount of development. Fulton County and the surrounding area began experiencing the most intense development at the height of dependency on the automobile for transportation. As a result, land uses in Fulton County are decentralized, low density and fragmented. Decentralized land development patterns are characterized by leap-frog development, large-lot residential subdivisions and separation of land uses. Low-density development patterns influence every facet of the environment, particularly transportation choices and air quality.

An increasing amount of natural resources, primarily land, is consumed to build roads and parking areas for automobiles which are an essential mode of transportation in the absence of compact development. It is estimated that a minimum of 0.18 acres of paved land for parking and roads is needed to accommodate each automobile in the United States (Earth Policy Institute, 2002). Another study contends that low density automobile-dependent development is the leading factor in the construction of impervious surfaces and accounts for over sixty percent of the total impervious surface coverage in suburban areas (Smart Growth America, American Rivers, Natural Resources Defense Council, 2002). As more acreage is paved with concrete and asphalt to accommodate roads and parking, less land will be available for agriculture, wetlands, forests, wildlife habitats and open space which are needed to maintain a healthy eco-system. Moreover, under the Clean Air Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated 20 counties in metropolitan Atlanta, Fulton being one of them, as an ozone non-attainment area (8 hour





standard). Ground level ozone is created by the presence of volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight. Automobile emissions are one of the main sources of nitrogen oxides in the Atlanta Region.

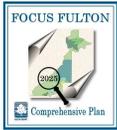
A 2000 study, conducted by the Brookings Institute, compared population growth with increases in urbanized land in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area and found that land development is outpacing population growth. From 1982 to 1997 population increased 46%, while land development increased 81%, as a percent of 1982 developed land, during the same period (Brookings Institute, 2001). This data confirms that development in the region is decentralized and is consuming more land than is warranted by the population growth.

It is anticipated that land development pressures in unincorporated Fulton County will continue for the next decade. Every land disturbing activity in Fulton County has an ecological impact. Minimizing the ecological impact of development and other human activities upon the land is critical and ultimately determines air and water quality, the availability of land for food production, recreation, wildlife habitats and the presence of undisturbed land to sustain natural cycles that support life. Fulton County has decreased the impact of certain land disturbing activities by adopting and implementing land protection policies, particularly for environmentally sensitive areas. In general, wetlands, steep slopes, floodplains, stream/river corridors such as the Chattahoochee River Corridor, groundwater recharge areas, watersheds and stands of specimen trees are considered ecologically significant and/or environmentally sensitive areas.

A recent inventory of ecologically sensitive areas has not been conducted. However, based on historic data, ecologically sensitive areas are not concentrated in any particular area, but are found throughout the County, especially along the Chattahoochee River Corridor, streams, floodplains and ridgelines. In an effort to protect the land that is ecologically significant, Fulton County has adopted specific land protection policies, programs and ordinances. Fulton County participated in the Governor's Greenspace program by adopting The Fulton County Greenspace Community Plan. The plan called for permanently protecting 20% of the land in all of Fulton County, with its main goal of protecting water quality. With State and local funding, Fulton County was able to purchase and permanently protect approximately 200 acres of land.

Given the County's existing development patterns, preserving and protecting the County's land will be challenging. The County recently completed a Conservation Subdivision ordinance, which encourages small-lot development in exchange for preserving significant areas of land for ecological and recreational purposes. The County worked with community members of the Chattahoochee Hill Country in South Fulton County to identify areas suitable for village and hamlet development. The village and hamlet development concept promotes more compact development and the preservation of open space thru the transfer of development rights. The proposed conservation subdivision ordinance, the transfer of development rights ordinance and village/hamlet development concepts are sound land use planning initiatives that have the potential to preserve and protect the County's natural resources. However, the magnitude of development occurring will require the County to strengthen existing land use regulations and devise additional land use control techniques. Most importantly, the County must put forth greater effort to more effectively coordinate environmental protection activities throughout the development process. For example, the County may want to consider the following land protection measures:





2025 Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element

- Identify a few key ecologically sensitive and environmentally significant areas that the County intends to preserve or protect on the Comprehensive Land Use Plan Map. These areas will be designated as open space on the Land Use Map. Key properties should be included in the Capital Improvements Plan for acquisition, or be protected by restricting development using conservation easements, transfer of development rights and/or enforce stringent development standards;
- Restrict the amount of impervious surface coverage on land parcels and require more “soft” landscaping in areas designated as environmental sensitive areas, and/or develop a county-wide stormwater fee structure that is determined by the amount of impervious surface on a piece of property;
- Adopt low impact development techniques for managing stormwater runoff and decrease reliance on the traditional curb and gutter stormwater management techniques in developing areas;
- Designate Live work areas on the land use map that have the potential to be linked by mass transportation and direct compact development and infrastructure improvements to these areas;
- Strengthen the existing zoning resolution, which mandates the separation of land uses and inadvertently increases reliance on automobiles, policies and programs to facilitate mixed use development;
- Support innovative land use techniques that allow compatible mixed land uses on a similar scale to exist side-by-side in a pedestrian oriented community environment.
- Encourage water conservation along with the construction of water reuse facilities.

Moving forward Fulton County can minimize the impact of development activities by implementing effective and comprehensive land use protection measures. Development guidelines and other land use development standards that are directly linked to Comprehensive Plan policies and the land use map could have a positive influence protection of environmental resources and on land development patterns. Environmental planning policies can be adopted that encourage compact development nodes that can be served by public transit and make walking and biking more common modes of transportation. In short, the adoption of environmental planning policies that support and require well-designed development would allow the County to maximize infrastructure investments, reduce automobile dependency, decrease impervious surface coverage and protect ecologically sensitive areas.

Infill Development

Infill development occurs in older urbanized and suburban areas that are mostly developed and where services and infrastructure exist. Infill developments are often small in scale and are usually located either on previously undeveloped parcels that may have development challenges or on under-utilized parcels that often have older homes or businesses. Infill development often occurs at a higher density and intensity than the buildings that were replaced and the surrounding development. Infill development allows more people to live, work and conduct business in an





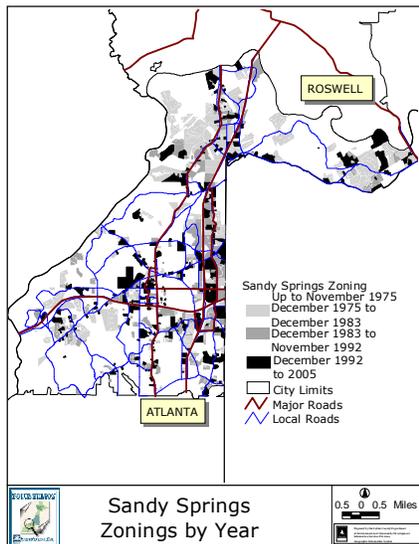
activity or town center by having a mix of uses and a more compact pattern of land use. Infill development often results in the construction of residential units in proximity of employment and commercial centers and in the construction of a diversity of housing types.

Infill development allows for the efficient use of existing infrastructure, leads to the reduction of commute distances and encourages all modes of transportation. Furthermore, redevelopment of activity centers and older suburban areas plays a role in the preservation of rural areas and environmentally sensitive areas. On the other hand, infill development often leads to loss of vegetation, new housing is at times out of scale in size and style with surrounding homes and the intensity of development places additional demands on existing infrastructure.

Older suburban oriented developments, particularly those experiencing strong development pressures, are areas where infill development is taking place in Fulton County and where the Land Use Plan encourages infill development. Infill development is taking place in Sandy Springs.

| Zoning By Year | # of Acres | Percent of Total |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Before 1960 | 13,887 | 64.4% |
| 1960 - 1979 | 3,081 | 14.3% |
| 1980-1989 | 2,566 | 11.9% |
| 1990-2004 | 2,025 | 9.4% |
| Total Acres | 21,559 | 100.0% |
| Calculated by E&CD Staff | | |

Table 6-15 and Map 6-5 show the decades when land was zoned or development took place in Sandy Springs. Over 60% of land in Sandy Springs was zoned and/or developed before 1960. Between the 1950s and 1970s, Sandy Springs became a suburban community to Atlanta.



During this time period, Highways I-285 and Georgia 400 were built. In the 1980's, GA 400 was extended to the City of Atlanta and during the 1990's, four rapid transit stations were opened in and near Sandy Springs. During the 1980's a number of single family neighborhoods between Georgia 400 and DeKalb County, in the Perimeter Mall area, were re-developed for office and commercial activities which created jobs attracting workers throughout the region.

From 1990 to 2004, 69.6% of all re-zonings in Sandy Springs involved parcels of land less than five acres. Of 342 approved re-zoning petitions, the median parcel size was 2.25 acres. Some parcels represent areas which had never before been developed; others represent "tear downs" and re-development. Most of the development between 1990 and 2004 was concentrated along I-285, GA 400 and Roswell Road, the area best served with the transportation infrastructure.

Map 6-5 Sandy Springs rezonings





With three MARTA rapid rail stations; two major highways; diverse and numerous jobs; housing options ranging from apartments to condominiums and single family homes, Sandy Springs will continue its transition from a low density residential community to a major mixed use activity center.

Local Development Policies and Regulations

Fulton County policies and regulations affect land use patterns and development. The Comprehensive Plan policies provide guidance on development and the Land Use Plan Map suggests locations for development with recommended densities. The Land Use Map and policies are taken into consideration by the Board of Commissioners when they make zoning and infrastructure decisions. In addition, the Zoning Resolution, the Subdivision Regulations and other development regulations affect land use patterns and development. These development regulations and processes are detailed below.

Fulton County Zoning Resolution: Through this resolution, unincorporated Fulton County is divided into zoning districts that regulate the type and location of land uses within each district. Zoning designations are assigned to all of the land within Fulton County's jurisdiction. The zoning classification specifies the uses allowed on a parcel of land and includes development standards such as minimum lot size, setbacks, building height, landscaping, buffers and parking.

In order to change the current zoning designation, the property owner or his/her representative must take an affirmative action to do so. This action takes the form of filing a re-zoning application and public hearings before the Community Zoning Board (CZB) and the Board of Commissioners.

Land Development Regulations: Fulton County has many steps that must be met before a certificate of occupancy is issued.

- A. Land Disturbance Permits. Land Disturbance permits are required for land disturbing activity of 5,000 square feet or more.
- B. Subdivision Regulations. Property owners may create new lots according to the standards established in the Fulton County Subdivision Regulations. Subdivisions have to be in compliance with all development regulations, including zoning and health regulations.
- C. Building Permits. A building permit application is required for the construction of all structures. Building codes, fire codes and accessibility standards must be met.

3. Policies Applicable to various types, densities and intensities of land uses.

The Comprehensive Plan includes policies which provide guidance to the Board of Commissioners as they make decisions on re-zoning and use permit applications. In August 2002, the Board of Commissioners accepted policies called the Smart Growth Policies, which were prepared over an 18 month time period by a group of citizens, developers and organizations called the Fulton County Commission on Smart Growth & Citizen Participation. Policies were formulated for land use, environment, transportation, and development.





Conservation Subdivision Ordinance: A Conservation Subdivision Ordinance, a part of the subdivision regulations, was adopted in 2003 but only applies to South Fulton at this time. The conservation subdivision ordinance allows property owners to subdivide their property into smaller lots provided that a minimum of 40% of its total acreage is set aside as open space. The open space is designated on the conceptual plan and recorded on the final plat.

Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance: The transfer of development rights is a method for permanently conserving and protecting land by transferring the rights to develop from one property (sending area) to another (receiving area). This tool applies to the Chattahoochee Hill Country area of South Fulton and was adopted by the Board of Commissioners in April 2003.

Environmental Regulations: Numerous environmental regulations affect the development of land. These are detailed in the Natural and Cultural Resources Element.

Design Review Process: Fulton County's zoning resolution establishes a number of overlay districts which are intended in part to "protect and enhance local aesthetic and functional qualities and to stimulate businesses". These design review boards, whose members are appointed by the Board of Commissioners, provide review and comment to the Environment and Community Development Department Director prior to the issuance of a land disturbance, building or sign permit.

6.2.0.0 2025 Land Use

6.2.1.1. Inventory

The Land Use Map provides a framework for accommodating employment, service, retail, institutional and housing needs of Fulton County's existing and future population and businesses, while maintaining the community character of individual neighborhoods and planning areas of the County.

Land Use Categories

The land use map is composed of land use categories for all land uses. These land use categories are listed below.

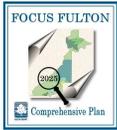
Residential: Residential uses include all properties where the principal structures are designed for human habitation. Several residential categories, listed below, are shown on the Land Use Map. The categories show the recommended densities per acre.

One Unit or Less per acre – This category consists of scattered single family homes, each on one or more acres or residential subdivisions with lots of one or more acres. These residential uses may be on public water and sewer or may be on wells and septic systems.

One to Two Units per acre – This residential category consist of one to two single family homes per acre served by public sewer and water.

One to Three Units per acre – This residential category consist of one to three single family homes per acre served by public sewer and water.





Two to Three Units - This residential category consists of two to three single family homes per acre served by public sewer and water.

Three to Five Units - This residential category consists of three to five single family homes per acre served by public sewer and water.

Five to Eight Units - This residential category consists of five to eight residential units per acre. This could be single family homes, duplexes, townhomes and low density apartments that are served by public sewer and water.

Eight to Twelve Units - This residential category consists of eight to twelve residential units per acre. This could be single family homes, duplexes, townhomes and low to moderate density apartments that are served by public sewer and water.

Twelve to Twenty Units - This residential category consists of twelve to twenty residential units per acre. This could be townhomes and moderate to high density apartments that are served by public sewer and water.

More than Twenty Units per acre - This residential category consists of more than twenty units per acre. This could be moderate to high density apartments that are served by public sewer and water.

Commercial: Retail, services and offices area appropriate uses in this category.

Retail and Service – Retail, service and office uses area appropriate uses in this category. These uses may be located in a single building or as part of a shopping center.

Office – Office uses, up to four stories, are appropriate for this category. The office uses may be in single office buildings as well as office parks.

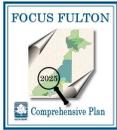
Office: High intensity- Office uses, five stories and over, are appropriate for this category.

Business Park: The Business Park land use allows two or more business uses, primarily office uses along with warehouses for storage and distribution. Limited assembly can be included. Access to rail and truck routes are important to some business park sites.

Industrial: This land use category allows for processing, refining, manufacturing, warehousing (including mini-warehouses), distribution, truck and rail terminals, industrial parks and related support services.

Agricultural, Forestry and Estate Residential: This land use category allows for farming, including grazing and cultivation, timber production and harvesting, estate residential comprised of single family homes at a density of one acre or more. These residential uses may be on public water or on wells and septic systems.





Public, Semi-Public and Institutional:

Community Facilities – This land use includes public uses such as community centers, government facilities such as senior centers, health centers, fire and police stations, libraries, government centers, and schools, semi-public uses such as churches and cemeteries and institutional uses such as hospitals. The land use map designates the uses for the following: S- School, F – Fire station, L- Library, H- Health Center, SR – Senior Center, P – Police Station.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities – This land use included transportation uses such as airports, MARTA stations and MARTA park and ride lots, communication facilities, and utilities such as water treatment facilities, water storage tanks, pumping stations, wastewater treatment facilities and solid waste land fills.

Open Space: The open space category includes land that is mainly undeveloped, contains some recreational uses and some natural resources. It does not include land uses for buffers and landscaped strips. This is a new land use category developed as part of this plan.

Private Recreation – Privately owned recreational facilities such as golf courses and open space is included in this land use. Recreational amenities in subdivisions are not included.

Parks, Recreation & Conservation: This includes parks, open space and recreational facilities owned by Fulton County and other governments, such as the National Park Service. Fulton County Parks are designated as R in the Land Use Plan.

Water Bodies: This includes lakes and streams.

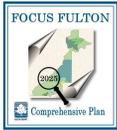
100 year Floodplain: The 100 year flood plain, as determined by FIMA maps, is shown in this category. The 100 year flood plain should remain undeveloped. In some cases, the land in the 100 year flood plain can be used toward calculating allowed densities.

Live Work: The purpose of the Live Work land use district is to allow an appropriate and balanced mix of uses to create a live work environment at a scale and character that is compatible with its surrounding community. Live Work areas will be activity centers where the community can live, work, shop, meet, and play. These areas should be compact, pedestrian-oriented, with a mix of uses and incorporate open space. This will result in the protection of environmental resources, accessible open space, a balance of all modes of transportation, housing choices and civic interaction.

A majority of the forecasted population and employment growth should occur in the areas designated as Live Work. Moreover, Fulton County’s public facility and infrastructure investment should also be located in areas designated as Live Work.

Land Use: Live Work land uses should have a compatible mix of office, commercial, services, institutional, civic and residential uses. These uses should be integrated both vertically and horizontally. The uses within the live work areas should be in proximity to each other in order to encourage walking and to increase mobility to those who do not drive especially the elderly and the young.





Within the Live Work land use there should be transition of land uses, height and density. The Live Work land use should also serve the adjacent community.

Some areas are designated Live Work in order to encourage the redevelopment of underutilized commercial, office and residential areas and to reshape sprawling commercial corridors into a more compact mixed use pedestrian-oriented environment.

Transportation: Live Work areas should have an integrated transportation system. The transportation system should provide connectivity within the district and to and from the surrounding community. The transportation system should incorporate automobile, transit when available, bicycle, pedestrian facilities.

The streets should form an interconnected transportation network. This street network will create options, improve access and mobility, shorten auto trips and reduce congestion. Interconnected networks of streets should be designed to promote walking, biking and transit usage, where present. The pedestrian and bicycle facilities should facilitate safe, attractive and convenient pedestrian and bicycle circulation and minimize conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles.

Open Space: A range of parks and open space, from village greens to active recreation and passive open space, should be distributed throughout the Live Work district. Open space should be centrally located and accessible for the enjoyment of residents and workers. Open space and parks could be used to define and connect neighborhoods and uses. Environmentally sensitive areas should be protected and their fragmentation should be avoided. At least 20% of a development should be set aside as open space.

Housing: Live work areas should have a diversity of housing types to meet the needs of the workforce and of County residents. In Live Work areas located at employment centers, the housing should be affordable to those that work there.

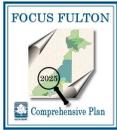
Types of Live Work Areas

Three Live Work districts are identified in the Land Use Map. The intent of each is described below.

1. Live Work Neighborhood: This is a low density residential and mixed use land use intended to serve a single neighborhood or small group of adjacent neighborhoods.
2. Live Work Community: This is a medium density residential and mixed use land use along corridors and nodes intended to serve a group of adjacent neighborhoods.
3. Live Work Regional: This is a high density residential and mixed land uses along major transportation corridors and/or rail transit stations intended to serve larger areas and provide larger commercial uses with a significant employment concentration.

Descriptions of the designated Live Work areas throughout unincorporated Fulton County are included in Table 6-16.





| Neighborhood Live Work | Community Live Work | Regional Live Work |
|---|--|--|
| Residential Density: Up to 5 units per acre | Residential Density: Up to 9 units per acre | Residential Density: +9 units per acre |
| Commercial/Office Density: up to 10,000 sf per acre | Commercial/Office Density: up to 15,000 sf per acre | Commercial/Office Density: no limits |
| Up to 30,000 sf limit per tenant space or use | Up to 50,000 sf limit per tenant space or use | Up to 125,000 sf limit per tenant space or use |
| 2 story height limit | 4 story height limit | Per zoning district regulations or use permit |
| 5% of total project area to be community gathering spaces | 10% of total project area to be community gathering spaces | 15% of total project area to be community gathering spaces |

Live Work Policies

- 20% of the project shall be comprised of open space of which the community gathering spaces is a part.
- Projects that are 15 acres or less shall have two uses of which residential is one of the uses.
- Projects that are 15 acres or more shall have three uses of which residential is one of the uses.
- Mixed Use and/or Live work projects shall provide a balance of uses with a minimum of 20% of each of the uses on the site and or in the area.

Proposed 10 Acre Residential Land Use Designation

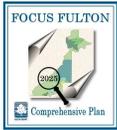
As Fulton County becomes increasingly developed, many rural parts of the county are experiencing the effects of suburban sprawl. In an effort to address community concerns about protecting open space, agricultural uses and rural character, E&CD proposed a new land use designation. The proposed designation limited one residential unit per 10 acres in some rural areas as a way of curbing the practice of one-acre residential development, a contributing factor of sprawl.

To gauge community interest in the proposed land use designation, E&CD distributed surveys to property owners with 10 or more contiguous acres in the unsewered portion of Northwest Fulton County and the Chattahoochee Hill Country (properties west of Cascade Palmetto Highway) in South Fulton. The results from the surveys are shown in Table 6-17.

| Response | North Fulton | South Fulton |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Yes | 19 | 37 |
| No | 108 | 96 |
| No Opinion | 3 | 3 |
| No Response | 434 | 633 |

In North Fulton, while there were 19 citizens concerned with land conservation and protecting the rural character of their community, the majority of respondents (108) were against the 10 acre designation. Some reasons given by opponents were concerns of property devaluation, as well as the restrictions on property sales.





In South Fulton, 37 respondents were proponents of the new 10 acre minimum designation, almost twice as many as in North Fulton. Similar to North Fulton, property owners supporting the 10 acre minimum stated their interest in maintaining the rural character and agricultural uses. However, the majority of responses (96) were against the new land use designation. In South Fulton, many respondents who were opposed to the new designation cited their interest in wanting to leave land to their families, property devaluation, as well as the concern that a 10 acre minimum would only be affordable to a select group of individuals.

A total of 6 respondents, in both North and South Fulton, had no opinion on the land use designation. These land owners would be agreeable to the majority interest of their surrounding community.

As a result of the survey, E&CD determined that there was no substantial community interest in a 10 acre land use designation to proceed with the proposed 2025 Land Use Map. E&CD will, however, continue to work with communities to identify strategies to protect open space, agricultural uses, and the character of rural areas.

6.2.1.2 Assessment

North Fulton

Projection of Future Land Use Needs

| Table 6-18: Unincorporated North Fulton Land Use and Demographics | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2004 | | | Change 2005-2025 | |
| Population | Residential Acres | Acres/person | Population | Potential acres needed |
| 93,192 | 18,494 | 0.19 | 24,019 | 4,766 |
| Households | Residential Acres | Acres/household | Households | |
| 36,508 | 18,494 | 0.50 | 11,416 | 5,783 |
| Employment | Employment Acres | Acres/job | Employment | |
| 53,447 | 2,461 | 0.04 | 31,106 | 1,432 |
| Source: Existing Land and E&CD forecasts | | | | |

Residential Population: North Fulton population is forecasted to grow by 24,019 residents and 11,416 households between 2005 and 2025. If North Fulton develops in the same pattern as it has to date, the additional households and population would require between 4,766 and 5,783 acres. This is equal to about a third of the land identified as forest and agricultural in the existing land use inventory (Table 6-18).

Commercial and Industrial Uses: Based on the employment forecast, the number of jobs will increase by 31,106 between 2005 and 2025. Based on current development patterns, the forecasted employment may require almost 1,432 acres. The 2025 Land Use Plan shows areas designated for Live Work and non-residential land use where future commercial and industrial uses could be located.

Land Uses Other than Residential, Commercial, and Industrial: Currently approximately 1,217 acres are used for institutional uses, equal to 0.013 acres per person. An additional 313 acres may





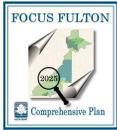
be needed for institutional uses. The land use map shows current institutional uses, this includes government facilities, public and private schools and churches larger than 5 acres.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas: The Chattahoochee River flows through the southern boundary of North Fulton and the Little River flows along the western boundary. The 100 year floodplains for stream bodies are shown on the Land Use Plan Map and are protected by current stream buffer ordinances.

2025 Land Use Map

The 2025 Land Use Map for North Fulton is included with this plan. The acres and the percentage of land in each of the land use categories are shown in Table 6-19. The North Fulton 2025 Land Use Map indicates the location, densities and type of uses that are appropriate for each parcel in unincorporated North Fulton County.

| Table 6-19: 2025 Land Use Map - North Fulton | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Land Use Designation | Acres | Percent |
| Residential | | |
| Residential 1 unit or less/acre | 11,126 | 22.28 |
| Residential, 1 to 2 units/acre | 5,040 | 10.09 |
| Residential, 2 to 3 units/acre | 4,728 | 9.47 |
| Residential, 3 to 5 units/acre | 485 | 0.97 |
| Residential, 5 to 8 units/acre | 279 | 0.56 |
| Residential, 8 to 12 units/acre | 121 | 0.24 |
| Commercial | | |
| Retail & Service | 514 | 1.03 |
| Office | 221 | 0.44 |
| Live Work | | |
| Live Work Neighborhood | 1,137 | 2.28 |
| Live Work Community | 471 | 0.94 |
| Business Park | 741 | 1.48 |
| Agricultural | 12,575 | 25.18 |
| Public, Semi-Public & Institutional | | |
| Community Facilities | 1,331 | 2.67 |
| Transportation & Utilities | 330 | 0.6 |
| ROW | 4,294 | 8.6 |
| Open Space | | |
| Parks, Recreation & Conservation | 576 | 1.15 |
| Private Recreation | 1,978 | 3.96 |
| 100 Yr Flood Plain | 3,961 | 7.93 |
| Water | 12 | 0.02 |
| Total | 49,935 | 100.00% |



1. Growth Distribution: The number of households (low and high numbers) and the number of employment that can be accommodated in North Fulton if the area is developed following the land uses in the 2025 Land Use Map is shown in Table 6-20. According to these calculations, the number of forecasted households may be difficult to accommodate while there appears to be ample land use capacity for the forecasted employment.

Almost 5% of land uses are designated for Live Work, Office, Commercial or Business Park. The Live Work Land Use and associated policies promote a mix and integration of land uses, housing diversity, open space, transportation standards and developments that support pedestrian and transit uses. The Land Use Map directs new development to the Live Work designated areas. Medlock Bridge Road from Abbots Bridge to State Bridge Road and State Bridge Road from the Chattahoochee River to Medlock Bridge Road is designated as Community Live Work. The intersections of Jones Bridge Road with Old Alabama Road, State Bridge Road, and Abbots Bridge/Sargent Roads as well as Highway 9 between Webb Road and Bethany Road, and the Birmingham, Crabapple communities are designated as Neighborhood Live Work. Medlock Bridge Road, north of Abbots Bridge Road, is designated as Business Park and Highway 9/Windward Parkway south of Webb Road and east of Webb Road is designated as Commercial and Office. These areas can develop as employment centers.

Residential land uses comprise 45% all uses. Residential land uses of low, medium and high densities are located throughout NE Fulton. In NW Fulton, medium and high density land uses area located along Hwy 9 and Rucker Road. The rest of NW Fulton is designated as low density residential.

Table 6-20: North Fulton Population and Employment Forecasts in the 2025 Land Use Map

| Land Use Classification | Acres | Household | | Employment | | Assumptions | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Low | High | Low | High | | |
| Residential | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural | 12,575 | 6,288 | 12,575 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 unit/acre or less | 11,126 | 5,563 | 11,126 | 0 | 0 | 0.5-1 units/acre | |
| 1 to 2 units | 5,040 | 5,040 | 10,080 | 0 | 0 | 1-2 units/acre | |
| 2 to 3 units | 4,728 | 2,364 | 4,728 | 0 | 0 | 2-3 units/acre | |
| 3 to 5 units | 486 | 1,457 | 2,428 | 0 | 0 | 3-5 units/acre | |
| 5 to 8 units | 279 | 1,396 | 2,233 | 0 | 0 | 5-8 units/acre | |
| 8 to 12 units | 121 | 966 | 1,449 | 0 | 0 | 8-12 units/acre | |
| Business Park | 741 | 0 | 0 | 21,181 | 21,181 | 10,000 sf/acre | 1 job/350 sf |
| Community Facilities | 1,331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Live Work - Neighborhood | 1,137 | 0 | 0 | 3,654 | 7,309 | | |
| Residential | 379 | 379 | 1,895 | 0 | 0 | 1-5 units/acre | |
| Office | 379 | 0 | 0 | 7,580 | 15,161 | 10,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-500 sf |
| Commercial | 379 | 0 | 0 | 10,829 | 15,161 | 10,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |
| Live Work - Community | 471 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Residential | 157 | 784 | 1,412 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Office | 157 | 0 | 0 | 4,707 | 9,413 | 5-9 units/acre | |
| Commercial | 157 | 0 | 0 | 6,724 | 9,413 | 15,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-500 sf |



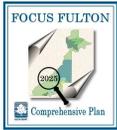


Table 6-20: North Fulton Population and Employment Forecasts in the 2025 Land Use Map

| Land Use Classification | Acres | Household | | Employment | | Assumptions | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|---------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Low | High | Low | High | | |
| Office | 221 | 0 | 0 | 7,374 | 8,849 | 15,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |
| Retail | 514 | 0 | 0 | 14,691 | 51,417 | 10,000-25,000 sf/a | 1 job/350 sf |
| Total | 40,378 | 24,237 | 47,927 | 76,740 | 137,905 | 10,000-50,000 | 1 job/500 sf |
| Minus 10% vacant Housing | | 21,813 | 43,134 | | | | |

Govt jobs range from 2% to over 10%. Assume 5% low, 10% high to include other institutional uses also.

2. Annexations: The City of Alpharetta and Roswell have been developing their annexations plans. Fulton County has encouraged the Cities of Alpharetta and Roswell to annex all of the unincorporated islands. The City of Roswell has expressed interest in annexing the land around Rucker Road. The creation of new incorporated areas could occur between now and 2025. State Representatives for North Fulton have study committees to introduce legislation in the State House that would create the City of Milton in the area north of Alpharetta and the City of Johns Creek in the area east of GA 400.

3. Infrastructure Improvements: The Community Facilities Element, the Implementation Element and the Short Term Work Program include information on the timing and sequencing of infrastructure and community facilities improvements. The Transportation Element includes a list and timing of programmed transportation projects. These improvements will support the proposed growth and growth patterns recommended in the Land Use Map. The collector distributor system along GA 400, widening on McGinnis Ferry Road and Old Alabama Road are some of the main transportation projects that will be completed. Expansion of the Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant and replacement of the Johns Creek Water Pollution Control Plant are two of the improvements planned.

4. Environmentally Sensitive Areas: The Natural and Cultural Resources Element identifies natural resources located in North Fulton. The Land Use Plan Map shows private recreational space, stream and water bodies, and 100 year floodplain as open space, this represents approximately 13% of the land uses. It is the intent of the Comprehensive Plan policies to maintain the integrity of undisturbed buffers and water courses in North Fulton.

5. Cultural Resources: Historic resources were documented in the North Fulton and Sandy Springs Historic Resources Survey. Details of this survey are included in the Natural and Cultural Resources Element. Many of the historic resources in North Fulton are dispersed and reflect the agricultural origins of the County. Over the past 20 to 30 years as development pressures increased, farms and large tracts were rezoned and subdivided to residential uses resulting in the loss of many of these historic resources. Historic resources are concentrated in crossroads communities. The plan recommends the creation of a Historic Preservation Plan and Ordinance. This can be used as a tool for the preservation of historic resources.

6. Traditional Development Areas: Several community plans have been adopted by the Board of Commissioners in North Fulton: the Warsaw Master Plan, adopted in 2001, the Crabapple Crossroads Plan, adopted in 2003, and the Birmingham Plan, adopted in 2004. In general, these plans call for mixed use and compact land uses, enhancement of the transportation network,





pedestrian oriented development, open space and a range of housing options. The 2025 Land Use Map shows these areas as Live Work. Activity nodes at major intersections and along Medlock Bridge Road are also designated as Live Work. Plan policies call for mixed use developments in the Live Work land use.

7. Transitional Areas: Transitional areas are usually located around Live Work land uses and activity nodes. Generally, office land uses are adjacent to commercial land uses. Residential land uses are adjacent to office and sometimes commercial land uses. The residential land uses transition in densities from the high to low.

8. Rural, Agricultural and Forested lands: 25% of the acres are designated as Agricultural Forestry and Estate Residential. The area north of Batesville, Providence and Bethany Road is designated in this category. This area has some farming, nurseries, landscape services, numerous horse farms and wooded parcels. Most of the land is zoned Agricultural which allows residential uses. Land in this area is being developed into residential subdivisions, many with golf course communities, at a density of at least one residential unit per acre. In 2001, it was calculated that almost 1/3 of the land in NW Fulton is developed in residential subdivisions. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

A portion of the area is served by public water however; none of it is served by public sewer. As a result, septic systems are required. The Fulton County regulations require one acre of usable land for the septic system serving one single family home. On gravel roads, three acre parcels are required. The lack of sewer and the reliance on septic systems may be of concern in the future if septic systems and the back up drain fields fail. Also septic systems that are not properly maintained may pollute groundwater and streams.

In an effort to preserve the area's rural character, E&CD staff worked with a steering committee to develop the plan entitled "Maintaining the Rural Character in NW Fulton County" in 2001. The plan includes goals, policies and strategies to preserve rural and agricultural uses. One of the strategies was to develop a large lot zoning category. As a result of this plan, in February 2005 a survey was sent to 564 property owners that own 10 acre plus parcels to determine the interest in developing a 10 acre residential land use category. Twenty-three percent responded to the survey. Of the responses received, 83% did not support the new land use category, 15% supported it and 2% did not have an opinion. As a result of the responses to this survey, E&CD staff decided not to create this new land use category.

The subdivision of parcels to one acre lot residential uses will result in the loss of the areas rural character as well as agricultural and forested uses. This plan recommends several strategies in the Implementation Element to preserve these agricultural uses.

Areas for Future Plans: Several areas in North Fulton will continue to experience growth and development. Transportation corridors, including Highway 9, Medlock Bridge Road, Arnold Mill Road, activity centers east of 400 and communities such as Shakerag could benefit from additional development guidance and policies that would result from area plans. Most of the development in North Fulton is relatively recent (within the last 20 years); as a result, areas for redevelopment have not been identified.

Sandy Springs





Projections of Future Land Use Needs

| Table 6-21: Sandy Springs Land Use and Demographics | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2005 | | | Change 2005-2025 | |
| Population | Residential Acres | Acres/person | Population | Potential acres needed |
| 86,698 | 12,248 | 0.14 | 19,163 | 2,707 |
| Households | Residential Acres | Acres/household | Households | |
| 42,683 | 12,248 | 0.28 | 10,871 | 3,119 |
| Employment | Employment Acres | Acres/job | Employment | |
| 141,282 | 2,517 | 0.01 | 20,575 | 366 |

Source: Existing Land and E&CD forecasts

Residential Population: Sandy Springs is expected to grow from an estimated population of 86,698 in 2005 to 105,861 residents in 2025. This represents an additional 19,163 people and a growth rate of 22.1% (see Population Element). The number of households is forecasted to increase by 10,871 from 42,683 to 53,554. If Sandy Springs develops in the same pattern as it has to date, the additional households would require between 2,707 and 3,119 acres (Table 6-21). This is more than the land currently designated as Forest in the existing land use inventory. Population, household and employment growth can be accommodated in several ways in Sandy Springs:

- Existing neighborhoods will turn over. Aging households in existing single family homes will move out and be replaced by younger households, some of whom might be starting families. Some of the homes may undergo renovations and expansion.
- Infill and redevelopment will continue to occur. There will be places where a number of smaller, older homes will be torn down and replaced with more homes than there were before. Undeveloped pockets of land could be developed for the first time.
- Non-residential land uses that are under-utilized and have suffered from disinvestment can be part of a land assemblage for new development. Residential uses can be incorporated into these new developments, thus adding new housing to the planning area.

Commercial and Industrial Uses: It is difficult to identify acreage per employment type. Retail jobs are generally located in areas zoned for commercial purposes. The sectors of Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Services generally occupy office space but these occupations also take place in the field. Construction work varies and is not tied to a particular type of land use. The planning area has an abundance of land zoned and developed for office and commercial uses. The number of acres used for non-residential uses per job in Sandy Springs is 0.017 jobs per acre. To accommodate the additional jobs forecasted to be added by 2025 (20,575 jobs) may require an additional 366 acres. The absorption of existing vacant office square can also provide for the projected employment growth in the planning area (Tables 6-22 and 6-23).

| Table 6-22: Sandy Springs Super District Employment Forecasts | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Year | CONST | MFG | TCU | WHOL | RETAIL | FIRE | SERVICES | GOVT | TOTAL |
| 2000 | 1,970 | 1,671 | 11,803 | 9,598 | 10,925 | 16,091 | 53,649 | 1,817 | 107,524 |
| 2010 | 1,830 | 2,300 | 11,340 | 10,164 | 11,335 | 14,949 | 59,514 | 2,046 | 113,478 |





Table 6-22: Sandy Springs Super District Employment Forecasts

| Year | CONST | MFG | TCU | WHOL | RETAIL | FIRE | SERVICES | GOVT | TOTAL |
|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| 2020 | 2,330 | 2,942 | 11,321 | 10,321 | 13,600 | 14,168 | 66,396 | 2,437 | 123,515 |
| 2030 | 2,702 | 3,526 | 11,223 | 9,572 | 15,565 | 13,516 | 70,639 | 2,928 | 129,671 |

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission

Table 6-23: Sandy Springs Office Square Footage ²

| Area | Total Built Square Feet | Vacant Square Feet | Percent Vacant | Total Est. Jobs at built out |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Roswell Road Corridor | 2,095,890 | 395,001 | 18.9% | 8,384 |
| Perimeter/GA 400 Area | 13,088,253 | 2,140,728 | 16.4% | 52,353 |
| Powers Ferry/I-285 | 2,830,234 | 288,306 | 8% | 11,321 |
| Northridge/GA 400 | 247,449 | 27,259 | 11% | 990 |
| Dunwoody | 115,000 | 24,777 | 21.5% | 460 |
| Total | 18,376,826 | 2,876,071 | 16% | 73,508 |
| Planned | 2,247,500 | 0 | 0 | 8,990 |

Source: Dorey's Office Guide, Fourth Quarter 2004. Number of employees estimated by E&CD staff based on 250 square feet allotted per office worker. This number does not include all office locations, such as offices in single family homes zoned to allow such uses in existing residential structures.

Land Uses Other than Residential, Commercial, and Industrial: Currently approximately 612 acres are used for institutional uses, equal to 0.008 acres per person. An additional 135 acres may be needed for institutional uses. According to the Recreation Master Plan, by 2015 there will be a 218 acre parks deficit in Sandy Springs. Acreage needed for public recreational and institutional uses are not shown on the land use map unless the land is owned by Fulton County, in the case of schools, the Fulton County Board of Education or the property has a use permit. Land for all future uses must come from land that is currently used for other purposes. For example, a new subdivision or a new school may have to find property owners willing to sell their property. There are older, homes on large size lots which can be assembled and redeveloped. This occurred during the 1980's when the business bought out entire neighborhoods along Georgia 400 to build corporate campuses and office parks

Environmentally Sensitive Areas: The Chattahoochee River flows through Sandy Springs separating its boundaries with Cobb County and the City of Roswell. The Metropolitan River Protection Act (MRPA) limits impervious surface within a 2,000 foot boundary on either side of the river to protect drinking water supplies. The 100 year floodplains for stream bodies are shown on the Land Use Plan Map and are protected by current stream buffer ordinances of 50 feet. There are steep slopes which need protection and a steep slope ordinance is under development.

² Various industry sources suggest that, on average, there are 250 square feet of net leasable area set aside per office worker, 500 square feet of gross leasable area for retail employees, 300 square feet of net leasable area for industrial plants, and 750 square feet of gross leasable area per employee for warehouses. Source: Page 138, Burchel and Listokin, The Fiscal Impact Handbook, Center for Urban Policy Research, New Jersey, 1978.





2025 Land Use Map

The 2025 Land Use Map for Sandy Springs is included with this plan. The acres and the percentage of land in each of the land use categories are shown in Table 6-24. The Sandy Springs 2025 Land Use Map indicates the location, densities and type of uses that are appropriate for each parcel in Sandy Springs.

| Table 6-24: 2025 Land Use Map - Sandy Springs | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Land Use Designation | Acres | Percent |
| Residential | | |
| One unit per acre or less | 6,437 | 25.9 |
| 1-2 units per acre | 4,959 | 20.0 |
| 2-3 units per acre | 1,314 | 5.3 |
| 3-5 units per acre | 354 | 1.4 |
| 5-8 units per acre | 242 | 1.0 |
| 8-12 units per acre | 711 | 2.9 |
| 12 - 20 units per acre | 325 | 1.3 |
| 20+ units per acre | 29 | 0.1 |
| Commercial | | |
| Retail Commercial | 298 | 1.2 |
| Office | 302 | 1.2 |
| Office, High Intensity | 43 | 0.2 |
| Live Work | | |
| Live Work Neighborhood | 562 | 2.3 |
| Live Work Community | 829 | 3.3 |
| Live Work Regional | 915 | 3.7 |
| Industrial | 20 | 0.1 |
| Business Park | 33 | 0.1 |
| Public, Semi-Public & Institutional | | |
| Right of Way | 3,459 | 13.9 |
| Transportation, Communications & Utilities (TCU) | 42 | 0.2 |
| Community Facilities | 19 | 0.1 |
| Open Space | | |
| 100 Year Floodplain | 1,875 | 7.5 |
| Parks and Recreation | 882 | 3.5 |
| Private Recreation | 573 | 2.3 |
| Water Bodies | 628 | 2.5 |
| Total | 24,852 | 100.0 |
| Source: Fulton County E&CD – GIS Section | | |

Growth Distribution: The number of households (low and high numbers) and the number of employment that can be accommodated in Sandy Springs if the area is developed following the land uses in the 2025 Land Use Map is shown in Table 6-25. According to these calculations, the number of forecasted households may be difficult to accommodate. The number of forecasted employment could be accommodated depending on the type of employment and the square feet needed for each job.

Population and business growth is anticipated primarily along the Roswell Road and Georgia 400 Corridors. ARC and Fulton County forecast that the four census tracts (101.01, 101.09 101.10, and 102.07) along GA 400 and Roswell Road will have a 57.5% increase in population between 2000





and 2030 (out of a total of 15 census tracts in Sandy Springs). The remaining 11 census tracts are expected to each have less than ten percent increase in population.

Table 6-25: Sandy Springs Population and Employment Forecasts in the 2025 Land Use Map

| Land Use Classification | Households | | Employment | | Assumptions | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Acres | Low | High | Low | | | High |
| Residential | | | | | | Units/acre | Jobs/square feet |
| 1 unit/acre or less | 6,438 | 3,219 | 6,438 | 0 | 0 | 0.5-1 units/acre | |
| 1 to 2 units | 4,959 | 4,959 | 9,918 | 0 | 0 | 1-2 units/acre | |
| 2 to 3 units | 1,314 | 2,628 | 3,942 | 0 | 0 | 2-3 units/acre | |
| 3 to 5 units | 354 | 1,062 | 1,770 | 0 | 0 | 3-5 units/acre | |
| 5 to 8 units | 242 | 1,210 | 1,936 | 0 | 0 | 5-8 units/acre | |
| 8 to 12 units | 711 | 5,688 | 8,532 | 0 | 0 | 8-12 units/acre | |
| 12 to 20 units | 325 | 3,900 | 6,500 | 0 | 0 | 12-20 units/acre | |
| 20 Units / Acre or More | 29 | 580 | 1,450 | 0 | 0 | 20-50 units/acre | |
| Business Park | 33 | 0 | 0 | 943 | 943 | 10,000 sf/acre | 1 job/350 sf |
| Community Facilities | 19 | 0 | 0 | 4,826 | 9,652 | | |
| Live Work - Neighborhood | 562 | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Residential | 187 | 374 | 935 | 0 | 0 | 2-5 units/acre | |
| Office | 187 | 0 | 0 | 5,343 | 7,480 | 10000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |
| Commercial | 187 | 0 | 0 | 5,343 | 7,480 | 10000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |
| Live Work - Community | 829 | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Residential | 276 | 1,380 | 5,520 | 0 | 0 | 5-20 units/acre | |
| Office | 276 | 0 | 0 | 19,714 | 27,600 | 25,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |
| Commercial | 276 | 0 | 0 | 13,800 | 27,600 | 25,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-500 sf |
| Live Work - Regional | 915 | | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Residential | 305 | 6,100 | | 0 | 0 | 20-50 units/acre | |
| Office | 305 | 0 | 0 | 17,429 | 52,286 | 20,000-60,000 sf/a | 1 job/350sf |
| Commercial | 305 | 0 | 0 | 12,200 | 36,600 | 20,000-60000 sf/a | 1 job/500 sf |
| Industrial | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1,333 | 3,429 | 20,000-60,000 sf/a | 1 job/300 sf |
| Office | 302 | 0 | 0 | 8,629 | 21,571 | 10,000-25,000 sf/a | 1 job/350 sf |
| Office, high intensity | 43 | 0 | 0 | 1,229 | 3,071 | 10,000-25,000 sf/a | 1 job/350 sf |
| Retail | 298 | 0 | 0 | 5,960 | 29,800 | 10,000-50,000 | 1 job/500 sf |
| Total | 19,699 | 31,100 | 46,941 | 96,749 | 227,512 | | |
| Minus 10% vacant Housing | | 27,990 | 42,247 | | | | |
| Government jobs range from 2% to over 10%. Assume 5% low, 10% high to include other institutional uses also | | | | | | | |





2. Annexation: During the 2005 General Assembly, legislation was approved to allow Sandy Spring residents to vote on becoming a city. Sandy Springs residents approved the referendum on June 22, 2005. Sandy Springs will become a City in 2006 and the entire planning area will be incorporated.

3. Infrastructure Improvements: Intersection improvements, sidewalks and bicycle paths have been made and continue to be planned, designed and built. Infrastructure improvements planned within the next 20 years include:

- GRTA is planning the route of a Rapid Bus Route which is proposed to go through the Town Center area.
- The Perimeter Community Improvement District is involved with road, bicycle path and sidewalk improvements, encouraging car pooling, and implementing shuttle buses.
- A Street Grid study was completed in 2004 by Sandy Springs Revitalization, Inc. with the support of Fulton County. The study recommendations have been incorporated into the County's Comprehensive Transportation Plan.
- Some areas of Sandy Springs were developed before storm water regulations were established. Stormwater facilities need to be built and/or upgraded when parcels are redeveloped and when stormwater programs are implemented by Fulton County. The Sandy Springs community supports a storm water utility and other mechanisms to fund these improvements.
- The Georgia Department of Transportation has plans to build a collector-distributor system along the Georgia 400 corridor. Right-of-way acquisition is underway. This improvement will alleviate traffic on Georgia 400 and provide greater access within this regional activity center.
- A major intersection improvement project is planned by the State DOT at Roswell Road and I-285. Currently, traffic backs up. Improving movement at locations which are at a traffic standstill will improve air quality and, when the improvement is complete, will allow for re-development.

4. Environmental/Natural Resources: The Land Use Plan Map shows almost 16% of the land uses designated as private recreational space, stream and water bodies, and 100 year floodplain as open space. It is the intent of the Comprehensive Plan policies to maintain the integrity of undisturbed buffers and water courses in Sandy Springs. The Plan also encourages the reclamation of stream banks and piped streams to a more natural state. These efforts are needed to improve water quality and provide habitat for animals.

5. Cultural Resources: Sandy Springs has 161 historic sites identified by Fulton County. Their original uses were churches (7), a school (1), single family dwelling (142), multiple dwelling unit (1), accommodation (1), industrial (1), and transportation related (8). It is the intent of Fulton County to preserve these resources through the development of a Historic Preservation Ordinance.





The Sandy Springs Historic Community Foundation is also interested in preserving Sandy Springs' history.

6. Traditional Development Areas: The following changes are proposed to implement community concerns and vision.

a. Traditional Development: A Transit Oriented Development (TOD) ordinance is recommended to be developed within ½ mile of the four MARTA Rapid Rail Stations. Furthermore, within the Perimeter Community Improvement District, residential uses are recommended for every five office and retail jobs created.

b. Live Work Land Use: Several Live Work land uses have been identified, primarily at major intersections of Roswell Road and within areas targeted for re-development and specific types of development along the Roswell Road corridor. The Georgia 400/Perimeter Community Improvement District is designated a regional Live Work area. The Powers Ferry-I-285 area is also designated a Live Work area but at the community and neighborhood level.

c. Protection of Single family Neighborhoods: Additional protection of single family neighborhoods was discussed at community meetings at length. Transitional areas are places where single family abuts very different uses, intensities and heights. New policies have been developed to address problems and strategies are proposed to address specific concerns.

7. Transitional Areas: There are many transitional areas in Sandy Springs. For the most part, a step down in land use and density is designated on the Land Use Map. In other areas, where transitions must be addressed on a case by case basis, one of Fulton County's strategies is to amend commercial standards in the Zoning Resolution to provide added protections. In the meantime, Fulton County includes conditions in re-zoning cases to protect single family neighborhoods when adjacent to higher density non-residential properties. There is a set of policies in the Implementation Element dealing with transitional land use policies.

8. Redevelopment: Most of Sandy Springs is already developed. There are many older apartment complexes and shopping centers which could be redeveloped to release needed land for new development close to areas already served by bus and rail lines; sewer and water services; libraries and public schools.

The community has expressed interest in the preparation of a Density Bonus Program to allow developers to build more square footage and residential units if they accomplish certain goals and provide certain amenities desired by the community. The following list includes actions which have been identified as qualifying for density bonuses and increases in height: (1) Creation of mixed use developments, (2) Provision of housing mix, (3) Installation of street grid segments, (4) Construction of sidewalks, bicycle and greenway paths above standards, (5) Restoration of piped streams, (6) Increased green space, (7) Provision and restoration of wider buffers to stream banks, (8) Reduction of surface parking, (9) Compliance with Main Street Architectural requirements outside the Main Street Zone, (10) Installation of sidewalks, street trees & pedestrian lights on internal roads, (11) Property assemblage, (12) Reduction of curb cuts on Roswell Road, (13) Connection of single family neighborhoods to nearby businesses through sidewalks & bicycle paths, and (14) Re-development of older properties (1980's and older) for mixed uses.





9. Agricultural/Forest Lands: The land use map doesn't show any agricultural and forest land use. There are wooded properties in Sandy Springs, largely on large acre residential tracts. These stands of trees could be cut as property is subdivided for smaller lot homes. To protect these wooded parcels, the Sandy Springs community has asked that the conservation subdivision ordinance be considered for the Sandy Springs Planning Area.

10. Other Factors: One of the issues facing Sandy Springs is property ownership. Property, especially commercial property, is owned by many different individuals, corporations and estates located all over the world. These family estates and leasing companies are happy with the cash flow from their tenants and have no incentive to assemble and redevelop according to the community vision. Absentee owners and multiple owners of small parcels result in properties remaining unimproved. When small parcels are proposed for redevelopment, there are often problems meeting current development standards resulting in numerous variance requests. Creating incentives to assembly property are a major strategy of the Sandy Springs community to fulfill their vision.

Southwest Fulton

Projections of Future Land Use Needs

The 2025 land use map for Southwest Fulton County focuses on accommodating population and job growth over the next 20 years. The proposed map changes reflect the addition of new live work categories and a new open space category. The plan shows appropriate locations for future, residential, retail, office, commercial and industrial development and their densities where public facilities such as road, sewer and water are adequate (either in place or where improvements are planned) (Table 6-26).

| Table 6-26: Southwest Fulton Land Use and Demographics | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2005 | | | Change 2005-2025 | |
| Population | Residential Acres | Acres/person | Population | Potential acres needed |
| 12,851 | 4,761 | 0.37 | 8,690 | 3,219 |
| Households | Residential Acres | Acres/household | Households | |
| 5,539 | 4,761 | 0.89 | 5,255 | 5,517 |
| Employment | Employment Acres | Acres/job | Employment | |
| 21,132 | 3,835 | 0.18 | 4,442 | 806 |
| Source: Existing Land and E&CD forecasts | | | | |

Residential Uses: Table 6-26 provides a summary of the population and land use changes from 2005 to 2025. Southwest Fulton will have a population increase of 8,690 persons by 2025. Corresponding to population growth, the area is expected to add 5,255 more households. The area is also expected to add 4,442 jobs by 2025. If populations grows in a similar pattern, between 3,219 and 5,517 acres will be needed to accommodate the forecasted population growth.

Commercial and Industrial Uses: Based of employment forecasts, an additional 806 acres will be used for employment purposes in Southwest. Southwest has an abundance of land used for industrial uses. The 2025 Land Use continues to show Fulton Industrial Boulevard as Industrial and Business Park. New businesses can be accommodated in vacant industrial buildings and industrially





zoned land. Commercial uses can be located in the Live Work land use designations and those designated for commercial.

Land Uses Other than Residential, Commercial, and Industrial: Currently approximately 468 acres are used for institutional uses, equal to 0.036 acres per person. An additional 316 acres may be needed for institutional uses. This includes Charlie Brown Airport; therefore, the actual amount of land needed may be less. Acreage needed for public recreational and institutional uses are not shown on the land use map unless the land is owned by Fulton County, and in the case of schools, the Fulton County Board of Education. Land for all future uses must come from land that is currently used for other purposes. The land use map shows current institutional uses, this includes government facilities, public and private schools and churches larger than 5 acres.

Environmental/Natural Resources: Many areas adjacent to major transportation corridors are located within the 100-year floodplain. Land uses were changed to reflect protection and a limit to development in these natural hazard areas. The 2025 land use plan designates 16% of land uses as one of the open space categories.

2025 Land Use Map

The 2025 Land Use Map for Southwest Fulton is included with this plan. The acres and the percentage of land in each of the land use categories are shown in Table 6-27. The Southwest 2025 Land Use Map indicates the location, densities and type of uses that are appropriate for each parcel in unincorporated Southwest Fulton County.

| Table 6-27: 2025 Land Use Map - Southwest Fulton | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Land Use Designation | Acres | Percent |
| Residential | | |
| Residential 2 to 3 units/acre | 5,972 | 35.6 |
| Residential 3 to 5 units/acre | 342 | 2.0 |
| Residential 5 to 8 units/acre | 48 | 0.3 |
| Commercial | | |
| Retail & Services | 269 | 1.6 |
| Office | 39 | 0.2 |
| Live Work | | |
| Live Work – Community | 750 | 4.5 |
| Business Park | 786 | 4.7 |
| Industrial | 3,860 | 23.0 |
| Public, Semi-Public & Institutional | | |
| Transportation & Utilities | 428 | 2.5 |
| Right-of-Way | 1,476 | 8.8 |
| Community Facilities | 127 | 0.8 |
| Open Space | | |
| Flood plain - 100 Year | 2,080 | 12.4 |
| Parks, Recreation & Conservation | 214 | 1.3 |



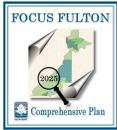


Table 6-27: 2025 Land Use Map - Southwest Fulton

| Land Use Designation | Acres | Percent |
|----------------------|--------|---------|
| Water Bodies | 398 | 2.4 |
| Total | 16,790 | 100.0 |

1. Growth Distribution: The number of households (low and high numbers) and the number of employment that can be accommodated in Southwest Fulton if the area is developed following the land uses in the 2025 Land Use Map is shown in Table 6-28. According to these calculations, the number of forecasted households and employment can be accommodated.

On the 2025 Land Use Map, the west side of Fulton Industrial Boulevard is shown as industrial from the City of Atlanta limits to the boundary of the planning area as well as the east side of the road until Camp Creek Parkway. South of Camp Creek, the land is designated as Business Park. Live Work land uses are shown a Cascade Road and I-285, along Camp Creek Parkway and at Campbellton Road and New Hope Road. The area between the City of Atlanta limits and Fulton Industrial is mainly designated for residential uses.

Table 6-28: Southwest Fulton Population and Employment Forecasts in the 2025 Land Use Map

| Land Use Classification | Households | | | Employment | | Assumptions | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Acres | Low | High | Low | High | Square feet/acre | Jobs/Square feet |
| Residential | | | | | | | |
| 2 to 3 | 5,972 | 11,944 | 17,916 | 0 | 0 | 2-3 units/acre | |
| 3 to 5 | 342 | 1,026 | 1,710 | 0 | 0 | 3-5 units/acre | |
| 5 to 8 | 48 | 240 | 384 | 0 | 0 | 5-8 units/acre | |
| Business Park | 787 | 0 | 0 | 22,486 | 22,486 | 10,000 sf/acre | 1 job/350 sf |
| Community Facilities | 127 | 0 | 0 | 6,555 | 13,110 | | |
| Live Work - Community | 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Residential | 250 | 250 | 2,250 | 0 | 0 | 1-9 units/acre | |
| Commercial | 250 | 0 | 0 | 7,500 | 15,000 | 15,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-500sf |
| Office | 250 | 0 | 0 | 10,714 | 15,000 | 15,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |
| Industrial | 3,860 | 0 | 0 | 77,200 | 77,200 | 15,000 sf/acre | 1 job/750 sf |
| Office | 39 | 0 | 0 | 1,671 | 2,340 | 15,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |
| Retail | 269 | 0 | 0 | 11,529 | 16,140 | 15,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |
| Total | 12,944 | 13,460 | 22,260 | 137,655 | 161,276 | | |
| Minus 10% vacant Housing | | 12,114 | 20,034 | | | | |

Govt jobs range from 2% to over 10%. Assume 5% low, 10% high to include other institutional uses also.





2. Annexation: The City of Atlanta plans to annex several parcels along Kimberly Road in the Cascade community. In addition, there is an island of vacant/agricultural land located in Southwest and surrounded by the City of Atlanta, which is likely to be annexed in the near future. Fulton County has encouraged the City of Atlanta to annex all unincorporated islands.

3. Infrastructure Improvements: The Community Facilities Element, the Implementation Element and the Short Term Work Program include information on the timing and sequencing of infrastructure and community facilities improvements. The Transportation Element includes a list and timing of programmed transportation projects. These improvements will support the proposed growth and growth patterns recommended in the Land Use Map. Currently one of the planned infrastructure improvements in Southwest is the sidewalk design along major roads in the Sandtown community. Sidewalks will be added on Boatrock, New Hope and Campbellton Roads.

4. Cultural and Historic Resources: Southwest's cultural and historic resources are scattered through out. They are mainly located along Cascade Road, Fairburn Road and Campbellton Road. Most of them are residential structures. Several family and church cemeteries are also located throughout Southwest Fulton.

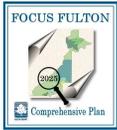
5. Traditional Land use Patterns: The 2025 land use plan map incorporates two Live Work areas, and redefines two existing Live Work nodes. One new node, located at the intersection of Cascade and Fairburn Roads, is envisioned as a community Live Work node. This is a Community Live Work node, intended to serve a group of adjacent neighborhoods. Residential densities should not exceed 9 units per acre. A second Live Work corridor is proposed extending from Camp Creek and Butner Roads east towards the City of Atlanta, along Camp Creek Parkway. This designation is also community Live Work. Several land use patterns account for the designation of this corridor, particularly the current development trends in the adjacent cities of Atlanta and East Point. Both cities either have current mixed use projects underway or are in the process of developing mixed used projects along the corridor.

6. Transitional Areas: Southwest is characterized as a suburban community with a strong industrial presence. Fulton Industrial Boulevard (FIB), the County's largest industrial corridor, forms the planning area's eastern boundary and accounts for 16% of existing land use. As the planning area prepares for additional population and job growth, buffering single family residential uses from new and existing industrial areas is important. Several parcels south along FIB were changed to the business park land use designation to serve as transition areas between the heavier industrial uses allowed in the industrial corridor and the residential uses in the mostly single family residential areas. The land use next to the business park is designated as Residential at 3 to 5 units per acre in order to provide transition to the Residential at 2 to 3 units per acre.

7. Redevelopment Areas: The proposed land use plan includes policies targeted at redevelopment for the industrial corridor along FIB. Most other areas of Southwest are new and developing residential and commercial areas.

8. Agricultural/Forest Lands: Southwest is primarily a suburban area. Forestry and agricultural land account for 27% of the existing land area in Southwest. There is no active farming in the district. Most of the vacant land is shown on the land use plan in order to low to medium density residential other vacant land is incorporated into Live-Work nodes and corridors.





9. Additional Community Plans: Since the adoption of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan, several community planning processes have been conducted in Southwest Fulton. In 2000, the Campbellton Road study was conducted. Two years later, in 2002, two additional planning studies were conducted: Blueprint Sandtown and the Sandtown LCI Study. The recommendations from each of these planning exercises helped inform the land use changes proposed in this comprehensive plan. In the future, community plans are recommended for Fulton Industrial Boulevard and Camp Creek Parkway.

South Fulton

Projection of Future Land Use Needs

South Fulton has the greatest amount of undeveloped land in the heart of the Atlanta Region. In addition it is in close proximity to downtown Atlanta, access to I-85, I-285 and Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. Rolling hills, green landscapes, and tree lined roads are characteristics that capture the fundamental nature of South Fulton. In the last ten (10) years South Fulton has experienced unprecedented growth and development. In 2004, Fulton County led the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area in residential building permits by issuing a sum of 16,921 permits. Sixty percent (60%) of the building permits were issued in South Fulton. The development boom occurring in South Fulton mirrors the development explosion that occurred in North Fulton twenty (20) years ago. Population projections for the next 25 years suggest an increase of 20,000 people or more in South Fulton.

| Table 6-29: South Fulton Land Use and Demographics | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2005 | | | Change 2005-2025 | |
| Population | Residential Acres | Acres/person | Population | Potential acres needed |
| 52,439 | 16,202 | 0.3 | 55,050 | 17,008 |
| Households | Residential Acres | Acres/household | Households | |
| 16,955 | 16,202 | 0.95 | 17,395 | 16,622 |
| Employment | Employment Acres | Acres/job | Employment | |
| 20,949 | 3,682 | 0.17 | 16,282 | 2,861 |

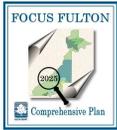
Source: Existing Land and E&CD forecasts

Residential Population: South Fulton is expected to grow from an estimated population of 52,439 in 2005 to 107,489 residents in 2025 (Table 6-29). The number of households is forecasted to increase by 17,395. If South Fulton develops in the same pattern as it has to date, the additional households would require between 16,622 and 17,008 acres. This is equals to about a 28% of the land currently designated as forest and agricultural in the existing land use survey.

Commercial and Industrial Uses: Based on the employment forecast, the workforce will increase by 16,282. Based on current development patterns, the forecasted workforce may require almost 2,861 acres. The 2025 Land Use Plan shows areas designated for Live Work and non-residential land use where future commercial and industrial uses could be located.

Land Uses Other than Residential, Commercial, and Industrial: Currently approximately 1,601 acres are used for institutional uses, equal to 0.03 acres per person. An additional 1,682 acres may





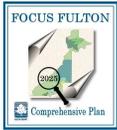
be needed for institutional uses by 2025. The land use map shows current institutional uses, this includes government facilities, public and private schools and churches larger than 5 acres.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas: The Chattahoochee River flows through South Fulton. The 100 year floodplains for stream bodies are shown on the Land Use Plan Map and are protected by current stream buffer ordinances of 75 feet.

2025 Land Use Map

The 2025 Land Use Map for South Fulton is included with this plan. The acres and the percentage of land in each of the land use categories are shown in Table 6-30. The South Fulton 2025 Land Use Map indicates the location, densities and type of uses that are appropriate for each parcel in unincorporated South Fulton County.

| Table 6-30: 2025 Land Use Map - South Fulton | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Land Use Designation | Acres | Percent |
| Residential | | |
| Residential, 1 unit or less | 1,787 | 1.8% |
| Residential, 1 to 2 units/acre | 17,726 | 17.6% |
| Residential 1 to 3 units/acre | 3,900 | 3.9% |
| Residential, 2 to 3 units/acre | 6,358 | 6.3% |
| Residential, 3 to 5 units/acre | 3,994 | 4.0% |
| Residential 5 to 8 units/acre | 255 | 0.3% |
| Residential, 8 to 12 units/acre | 132 | 0.1% |
| Residential, 12 to 20 units/acre | 130 | 0.1% |
| Commercial | | |
| Retail & Services | 318 | 0.3% |
| Office | 97 | 0.1% |
| Live Work | | |
| Live Work - Neighborhood | 4,230 | 4.2% |
| Live Work- Community | 1,370 | 1.4% |
| Live Work-Regional | 1,677 | 1.7% |
| Business Park | 2,217 | 2.2% |
| Industrial | 3,645 | 3.6% |
| Agricultural | 34,327 | 34.0% |
| Public, Semi-Public, Institutional | | |
| Community Facilities | 830 | 0.8% |
| ROW | 6,684 | 6.6% |
| Transportation & Utilities | 224 | 0.2% |
| Open Space | | |
| Flood Plain - 100 Year | 9,898 | 9.8% |
| Parks, Recreation, Conservation | 1,249 | 1.2% |
| Water Bodies | 399 | |



| Table 6-30: 2025 Land Use Map - South Fulton | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Land Use Designation | Acres | Percent |
| Total | 100,824 | 100.0% |

The objective of the South Fulton 2025 Land Use Map is to:

1. Encourage the preservation of the natural pristine environment;
2. Direct growth to areas with transportation infrastructure (e.g. Major Arterials, parkways);
3. Promote mixed used development and pedestrian oriented communities;
4. Strategically increase density in areas where growth is projected to be located;
5. Provide transitional zones that buffer higher density development from established low-density communities;

1 Growth Distribution: The number of households (low and high numbers) and the number of employment that can be accommodated in South Fulton if the area is developed following the land uses in the 2025 Land Use Map is shown in Table 6-31. According to these calculations, the number of forecasted households and employment can be accommodated.

| Table 6-31: South Fulton Population and Employment Forecasts in the 2025 Land Use Map | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Acres | Households | | Employment | | Assumptions | |
| | | Low | High | Low | High | Square feet per acre | Job/square feet |
| Residential | | | | | | | |
| 1 or less | 1,787 | 893 | 1,787 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 to 1 units/acre | |
| 1 to 2 | 17,726 | 17,726 | 35,452 | 0 | 0 | 1-2 units/acre | |
| 1 to 3 | 3,989 | 3,989 | 1,994 | 0 | 0 | 1-3 units/acre | |
| 2 to 3 | 6,358 | 12,716 | 19,074 | 0 | 0 | 2-3 units/acre | |
| 3 to 5 | 3,994 | 11,983 | 19,971 | 0 | 0 | 3-5 units/acre | |
| 5 to 8 | 255 | 1,275 | 2,040 | 0 | 0 | 5-8 units/acre | |
| 8 to 12 | 132 | 1,059 | 1,588 | 0 | 0 | 8-12 units/acre | |
| 12 to 20 | 130 | 1,558 | 2,597 | 0 | 0 | 12-20 units/acre | |
| Agriculture | 34,327 | 17,163 | 34,327 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 to 1 unit/acre | |
| Business Park | 2,217 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 89 | 10,000 sf/acre | One job/250-350 sf |
| Industrial | 3,645 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 49 | 10,000 sf/acre | One job/750 sf |
| Community Facilities | 830 | 0 | 0 | 8,292 | 16,585 | | |
| LW-Neighborhood | 4,230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Residential | 1,410 | 1,410 | 7,049 | 0 | 0 | 1-5 units/acre | |
| Commercial | 1,410 | 0 | 0 | 28,198 | 56,395 | 10,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-500 sf |
| Office | 1,410 | 0 | 0 | 40,282 | 56,395 | 10,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |
| LW-Community | 1,370 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Residential | 457 | 457 | 4,109 | 0 | 0 | 1-9 units/acre | |
| Commercial | 457 | 0 | 0 | 13,697 | 27,395 | 15,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-500 sf |
| Office | 457 | 0 | 0 | 19,568 | 27,395 | 15,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250-350 sf |



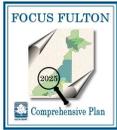


Table 6-31: South Fulton Population and Employment Forecasts in the 2025 Land Use Map

| | Acres | Households | | Employment | | Assumptions | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| LW-Regional | 1,677 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Residential | 559 | 5,031 | 11,180 | 0 | 0 | 9-20 units/acre | |
| Commercial | 559 | 0 | 0 | 16,770 | 89,441 | 15001-40,000 sf/acre | 1 job/500 sf |
| Office | 559 | 0 | 0 | 23,957 | 89,441 | 15001-40,000 sf/acre | 1 job/350 sf |
| Office | 97 | 0 | 0 | 4,171 | 11,123 | 15001-40,00 sf/acre | 1 job/350 sf |
| Retail | 318 | 0 | 0 | 19,093 | 50,914 | 15001-40,000 sf/acre | 1 job/250 sf |
| Total | 89,528 | 75,260 | 141,168 | 174,140 | 425,222 | | |
| Minus 10% as vacant housing units | | 67,734 | 127,052 | | | | |

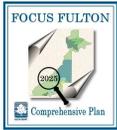
Government jobs range from 2% to over 10%. Assume 5% low, 10% high to include other institutional uses also.

The Cedar Grove and Cliftdale Communities, located North of South Fulton Parkway and South of Camp Creek Parkway are projected to receive a net migration up to 10,000 people. The Chattahoochee Hill Country, which is 40,000 acres of undeveloped land West of Cascade Palmetto Highway, is projected to receive a population of 20,000 or more. The Chattahoochee Hill Country (CHC) plan is an unconventional development strategy with a preservation emphasis through the use of Transfer of Development Rights. The plan identifies three (3) mixed use villages at 640 acres per village, with a maximum density of 14-units per acre. In order to develop within the village, development rights must be purchased outside the village and preserved in perpetuity. The CHC plan encourages that development be concentrated in the villages, while prohibiting the traditional sprawl-like patterns in areas designated as Agricultural on the land use plan or zoned Agricultural.

The 2025 Land Use Map is designed to distribute growth and accommodate development in an appropriate manner. These changes include:

1. Extending the Live Work land use designation west to Cascade Palmetto Highway (SR 154) from Stonewall Tell Road. Live Work promotes a diversity of housing options, a mix of non-residential uses, and alternative modes of transportation within the corridor.
2. Identifying three (3) Community Live Work nodes at major intersections along the South Fulton Parkway which allows a maximum of nine (9) residential units per acre. These nodes each have a ½-mile radius and are located at Stonewall Tell Road, Campbellton-Fairburn Road (SR 92), and Cascade Palmetto Highway (SR 154).
3. Providing a land use transition between the community live work nodes with a Neighborhood Live Work designation which has a maximum density of five residential (5) units per acre. Transitioning to a lower density between the major intersections limits the South Fulton Parkway from developing in a typical suburban strip-retail-like manner and keeps the higher density mixed use development at the intersections.
4. Classifying the Chattahoochee Hill Country Villages as Regional Live-Work Nodes which permit a maximum of fourteen (14) residential units per acre per village.





5. Establishing a transitional land use buffer adjacent to the South Fulton Parkway to serve as a buffer to the higher density on the north and south sides of the parkway from the lower density residential. This transitional buffer is a ½ mile band on the edge of the Live-Work corridor with a maximum density of three (3) residential units per acre.

2. Annexation: The municipalities in South Fulton have shared their preliminary plans for annexation; however, nothing to date as been formally submitted in a comprehensive manner describing specific parcels. The following annexation plans have been discussed but are not definitive until an official annexation request is submitted to the county:

1. The City of East Point- Potential plans to annex parcels south to Roosevelt Highway nearest Campbell Drive.
2. The City of Fairburn – Potential annexation plans on Spence Road, Senoia Road, and the South Fulton Parkway.
3. Future annexation plans for the remainder of the South County municipalities have not been expressed to the county.

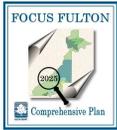
3. Infrastructure Improvements: Growth and development has a substantial impact on the county's infrastructure. Infrastructure must be in place and/or planned to prevent systems from exceeding their functional capacities. Mobility will be a critical issue for South Fulton as growth increases and development continues. An access management study is imperative for the South Fulton Parkway and its neighboring communities because it is a major east-west connector in South Fulton. The last segment of the South Fulton Parkway should be completed soon. Expansion (from 12 to 24 mgd) of the Camp Creek Water Pollution Control Plant was completed in June 2005 and it is expected to accommodate future growth. Limited water distribution network could be a challenge to meeting the needs for the forecasted population.

4. Environmental/Natural Resources: The 2025 Future Land Use Map is the most environmentally sensitive land use map to date. The 100 year flood plain accounts for almost 10% of the land uses. The objective is to show this environmentally sensitive area on the 2025 map to promote the protection of natural resources and to limit development in the flood plain areas.

5. Historic and Cultural Resources: A Historic Resources Survey of South Fulton was conducted from 1994 to 1997. A total of 403 sites were surveyed. The dates of construction ranged from early 1830's to 1940's. Most of the buildings (75%) were built after the 1900's. The majority of (80%) of the survey sites are in fair to good condition with a high level of integrity. Most of 65% are or may be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. A third of the structures are considered to be threatened due to their deteriorated condition, use or change in land use. While many of these are rural resources and are scattered throughout South Fulton, some are concentrated at Crossroads Communities. The South Fulton Scenic Byways is located in the CHC area. This plan recommends developing a Historic Preservation Ordinance to protect, preserve and enhance the distinctive architectural and cultural heritage in Fulton County.

6. Traditional Development: The plan designates numerous areas as Live Work in the land use plan where traditional development patterns will be encouraged. These are the Live Work villages in the Chattahoochee Hill Country and along the South Fulton Parkway.





7. Transitional Areas: The 2025 plan also identifies specific segments along Roosevelt Highway as neighborhood Live Work and removes the existing retail/commercial land use designation. This is an older suburban community, where the retail and commercial development has declined over the last decade. The neighborhood Live Work will help redevelop and stimulate an economic synergy in the Red Oak Community to attract regional and national retail chains and a diverse housing mix.

8. Redevelopment Areas: The 2025 Land Use Plan promotes the infill and redevelopment of older urban corridors by designating the Old National Highway as neighborhood Live Work Corridor. The Live Work designation will provide the opportunity to bring buildings closer to the street, provide pedestrian oriented developments which include a housing component and help reignite older existing commercial/retail uses. This designation is consistent with the recommendations for the Old National Livable Centers Initiative Study which recommended Transit Oriented Development along the corridor, specifically, in areas requiring redevelopment.

9. Agricultural/Forest Lands and Alternative Land Use Patterns: Agricultural and Forest land uses account for 35% of land uses. Efforts to preserve agricultural land are being made in the Chattahoochee Hill Country (CHC). The CHC plan is a sustainable land use plan that protects the ecological health and quality of life of approximately 40,000 acres in South Fulton. The Chattahoochee Hill Country has created innovative ways to manage growth and preserve the environment through new land use tools that allow of higher density mixed use developments while preserving greenspace. Within the Chattahoochee Hill Country three (3) types of sustainable development options are available- Villages, Hamlets, or Conservation Subdivisions. All of these development types cluster the houses and preserve greenspace but each works in a very different way.

The Village (MIX-CHC zoning classification) allows for a mix of uses for residents to live work and relax. The Village provides a designated 'center' of continuous activity for the residents and will include residential, office, retail, commercial and civic spaces. It is a minimum size of 500 acres in which the density is increased to 14 units per acre maximum. MIX-CHC zoning accommodates diverse development types, a more pedestrian-friendly pattern, and encourages a mix of age groups and income levels in the community. In order to preserve the surrounding landscape, a rural protection buffer will surround the entire village site. There are numerous benefits to this type of development including less development cost, lower services cost and less land consumption. Transfer of Development Rights is necessary to construct a village and preserve the surrounding landscape existing rural culture.

The Hamlet (CUP-CHC zoning classification) is intended to provide a mix of dwellings and local services to the community in a compact pattern that promotes land conservation. A hamlet is a minimum of 200 acres with an overall density of one unit per acre, but development is clustered on a maximum of forty (40%) percent of the land while sixty (60%) is preserved as greenspace. There are no designated areas for hamlets and can occur in any area within the Hill Country. They encourage a mix of development types and sizes and can include residential, office, retail and commercial uses.

The Fulton County Board of Commissioners adopted a conservation subdivision ordinance for South Fulton County on April 21, 2004. In contrast to the MIX-CHC and CUP-CHC zoning districts, the conservation subdivision is not permitted to have a mix of residential and commercial uses. However, this ordinance does allow a developer to cluster homes on smaller lots so that a





minimum of forty (40%) percent of land is set aside as open space. A Conservation Subdivisions is permitted by right and does not require rezoning, unless the parcel(s) was zoned with conditions. The conservation subdivision is another voluntary option for development in the Chattahoochee Hill Country and south Fulton that will achieve greater protection of natural resources that the underlying AG-1 zoning.

10. Additional Community Plans: Since the last comprehensive plan update several community plans were developed in South Fulton. These plans include: the 2003 Cliftondale Community Master Plan, 2003 Cedar Grove Community Plan, 2003 Old National Highway Livable Centers Initiative Study, 2002 Chattahoochee Hill Country Livable Centers Initiative (LCI) Study, 2004 Chattahoochee Hill Country Supplemental LCI Study. Additional community plans are recommended for the South Fulton Parkway (access management plan), Roosevelt Highway and the Line Creek community.

Summary

Table 6-32 summarizes the number of households and employment forecasted for 2025 by planning area and for all of unincorporated Fulton County as well as the number of households (low and high numbers) and the number of employment that can be accommodated in unincorporated Fulton County if the area is developed following the land uses in the 2025 Land Use Map. According to these calculations, the number of forecasted households and employment can be accommodated in unincorporated Fulton County. However, in North Fulton and Sandy Springs, there may be difficulty in accommodating the forecasted households.

| Table 6-32: 2025 Land Use Map and 2025 Population and Employment Forecasts | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | North Fulton | Sandy Springs | Southwest Fulton | South Fulton | Fulton County Total |
| Households | Low | 21,813 | 27,990 | 12,114 | 67,734 | 129,651 |
| | High | 43,134 | 42,247 | 20,034 | 127,052 | 232,467 |
| <i>2025 Projection</i> | | <i>47,925</i> | <i>53,554</i> | <i>10,794</i> | <i>34,350</i> | <i>146,622</i> |
| Employment | Low | 76,740 | 96,749 | 137,655 | 174,140 | 485,284 |
| | High | 137,905 | 227,512 | 161,276 | 424,200 | 950,823 |
| <i>2025 Projection</i> | | <i>84,553</i> | <i>161,861</i> | <i>25,574</i> | <i>37,231</i> | <i>241,081</i> |
| Source: Fulton County Department of Environment and Community Development, June 2005 | | | | | | |



7. _____ INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

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7.0.0.0. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

Introduction

The Intergovernmental Coordination Element provides local governments an opportunity to inventory existing intergovernmental coordination mechanisms and processes with other local governments and governmental entities that can have profound impacts on the success of implementing the local government's comprehensive plan. The purpose of this element is to assess the adequacy and suitability of existing coordination mechanisms to serve the current and future needs of the community and articulate goals and formulate a strategy for effective implementation of community policies and objectives that, in many cases involve multiple governmental entities.

At the time of submission of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan, there are a number of governmental changes potentially facing Fulton County. During the 2005 session of the Georgia General Assembly, House Bills 36 and 37 were passed that allowed for the creation of the City of Sandy Springs. The Governor signed these bills on April 15, 2005 and the bills have been submitted to the United States Department of Justice by the Attorney General of Georgia for pre-clearance, as required by the 1965 Voting Rights Act. A referendum on the incorporation of Sandy Springs is scheduled for June 21, 2005. Were the referendum on incorporation to pass, the City of Sandy Springs would hold an election to select its first governing authority on November 8, 2005. The newly elected officials would take office on December 1, 2005.

Senate Resolution 376, which was passed by the State Senate on March 22, 2005, creates a study committee to examine the idea of creating two counties-Milton County and Atlanta County-from the existing Fulton County. The 5 member committee will meet during the legislative interim and make any reports of its findings by December 31, 2005.

In addition, there are two pieces of legislation that are pending action by the Georgia General Assembly during the second year of the 2005-2006 term that may also alter the governmental structures in Fulton County. House Bill 924 would create a charter for a City of Milton which would encompass the northwest portion of Fulton County. Senate Resolution 295 is a constitutional amendment that would divide the county into 2 counties and create a new governing authority for each county.

7.1.0.0. Existing Conditions

7.1.1.0 Adjacent Local Governments

Fulton County is the most populous county in Georgia and home to a diverse citizenry and a diverse geography. Fulton County ranges from highly populated dense cities to sparsely populated rural areas. Located in north central Georgia, Fulton County is bounded on the north by Forsyth and Cherokee Counties, on the west by Cobb, Douglas and Carroll Counties, on the south by Coweta and Fayette Counties and on the east by Clayton, and Gwinnett Counties. Fulton County contains 10 municipalities, including the capital city of Atlanta. Fulton County's 10 municipalities are Alpharetta, Atlanta, College Park, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Mountain Park, Palmetto, Roswell, and Union City.





At the regional level, Fulton County lies in the center of the 10-county regional planning area that includes Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale counties. As a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC), the regional planning and intergovernmental coordination agency, Fulton County participates in the collective process of planning for future of the Atlanta metropolitan area. Fulton County's Board of Commissioner's chair, the Mayor of Atlanta and Mayors of two Fulton County municipalities serve on the ARC Board.

7.1.1.1 Inventory

This section will detail some of the many formal and informal coordination mechanisms that exist between Fulton County and local adjacent governments. The Fulton County Manager hosts meetings with the chief administrator of each city on an as needed basis. During the comprehensive planning process, the County Manager met with the chief administrators to discuss Fulton County's Service Delivery Strategy (SDS). The SDS is a State mandated intergovernmental agreement between all local governments within a county that provides a strategy for the future provision of local services that promotes effectiveness, cost efficiency, and funding equity. The SDS will be further described in Section 7.2.1.0 of this Element.

At the department level, the Director of the Fulton County Department of Environment and Community Department hosts regular meetings with the planning department staff of the cities in Fulton County. During the comprehensive planning process, these meetings were held on a bi-monthly basis and focused on completing this Element, coordination of land use maps and other comprehensive plan requirements. The Transportation Division of the Fulton County Department of Public Works meets quarterly with the cities and the Community Improvement Districts (CID's) to discuss any planning issues that they may have and to avoid duplication of projects, improvements that create bottlenecks and unnecessary gaps. Community Improvement Districts will be described in Section 7.1.3.1 of this element. Other Fulton County departments work cooperatively and meet with their respective local government counterparts for the purposes of coordination on an as needed basis.

In addition to regular meetings, adjacent County and City planning directors are notified of rezoning applications and use permit applications located along jurisdictional boundaries. Fulton County staff also interacts with other cities and counties through the ARC and their review procedures. Fulton County staff participates in several standing ARC coordinating committees including the Land Use Coordinating Committee and the Transportation Coordinating Committee. In addition to committee meetings, Fulton County staff is able to coordinate planning with other local governments through ARC's regional review of comprehensive plans, Short Term Work Programs, Solid Waste Plans, and Developments of Regional Impact (DRI). Fulton County staff also participate in ARC sponsored conferences and forums.

7.1.1.2 Assessment

Fulton County has been very successful at establishing formal and informal mechanisms to insure coordination between itself and other local governments. In addition to the monthly zoning process, these standing coordination mechanisms have been important in the development of the





comprehensive plan and the Service Delivery Strategy. In the future, Fulton County will work to continue to work and plan cooperatively with local governments.

7.1.2.0 School Boards

7.1.2.1 Inventory

Fulton County Board of Education

Fulton County has an ongoing relationship with the Fulton County Board of Education (BoE). The Fulton County BoE oversees Fulton County Public Schools (FCPS). FCPS serves the area of Fulton County outside the city limits of Atlanta, including the cities of Alpharetta, Roswell, and Mountain Park in the north, and College Park, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Union City, Palmetto in the south and all of the unincorporated portions of Fulton County.

Through this relationship, Fulton County Environment and Community Development (E&CD) staff and FCPS staff work together to coordinate planning activities. First, E&CD and FCPS staff meet on a regular basis to discuss common areas of concerns including demographic data, impacts of pending developments and new school locations. Second, FCPS staff is notified and has the opportunity to comment on all re-zoning applications. Third, E&CD staff facilitates meetings with developers to discuss joint concerns and on some occasions to facilitate discussions about new school locations within developments. Also with regard to school construction, E&CD has a special team in development permitting to fast track school construction projects.

Atlanta Board of Education

The Atlanta Board of Education (BoE) establishes and approves the policies that govern the Atlanta Public School system. The Atlanta Public School System serves students within the city limits of Atlanta. Fulton County does not have a formal nor an informal coordination relationship with the Atlanta BoE.

7.1.2.2 Assessment

As a part of the planning process for this Comprehensive Plan update, FCPS staff presented information to the steering committee and participated in all meetings. In the future, Fulton County will continue to work cooperatively with the FCPS and coordinate on joint planning issues. Improvements should be made however relating to new school location. In some cases new schools have been located in areas with inadequate infrastructure causing challenges for both agencies.

7.1.3.0 Independent Special Districts

7.1.3.1. Inventory

Community Improvement Districts (CID)





A CID is a geographic area whose property owners establish a Board of Directors who vote to assess additional property tax dollars to accelerate transportation and infrastructure improvement projects. CIDs are comprised of private properties usually zoned for non-residential uses. A CID is a private business organization, not a government entity.

A CID is created when a simple majority of the commercial property owners agree to establish the district. This simple majority must also represent at least 75% of the taxable value of the commercial property located within the proposed CID. The Tax Commissioner must certify that these requirements are satisfied and the County must approve legislation authorizing the CID.

The resolution establishing the CID includes a provision for a board of directors and the services to be provided. Specific joint planning or service agreements are entered into on a case by case basis. Fulton County has several Community Improvement Districts: the North Fulton CID, the South Fulton CID, the Perimeter CID, the Buckhead CID, the Midtown CID and the Downtown CID.

Staff from the Department of Public Works, Transportation Division and the Department of Environment and Community Development, are the primary liaisons with the CIDs in Fulton County outside the Atlanta City limits. Staff members coordinate directly with the CID Administrator and meet quarterly to discuss planning issues that they may have with the purpose of avoiding duplication of projects, improvements that create congestion and unnecessary gaps. In addition, the Tax Commissioner's office has an ongoing role to collect and transfer the taxes.

Atlanta Fulton County Water Resources Commission

The Atlanta Fulton County Water Resources Commission (AFCWRC) was established by the Board of Commissioner at a special call meeting in May 1986. The Commission oversees issues relating to a contract signed between the City of Atlanta and Fulton County for the provision of water to the residents of North Fulton County, including the North Fulton municipalities, and the majority of residents in Sandy Springs. More information about the services provided by the AFCWRC can be found in Community Facilities Element of this Plan.

The Commission consists of seven members; the Mayor of Atlanta, the President of the Atlanta City Council, one Atlanta City Council member as selected by the President of the City Council and approved by the Mayor, the Chair of the BoC, two commissioners from the BoC as selected by the BoC and finally a Chairperson elected by the Commission itself. The Fulton County Department of Public Works is the department with responsibility for coordinating with the AFCWRC.

7.1.3.2 Assessment

As the County continues to grow and the infrastructure demands increase, CID's will play a larger role in meeting infrastructure needs. As the County strives to meet the basic infrastructure needs of residents and businesses, CID's will provide much needed funds and allow business leaders and residents to complete projects in their distinct geographic districts. Fulton County will continue to support the work of the CID's and coordinate planning. Similarly as the County grows, the water needs will continue to grow. To best meet the needs of the residents, Fulton County will continue to coordinate with the Atlanta Fulton County Water Resources Commission.





7.1.4.0 Independent Development Authorities

7.1.4.1 Inventory

Fulton-Atlanta Land Bank Authority

The Fulton-Atlanta Land Bank Authority (LBA) was established pursuant to Georgia House Bill 1620, O.C.G.A Section 48-4-60. Local legislation creating the authority was adopted by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners on June 12, 1991 per item #91-FM-107. The Authority was created to acquire tax delinquent properties in unincorporated Fulton County and/or the City of Atlanta, inclusive of the portion of Atlanta in Dekalb County, for the purpose of restoring them for productive public use.

The Authority is operated by a four member Board. Two members are appointed by the Board of Commissioners and two by the Mayor of the City of Atlanta. The LBA works closely with the Tax Commissioner's office, which maintains a current inventory of the properties in tax arrears.

LBA's effort to restoring properties to the tax rolls enhance Fulton County's tax collection and helps improve communities by working with community-based redevelopment efforts and developers to take often blighted properties and restore them as productive properties. In addition, the LBA has worked with local greenspace efforts to turn tax delinquent properties into permanently protected greenspace.

Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Authority of Fulton County

The Board of Commissioners established this Authority in a special meeting in December 1980 in order to insure the adequacy of residential care facilities for citizens of Fulton County. The Authority works with private non-profit organizations which construct residential care facilities. Seven directors are appointed to the Authority by the Board of Commissioners to six year staggered terms.

Development Authority of Fulton County

The Development Authority of Fulton County was established by Georgia law in 1973. The primary purpose of the Development Authority of Fulton County is to issue revenue bonds to help businesses finance relocations and expansions. The authority works to attract high quality development to the County while stimulating and diversifying economic development. The Authority serves the unincorporated area and all ten municipalities including the City of Atlanta. The Authority works closely with the Atlanta Development Authority, area chambers of commerce, and other local development organizations. Fulton County does not provide an appropriation for this authority, however staff assistance is provided by the Fulton County Economic Development Department.

Table 7-1 shows the economic impact the Authority has had in Fulton County in the recent past. Bond Inducements reflect total amounts authorized for bond issue by the Authority, while Bond Issues reflect the total amount of bonds actually issued.





Table 7-1: Development Authority Bond Inducements and Bond Issues

| Year | Total Bond Inducements | Total Bond Issues |
|------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1999 | \$1,600,000,000 | \$249,246,000 |
| 2000 | \$3,346,800,000 | \$966,800,518 |
| 2001 | \$1,129,500,000 | \$779,175,827 |
| 2002 | \$564,200,000 | \$975,985,000 |
| 2003 | \$785,000,000 | \$553,260,000 |

Source: Development Authority of Fulton County Activity Report 1999 - 2003

Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)

The Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) Act was enacted by the General Assembly in 1965 and was subsequently approved in four counties and the City of Atlanta. MARTA is a public authority and includes the City of Atlanta and the counties of Fulton, DeKalb, Clayton and Gwinnett for the purposes of planning, constructing, financing and operating a public transportation system.

In 1968, Fulton and Dekalb county voters approved a referendum to levy a 1% sales tax for financing MARTA operations and construction. In 1972 with the purchase of the Atlanta Transit System, MARTA took control of the region’s main bus system. In the 1970s, MARTA started planning, design, land acquisition and construction of a rapid rail system. MARTA also operates para-transit service for persons with disabilities who are unable to ride the regular bus or rail system.

MARTA is an agency governed by a board of 18 members from City of Atlanta, Fulton County, DeKalb County, Gwinnett County, and Clayton County, as well as representatives from the State Properties Commission, the Georgia Building Authority, the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority, the Georgia Department of Revenue, and the Georgia Department of Transportation. There are three Fulton County representatives on the MARTA Board. Each representative is appointed to a four year term by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

The primary agreement between Fulton County and MARTA concerns its revenue source. MARTA sales tax revenue comes from a 1% sales tax levied in the City of Atlanta and the counties of Fulton and DeKalb. MARTA’s two largest revenue sources (roughly 85% combined) are sales tax and fare revenue. Under the law authorizing the levy of the sales and use tax, MARTA is restricted as to its use of the tax proceeds. Sales tax provides 64% of revenue.

In terms of transportation planning, MARTA and Fulton County are formally linked by the Atlanta Regional Commission and its specific role as the “federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization” (MPO). The MPO role is to coordinate local governments, agencies such as MARTA and other parties in order “to plan a diverse system capable of moving people and goods efficiently and safely.”





The MARTA Office of Government and Community Relations provides the Fulton County Board of Commissioners with quarterly briefings. The primary Department within Fulton County for coordination is the Public Works Department, Transportation Division which is done on an-as-needed basis.

South Fulton Municipal Regional Water and Sewer Authority

On April 19, 2000, the Governor of the State of Georgia signed into law HB 1421 to create the South Fulton Municipal Regional Water and Sewer Authority. Member cities include Fairburn, Palmetto and Union City. The Authority was created for the purpose of acquiring and developing adequate sources of water supply, including, but not limited to, the construction of reservoirs; the treatment of such water, and the transmission of such water within the Chattahoochee River Basin to member cities; and the treatment of waste water from the member cities. The Authority is overseen by a Board consisting of the Mayors of each member city, a representative of each member city as approved by their governing authority and one member as appointed by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly whose legislative districts include all or any part of a member city.

Fulton County is not a member of this authority and no formal or informal coordination mechanisms exist.

7.1.4.2 Assessment

Fulton County has relationships with all of the authorities mentioned above, with the exception of the South Fulton Municipal Regional Water and Sewer Authority. Fulton County's successful implementation of the Comprehensive Plan is closely linked to the successful coordination with all of these independent development authorities as these authorities help Fulton County leverage its efforts. Partnering with the Land Bank Authority provides Fulton County with another tool to transform existing communities and promote the redevelopment of existing centers. Working with the Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Authority of Fulton County, Fulton County can leverage efforts to insure adequate affordable housing for the aging population. Coordinating with MARTA will help meet the transportation goals of reducing traffic congestion and promoting transportation choices to residents, visitors and the workforce. Collaborating with the Development Authority of Fulton County helps the County spur economic development activities consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

With regard to the South Fulton Municipal Water and Sewer Authority, establishing a relationship is crucial. As natural resources become more limited, the efficient provision of water to the citizens of Fulton County is crucial. Fulton County does not supply the water to unincorporated South Fulton and many residents are forced to rely on wells. The Authority has plans to construct a water supply reservoir in an unincorporated portion of south Fulton but this reservoir will only supply water to the member city residents. Furthermore, to serve their member cities, the Authority will be running lines through unincorporated Fulton and bypass residents that currently do not have water service. The water supply reservoir will further impact future development and land use planning in unincorporated south Fulton. The environmental regulations relating to a water supply reservoir place strict development limits on areas upstream of the intake. Fulton County must meet these strict standards even though Fulton County does not participate or coordinate with the Authority.





7.1.5.0 Other Units of Local Government Providing Services

The following units of Fulton County government are overseen by elected officials, however each of the budgets are approved by the Board of Commissioners and their facilities are provided by the Board of Commissioners.

7.1.5.1 Inventory

Sheriff

The Sheriff is by state law, the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of Fulton County. This office is responsible for acting as a protector of the peace and protects the lives, health and property of all citizens of the county. The Sheriff has total administration and operational responsibilities for the Fulton County Jail, the principal detention facility of the county. Security is also provided to all courtrooms and judges as required by law.

The Sheriff's office serves writs, summons and subpoenas. It also places levies on and sells confiscated properties, collects fines imposed by the courts, and is the custodian of large sums of trust fund money assigned from Superior Court. The Sheriff or a designated deputy must approve all appearance bonds and some types of civil bonds.

The Sheriff is responsible for the safe transport of prisoners to penal institutions inside or outside the State of Georgia from the Fulton County jail, and for the transfer of mental patients to the Georgia Regional Hospital and Central State Hospital.

Tax Assessors

The Fulton County Board of Assessors was established by state law to appraise and assess all real and tangible business personal property on an annual basis. The five member Board of Assessors creates and maintains a fair and equitable tax digest. To maintain the accuracy and integrity of this property tax digest, the Board of Assessors conducts annual assessments. Appeals of these assessments are resolved by the Board of Assessors, by further appeal to the Board of Equalization, arbitration, or as the final step, appeal to the Superior Court.

Tax Commissioner

The Tax Commissioner is required by law and contract to collect current year and delinquent taxes on all real and personal property. Taxes to be collected are levied by the cities of Atlanta, Mountain Park, East Point, Fulton County, Atlanta Board of Education, Fulton County Board of Education and the State of Georgia. The Commissioner sells state motor vehicle license tags, collects the ad valorem tax on these vehicles, and processes motor vehicle title registrations and transfers. Motor vehicle taxes are collected for all municipalities in the county.

7.1.5.2 Assessment

Although these departments of Fulton County government are overseen by elected or appointed officials who are not under the direction of the Board of Commissioners, their roles in the





successful implementation of the Comprehensive Plan is crucial. Fulton County works closely with these departments and will continue to plan cooperatively.

7.1.6.0 Utility Companies with Condemnation Powers

7.1.6.1 Inventory

The U.S. Code Title 16, Chapter 12, Federal Regulation and Development of Power, establishes the right of utility companies engaged in interstate commerce for the development of water power resources to use eminent domain to acquire land. Utilities (natural gas and electric generating companies) are also governed by the Federal Regulatory Commissions and state law.

The Georgia Codes, Title 32, 22 and Title 46-5-1, O.C.G.A., provide the procedures for the exercise of the power of eminent domain for the State and its political subdivisions, the Board of Regents, municipalities, as well as utility companies. Eminent Domain may be exercised in Georgia by persons or companies who may be engaged in construction or operation of pipelines for the transportation or distribution of natural or artificial gas; and by telephone and telegraph companies for its services; and private companies for waterworks with contracts for supplying water for public purposes.

Substitute condemnation theory may be applied for exchange of properties with utilities to meet the condemner's public purposes for providing utilities and other public purposes. For example, although MARTA does not have the power of eminent domain, it may call on local government to exercise such power where there is a public necessity.

Title 22-3-160 establishes procedures for companies using eminent domain to construct and expand electrical transmission lines of 115 kilovolts or greater for a length of a mile or more. These procedures apply to all uses of eminent domain for power companies beginning on or after June 1, 2004 and are as follows. First, at least one public meeting shall be held in each county where the proposed route is located. Notice of such meetings shall be posted in a newspaper of general circulation and shall include the date, time and location of the meeting; purpose of the meeting; and a description of the project including the proposed route and affected properties. Where eminent domain would be used to condemn land from more than fifty property owners, two or more meetings shall be held. Local governments have the right to participate in these meetings.

Chapter 62 of the Fulton County Code of Laws includes Article IV Rights-of-Way Utilization and Accommodation Ordinance which dictates the use of County rights-of-way by utilities for above and below ground lines and poles for the transmission of power and services. The following list is a compilation of most of the utilities which provide services in Fulton County: Georgia Power, Georgia EMC, Sawnee EMC, Cobb EMC, MEAG, Greystone Power, Atlanta Gas Light, Oglethorpe Power, Georgia Transmission Corp., Bell South, Colonial Pipeline, and Plantation Pipeline Company.

7.1.6.2 Assessment

The subject of Eminent Domain, as it relates to utility companies is quite complex, involving Federal and State Constitutions, Federal and State statutory procedures, and regulatory





commissions. All such governing sources must be reviewed in planning and the providing of services for the public. Such regulations and statutes are constantly evolving through the legislative process not only affecting the geography and procedures, but budgeting considerations. Local governments also in their planning must be aware of cable within railroad rights of way and easements and must consider cell tower demands and requirements by the various communication companies¹. Fulton County has a limited ability to control the use of eminent domain by utilities with condemnation powers.

7.2.0.0 Inter-related State Programs and Activities

7.2.1.0 Service Delivery Strategy

The Service Delivery Strategy Act was signed into law in 1997. The Act required each county and its municipalities to adopt a Service Delivery Strategy by July 1, 1999. The intent of the legislation was to require local governments to take a closer look at their delivery of services they provide in order to identify overlaps or gaps in service provision and develop a more rational approach to allocating delivery and funding of these services. The legislation also required local governments to look at their land use plans in order to minimize conflicts between county and city plans.

7.2.1.1 Inventory

On October 28, 1999, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs verified Fulton County's Service Delivery Strategy for Fulton County and its ten cities. The Strategy identified the service arrangements for 54 government services.

7.2.1.2 Assessment

The Service Delivery Strategy Act requires Fulton County and its local municipalities to review their service provision to insure the most efficient and coordinated provision of services. Fulton County is reviewing and revising, as necessary, the Strategy and it will be presented concurrently with this Plan.

7.2.2.0 Governor's Green Space Program

Signed into law in April 2000, the Georgia Community Greenspace Program was designed to help Georgia's urban and rapidly developing counties preserve at least 20% of their geographic area. Counties with approved Greenspace plans were then eligible for funds to acquire land. Municipalities were eligible for funds by participating cooperatively in the county's plan. On April 14th, 2005 the Georgia Community Greenspace Program was repealed when Governor Perdue signed into law the Georgia Land Conservation Act. The new program allows local cities and other agencies to participate in the program independent of the counties.

¹ **Bibliography:** "Georgia Eminent Domain", by Daniel F. Hinkel, U.S. Constitution 5th Amendment, 1983 Georgia Constitution, Art. I, Sec. III, Par. III, Official Code of Georgia, sections cited above. Section prepared by Beryl H. Weiner, Associate Fulton County Attorney.





7.2.2.1 Inventory

Fulton County with the cooperative participation of all 10 municipalities drafted community greenspace plans in FY-01 and FY-03. This joint planning effort was managed by staff in the Fulton County Department of Environment and Community Development. As a result of the approval of these plans, Fulton County received a total of \$2,972,235 for use in unincorporated Fulton County. Each Fulton County municipality also received funds based on a proportional population basis. With these funds, Fulton County was able to permanently protect 257 acres of land distributed throughout unincorporated Fulton County. This land, managed by the Fulton County Department of Parks and Recreation, will remain in its natural undeveloped state in perpetuity.

7.2.2.2 Assessment

The new Georgia Land Conservation Program has just gone into effect and its impact on land conservation has yet to be determined. The new program does not require local governments to coordinate their greenspace/conservation land planning. Natural areas and environmentally sensitive land, especially water resources do not fit neatly into jurisdictional bounds. Without the requirement of cooperative greenspace planning, local governments may no longer work together for the purposes of preserving and protecting land. Fulton County, however, is dedicated to promoting the continued protection of greenspace/conservation land and will continue to work with adjacent local governments to insure consistency along jurisdictional boundaries.

7.2.3.0 Coastal Management

Not Applicable

7.2.4.0 Appalachian Regional Commission

Not Applicable

7.2.5.0 Water Planning Districts

7.2.5.1 Inventory

In response to significant current and projected water demands, the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District was established on April 5, 2001 (2001 S.B. 130). The general purposes of the District are to establish policy, create plans, and promote intergovernmental coordination for all water issues in the district; to facilitate multi-jurisdictional water related projects; and to enhance access to funding for water related projects among local governments in the district area. The District develops regional and watershed-specific plans for storm water management, waste-water treatment, water supply, water conservation, and the general protection of water quality. These plans will be implemented by local governments in a 16-county area.

In October 2002, the district adopted model ordinances to give local governments tools that effectively addressed storm water management issues. Local governments in the district are required to implement the model ordinance or similar ordinances that are as effective. Local governments must make significant progress on all these ordinances by May 2004 with the





exception of the stream buffer ordinance which has a deadline of April 2005. The model ordinances are as follows:

- Post-Development Storm-water Management for New Development and Redevelopment,
- Floodplain Management/Flood Damage Preservation,
- Stream Buffer Protection,
- Conservation Subdivision/Open Space Development,
- Discharge and Illegal Connection, and
- Litter Control.

7.2.5.2 Assessment

Fulton County's review of the model ordinances found that with the exception of the conservation subdivision ordinance and the litter control ordinance, Fulton County's existing ordinances needed only minor amendments to make them as effective as the model ordinance. With regard to the conservation ordinance, Fulton County adopted an ordinance as an amendment to the Subdivision Regulations in April 2004. Fulton County's Litter Control Ordinance was more restrictive than the model ordinance and no changes were made. Amendments were drafted to the Stormwater Management Ordinance, the Floodplain Management Ordinance and the Stream Buffer Ordinance to make them as effective as the model ordinance. The Stream Buffer Ordinance was approved by the Board of Commissioners in May 2005. The requirement for Discharge and Illegal Connection were included in the amendments to the Stormwater Management Ordinance. These amendments are still in the public review stage.

7.2.6.0. Transportation for Non-Attainment Areas

Please refer to the Transportation Element

7.2.7.0 Other Organizations

7.2.7.1 Inventory

Georgia Regional Transportation Authority (GRTA)

Created in 1999 by the General Assembly under Title 50, Article 32, the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority's (GRTA) mission is to combat air pollution, traffic congestion and poorly planned development in the metropolitan Atlanta Region. Most of GRTA's activities pertain to the Transportation, Land Use and Economic Development Elements of the plan.

GRTA's initial jurisdiction included the territory of every county which was designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in the Code of Federal Regulations as of December 31, 1998, as a county included in whole or in part within a non-attainment area under the Clean Air Act and which, through regulation, as a county having excess levels of ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter. GRTA's territory also extends to counties designated by the USEPA in the Code of Federal Regulations after December 31, 1998. Currently, there are thirteen counties in the metropolitan Atlanta area which are non-attainment jurisdictions for ozone levels. The counties include Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding and Rockdale.





GRTA's authority includes:

- Assisting the Georgia Governor's office to develop transportation policies,
- Partnering with state and regional agencies to prioritize transportation plans and programs and cooperatively establishes investment priorities and resource allocations to accomplish GRTA's mission,
- Measuring effectiveness in improving air quality, mobility, accessibility and land use practices, and in reducing congestion,
- Encouraging land use practices which promote efficient use of transportation investments,
- Cooperatively developing transit plans for areas within its jurisdiction,
- Coordinating transit services to provide seamless and accessible connections within the areas of its jurisdiction, and
- Implementing transit services through a combination of entities including local transit authorities, cities, counties and private operators.

GRTA's legislation requires that it review Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) within its jurisdiction. Developments of Regional Impact (DRI's) are large-scale developments likely to have effects outside of the local government jurisdiction in which they are located. The Georgia Planning Act of 1989 authorizes the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) to establish procedures for intergovernmental review of these large-scale projects. These procedures are designed to improve communication between affected governments and to provide a means of assessing potential impacts of large-scale developments before conflicts relating to them arise.

GRTA's review operates concurrently with the review performed by the Regional Development Centers (RDC) required by DCA. Fulton County is required by State Law to participate in the review process for developments of regional impact. Fulton County amended the Zoning Resolution and adopted the State procedures and guidelines for the review.

The purpose of GRTA's review is to approve or disapprove the use of state and federal funds to create transportation services and access that may be required as a result of a DRI. The goals of the review are protecting and efficiently allocating limited state and federal resources, promoting compliance with regional transportation plans and air quality standards, and furthering GRTA's mission and goals.

The Fulton County Departments of Public Works (Transportation Planning) and Environment and Community Development (Planning Division) coordinate with GRTA on all projects within unincorporated Fulton County. This includes attending meetings, providing information, and any other assistance and information requested by GRTA.

Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT)

The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) plans, constructs, maintains and improves the State of Georgia's roads and bridges. In addition, GDOT provides planning and financial support for other modes of transportation, including mass transit and airports. GDOT also has two agencies administratively attached to it, the State Road and Tollway Authority and the Georgia Rail Passenger Authority.

On all transportation projects with Federal funding, Fulton County has to comply with Federal Guidelines which require a contract between Fulton County and GDOT. These contracts take two





forms, the Local Government Project Agreements (LGPA) which document the responsibilities of both parties for the project and second the Project Management Agreements (PMA) which are more detailed agreements for each phase of the project. The primary department within Fulton County for coordination is the Public Works Department, Transportation Division.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

In 1972, under the Executive Reorganization Act of 1972, Governor Jimmy Carter reorganized more than thirty state agencies to form the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The mission of the Department of Natural Resources is to sustain, enhance, protect, and conserve Georgia's natural, historic, and cultural resources for present and future generations, while promoting the development of commerce and industry that use sound environmental practices.

DNR provides technical assistance in the areas of water conservation, environmental protection, wildlife preservation, parks and recreation and historic preservation. Georgia DNR coordinates with Fulton County Parks and Recreation Department and Fulton County Environment and Community Development Department. Fulton County staff coordinates with the Historic Preservation Division for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and for compliance with NEPA regulations.

Georgia Department of Human Resources (DHR)

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. The Fulton County department with primary coordination with Georgia DHR is the Fulton County Department of Health and Wellness.

Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA)

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) was created in 1977, to serve as an advocate for local governments. DCA serves as the state's lead agency in housing finance and development; promulgates building codes to be adopted by local governments; provides comprehensive planning, technical and research assistance to local governments; and serves as the lead agency for the state's solid waste reduction efforts. DCA reviews all local comprehensive plans and solid waste plans for compliance with Georgia's minimum planning standards. The Fulton County departments with primary coordination with Georgia DCA are the Fulton County Department Environment and Community Development Department and the Public Works Department.

Atlanta Regional Commission

The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) is the regional planning and intergovernmental coordination agency for the 10-county area including Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale counties, as well as the City of Atlanta. ARC was created by the local governments in the Atlanta Region pursuant to legislation passed by the Georgia General Assembly. Georgia law stipulates a mandatory annual local funding formula.





These funds from local governments are used to match federal and state funding dollars. The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) Board is composed of officials of political subdivisions and private citizens representing districts of approximately the same population within the 10-county, 63-city Atlanta Region. The Fulton County Chairman is a member of the ARC Board. Fulton County staff attend many of ARC the committees.

ARC performs regional planning and coordination in the areas of: aging services, community services, environmental planning, government services, job training, land use and public facilities planning, transportation planning, and data gathering and analysis.

7.2.7.2 Assessment

Fulton County will continue to work cooperatively with these other organizations to further implement Fulton County's Comprehensive Plan.



8. _____ TRANSPORTATION

| | | |
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8.0.0.0 Transportation Element

8.1.0.0 Transportation System Components

Introduction

Between 1980 and 2005, the 28 county Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) grew by 2.6 million people from 2.3 million in 1980 to 4.9 million in 2005. Of this growth, 2.57 million or 97.9% were in the largely suburban area outside the City of Atlanta. Much of this rapid growth has been low density, dispersed and in areas with limited transportation options. Moreover, land uses are often separated from each other and are served by a transportation system with limited connectivity. This growth and development pattern assures traffic congestion and three of the nation's 24 worst highway bottlenecks are located in the region (No. 6 of the list is at the north end of the I-75 and I-85 downtown connector in Atlanta, No.10 is at the "spaghetti junction" of I-85 with I-285 Dekalb County, and No. 17 is the Northside junction of I-75 with I-285 in Cobb County). Regional issues have significant impacts on the transportation system in Fulton County. Fulton County is at the center of the Atlanta Region. It encompasses approximately 535 square miles and shares its boundary with 10 counties.

The purpose of the Transportation Element is to examine the existing inventory and conditions, assess the current and future needs, set the transportation vision and identify goals to achieve the vision, and explain how the county will address its non-attainment air quality status. Fulton County is part of the 13-county Atlanta region that has failed to meet air quality conformity requirements for the past 5 years. The air quality impacts all projects and programs in the County's Comprehensive Transportation Plan, and the region's Regional Transportation Plan. In 1997, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set new National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for a form of air pollution known as "fine particles," or PM_{2.5} – particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter. Transportation options will become increasingly important over the next 25 years, as the traditional single occupancy vehicle patterns has direct impact on the region's air quality.

8.1.1.0 Streets, Roads and Highway

8.1.1.1 Inventory

Functional Classification

Unincorporated Fulton County has an extensive roadway system, connecting to all major freeways in the Atlanta region. This roadway system is comprised of freeways, arterials, and collectors. Roads are given functional classification to determine how a particular road is best utilized to maximize vehicular circulation and travel in the most effective manner, given its average daily trips and/or design capacity.

Principal arterials are at the top of the road network hierarchical system. Principal arterials generally carry long distance, through travel movement. They also provide access to important





traffic generators, such as major airports or regional shopping centers. Minor arterials are similar in function to principal arterials, except they carry trips of shorter distance and to lesser traffic generators. Collectors provide more access to property than do arterials. Collectors also funnel traffic from residential or rural areas to arterials. Local roads provide basic access between residential and commercial properties, connecting with higher order road systems. Whereas, residential streets; lightly traveled county roads are designated as local roads. Table 8-1 provides the functional classification criteria for each road type.

| Criteria | Expressway | Principal Arterial | Minor Arterial | Major Collector | Minor Collector | Local Road |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Type of Trip Served | Serves inter and intra-regional, emphasis on through trips | Serves inter and intra-regional and through trips | Serves inter- and intra-regional trips; fewer through trips | Serves mostly intra-regional trips; inter-regional primarily near edges of region | Serves mainly local access functions, some intra and inter-municipal trips | Serves primarily local access functions, but due to connecting higher functioning roads, also provides mobility function |
| Travel Speeds | Highest level speeds | High travel speeds | Moderate to high travel speeds | Moderate travel speeds | Slow travel speeds | Very slow travel speeds |
| Mobility/ Access Orientation | Total mobility function | Primary mobility orientation, but provides some access | Priority on mobility, with moderate access component | Mix of mobility and access | Priority on access, with some mobility component. | Nearly total access function |
| Access Controls | Limited access, interchanges only | Controlled access | Some control of access | Some control of access | Minimal control of access | No access controls |
| Traffic Volumes | Highest volumes (25,000+ daily trips) | High traffic volumes (10,000 – 35,000 daily trips) | Moderate traffic volumes (5,000 – 15,000 daily trips) | Moderate to low traffic volumes (3,000 – 7,000 daily trips) | Low traffic volumes (1,000 – 4,000 daily trips) | Very low (less than 1,500 daily trips) |

Source: Federal Highway Administration

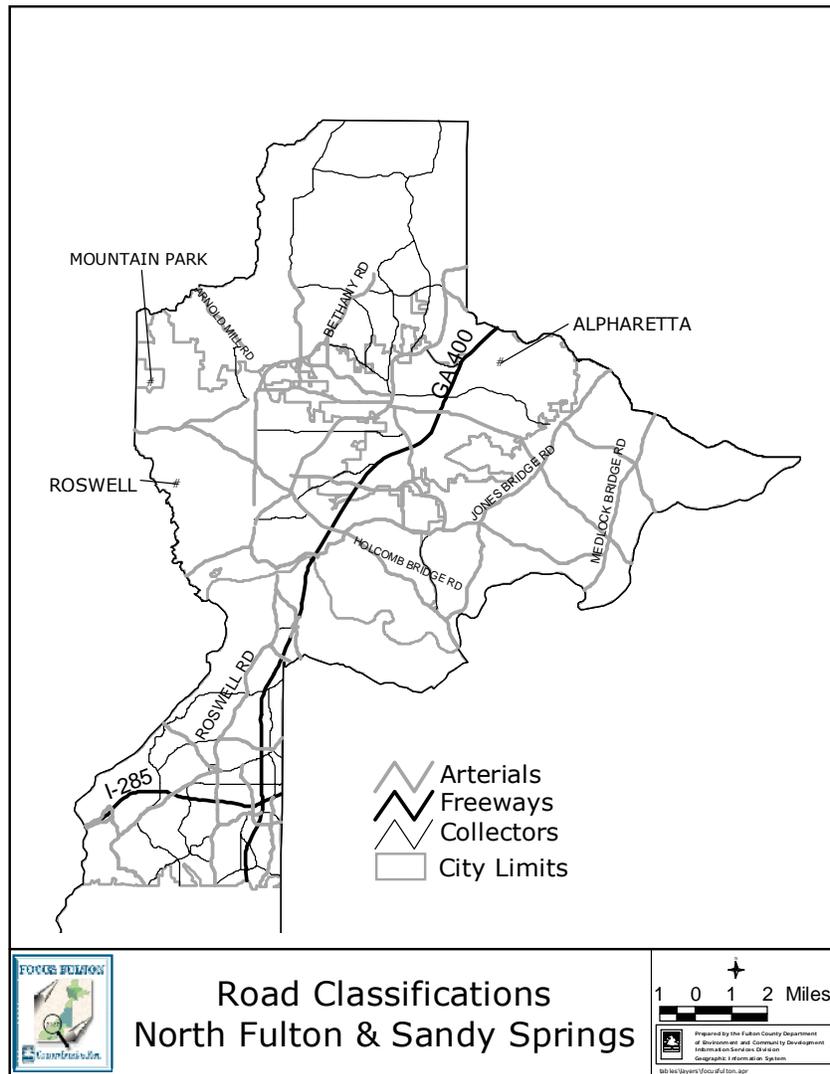
Freeways are designed as major interstates and limited access state highways, such as I-285, I-75, I-85, and GA 400. There are 430 lane miles of freeways in unincorporated Fulton County. There area approximately 686 lane miles of arterials in unincorporated Fulton County. Collectors link the arterial system to the trip origins and destinations. There are 705 lane miles of collectors in unincorporated Fulton County.

Due to its elongated shape and unique community characteristics, unincorporated Fulton County is segmented into four geographic planning areas: North Fulton, Sandy Springs, Southwest Fulton and South Fulton. Each planning area developed in manner unique to its surroundings and akin



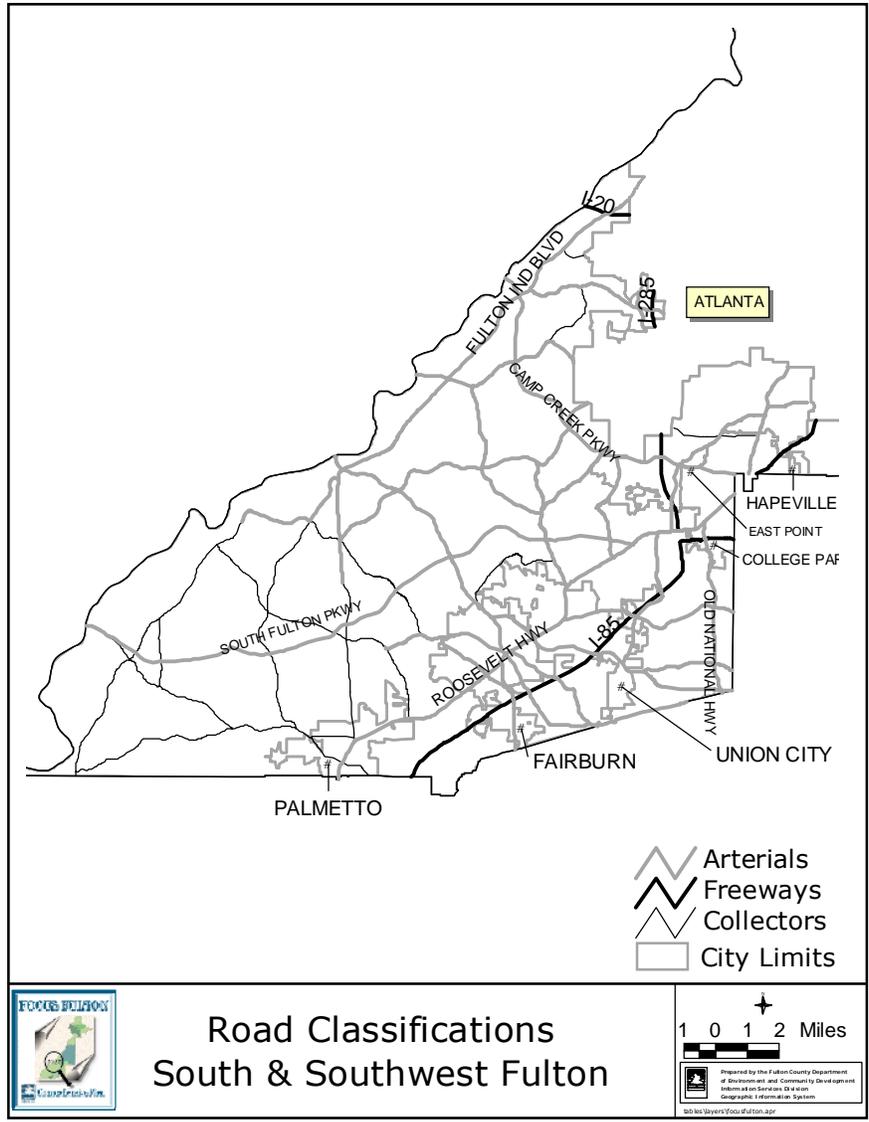


to the transportation network in place at the time growth occurred. Table 8-2 and Maps 8-1 and 8-2 show the functional classification by planning area. The functional road classification for all roads in each planning area is listed in Appendix H.



Map 8-1 North Fulton and Sandy Springs- Road Functional Classification





Map 8-2: South and Southwest Fulton Road Classification



Table 8-2: Fulton County Road Mileage and Ratio Measures in 2005

| City or Fulton County Planning Area | Portion in Fulton and Portion in Other Counties | Population 2005 | Total Acres 2000 | Total Square Miles | Total Road Mileage | Interstate Highway Miles | Road Miles Per 1,000 People | Road Miles Per Square Mile |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Incorporated Areas | | | | | | | | |
| Alpharetta (1.) | All in Fulton County | 38,484 | 13,517 | 21 | 256 | 0 | 6.7 | 12.1 |
| City of Atlanta (2.) | Part in Fulton County | 424,873 | 80,096 | 125 | 1,720 | 44 | 4.0 | 13.7 |
| Part in DeKalb County | | 30,751 | 4,538 | 7 | 119 | 2 | 3.9 | 16.8 |
| Total Atlanta | | 455,624 | 84,634 | 132 | 1,839 | 45 | 4.0 | 13.9 |
| College Park (3.) | Part in Fulton County | 19,862 | 4,464 | 7 | 107 | 5 | 5.4 | 15.3 |
| Part in Clayton County | | 1,500 | 1,717 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 6.7 | 3.7 |
| Total College Park | | 21,362 | 6,181 | 10 | 117 | 10 | 5.5 | 12.1 |
| East Point (4.) | All in Fulton County | 42,205 | 9,041 | 14 | 198 | 3 | 4.7 | 14.0 |
| Fairburn (5.) | All in Fulton County | 6,850 | 5,418 | 8 | 88 | 2 | 12.8 | 10.4 |
| Hapeville (6.) | All in Fulton County | 6,528 | 1,504 | 2 | 43 | 1 | 6.6 | 18.3 |
| Mountain Park (7.) | Part in Fulton County | 551 | 302 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 14.5 | 17.0 |
| Part in Cherokee County | | 11 | 31 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 45.5 | 10.3 |
| Total Mountain Park | | 562 | 333 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 14.2 | 15.4 |
| Palmetto (8.) | Part in Fulton County | 3,764 | 3,025 | 5 | 37 | 0 | 9.8 | 7.8 |
| Part in Coweta County | | 400 | 323 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 11.3 | 8.9 |
| Total Palmetto | | 4,164 | 3,348 | 5 | 42 | 0 | 10.0 | 7.9 |
| Roswell (9.) | All in Fulton County | 85,077 | 24,761 | 39 | 421 | 0 | 4.9 | 10.9 |
| Union City (10.) | All in Fulton County | 13,442 | 5,950 | 9 | 86 | 2 | 6.4 | 9.3 |
| Planning Areas | | | | | | | | |
| North | | 101,653 | 51,121 | 80 | 566 | 0 | 5.56 | 7.0 |
| Sandy Springs | | 90,792 | 24,813 | 39 | 444 | 6 | 4.9 | 11.5 |
| South | | 45,640 | 101,588 | 159 | 462 | 12 | 10.1 | 2.9 |
| Southwest | | 14,869 | 16,494 | 26 | 181 | 3 | 12.2 | 7.0 |
| Total Unincorporated Fulton | | 252,954 | 194,016 | 303 | 2,125 | 20 | 8.4 | 7.0 |
| Total Cities in Fulton County | | 641,635 | 148,078 | 231 | 2,964 | 56 | 4.6 | 12.8 |
| All of Fulton County | | 894,589 | 342,094 | 535 | 5,089 | 76 | 5.7 | 9.5 |
| Georgia | | 9,079,254 | 32,271,869 | 50,425 | 119,827 | 1,245 | 13.2 | 2.4 |
| United States | | 294,793,998 | 2,428,203,255 | 3,794,083 | 4,000,807 | 46,467 | 13.6 | 1.1 |

Source: Measurements by Carl Wyatt, GIS Supervisor, Public Works. State and U.S. figures 2004-2005 Statistical Abstract of the US & Ga Statistical Abstract. 2004-2005, Selig Center for Economic Growth, Terry College of Business, The University of Georgia.





North Fulton: The construction of Georgia 400 greatly increased access to the North Fulton planning area. This area lost a significant amount of rural, agricultural and forestry acreage to low-density residential uses, primarily large subdivisions. Office and commercial activity is located mostly along its linear roads (e.g. Medlock Bridge, State Bridge, Jones, Holcomb Bridge and Old Alabama Roads). The largest employment center is the Johns Creek business park.

Sandy Springs: Sandy Springs is the more urbanized and densely populated planning area in the county. There is a substantial amount of single family residential and multi-family/town residential development. Commercial uses are concentrated along Roswell Road, GA-400, and I-285. Sandy Springs has the most developed transit service with bus routes along all major arterials and three MARTA rail stations.

Southwest Fulton: Southwest Fulton has experienced tremendous growth in the last five years. This planning area consists of predominately of single family residential development. Commercial and industrial development in this planning area is concentrated along major corridors and intersections, including I-285 and Cascade, Fulton Industrial Boulevard, and Camp Creek Parkway.

South Fulton: South Fulton is perhaps the most diverse in the county, offering both new and established neighborhoods, newly developed commercial and office centers, and rural areas that are agricultural in nature. Its major corridors include: Old National Highway, Buffington Road, Roosevelt Highway, South Fulton Parkway, Cascade-Palmetto Highway, and Oakley Industrial Boulevard.

Number of Lanes

The process by which to determine the number of appropriate lanes on a road in a particular direction are based on a series of factors including existing functional road classification, the average daily trips on the road, the level of service, and congestion volumes. The maximum amount of lanes on a road in one direction in Fulton County is six. Based on the Atlanta Regional Commission's Transportation Model, there are 1,781 road segments with 1 lane per direction, 1,748 road segments with 2 lanes per direction, 1,623 road segments with 3 lanes per direction, 78 road segments with 4 lanes per direction, and 91 road segments with 5 or more lanes per direction. Below is a bulleted list of the roads with 2 or more lanes. Roads not listed have one lane per direction.

- 2 Lane Roadways (per direction)
Abernathy Road, Barfield Rd, Camp Creek Parkway, Cascade Rd, Clifton Rd, Deerfield Pkwy, Dunwoody Pl, Fairburn Road, Flat Shoals Rd, Fulton Industrial Blvd, Glenridge Connector, Gordon Rd, Hammond Drive, Haynes Bridge Rd, Holcomb Bridge Rd, I-285, Johnson Ferry Road, Jonesboro Road, McGinnis Ferry Rd, Medlock Bridge Rd, Morrison Rd, Mt Vernon Rd, Northside Access Rd, Old National Highway, Peachtree Dunwoody Rd, Perimeter Center Pkwy, Pleasant Hill Rd, River Exchange Drive, River Valley Rd, Roosevelt Highway, Roswell Rod, Sandy Spring Circle, Senior Road, South Fulton Parkway, Spur 14, SR 120, SR 138, SR 138 Ext, SR 92, States Bridge Rd, Thorton Rd, Virginia Ave, and Welcome All Road.





- 3 Lane Roadways (per direction)
Abernathy Road, Fulton Industrial Boulevard, GA-North, Glenridge Connector, I-20 E/W, I-285 E/W, Johns Ferry Road, and I-85.
- 4 Lane Roadways (per direction)
I-285 and I-85.
- 5 Lane Roadways (per direction)
I-285: North, South, East and West.
- 6 Lane Roadways (per direction)
I-285: North, East and West.

Depending on the length of a particular road, and its average daily trips, the number of lanes can change at different segments along the same roadway to manage vehicle volumes.

Road Condition

The Public Works Department is presently working on developing visual distress study of streets, and roads, which is to include an existing physical condition of these facilities and pavement. This project is under development. This study will be available later this year after the data collection process has been completed.

Accident Frequency Data

The Office of Traffic Safety and Design at the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) maintains accident frequency data. The goal of the GDOT is to assist in the statewide reporting of accurate crash reports and maintain an effective traffic information system. There is a need to maintain a repository of timely and accurate data related to motor vehicle crashes, injuries, and fatalities. This information is vital to the planning and programmatic functioning of law enforcement agencies, governmental entities, including the Department of Transportation, highway safety advocates, and community coalitions. In October 2003, the Department of Motor Vehicles Safety completed reconstruction of crash data records and released five years of injury and death data.

| Table 8-3: Fulton County Motor Vehicle Crashes, Fatalities, and Injuries | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 1996-2003 |
| Crashes | 50,601 | 51,326 | 50,890 | 48,570 | 49,068 | 399,367 |
| Crash Injuries | 19,117 | 18,423 | 18,235 | 16,703 | 16,701 | 151,472 |
| Crash Fatalities | 114 | 131 | 116 | 121 | 131 | 976 |

Source: Georgia Department of Transportation Office of Traffic Safety & Design





Between the years 1996-2003 there were 399,367 crashes in the county and approximately 40% resulted in injury (Table 8-3). Similarly, the Fulton County Public Safety Agency and the Public Works Department collect data on accidents throughout the county. This information is tabulated on a regular basis.

Design Volume Capacity

The Design Volume Capacity represents the maximum number of vehicles that can pass a given point during a specified time period with reasonable expectancy under prevailing traffic and environmental conditions. Design volume for streets, roads, and highways is also defined as the maximum feasible throughput of the facility consistent with safe operation of the facility. Design volume capacity is measured for operational and performance facility analysis.

This information, at the line level, is contained within the Atlanta Regional Commission Travel Demand Model. A complete list of road segments, including number of lanes, capacity, and volume/capacity ratios are listed in Appendix C for reference.

Average Annual Daily Trip (ADT) Volumes

The average daily traffic (ADT) counts are used to measure the present demand for service on the streets and highways. These volumes are used to locate areas where new facilities or improvements to existing facilities are needed. The Georgia Department of Transportation provided the Annual Average Daily Trip (AADT) Volumes for 2003.

Average daily traffic trips are usually obtained through machine counts. These counts may be street counts (total volume without regard to direction) or directional counts. Directional counts are used for capacity analyses, planning improvements, and for obtaining accumulations within a cord. Counts are generally obtained through the use of mechanical traffic counters. There are 839 traffic counters in Fulton County located at junctures along corridors and intersections. There are approximately 357 traffic counters on state roads, 174 are traffic counters on county roads, and 308 traffic counters located on city roads.

Traffic counters are placed in a manner that allows traffic to proceed normally without significant lane changing or other maneuvers that might distort the count. The AADT gives the average number of cars that goes through a particular juncture at any given day or time. The complete 2003 Annual Average Daily Traffic AADT Table can be found in Appendix D. The Table 8-4 shows 20 roads segments with highest annual average daily traffic in or partially in unincorporated Fulton County. High traffic volumes mirror high population growth. Over half if the roads are in North Fulton, six are in Sandy Springs, 4 are in Southwest Fulton and none are in South Fulton.





Table 8-4: Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) of the 20 County Roads with Highest Average Daily Trips

| Traffic Counter No. | Road | Beginning Point | Ending Point | AADT | RATING |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 933 | Mansell Road | ON FM SR-400 SB | FOE KILLER CK | 47,340 | 1 |
| 875 | State Bridge Road | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | ST GEORGEN COMMON | 36,990 | 2 |
| 931 | Mansell Road | OLD ROSWELL RD | ALPHARETTA HWY | 32,350 | 3 |
| 5378 | Cascade Road | FAIRBURN RD | TO I-285 SB | 32,230 | 4 |
| 824 | Haynes Bridge Road | DULUTH ST | FM SR 400 (SB) | 30,380 | 5 |
| 823 | Haynes Bridge Road | SR-400 | ROCK MILL RD | 28,280 | 6 |
| 935 | Mansell Road | OLD ALABAMA CONN | FM SR 400 (NB) | 24,100 | 7 |
| 864 | <i>GA-400</i> | <i>ROBERTS DR</i> | <i>TURNER MCDONALD PKWY</i> | 23,520 | 8 |
| 964 | McGinnis Ferry Road | UNION HILL RD | WINDWARD PKWY | 23,350 | 9 |
| 938 | Old Roswell Road | HOLCOMB BRIDGE RD | ROCK MILL WAY | 22,360 | 10 |
| 862 | <i>Dunwoody Place</i> | <i>NORTHRIDGE RD</i> | <i>ROSWELL RD</i> | 21,890 | 11 |
| 821 | Haynes Bridge Road | TURNER RD | OLD ALABAMA RD | 21,860 | 12 |
| 6004 | Nesbit Ferry Road | OLD ALABAMA RD | OLD ALABAMA RD | 21,100 | 13 |
| 6016 | <i>Mount Vernon Highway</i> | <i>JOHNSON FERRY RD</i> | <i>SANDY SPGS PL</i> | 20,850 | 14 |
| 966 | McGinnis Ferry Road | PEACHTREE PKWY | CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER | 20,820 | 15 |
| 5376 | Cascade Road | DANFORTH RD | OLD CASCADE RD | 20,590 | 16 |
| 5639 | <i>Peachtree Dunwoody Road</i> | <i>PEACHTREE RD</i> | <i>ROCKHAVEN CIR</i> | 19,740 | 17 |
| 5646 | <i>Johnson Ferry Road</i> | <i>OLD JOHNSON FERRY RD</i> | <i>TRIMBLE RD</i> | 19,300 | 18 |
| 5386 | Cascade Road | BEECHER ST | GORDON ST | 18,830 | 19 |
| 861 | <i>Roberts Drive</i> | <i>NORTHRIDGE RD</i> | <i>SPALDING DR</i> | <i>18,280</i> | <i>20</i> |

Source: Georgia Department of Transportation
Roads are denoted by special font- North Fulton, *Sandy Springs*, **Southwest**, and South Fulton.

Programmed Improvements in the Atlanta Regional Commission FY 2005-10 Transportation Improvements Program (TIP).

The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Atlanta Region. ARC works with local governments in the 10 county Atlanta Region and with state and regional agencies including the Georgia Department of Transportation, (GDOT), the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority (GRTA), the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) and other regional transit providers to develop the region’s transportation plan. The transportation plan addresses needs for improved air quality, public transit, bicycle and pedestrian, facilities, highways, passenger rail service, incident and congestion management, freight and aviation services.

ARC is responsible for developing the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), the Region’s 20 year transportation plan. The includes a balanced mix of projects such as bridges, bicycle paths,





sidewalks, transit services, new and upgraded roadways, safety improvements, transportation demand management initiatives and emission reduction strategies. The RTP is updated at least every third year and must be fiscally constrained (approximate balance of revenues and expenses over the lifespan) and must also demonstrate conformity with applicable federal air quality standards. Mobility 2030 is ARC’s recently completed regional transportation plan.

The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is a short range implementation program comprising the highest priority projects. The plan covers at a minimum the next three fiscal years, and it consists only of projects drawn from the RTP. Projects in the Atlanta Region’s Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) have been allocated federal funds for use in the construction of the highest priority transportation projects in the near term of the Atlanta Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). Fulton County TIP Projects programmed before 2010 are listed by project name and the project type in Table 8-5. Programmed improvements in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) are located in the Atlanta Regional Commission’s RTP Regional Transportation Plan. The STIP list for North Fulton and South Fulton County are listed in Appendix G.

| Table 8-5: Transportation Improvement Projects 2005-2010 | |
|---|--|
| Project Location | Intersecting Road |
| Roadway Operational Upgrades | |
| 1. State Route 9 | Roswell Road @Dunwoody Place (NF) |
| 2. State Route 9 | Roswell Road @Dunwoody Place (NF) |
| 3. Jones Bridge Road | Douglas Road (NF) |
| 4. Jones Bridge Road | Sargent (NF) |
| 5. Webb Bridge | Park Bridge Parkway/Shirley Bridge Road (NF) |
| 6. Mayfield Road | Providence Road (NF) |
| 7. Bell Road | Roger’s Bridge Road (NF) |
| 8. Jones Bridge Road | Morton Road (NF) |
| 9. Jones Bridge Road | Waters Road (NF) |
| 10. Peachtree Dunwoody Road | Lake Hearn Drive (NF) |
| 11. State Route 140 | Arnold Mill Road (NF) |
| 12. Bell Road | Rogers Circle Road (southern intersection) (NF) |
| 13. Providence Road | Bethany Road (NF) |
| 14. State Route 372 – Birmingham Highway | Providence Road/New Providence Road (NF) |
| 15. Freemanville Road | Providence Road (NF) |
| 16. Kimball Bridge Road | Waters Road (NF) |
| 17. State Route 120 – Abbotts Bridge Road | Parsons Road (NF) |
| 18. Jones Bridge Road | Buice Road (NF) |
| 19. Johnson Ferry Road | Sandy Springs Circle (NF) |
| 20. State Route 54 – Cascade Palmetto Hwy | Wilkerson Road (SF) |
| 21. Oakley Industrial Boulevard | between Fayetteville Road and Jonesboro Road (SF) |
| 22. State Route 154 – Cascade Palmetto Hwy | Cedar Grove Road/Ridge Road |
| Pedestrian Facility | |
| 1. Hermi’s Bridge | Chattahoochee River (Adjacent to West Paces Ferry Road) (NF) |
| 2. State Route 372 – Birmingham hwy | Kensington Farms Drive (NF) |
| 3. Mount Vernon Highway | Between Powers Ferry Road@ Lake Forrest Road (NF) |
| 4. Riverside Drive | Between Heards Ferry Road and Old River Drive/Edgewater Drive (NF) |





Table 8-5: Transportation Improvement Projects 2005-2010

| | |
|--|--|
| 5. State Route 9 – Roswell Road | Between Atlanta City Limits and I-285 North (NF) |
| 6. Hammond Drive | Between Glenridge Drive and Dekalb County Line (NF) |
| 7. Windsor Parkway | Between State Route 9 – Roswell Road, and High Point Road (NF) |
| 8. State Route 9 – Roswell Road Streetscape | Between Abernathy Road and 1900 North of Abernathy Road (NF) |
| 9. Danforth Road Phase I | Between New Hope Road and Regency Center Drive (SF) |
| 10. New Hope Road | Between Danforth Road and Cascade Road (SF) |
| Bicycle/Pedestrian Facility | |
| 1. State Route 279 – Old National Highway | TOD Implementation Program between Flat Shoals Road and Sullivan Road (SF) |
| 2. River Valley Road | between Riverside Drive and Johnson Ferry Road (NF) |
| Intermodal Terminal Strategies (ITS) | |
| 1. State Route 9 ATMS | Between Abernathy Road and Forsyth County Line (Smart Corridor) |
| 2. Perimeter Center Area (Fulton County) | Fiber Optic Signal Interconnection (other) |
| 3. State Route 279 – Old National Highway ATMS | Between Jonesboro Road and I-285 South (SF) |
| Multi-Use Bike/Ped Facility | |
| 1. John’s Creek Greenway | Between Finley Road at SR 141 and Buice Road at Old Alabama Road (NF) |
| 2. Buffington Road Segment I | Between Flat Shoals Road and Old Bill Cook Road |
| 3. Buffington Road Segment II | Between Old Bill Cook Road and US 29 Roosevelt Highway |
| Bridge Upgrade | |
| 1. Cochran Mill Road | Pea Creek (SF) |
| 1. Cochran Mill Road | Little Pea Creek (SF) |
| Studies | |
| State Route 14 Spur (South Fulton Parkway) | access management plan from Douglas County line to I-285/85 interchange (SF) |

8.1.1.2 Assessment

There are approximately 2,125 roads miles in unincorporated Fulton County. With Fulton County as the center of the Atlanta Region, there are regional transportation corridors that pass through Fulton County, and present transportation challenges. Major consideration must be given to traffic volumes experienced on major thoroughfares resulting in reduced travel speeds, longer commute trips, and increase congestion.

8.1.2.0 Existing Bridge Inventory and Condition

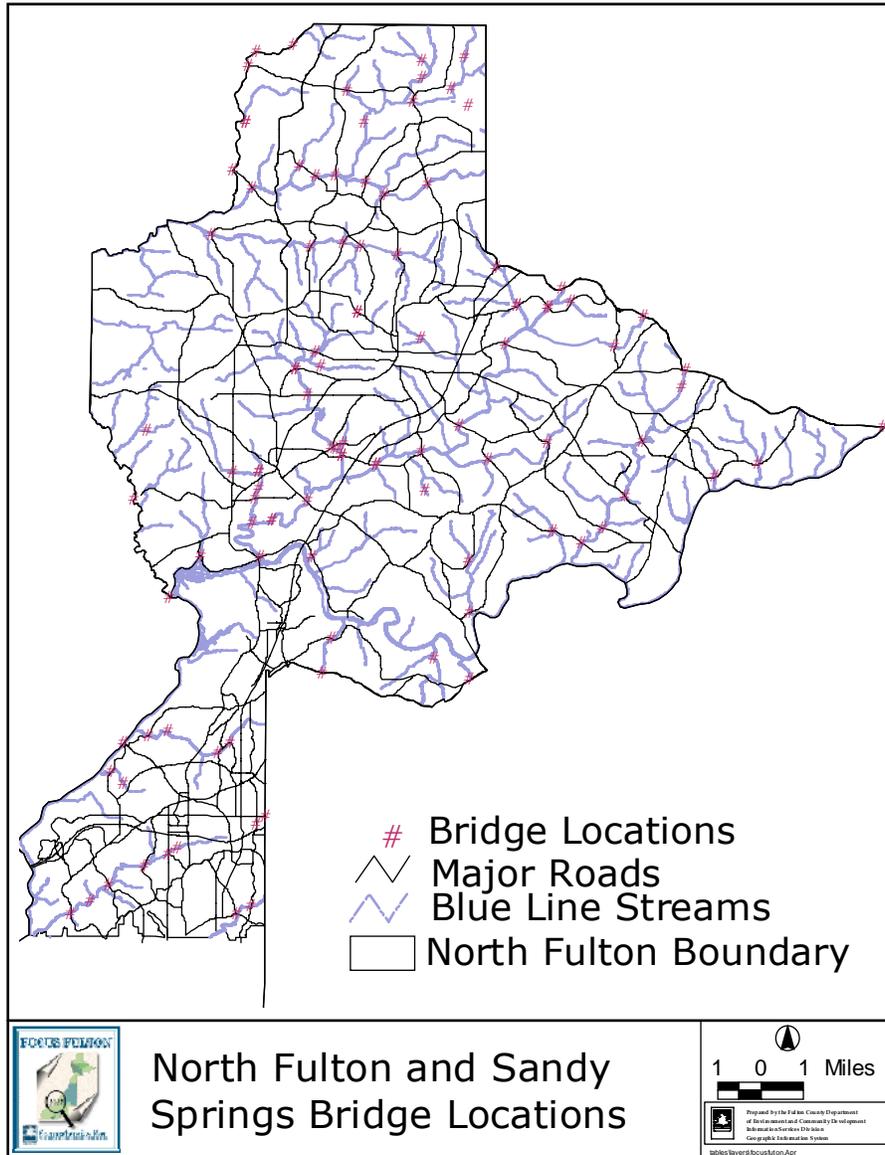
8.1.2.1 Inventory

There are 171 bridges in unincorporated Fulton County (Maps 8-3 and 8-4). A bridge’s condition is evaluated by using a sufficiency rating. The sufficiency is determined in part by the bridge inspector who arrives at a rating based on a number of variables, which is then analyzed by a software system that generates a sufficiency rating for each bridge structure. The sufficiency rating ranges from zero (worst condition) to 100 (great condition). Bridges with a sufficiency rating of 50 or less are in need of replacement and bridges with a rating greater than 50 are in satisfactory condition. There are presently 40 bridges sufficiency rating less than 50. Table 8-6 shows the 15 bridges with the lowest sufficiency rating, as provided by the Department of Public

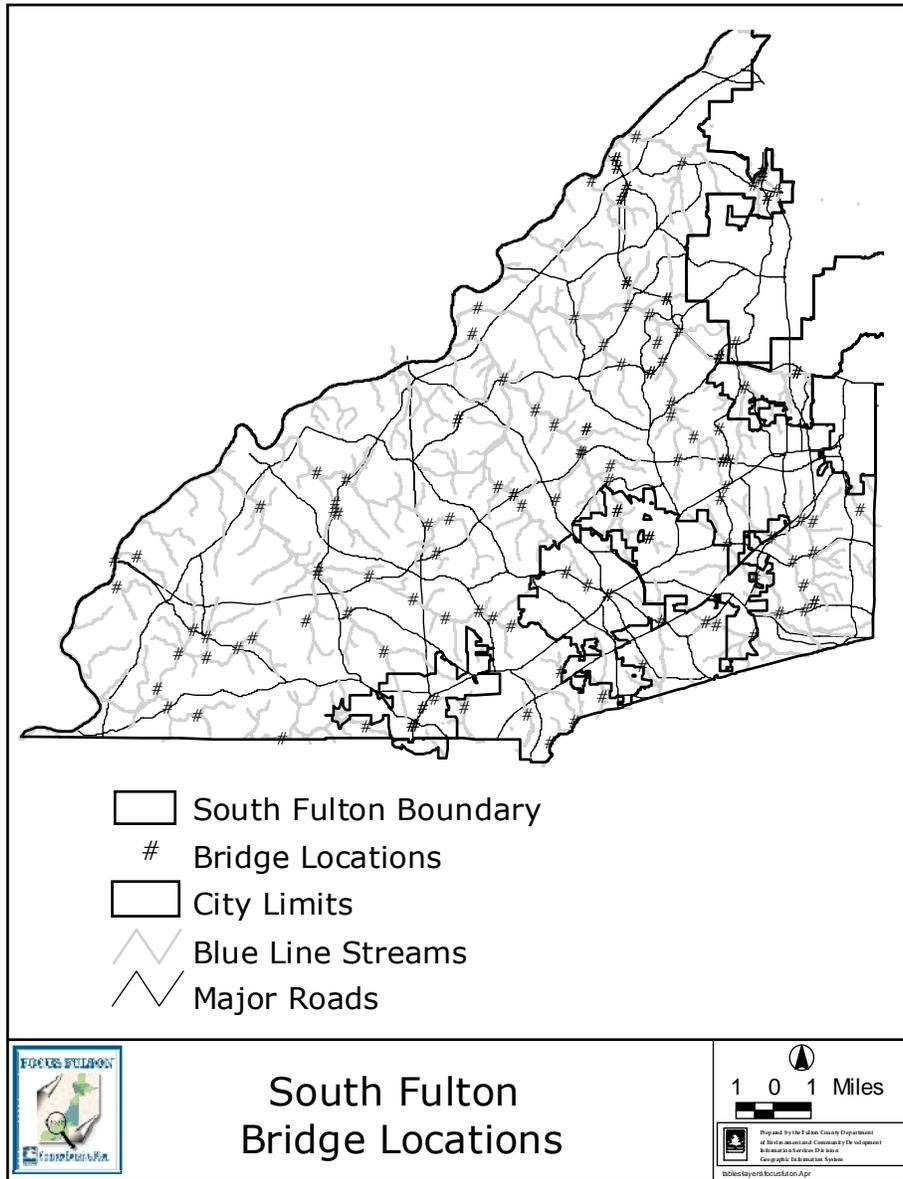




Works. These bridges are in great need of repair and improvements. The complete bridge inventory of the 171 bridges in unincorporated Fulton County is located in the Appendix E.



Map 8-3: North Fulton and Sandy Springs Bridge Locations



Map 8-4: Southwest and South Fulton Bridge Locations



Table 8-6: Bridge Inventory - Fulton County Sufficiency Rating

| Priority | Structural I.D. | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Comments & Issues |
|----------|-----------------|---|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 121-0340-0 | Old Fairburn Road over Camp Creek | \$1,632,736 | 3 Tons | 2.00 | Bridge replaced by GDOT - COMPLETED |
| 2 | 121-5015-0 | New Providence Rd. over Cooper Sandy Creek | \$763,200 | | 20.58 | Timber piles should be replaced. County to apply for federal funds for replacement. |
| 3 | 121-0451-0 | Powers Ferry Rd. over Long Island Creek | \$461,000 | | 21.09 | Timber Deck Replaced. COMPLETED |
| 4 | 121-5046-0 | Garretts Rd. over Chattahoochee River Tributary | \$342,600 | 3 Tons | 27.46 | Under Design 2004 Budget - Construction schedule for 2005 |
| 5 | 121-0294-0 | Bethasaida Rd. over Morning Creek Tributary | \$670,200 | 8 Tons | 16.17 | Project Managed by GDOT. In CIP 5-10 TIP Construction Long Range |
| 6 | 121-5201-0 | Buffington Rd. over Morning Creek | \$413,000 | 9 Tons | 12.53 | Timber piles show signs of decay and should be replaced. Schedule for replacement by GDOT March 2006 |
| 7 | 121-5081-0 | Johnson Rd. over Line Creek | \$506,400 | 9 Tons | 21.90 | Design & Right of Way underway. Schedule for construction May 05 |
| 8 | 121-5083-0 | Johnson Rd. over Peeks Creek | \$505,206 | 9 Tons | 22.43 | Under Construction August 2004. COMPLETION - Dec 05 |
| 9 | 121-0288-0 | McGinnis Ferry Rd. over Johns Creek | | 10 Tons | 4.00 | Bridge Design underway by Forsyth County. GDOT to Let to Construction. |
| 10 | 121-0345-0 | Fairburn Rd. over CSX Railroad | \$2,377,384 | 10 Tons | 5.33 | Under Construction. Let by GDOT |
| 11 | 121-5152-0 | Freemanville Rd. over Chicken Creek | | 10 Tons | 24.28 | COMPLETED by GDOT April 05. |
| 12 | 121-0281-0 | Bethany Rd. over Cooper Sandy Creek | \$990,909 | 10 Tons | 28.07 | Timber piles show signs of decay and should be replaced. Project has been submitted for federal funding. |
| 13 | 121-5054-0 | Enon Rd. over Camp Creek | \$775,523 | 10 Tons | 32.43 | Under Construction. Let by GDOT. |
| 14 | 121-5019-0 | Boles Rd. (Bell Rd) over Cauley Creek | \$670,200 | 10 Tons | 38.07 | Bridge should be properly bolted. Bridge has been painted. Replacement funded- 2005 Budget |
| 15 | 121-5041-0 | Rico Tatum Rd. over Cedar Creek | \$553,487 | 10 Tons | 40.88 | Under Design - 2004 Budget Construction Schedule for 05 |





Significance in Evacuation/Emergency

Bridges serve as a major evacuation routes in times of disaster. The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency (AFCEMA) is the central point of contact for a wide range of emergency management activities. Among those are the coordination of policies and procedures regarding the execution of all major emergency and disaster operations for the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. Through the Hazardous Materials Advisory Council, AFCEMA manages the implementation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (SARA Title III). All evacuation routes are determined by the AFCEMA. An effective short-notice emergency evacuation of the city/county is not practical. However, if AFCEMA has several days of advance warning of a catastrophe, Atlanta could possibly be evacuated using all routes, including bridges or the inbound highway lanes (under police supervision and direction). Collateral (local) streets would also be used to help evacuate. During a county-wide evacuation, MARTA would be available to give free rides to safety. During neighborhood evacuations (for floods and other local emergencies) a special MARTA bus will transport residents to a nearby shelter using pre-determined evacuation routes.

8.1.2.2 Assessment

Bridges are an integral part of the transportation infrastructure. These structures serve as a strategic connection into the roadway network. The safe operation and structural stability of county bridges is critical to the safety of motorist, and the vehicular flow of traffic. Unsafe bridges impede traffic flow, speed, and restricts volume that could be generally supported by the prescribed design capacity if the bridge structure was not declining. With approximately 40 bridges with sufficiency rating less than 50, priority must be given to those bridges with the worst sufficiency ratings.

8.1.3.0 Signalization and Signage

8.1.3.1 Inventory

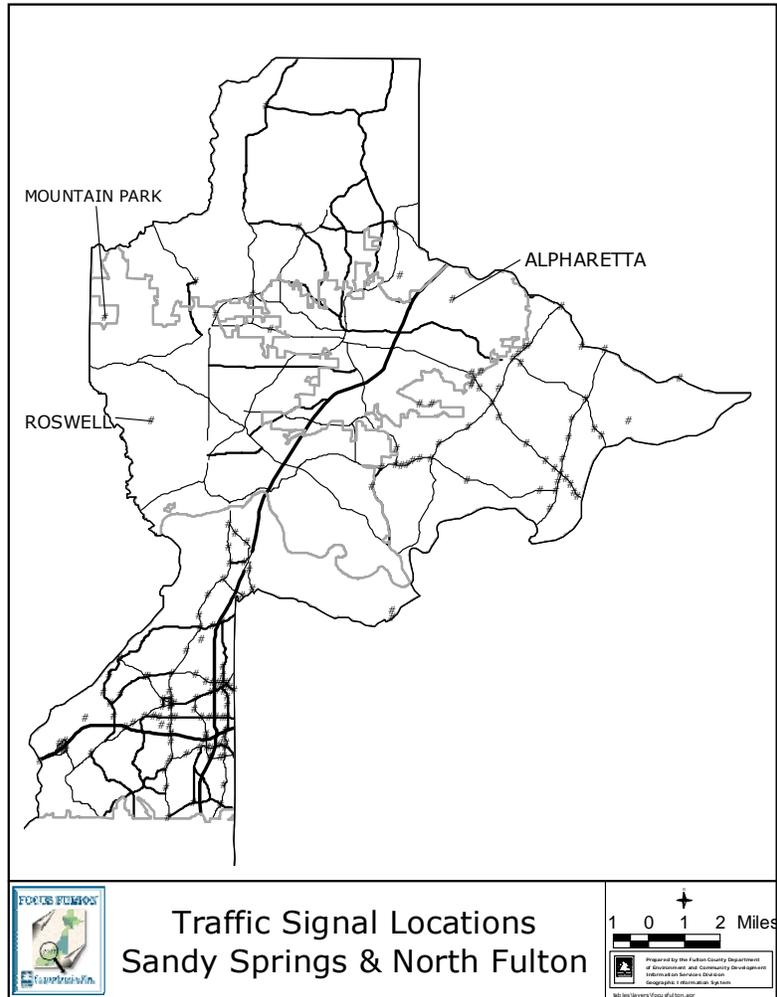
The purpose of traffic control devices, as well as the principles for their uses, is to promote street and/or highway safety by providing for orderly movement of all road users on streets and highways. Traffic signals and other such traffic control device notify road users of regulations and provide warning and guidance needed for safe, uniform, and efficient operation of all elements of the traffic stream.

In unincorporated Fulton County, there are 395 traffic devices. This includes 231 signals and 175 flashing beacons devices. There are 66 signalized intersections in South Fulton and Southwest, and 167 signalized intersections in Sandy Springs and North Fulton. Currently, there is a backlog of 29 warranted signals.

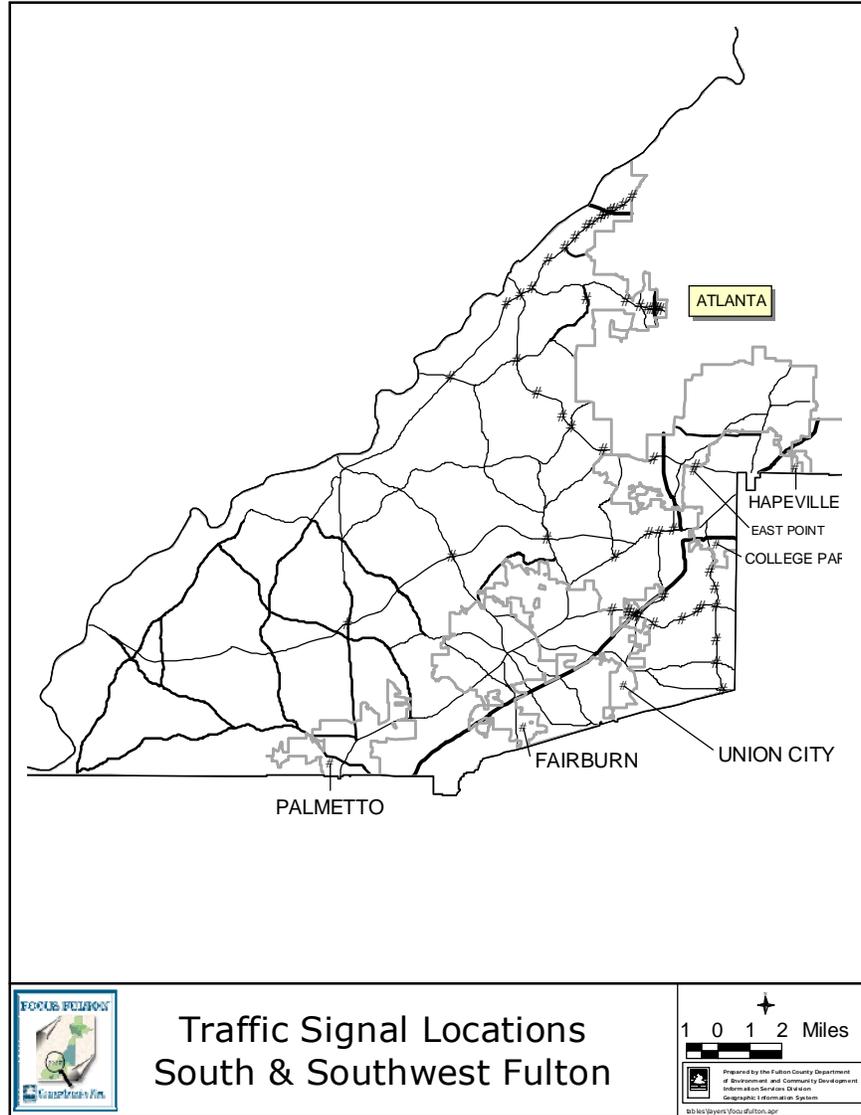
In addition to signalization, the county is implementing an advanced transportation management system (ATMS). ATMS is the basic building block of intelligent transportation systems (ITS). It consists of detection, communications, and control. The ATMS integrates management of various roadway functions, including freeway ramp metering and arterial signal control. An ATMS collects, utilizes, and disseminates real-time data on congestion on arterial streets and expressways. It



also alerts transit operators of alternative routes. Dynamic traffic control systems respond to changing traffic conditions across different jurisdictions and types of roads by routing drivers around delays where possible. Rapid detection and response to traffic incidents are especially effective in reducing congestion on expressways. Table 8-7 shows the four (4) ATMS projects planned in unincorporated Fulton in the TIP and the RTP.



Map 8-5: North Fulton and Sandy Springs Signalized Intersections



Map 8-6: Southwest and South Fulton Signalized Intersections





| Table 8-7: ATMS Planned for Unincorporated Fulton County | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Project Name | Starting Point | Ending Point | TIP/RTP |
| Roswell Road | Abernathy Road | Forsyth County Line | TIP |
| Old National Highway | Jonesboro Road | I-285 South | TIP |
| Hammond Drive | Mount Vernon Highway | Peachtree Dunwoody Rd | RTP |
| Peachtree Dunwoody Rd | Windsor Parkway | Glenridge Connector | RTP |
| Abernathy Road | Roswell Road | State Route 400 | RTP |

Source: Fulton County Department of Public Works

Signage

Regulatory signs are used to inform road users of selected traffic laws or regulations and indicate the applicability of the legal requirements. Regulatory signs are installed at or near where the regulations apply. The signs clearly indicate the requirements imposed by regulations. Signs are designed and installed at a safe distance in order to provide adequate visibility, legibility and to meet compliance requirements. Examples of such signs include: Stop, Yield, Speed Limit, One-way, etc. Maintaining an inventory of all regulatory signs is an enormous undertaking. The county is proactive and strategic in the placement of regulatory signs in the proper location for safe and operative roadways. To date an inventory of all regulatory signs has not been developed.

8.1.3.2 Assessment

To determine where signage is warranted, the County’s Public Works Department considers several factors. Common measures by which the performance of an intersection may be evaluated include: (1) delay, (2) stops, and (3) queue length. Each of these may be expressed as values which represent total or averages for the entire intersection, or for a particular approaches or movements within the intersection. Averages are often expressed on per-vehicle basis. Other measures which have been used to characterize the performance are throughput and total travel time. Delays represent the average stopped-time delay per vehicle. With approximately 29 signals presently backlogged, there are roadway facilities that are experiencing delays, stops, and queuing. They are subsequently effecting travel times, and the level of service. Additional resources must be identified to remedy backlogs, and improve the roadway operations.

8.1.4.0 Bicycle and Pedestrian Ways

8.1.4.1 Inventory

The Fulton County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) has a Bicycle and Pedestrian element. The Bicycle and Pedestrian element includes almost 150 project covering more than 450 miles of new sidewalks, bike lanes, and multi-use facilities to be implemented over the next twenty years. The Bicycle and Pedestrian element is an important component in meeting Fulton County’s travel demands. A complete sidewalk and bike system is a key element in establishing a multi-modal transportation system that successfully supports public transportation, transportation options and other travel demand management strategies.





In addition to the bike & pedestrian plan, there a series of streetscape projects underway throughout unincorporated Fulton. These projects are in the Crabapple Community in North Fulton, Roswell Road in Sandy Springs, and Old National Highway in South Fulton.

Sidewalks are required within new residential developments on both sides of the street in accordance with the Subdivision Regulation standards. Pedestrian pathways are required in mixed use developments (e.g. village nodes, live-work designations, etc) to promote pedestrian oriented communities. While both North and South Fulton have sections of existing sidewalks, some of these sidewalk sections are not well connected to destinations, goods and services.

Medlock Bridge Road is the only corridor in the county to currently have on-street bicycle lanes. Bike lanes are located on-road, are a four-foot wide striped lane that parallel the travels lanes. The bike lanes provide the routing and connectivity that is needed for experienced bicyclists to travel places in a timely manner while eliminating sidewalk conflicts with pedestrians.

This plan contains a set of policies and strategies that link the implementation of the projects to budgetary actions, urban design practices, land-use planning, zoning, road improvements, travel demand management, and subdivision ordinance activities.

Fulton County also participates in the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) Bike and Pedestrian Plan. The ARC is responsible for the development and implementation of a regional planning process that includes all modes of transportation. Over the last several years, the provision of bicycle and pedestrian facilities has become more prevalent and the need for additional facilities continues to be identified at the regional level.

Exercise and Hiking Trails

This information is available in the Parks and Receptions section of the Community Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Greenways

As Fulton County continues to grow in population, the preservation of greenspace and greenways will become an important part of the natural environment. A greenway is a corridor of open space that may:

- protect natural resources, preserve scenic landscapes and historic resources, or
- offer opportunities for recreation or non-motorized transportation,
- connect existing protected areas and provide access to the outdoors, be located along a defining natural feature, such as a waterway, along a man-made corridor, including unused right-of-way, traditional trail routes or historic barge canals, or
- maybe greenspace along a highway or around a village.

Greenways differ in their location or function, but overall, they can benefit the public and the environment by preserving natural, cultural and scenic resources, protecting water resources, promoting stewardship of our rural and farmland legacy, enhancing natural beauty and quality of life in neighborhoods and communities, fostering public recreation, health and fitness, creating





educational opportunities, promoting sustainable development and sound land use and stimulating economic development opportunities.

There are three greenways in unincorporated Fulton that are in the program and design phase. These greenways are:

- The South Fulton Scenic Byway: It begins at Cochran Mill Park on the North and running south along Little Bear Creek to the City of Palmetto.
- John’s Creek: It begins at McGinnis Ferry Road on the North running south along John’s Creek to Old Alabama Road.
- Shakerag: It begins at McGinnis Ferry Road on the North running South along the abandoned segment of Rogers Bridge Road south to the Chattahoochee river.

8.1.4.2 Assessment

Providing a balance of modes of transportation is important in Fulton County. The county has taken a number of steps to ensure that future growth is pedestrian and bike oriented by:

- Requiring new developments to include sidewalks, per the subdivision regulations standards,
- Planning and implementing bike and pedestrian facilities.
- Developing live-work land use designations which encourage pedestrian travel in mixed use communities; and
- Planning sidewalk networks in older areas that are automobile oriented.

8.1.5.0 Public Transit, Railroads and Airports

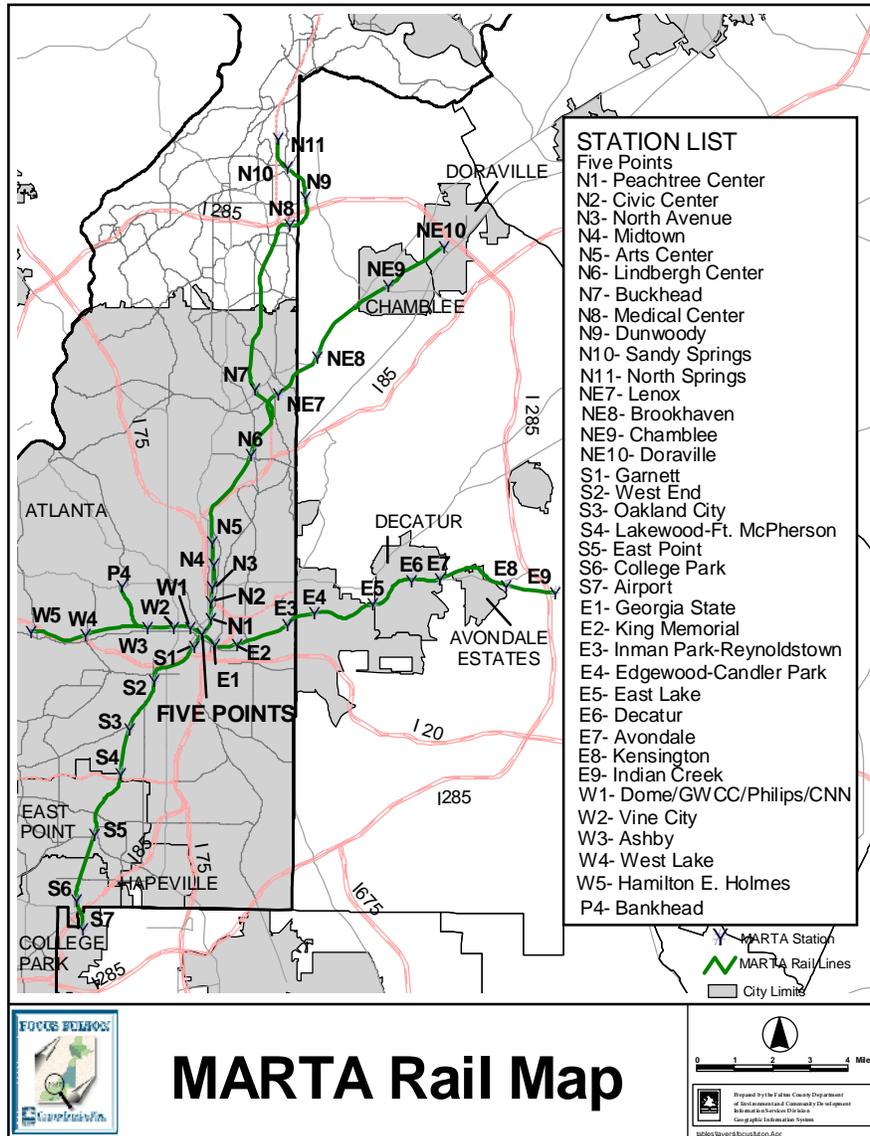
Public Transit

MARTA –Fixed Route

The Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Agency (MARTA) operates 338 rail cars in 38 stations on 47.6 miles of track plus a bus system operating 575 buses on 125 bus routes generally fanning out from the rail system’s stations. In total, MARTA transports nearly 500,000 passengers daily. MARTA has extensive bus and rail services within Fulton County. MARTA operates through an established agreement with the County. Public transportation planning within Fulton County is primarily the responsibility of MARTA, which has a continuous process of plan development and implementation.

Of the 47.6 miles of rail in the MARTA system, 31.6 miles are in Fulton. Fulton County has 29 of the 38 MARTA rail stations, 22 in the City of Atlanta, one (1) in the City of College Park and East Point, three (3) in the Sandy Springs area of unincorporated Fulton (Map 8-7). Table 8-8 outlines current transit characteristics in Fulton County. Transit Passenger miles are calculated by multiplying the number of transit passengers by the length of the transit route.





Map 8-7: MARTA Rail Map



Table 8-8: Transit Characteristics in 2000 in Unincorporated Fulton County

| | North Fulton | Sandy Springs | Southwest Fulton | South Fulton | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|--------|
| Route Miles- (County Roads) | 2.4 | 136 | 28.9 | 41.1 | 208.4 |
| Route Miles- (Heavy-Rail) | | 7.5 | | | 7.5 |
| Daily Transit Boarding | 110 | 27,000 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 32,310 |
| Transit Passenger Miles | 86 | 41,000 | 4,000 | 3,700 | 48,786 |

Source: Comprehensive Transportation Plan

MARTA Paratransit System

In addition to fixed route system, MARTA also offers Paratransit services. MARTA Paratransit services are a shared ride, advanced reservation form of public transportation that complements MARTA’s fixed route service. Paratransit services are equivalent to fixed route services. They are designed for, and restricted to, eligible individuals whose disabilities absolutely prevent them from using fixed route services. Paratransit services operate within the MARTA service area. Specially equipped lift vehicles are capable of transporting up to three wheelchairs and up to nine (9) ambulatory customers. The service operates to and from facilities on a curb-to-curb basis, or as a feeder service to the fixed route system.

Lastly, Fulton County also offers the Fulton County Express. This is a non-emergency transportation service for senior citizens. Citizens that qualify are transported to and from county senior facilities and to doctor appointments.

Railroads

Georgia has almost 5,000 miles of railroad track. The GDOT Rail Program strives to preserve and enhance the state's rail system for safe and efficient freight use and future passenger operations. Maintaining rail access gives the state's agricultural and industrial shippers a needed transportation choice and is vital for continued economic development. The majority of the rail lines in Fulton County are in the cities, particularly the City of Atlanta. A rail network that runs adjacent to the Fulton Industrial Boulevard District. Another rail system runs through South Fulton parallel to I-85. This segment of the freight rail line connects to LaGrange and Montgomery, Alabama. In South Fulton, CSX operates an intermodal facility. CSX Corporation is the parent company of a number of subsidiaries that provide freight transportation service across America and around the world. CSX Transportation operates the largest rail network in the eastern United States.

Recently, the Atlanta Regional Commission started including rail and freight in its transportation planning process. They have initiated a Regional Freight and Goods Mobility Plan that will include railroads.





Airports

The Fulton County-Brownfield Airport, located at Fulton Industrial Boulevard and MLK Jr. Drive, provides air traffic control service 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The airport is a public facility serving any aircraft from Georgia, the United States, or international locations. The airport serves as a “primarily reliever” airport to Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. Many of the airport hangars are corporate owned. Plans for runway and taxiway pavement maintenance, as well as an updated aviation fuel system by Georgia DOT are underway.

The South Fulton Airport, located at Roosevelt Highway and Wilkerson Mill Road, is a privately owned airport. It is not designated as a reliever of general aviation traffic for the Hartsfield-Atlanta International Airport and as such receives no federal transportation funding.

8.2.0.0 Assessment of Current and Future Needs

“Can you imagine an Atlanta region of 6 million people? During the next 25 years, we’ll grow by another 2.3 million people. Our vibrant economy, great climate, superior transportation systems and our unsurpassed quality of life assure that the stunning growth of the last few decades will continue.” C. Crandle Bray

This quote from former Atlanta Regional Commission Chairman is definitely a foreshadowing of what is to come. As the county in the heart of the Atlanta Region and the MSA, Fulton County is forecasted to accommodate its share of the projected growth within the region. Regional development patterns have a tremendous impact on transportation systems. The way the region develops dictates how people are likely to travel and what transportation strategies are most feasible. Likewise the level of fiscal investment into the transportation system strongly influences development patterns.

Fulton County is expected to grow from 877,272 people in 2004 to approximately 1,221,054 in 2025, a 28.15% increase in population (Table 8-9). Fulton County has approximately 36% of the jobs and 25% of the population of the region. Residential building permits are steadily on the rise. Fulton County (the cities and county government) issued the highest number housing permits in the Atlanta Region in 2004 with 16,921 permits. This level of permitting activity indicates that Fulton continues to be the premiere place to live, work, and play.

| Year | Population | % Increase |
|-------|------------|------------|
| 1960 | 556,326 | n/a |
| 1970 | 607,592 | 8.43% |
| 1980 | 589,904 | -0.02% |
| 1990 | 648,951 | 9.09% |
| 2000 | 816,006 | 20.4% |
| 2025* | 1,221,054 | 28.15% |

Source: US Census and EC&D forecasts





Rapid and dispersed growth, limited transportation options, limited funding for transportation improvements, limited transit network, separated land use & low density development, road networks with limited connectivity, dispersed location of employment centers, and lengthy planning and implementation process for transportation facilities are all factors that have impacted mobility in the county and region. ARC recently completed Mobility 2030, the long range regional transportation plan. The aspirations plan identified \$74 billion dollars of needed transportation improvements over the next 20 years. However, \$52 billion will be available. The plan allocates funding for freeway and cross regional system, managed/HOV system, regional transit system, smart corridors system and bicycle and pedestrian system. The plan also recommends change in land use development patterns, additional revenues for transportation projects and a long term funding source for transit.

To address land use and transportation challenges facing the Atlanta Region, the Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce convened the Quality Growth Task Force in 2003. The Task Force modeled a land use scenario that included an increase in density and mix of land uses in activity centers and transportation corridors, increase in opportunities for redevelopment and infill development, more compact development pattern and mixed use land uses and more housing in centers. The results were then compared to Mobility 2030. With the changes in land development patterns, the model showed that commute times decreased from 30 minutes to 27 minutes, commute distances decreased from 12.5 miles to 11.0 miles and vehicle hours traveled dropped from 66 minutes to 58.5 minutes.

The May 2005 "2005 Urban Mobility Report" by the Texas Transportation Institute analyses data on the performance of some elements of the transportation system in 85 urban areas. The report shows that the current pace of transportation improvement is not keeping pace with the growth in travel demands in most major urban areas. In other words, urban areas are not adding enough capacity, improving operations or managing demand well enough to keep congestion from growing larger. In 2003, the Atlanta Region ranked eleventh in the nation in the annual hours of delay per traveler. The annual hours of delay increased by 14 hours over the last 10 years, from 53 hours in 1994 to 67 hours in 2004. Over the same time period, the daily vehicle miles of travel increased by 19% while the roadway system increased by 12%. The study recommends increasing the capacity of the transportation system (freeways, streets, transit), increasing the efficiency of the transportation system, managing the demand of the transportation system (tolls and pricing incentives, use of carpools and transit), changing the development pattern, and setting realistic expectations for congestion.

As the county continues to experience growth, mobility will be the critical element in determining how effectively more residents, jobs, and business will be accommodated. Mobility problems have increased at a relatively consistent rate over the past 20 years. Congestion occurs on more of the roadways, affecting daily travel times and trips, and greatly impacting weekly commuting patterns. It is with this information, that an assessment of the current and future needs must be performed, in order to determine how the transportation system will fair over the next 20 years in conjunction with the anticipated growth. In this section there will be assessment of the following areas:

- A. Existing Transportation System Levels of Service;
- B. Existing Public Transit Facilities;





- C. Availability and adequacy of Transportation facilities and services to the serve existing and future land uses;
- D. Projected Overall Transportation System Levels of Service and System Needs; and
- E. Means of Optimizing Utilization of Existing Streets, Roads, and Highways.

A. Existing Transportation System Levels of Service

A level of service is a letter designation that describes a range of operating conditions on a particular type of facility (road). The level of service concept is a qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream, and their perception by motorist and/or passengers. There are six levels of service, which are defined for capacity analysis. They are given letter designations A through F, with LOS A representing the best range of operating conditions and LOS F the worst. Table 8-10 describes the general characteristics of each category.

| Table 8-10: Atlanta Regional Commission Level of Service Thresholds | | | |
|--|--|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| LOS | General Characteristics | V/C Ratio | Average Daily Volume by Second |
| A | Free flow traffic with individual users virtually unaffected by the presence of others in the traffic stream; | .00-.55 | <10 |
| B | Stable traffic flow with a high degree of freedom to select speed and operating conditions but with some influence from others; | .00.55 | 10-20 |
| C | Restricted flow which remains stable but with significant interactions with other in the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience declines noticeably at this level; | .55-.77 | 20-35 |
| D | High-density flow in which speed and freedom to maneuver are severely restricted and comfort, and convenience have decline even through flow remains stable | .77-.93 | .35-55 |
| E | At capacity; unstable flow at or near capacity levels with poor levels of convenience and comfort, very little, if any, freedom to maneuver | .93-1.00 | 55-80 |
| F | Forced traffic flow in which the amount of traffic approaching a point exceeds the amount that can be served. LOS "F" is characterized by stop and go waves, poor travel times, low comfort and convenience and increased accident exposure. | <1.00 | >80 |

As shown above, the LOS is derived from the v/c ratio, which is the volume to capacity sufficiency rating. A v/c ratio greater than 1.00, results when a forecast demand exceeds the operating capacity of the roadway segment. It clearly indicates insufficient capacity and the need for improvement. A v/c ratio of 0.90 indicates that the roadway could only withstand an increase of 10% capacity in demand before the operating capacity is exceeded. In general, LOS A describes a free-flowing condition in which individual vehicles of the traffic stream are not influenced by the





presence of other vehicles. LOS F generally describes breakdown operations (except signalized intersections) which occur when flow arriving at a point is greater than the facility's capacity to discharge flow. At such point, stacking develops and LOS F exists within the road, causing the breakdown. Speed, travel time, density are delay are just a few variables that have direct impact a roads level of service.

In Fulton County there are approximately 1,781 road segments. Table 8-11 shows the number road segments with a LOS of D, E, or F.

| Table 8-11 : Level of Service on Fulton County Road Segments | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| D (.77-.93) | E (.93-1.00) | F (<1.00) |
| 166 | 61 | 379 |

The complete table of all the road name segments and their actual level of service is listed in Appendix "F" for roads with D, E, and F LOS. The average LOS was taken from each road segment on major roads throughout the county, and that information is listed in the table 8-12. The table shows that most of the congested roads are in North Fulton and Sandy Springs.

| Table 8-12: The Average V/C Ratio and the LOS on Major Road by Planning Area | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| North Fulton | Sandy Springs | Southwest | South Fulton |
| Medlock Bridge Rd (1.09)=F | Powers Ferry Rd (.55)=B | Cascade Rd (.55)=B | Roosevelt Highway (.21)=B |
| State Bridge Rd (1.07)=F | Abernathy Rd (.90)=D | Fulton Industrial Blvd (.50)=A | Old National Highway (.54)=B |
| Jones Bridge Rd (.81)=D | Roswell Rd (.83)=D | Camp Creek Pkwy (.60)=C | South Fulton Pkwy (.19)=A |
| Holcomb Bridge Rd (1.24)=F | GA-400 (.93)=D | Campbellton Rd (.33)=B | Cascade-Palmetto Hwy (.13)=A |
| Old Alabama Rd (1.10)=F | | | Campbellton-Fairburn Rd (.36)=A |
| GA 400 North (1.12)=F | | | |

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission Transportation Model

Similarly, intersections identified as having poor levels of service (LOS D, E, or F) are also listed within the Atlanta Regional Commission's Congested Management System Network (CMN) and will be considered when determining congestion mitigation concepts that address emerging problems. The CMN identifies all of the roadway facilities in the region that are currently or forecasted to experience considerable levels of congestion. Some of these facilities are also considered to be regionally significant by virtue of their importance to regional mobility. Mitigating congestion on these facilities is a priority for the Atlanta Region. ARC has forecasted which facilities would be the most congested by the year 2030. This list takes into consideration the forecasted 2030 population and assumes that no new transportation projects are implemented (worst case/no-build scenario). Table 8-13 and table 8-14 list the congested





roadways as defined by the ARC in Fulton County, including its municipalities. Roads listed on the Congested Management List are deemed as priority for the region and are listed in the Regional Transportation Plan.

Table 8-13: Congested Roadways as Defined in the Congestion Management System – in South Fulton County

| Congested Facility | From | To | Problem/Causes |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Buffington Rd. | Jonesboro Rd. | Old Bill Cook Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes, Heavy Truck Volumes |
| Butner Rd. | Stonewall Tell Rd. | W. Stubbs Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Camp Creek Pkwy | I-285 West | Hershel Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes, Heavy Truck Volumes |
| Campbellton Rd. | Fulton Line | New Hope Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Campbellton-Fairburn Rd. | Butner Rd. | Koweta Rd | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Cascade Rd. | Fulton Industrial Blvd. | Danforth Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes, Poor Signal Timing |
| Cascade-Palmetto Hwy. | Cedar Grove | Campbellton Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Central Ave. | Bachelor St. | I-75 South | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Cleveland Ave. | City of Atlanta | Paint St. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Cochran Mill Rd. | Cedar Grove Rd. | Cascade-Palmetto | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Douglasville-Fairburn Rd. | Butner Rd. | Douglas County Line | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Flat Shoals Rd. | Buffington Rd. | Dunbritan Ln. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes, Heavy Truck Volumes |
| Fulton Industrial Blvd. | I-20 West | Cascade-Palmetto Hwy. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes, Heavy Truck Volumes |
| Harrison Rd. | Central Ave. | Virginia Ave. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| I-285 South | Clayton County Line | Dekalb County Line | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| I-75 South | I-85 South | I-285 South | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| I-85 South | I-75/I-85 | I-285 South | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| I-85 South | I-285 South | Coweta County Line | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Jonesboro Rd. | Bethsaida Rd. | I-85 South | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Lakewood Fwy. | I-85 South | I-285 South | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Metropolitan Pkwy. | City of Atlanta | Marina St. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| MLK Jr. Dr. | City of Atlanta | Cobb County Line | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Oakley Ind Blvd. | Jonesboro Rd. | Fayetteville Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Old National Hwy. | Herschel Rd. | Flat Shoals Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Rivertown Rd. | Roosevelt Pkwy/US 29 | Cedar Grove Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Roosevelt Hwy. | Rivertown Rd | Hershel Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Roosevelt Pkwy. | SR 14 Spur | Old National Hwy. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Senoia Rd. | Fayette County Line | I-85 South | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| SR 14 Spur | Roosevelt Pkwy./ US 29 | I-85/285 Connector | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| SR 29 | Driftwood Rd. | Coweta County Line | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Stonewall Tell Rd. | Jones Rd. | Campbellton Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Virginia Ave. | I-85 South | Main St. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Washington Rd. | Stone Rd. | Camp Creek Pkwy. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |
| Welcome All Rd. | Fulton County Line | Jaillette Rd. | Heavy Peak Period Volumes |

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission. Roads in incorporated cities are included in this table.





Table 8-14: Congested Roadways as Defined in the Congestion Management System – in North Fulton and Sandy Springs

| Congested Facility | From | To | Problem/Causes |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Abbots Bridge Rd/ SR 120 | Jones Bridge Rd | Gwinnett County Line | Heavy Peak |
| Abernathy Road | Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd | Johnson Ferry Rd | Heavy Peak |
| Alpharetta Hwy/Cumming Hwy | Mid-Broadwell Road | W. Windward Pkwy | Heavy Peak, no turn lanes |
| Arnold Mill Rd | Rucker Rd. | Cherokee County | Poor intersection geometrics |
| Barnwell Rd. | Holcomb Bridge Rd. | Old Alabama Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Birmingham Hwy | Nix Rd. | Crabapple Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Canton St./Crabapple Rd. | Alpharetta St. | Birmingham Hwy | Heavy Peak |
| Crossville Rd. | Woodstock Rd. | Alpharetta St. | Heavy Peak |
| Duluth St./State Bridge Rd | Buice Rd | Main Street (Alpharetta) | Heavy Peak |
| Glenridge Drive | Johnson Ferry Rd | I-285 North | Heavy Peak |
| Glenridge Connector | I-285 | Peachtree Dunwoody Rd | Heavy Peak |
| Hammond Rd. | Glenridge Conn. | Peachtree Dunwoody Rd | Heavy Peak, no turn lanes |
| Hardscrabble Rd. | Crabapple Rd. | Woodstock Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Haynes Bridge Rd. | Old Alabama Rd. | SR 400 | Heavy Peak, no turn lanes |
| Holcomb Bridge Rd. | Gwinnett County Line | Alpharetta St. | Heavy Peak |
| Hopewell Rd. | Cogburn Rd. | SR 9 | Heavy Peak |
| I-285 West | I-20 West | Chattahoochee River (Cobb) | Heavy Peak |
| I-285 North | Chattahoochee River (Cobb) | Dekalb Co. Line | Heavy Peak |
| Johnson Ferry Rd | Glenridge Dr. | Dekalb Co. Line | Heavy Peak |
| Johnson Ferry Rd | Roswell Rd. | Cobb Co. Line | Heavy Peak |
| Jones Bridge Rd. | Old Alabama Rd. | Douglas Rd. | Heavy Peak, no turn lanes |
| Kimball Bridge Rd. | SR 120 | Jones Bridge Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Marietta Hwy | Atlanta St. | Cobb Co. Line | Heavy Peak |
| McGinnis Ferry Rd. | Gwinnett County Line | Jones Bridge Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Medlock Bridge Rd. | Forsyth County Line | Old Alabama Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Mt. Vernon Hwy | Dekalb Co. Line | N. Powers Ferry Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Northridge Rd. | GA 400 | Roswell Rd | Heavy Peak |
| Old Alabama Rd. | GA 400 | Spruill Rd | No turn lanes, poor intersection geometrics |
| Old Roswell Rd. | Holcomb Bridge Rd. | Mansell Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd | City of Atlanta | Spalding Dr. | Heavy Peak |
| Perimeter Pkwy West | GA 400 | Mt. Vernon Hwy | Heavy Peak |
| Powers Ferry Rd. | Northside Dr. | Cobb Co. Line | Heavy Peak |
| Riverdale Valley Rd. | Johnson Ferry Rd. | Roswell Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Riverside Dr. | Dalrymple Rd. | Mt. Vernon Hwy | Heavy Peak |
| Riverside Rd. | Roswell Rd. | GA 400 | Heavy Peak |
| Roberts Dr. | Dekalb Co. Line | Northridge Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Roswell Rd. | SR 120 | Dalrymple Rd. | Heavy turn volumes, too many driveways |
| Spalding Dr. | Gwinnett County Line | Jett Ferry Rd | Heavy Peak |
| SR 120 | Jones Bridge Rd | Gwinnett County Line | Heavy Peak |
| SR 120 | Alpharetta St. | Mid Broadwell Rd | Heavy Peak |
| SR 140/Houze Rd. | Rucker Rd. | Mansell Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| SR 372/Birmingham Hwy | Crabapple Rd. | Wood Rd. | Heavy Peak period volumes |
| GA 400 | I-285 North | Forsyth County Line | Heavy Peak period volumes |





Table 8-14: Congested Roadways as Defined in the Congestion Management System – in North Fulton and Sandy Springs

| Congested Facility | From | To | Problem/Causes |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| SR 9 | Forsyth County Line | Hembree Rd | Heavy Peak |
| State Bridge Rd. | Gwinnett County Line | Kimball Bridge Rd. | Heavy Peak |
| Woodstock Rd/Crossville Hwy | Alpharetta St. | Cobb County Line | Heavy Peak |

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission. Roads in incorporated cities are included in this table.

Average Daily Vehicle Trips

The Average daily traffic (ADT) is an average 24-hour traffic volume at a given location for some period of time, but less than a year. Traffic volume is defined as the number of vehicles that pass a point on a road or a given lane or direction of a road, during a specified time interval. Daily volumes are frequently used as the basis for road planning and general observation of trends. Traffic volume projections are often based upon measured daily volumes. These measured daily volumes are categorized by vehicle trips in the AM-(Morning), MIDDAY, PM-(Afternoon between 4pm-7pm), NT-(Night After 7pm), and Total Vehicle trips from the entire day, Morning (AM) and Afternoon (PM). The optimal measure to use to capture the highest number of vehicle trips on a road during a specified period of time is the "PM" average daily vehicle trip.

PM is the time frame between 4pm and 7pm, at this time, streets, roads, and highways are most congested. The average daily vehicular trips performance measure has direct impact on a road's level of service, and its ability to function at its optimal capacity. The Average Daily Vehicular Trips for unincorporated roads Fulton County is in Appendix D.

Existing Modal Split and Vehicle Occupancy Rates

Fulton County like many counties in the Atlanta Region, experience problems of traffic congestion and air pollution, which peaks during normal commuting hours. To a great degree these problems stem from access to and the convenience created by individual use of automobiles. Low density development and separated land use patterns exacerbate these problems. This requires people to drive longer distances for housing jobs, shopping and services. The Clean Air Campaign, ARC's Commute Connections and Transportation Management Associations encourage commuters and the region's drivers to switch from the dominant single-occupant vehicles, especially for their work commute, to other modes of transportation such as carpooling, mass transit, bicycle and walking. To the extent the people make such a switch, the problems of traffic congestion and air pollution can be lessened. Less traffic congestion and air pollution can result in a healthier environment and population. Less traffic may also reduce public infrastructure costs¹. The Journey-to-Work Survey, conducted by the United States Census, indicates the travel mode of the workforce. Table 8-16 shows the most utilized modes of transportation of the Fulton County workforce.

¹ The 2000 Journey to Work in the Atlanta Region by Amy Helling and Robert Holbrook





TABLE 8-16: Journey to Work Modal Split for Fulton County in 2000

| Mode | Number | Percent |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Car, Truck, or Van –drove alone | 273,964 | 74% |
| Car, Truck, or Van –carpooled | 40,601 | 11% |
| Public transportation (including taxicab) | 28,130 | 7% |
| Pedestrian | 6,968 | 2% |
| Other Means | 3,552 | 1% |
| Work at home | 17,050 | 5% |
| Mean travel time to work (minutes) | 25.0 | |
| Total Workers 16 Years and over | 370,265 | |

Source: US Census 2003

Approximately 74% of the 370,265 workforce drives alone in a private vehicle as the primary mode of commuting to work. Approximately 11% carpooled, 7% utilized public transit and less than 2% walked or used a bicycle. People drive alone for a number of reasons including work schedule, personal preference, convenience, proximity to destinations, lack of access to public transit or rail options, and dependable transportation.

These numbers demonstrate that more must be done to provide alternatives to the single occupancy vehicle. If not, congestion will impact the overall quality of life in Fulton, and the competitiveness of the region will diminish. The need for funding transportation improvements will continue to rise at unprecedented rates, as the roadways operate at capacity.

In addition to mode preference, the survey examined those travelers that choose to ride with companions in a 2-person, 3-person, or a four-or-more person car pool. Table 8-17 illustrates the number of travelers that carpool versus the number of travelers that drive alone. In 2000, 86% of Fulton County drivers commuted by single occupancy private vehicles while approximately 13.9% carpooled.

Table 8-17: Number and percentage community trips in private vehicles in 2000

| Trips | Fulton Workforce |
|--|------------------|
| Commute trips by private car, truck, or van | 319,968 |
| % | 100% |
| Drove alone | 275,363 |
| % Drove alone | 86.1% |
| 2 Persons | 32,0269 |
| Percent 2 Persons | 10.0% |
| 3 Persons | 6,794 |
| % 3 Persons | 2.1% |
| 4 Persons | 3,392 |
| % 4 Persons | 1.1% |
| 5 or 6 Persons | 1,514 |
| % 5 or 6 Persons | 0.5% |
| 7 or more | 876 |
| % 7 or more | 0.3% |
| Carpooled | 44,605 |
| % Carpooled | 13.9% |

Source: US Census 2000

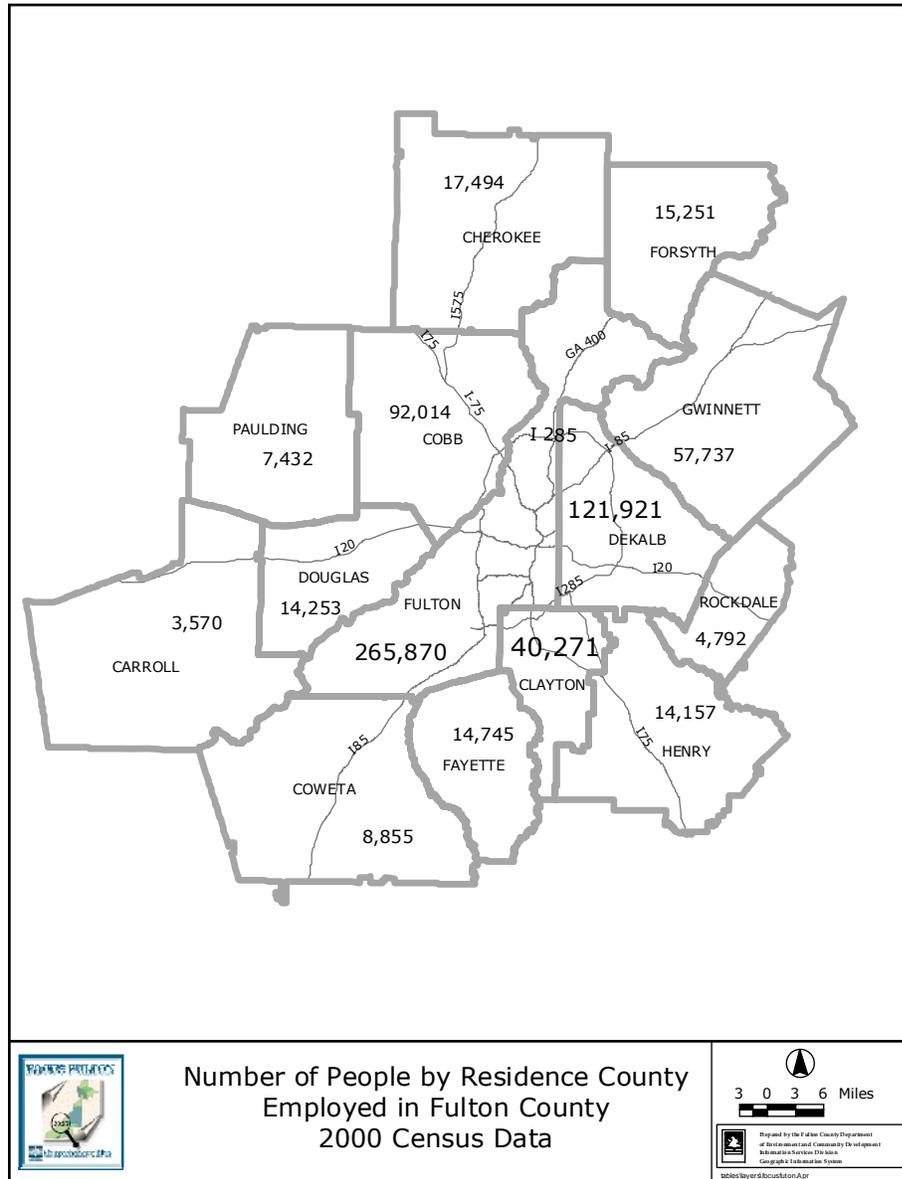




In 2000, of the 385,442 Fulton County residents in the work force, 69% worked in Fulton County, 10.7% worked in DeKalb County and 20.3% worked in surrounding counties (Table 8-18). Of the 717,865 people working in Fulton County, 37% live in Fulton County, 17% live in DeKalb County, 13% live in Cobb County and 27% live in other surrounding counties (Table 8-19). Many of the region’s main employment centers are located in Fulton County. As a result, the majority of those that work in Fulton County don’t live in the County. This raises the issue, whether non-Fulton County residents employed in the county should be assessed special commute tax or charged to contribute towards transportation improvement projects. Map 8-8 illustrates the counties that commuters are driving from to work in Fulton County.

| Table 8-18: Counties Where Fulton County Residents Worked in the 2000 | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Work Place County | Number | Percent |
| Fulton Co. GA | 265,870 | 69.0% |
| DeKalb Co. GA | 41,232 | 10.7% |
| Cobb Co. GA | 24,991 | 6.5% |
| Gwinnett Co. GA | 21,211 | 5.5% |
| Clayton Co. GA | 9,722 | 2.5% |
| Forsyth Co. GA | 5,626 | 1.5% |
| Fayette Co. GA | 1,633 | 0.4% |
| Douglas Co. GA | 1,192 | 0.3% |
| Cherokee Co. GA | 1,129 | 0.3% |
| Bartow Co. GA | 990 | 0.3% |
| Henry Co. GA | 954 | 0.2% |
| Coweta Co. GA | 950 | 0.2% |
| Carroll Co. GA | 705 | 0.2% |
| Other Places | 9,237 | 2.4% |
| Total | 385,442 | 100.0% |
| Source: US Census Bureau, Atlanta Regional Commission. | | |





Map 8-8: County of Residence of Fulton County Workforce



Table 8-19: County of Residence of Persons Working in Fulton County, 2000

| Employees | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| County | Number | % of Total |
| Fulton | 265,870 | 37% |
| Dekalb | 121,921 | 17% |
| Cobb | 92,014 | 13% |
| Gwinnett | 57,737 | 8% |
| Clayton | 40,271 | 6% |
| Cherokee | 17,494 | 2% |
| Forsyth | 15,251 | 2% |
| Fayette | 14,745 | 2% |
| Douglas | 14,253 | 2% |
| Henry | 14,157 | 2% |
| Coweta | 8,855 | 1% |
| Paulding | 7,432 | 1% |
| Rockdale | 4,792 | 1% |
| Other | 43,073 | 6% |
| Total | 717,865 | 100% |

Source: US Census Bureau

Table 8-20 shows an average commute time of 29 minutes for Fulton County residents in the workforce. While commute times increased by 16% from 1990 to 2000, Fulton County residents have one of the shortest commutes. Commute times, increase in vehicle miles traveled and longer peak hours are probably impacted by the volume generated by commuters from neighboring counties. While other counties have been able to adopt a Special Options Sales Tax (SPLOST) tax to invest in transportation projects, Fulton County has invested its sales tax in public transit.

Table 8-20: Average Minutes of Travel Time per Commuting Trip in 1990 and 2000 by County of Residence

| County | 1990 Average Commute Trip (Minutes) | 2000 Average Commute Trip (Minutes) | Change in Average Commute Trip (minutes) | % Change in Average Commute Trip 1990-2000 |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Cherokee | 31.4 | 34.4 | +3.0 | %9.6 |
| Clayton | 24.0 | 29.8 | +5.8 | %24.2 |
| Cobb | 26.9 | 31.3 | +4.4 | %16.4 |
| Dekalb | 25.4 | 31.7 | +6.3 | %24.8 |
| Douglas | 27.9 | 32.3 | +4.4 | %15.8 |
| Fayette | 26.8 | 30.6 | +3.8 | %14.2 |
| Fulton | 24.9 | 29.1 | +4.2 | %16.9 |
| Gwinnett | 26.2 | 32.2 | +6.0 | %22.9 |
| Henry | 27.9 | 32.7 | +4.8 | %17.2 |
| Rockdale | 26.9 | 29.5 | +2.6 | %9.7 |
| ARC Region | 26.9 | 31.1 | +5.1 | %19.6 |

Source: US Census 2000





B. Availability and adequacy of Transportation Facilities and Services

The ARC Transportation Model can determine the availability and adequacy of transportation and services to serve existing and future land uses by the volume/capacity ratio and the level of service outputs. In order to have the capacity needed to support future population growth, transportation improvements must be made and funding must be made available to make the necessary transportation improvements. The major corridors in North Fulton and Sandy Springs have a level of service of D or worse at the present time (Table 8-14). Additional growth without concurrent road improvements in the major corridors throughout unincorporated Fulton will only compound the road challenges presently experienced. In conjunction with the future road needs, Tables 8-21A-D for North Fulton, Sandy Springs, Southwest Fulton, and South Fulton illustrate the amount of land that will be needed approximately to accommodate future population growth.

| Table 8-21a: Unincorporated North Fulton Land Use and Demographics | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2005 | | | Change 2005-2025 | |
| Population | Residential Acres | Acres/person | Population | Potential acres needed |
| 93,192 | 18,494 | 0.19 | 24,019 | 4,766 |
| Households | Residential Acres | Acres/household | Households | |
| 36,508 | 18,494 | 0.50 | 11,416 | 5,783 |
| Employment | Employment Acres | Acres/job | Employment | |
| 53,447 | 2,461 | 0.04 | 31,106 | 1,432 |
| Source: Existing Land and E&CD forecasts | | | | |

| Table 8-21b: Sandy Springs Land Use and Demographics | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2005 | | | Change 2005-2025 | |
| Population | Residential Acres | Acres/person | Population | Potential acres needed |
| 86,698 | 12,248 | 0.14 | 19,163 | 2,707 |
| Households | Residential Acres | Acres/household | Households | |
| 42,683 | 12,248 | 0.28 | 10,871 | 3,119 |
| Employment | Employment Acres | Acres/job | Employment | |
| 141,282 | 2,517 | 0.01 | 20,575 | 366 |
| Source: Existing Land and E&CD forecasts | | | | |

| Table 6-21c: Southwest Fulton Land Use and Demographics | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 2005 | | | Change 2005-2025 | |
| Population | Residential Acres | Acres/person | Population | Potential acres needed |
| 12,851 | 4,761 | 0.37 | 8,690 | 3,219 |
| Households | Residential Acres | Acres/household | Households | |
| 5,539 | 4,761 | 0.89 | 5,255 | 5,517 |
| Employment | Employment Acres | Acres/job | Employment | |
| 21,132 | 3,835 | 0.18 | 4,442 | 806 |
| Source: Existing Land and E&CD forecasts | | | | |





Table 8-21d: South Fulton Land Use and Demographics

| 2005 | | | Change 2005-2025 | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Population | Residential Acres | Acres/person | Population | Potential acres needed |
| 52,439 | 16,202 | 0.3 | 55,050 | 17,008 |
| Households | Residential Acres | Acres/household | Households | |
| 16,955 | 16,202 | 0.95 | 17,395 | 16,622 |
| Employment | Employment Acres | Acres/job | Employment | |
| 20,949 | 3,682 | 0.17 | 16,282 | 2,861 |

Source: Existing Land and E&CD forecasts

C. Means of optimizing utilization of existing streets, roads, and highways

Transportation Demand Management

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is a key strategy in the ARC’s long-range Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). TDM measures are used to increase transportation system efficiency, reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality at the regional level. Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is the collective term for strategies and techniques that can be used to increase the efficiency of the transportation system. These strategies and techniques generally include: ride-sharing programs, flexible work hours, telecommuting, shuttle services, and parking management. TDM strategies work to provide alternatives to the single-occupancy automobiles by reducing local peak hour volumes. Fulton County Government offers the following to its employees to help reduce the burden on the transportation system:

- Reduced priced MARTA Rail/Bus Cards to encourage the utilization of public transit. Most of the cities within Fulton County are served either by MARTA Bus routes and/or Rail Stations with park and ride lots;
- Flexible work hours, and telecommuting options for specific job functions, in order to help reduce the number of vehicles on the road during peak travel times;
- Shared parking for those employees that must drive into work, the county has partnered with the Atlanta Braves organization, to utilize their existing parking area as parking management strategy to reduce the need for more impervious surface.

TDM is a regional strategy that can not be solely addressed by any one county, but by the collective efforts of all the counties in the Atlanta Region Area. Below is a list of Transportation Demand Management strategies planned in the Fiscal Year 2005-2010 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Project list.

- Metro Atlanta Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel
- School Bus Retrofit Program
- Truck Stop Electrification Program
- Framework Partners-TDM Employer Services & Incentives





- Framework Partners-TDM Advertising and Public Relations
- Framework Partners-TDM Regional Ridesharing
- Framework Partners-Measurement and Needs Assessment

These efforts in conjunction with regional efforts, influence the amount and demand for transportation alternatives to the single-occupancy automobile and alter local peak hour travel demand. Fulton County has a number of Transportation Management Associations (TMA) which promote transportation options in areas of the county with large employment concentrations. The TMA's include:

a. Buckhead Transportation Management Association (BATMA): BATMA is a partnership of private businesses, public agencies and residential and civic associations within the Buckhead Community. Since its inception in 1997, BATMA's mission has been to work cooperatively to improve mobility, accessibility and air quality in the Buckhead community. BATMA offers a variety of transportation services that provide relief for commuters, residents and visitors traveling in and around Buckhead.

b. Downtown TMA (Central Atlanta Progress): The Downtown Atlanta TMA is a program of Central Atlanta Progress, Inc. (CAP), a private not-for-profit organization that represents the interests of businesses and Downtown organizations. The TMA was created to provide services to Downtown employers that will encourage and support the use of alternative transportation and to advocate for Downtown Atlanta's transportation needs. The TMA focuses on reducing traffic congestion, facilitating mobility in the area, addressing parking demand and improving the region's air quality. Several programs are offered, including: ride-matching assistance, Guaranteed Ride Home, a discounted transit program for all transit providers connecting to Downtown, bike and pedestrian seminars, and alternative work arrangement consultation. The Downtown Atlanta TMA also serves as facilitator for cooperative planning and coordination among private and public sector employers and service providers.

c. Hartsfield Area TMA (HATMA): HATMA provides transportation services to member employees in the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport area. HATMA is particularly focused on increasing accessibility and mobility, reducing congestion, improving air quality, and promoting economic development. In order to achieve this goal HATMA offers many incentives and discounts to commuters and businesses using alternative methods of transportation.

d. Midtown Transportation Solutions: Midtown Transportation Solutions (MTS), a project of Midtown Alliance, was created to address traffic issues, promote transportation alternatives, advocate for pedestrian improvements and focus attention on the regional effort to improve air quality.

e. The Perimeter Transportation Coalition (PTC): PTC is a community-sponsored nonprofit organization dedicated to helping businesses work together to improve access and mobility throughout Atlanta's Central Perimeter area. The PTC offers commuting alternatives to employers and employees while working to improve the transportation infrastructure





around the Central Perimeter. The PTC is a resource for the business community to find better ways to move people around the Central Perimeter.

f. Commute Connections: Commute Connections, a program of the Atlanta Regional Commission, provides a regional ride matching service.

Growth Trends and Travel Patterns

Over the past several decades, unincorporated Fulton County has developed in a suburban development pattern. This development pattern is characterized by segregated land uses, low density, and the lack of an adequate transportation network. All of these factors have resulted in heavily dependent automobiles communities. The lack of policies and coordination between transportation, development and growth, has impaired air quality, diminished natural resources, reduced available greenspace, and has congested roadways.

In early 2000, Fulton County introduced new development polices aimed at promoting sustainable development and smart growth. One of the goals is to connect land use and transportation in order to efficiently utilize land resources. In recent years, Fulton County has established new policies in concert with the Atlanta Regional Commission’s Regional Development Plan (RDP). The RDP are policies intended to: guide future regional growth through land use decision process as they relate to transportation, environmental and other public investment decisions; and shape growth appropriately and protect existing stable areas of the region. Table 8-22 summarizes the fourteen policies outlined in the RDP.

| Table 8-22: 2003 Regional Development Policies | |
|--|--|
| Policy 1 | Provide development strategies and infrastructure investments to accommodate forecast population and employment growth more efficiently. |
| Policy 2 | Guide an increased share of new development to the Central Business District, transportation corridors, activity centers and town centers. |
| Policy 3 | Increase opportunities for mixed-use development, infill and redevelopment |
| Policy 4 | Increase transportation choices and transit-oriented development (TOD). |
| Policy 5 | Provide a variety of housing choices throughout the region to ensure housing for individuals and families of diverse incomes and age groups. |
| Policy 6 | Preserve and enhance existing residential neighborhoods |
| Policy 7 | Advance sustainable development |
| Policy 8 | Protect environmentally sensitive areas. |
| Policy 9 | Create a regional network of greenspace that connects across jurisdictional boundaries. |
| Policy 10 | Preserve existing rural character. |
| Policy 11 | Preserve historic resources. |
| Policy 12 | Inform and involve the public in planning at regional, local and neighborhood levels. |
| Policy 13 | Coordinate local policies and regulations to support the RDP |
| Policy 14 | Support growth management at the state level |
| Source: Atlanta Regional Commission | |

In addition to the regional policies, Fulton County adopted a Smart Growth Plan and Strategies in 2002. These strategies provides for: the efficient use of land and public infrastructure; future planned population growth; multiple housing and transportation options; protection of the





environment, and creation of communities that incorporate a mix of uses for a diverse population. The Implementation Element of this Comprehensive Plan has goals, policies, and strategies that direct growth and travel patterns. These goals, policies, and strategies detail the county's plans for encouraging and accommodating future mixed-use developments, transit-oriented developments (TOD's), and other such developments that promote alternative transportation modes.

One of the major policy tools that will be used to facilitate the change in development pattern that provides opportunities for transportation options is the Live Work land use category. The purpose of the Live Work land use category is to allow an appropriate and balanced mix of uses to create a live work environment at a scale and character that is compatible with its surrounding community. Live Work areas will be activity centers where the community can live, work, shop, meet, and play. These areas should be compact, pedestrian-oriented, mixed-use and incorporate open space. This will result in the protection of environmental resources, accessible open space, a balance of all modes of transportation, housing choices and civic interaction.

A substantial segment of the forecasted population will be directed from a Land Use perspective, to those areas designated as Live Work. Moreover, Fulton County's public facility and infrastructure investment should also be located in areas designated as Live Work. The 2025 Land Use Maps for North, Sandy Springs, Southwest and South Fulton illustrate the new live work areas. They are generally located on major thoroughfares, along transit stations or near interstate highways to support the densities generated from these activity centers. There are three types of live work designations that will be used depending on the development patterns, growth trends and/or existing/planned transportation infrastructure in the area. They are described below (see the Sandy Springs Land Use policies for the recommended densities there).

1. Live Work Neighborhood: This is a low density residential and mixed use land use intended to serve a single neighborhood or small group of adjacent neighborhoods. Residential densities should not exceed 5 units per acre.
2. Live Work Community: This is a medium density residential and mixed use land use along corridors and nodes intended to serve a group of adjacent neighborhoods. Residential densities should not exceed 9 units per acre.
3. Live Work Regional: This is a high density residential and mixed land uses along major transportation corridors and/or heavy rail transit stations intended to serve larger areas and provide larger commercial uses with a significant employment concentration. Residential densities can exceed 9 units per acre.

Furthermore, Transit-Oriented Development and compact pedestrian oriented development is promoted in Fulton County through the Atlanta Regional Commission Livable Centers Initiative (LCI) Study Grants. Unincorporated Fulton County has been awarded grant monies for Sandy Springs, Sandtown, Old National Highway, and the Chattahoochee Hill Country. The focus of the LCI program is to encourage increased residential development, mixed uses and connectivity in activity and town centers. Development adjacent to public transit or in close proximity is important component of mixed used development in the county.





The 2025 land use policies identify the areas around the three (3) transit stations in Sandy Springs as areas that are appropriate for Transit Oriented Development (TOD). A development company was selected to develop mixed use development at MARTA's 11-acre property near the Sandy Springs Station, at Georgia 400 and Barfield Road. The project will include a 570,000 square foot office building, a 400 room hotel and 150 condominiums. There is also a TOD planned for Fulton Industrial Boulevard at Interstate 20.

Redevelopment and infill development efforts along the Old National Highway will be planned and developed to encourage MARTA ridership by bus, and/or rail at the College Park Station. The Chattahoochee Hill Country and Sandtown LCI's, while they are presently not located in areas that provide access to MARTA, explored the utilization of express bus systems, and/or shuttles to public transit, as an interim strategy until future stations are planned in these areas.

Existing and Projected Intermodal Deficiencies & Intermodal Terminals and Connections.

Public transit intermodal systems (e.g. connections, terminals, park-n-ride lots) are planned and projected by MARTA. Presently there are no plans for new rail lines in unincorporated Fulton County. High Occupancy Vehicles lanes are projected and planned by Georgia Department of Transportation for the interstate system. Fulton County however, would like to see more plans for HOV lanes on GA-400 and Interstate 285. This would help promote mobility and provide options to motorists that would carpool if HOV lanes were provided.

High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes

In September 2001, the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) initiated an 18-month project to develop a High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Strategic Implementation Plan for the Atlanta Region. The purpose of the plan was to provide GDOT and its regional planning partners with a strategy for building HOV lanes now and in the future. Phase I, the first six months of the study, consisted of a detailed analysis of HOV corridors identified in the Atlanta Regional Commission's (ARC) 2025 Regional Transportation Plan. Phase II, the final phase of the study, evaluated feasible improvements to the existing lanes and potential extensions of the HOV System beyond the 2025 RTP to the 21 county non-attainment areas under the Clean Air Act. The Georgia Department of Transportation's Report HOV Strategic Implementation Plan for the Atlanta Region details the HOV project prioritization.

Park and Ride Lots

There are more than 33,600 parking spaces in park-and-ride lots in the Atlanta region in 2004. The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) operates 18 park-and-ride lots in all the counties in the Atlanta Region with the exception of Cobb and Fayette. In 2004, there were a total 4,862 parking spaces in GDOT operated lots. MARTA operates 27 park-and-ride lots with more than 25,500 spaces at rapid rail stations and nine park-and-ride lots with more than 3,000 at MARTA bus stops in Fulton and DeKalb counties.





There are currently eight park and ride lots in Fulton County, most are operated by MARTA. Park and ride lots provide service for express buses, carpooling, and vanpooling and rail service. As the transit system is expanded, demand for park and ride lots will increase. The following park and ride lot locations are in Fulton County:

- I-85 at Flat Shoals Road
- Campbellton at Fairburn
- GA 400 at Abernathy Road
- GA 400 at Mansell Road
- Medical Center MARTA Station
- Dunwoody MARTA Station
- Sandy Springs MARTA Station
- North Springs MARTA Station

The Atlanta Region Transportation Planning Fact Book for 2004 stated that Fulton County averaged a total of 1,445 park-and-ride lot spaces, but only experienced an 8% usage of the lot spaces.

Transportation Requirements for Non-Attainment Areas

Local governments located within a nationally designated ambient air quality standards non-attainment area must include three elements in their comprehensive plan: a map of the area designated as a non-attainment area for ozone, carbon monoxide, and/or particulate matter, a discussion of the severity of any violations contributed by transportation-related sources that are contributing to air quality non-attainment, and identification of measures, activities, programs, regulations, etc., the local government will implement consistent with the state implementation plan for air quality. The non-attainment area for the region is shown in Map 8-9.

Ozone

One-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)

In 1990, the Atlanta metropolitan area was one of 91 areas in the United States designated as non-attainment under the one-hour ozone standard. Currently 13 counties in the Atlanta area, are designated as non-attainment under the one-hour ozone standard. The 13 counties consist of Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding, and Rockdale.

Eight-hour Ozone NAAQS

The Clean Air Act requires that the NAAQS be reviewed every five years to determine if they need to be updated. In 1997, the ozone NAAQS was revised to reflect improved understanding of the health impacts of this pollutant. As a result, the eight-hour ozone standard was established. The eight-hour ozone standard is based on extensive research indicating ozone is more harmful when a person is exposed over a longer period of time, even if the ozone concentration is lower.

In April 2004, 20 counties within the Atlanta metropolitan area were designated as non-attainment under the eight-hour ozone standard, with an effective date of June 15, 2004. A transportation conformity demonstration is required one year from the effective date of





designation, by June 15, 2005. The counties within the Atlanta eight-hour ozone non-attainment area are Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding, Rockdale, Hall, Barrow, Walton, Newton, Spalding, Carroll, and Bartow. This is the one-hour ozone standard plus seven additional “ring counties”.

The USEPA does not intend for there to be two standards in place at the same time. For this reason, the less stringent one-hour ozone standard will be revoked one year after the effective date of designation under the new standard, i.e., the one-hour ozone standard will be revoked in full on June 15, 2005.

PM2.5

In 1997 when the standards for ozone were reviewed, the particulate standards were also reviewed. A new PM2.5 standard (or fine particulate matter) was established to reflect the latest research which revealed that smaller particles can more easily penetrate into the lungs and the bloodstream.

On January 5 2005, the USEPA designated 20 whole counties and 2 partial counties as non-attainment for fine particulates in the Atlanta metropolitan area with an effective date of April 5, 2005. The 20 whole counties are Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding, Rockdale, Hall, Barrow, Walton, Newton, Spalding, Carroll, and Bartow. The 2 partial counties are Henry and Putnam.

The Ozone Non-Attainment Boundary Designation Process

Ground-level ozone is a regional problem that requires regional controls on both non-point (mobile) and point (commercial and industrial) sources that contribute to the ozone problem. In addition, ground level ozone (and/or the precursors to ground level ozone) can be transported over a significant geographical area, making non-attainment boundary determinations difficult, especially for a county by county determination. In recognition of the difficulty in designating an area as attainment or non-attainment, the Environmental Protection Agency identified 11 factors that should be considered by States when making recommendations of attainment or non-attainment in the presence of an ozone monitor that records a ground-level ozone presence above or exceeding the NAAQS. These factors are as follows:

- Location of emission sources
 - Large point or industrial sources such as power plants and chemical plants.
 - State Environmental Divisions will have information on the types and amounts of pollutants released by individual firms.
 - Can also consider mobile sources such as high residential density or vehicle ownership.
- Emissions and air quality in adjacent areas, including adjacent cities or metro areas
 - For example, Macon and Athens would take into account the potential transport of ozone from Atlanta.
- Monitoring data representing the ozone concentrations in local areas as well as larger areas





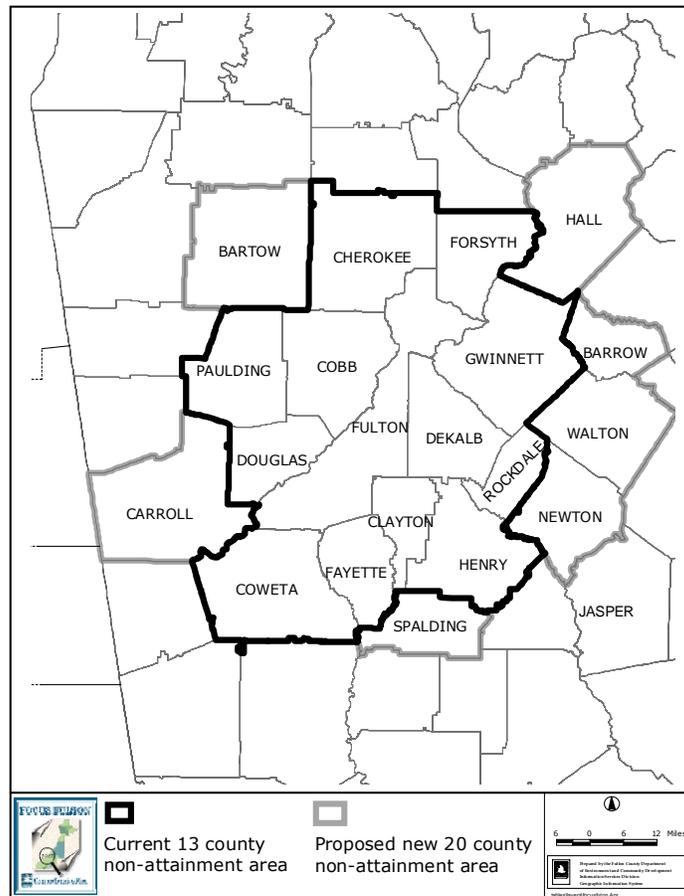
- State Environmental Divisions have ozone monitors in various locations throughout the States. However, monitors are expensive to purchase, as well as to maintain, so it is not practical or feasible to have a monitor in every county.
- If a monitor records a violation of an ozone standard, then that county is designated as non-attainment for that standard.
- Traffic and commuting patterns
 - Large commutes into an ozone non-attainment area may be enough to qualify a county as non-attainment (due to the contribution level through increased vehicle emissions).
- Population Density
 - Higher population densities are an indication of a more urbanized area, which would indicate a higher likelihood of producing ground-level ozone.
- Expected growth
 - Forecasted population densities as well as forecasted industrial growth
- Meteorology
 - Wind patterns and proximity to ocean
- Geography and/or Topography
 - Mountain and valley regions
- Level of control existing for emission sources
 - Some States have the ability to implement pollution control measures independent of Federal requirements.
- Regional emission reductions
 - For example: lowering the speed limit (with adequate enforcement), selling low sulfur diesel sooner than required, etc.
 - Ozone modeling indications
- Jurisdictional boundaries
 - Jurisdictional boundaries are an important consideration due to the degree of interaction and cooperation among areas; a regional problem requires a coordinated regional solution. While this alone would not impact whether a county is in attainment or non-attainment based on contributions to the ozone problem, it is at least an important consideration when looking at regional controls and implementation.

Although the above discussion is specifically focused on ozone, the guidelines issued by EPA for PM2.5 non-attainment boundary determinations are very similar. In short, most of the factors or considerations listed remain the same. Public health effects for fine particulates are similar to those of ozone.



Consistency with State Implementation Plan

The Clean Air Act requires that every state meet health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). If one or more of the NAAQS are not met, the State Environmental Protection Division must develop a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that defines a plan to attain the air quality standard by a particular year. The SIP provides measures, activities, programs, and regulations used by a state to reduce air pollution. Local governments in non-attainment areas are required to describe the actions each is taking to promote better air quality such as programs like a clean air campaign, automobile emissions testing or measures used to encourage efficient land use to reduce pollution.



Map 8-9: Non-Attainment Boundaries for the Atlanta Region



9. _____ IMPLEMENTATION

9.1.0.0 The Vision for Focus Fulton 2025 – Comprehensive Plan _____ 9-2

9.2.0.0 Plan Element Vision, Goals, Policies and Strategies _____ 9-5

9.3.0.0 Planning Area Policies _____ 9-38

9.4.0.0 Implementation Schedule _____ 9-70





9.0.0.0 IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT

9.1.0.0 The Vision for the 2025 Comprehensive Plan

Fulton County will work towards building a true sustainable community by providing stakeholders with safe and diverse communities to live, work and recreate by protecting the County's historic and natural resources, by promoting continued balanced economic growth and by supporting efforts to improve mobility.

An American proverb reminds us that "Every decision made must take into account its effect on the next seven generations." Sustainability refers to the long-term social, economic and environmental health of the community. A sustainable culture thrives without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their needs.

Fulton County's commitment to sustainability is supported by this plan. Sustainable communities use resources efficiently and effectively. They reuse and recycle. They recognize constraints and build on assets. They use local resources where they can. They provide physical and economic security and they distribute these and other benefits equitably. They balance the need for growth with the needs for stability and prudent uses of resources.

The 2025 Comprehensive Plan's four core values – livable communities, environmental stewardship, economic opportunity and mobility are key components of sustainability. Separately, they are necessary but insufficient; taken together they become a solid foundation upon which to build a sustainable future now and for the generations that follow.

Livable Communities

Citizens of Fulton County understand that the health of the County and the region depends on the strength of the communities within and between neighborhoods as well as across the county's boundaries. We are all in this place together. Citizens of Fulton County share pride in the community fabric of its neighborhoods and the diversity of its people.

The County will facilitate and support a strong sense of continuity and stability within its communities and neighborhoods. The County will strive to support people of all ages, ethnic, economic or social groups in finding a sense of belonging and ownership, accessing needed services and connecting with other people. The plan anticipates that residents, community organizations, the workforce, institutions and business people will collaborate with the County to find acceptable, desirable and innovative ways to achieve Fulton County's goals through neighborhood planning processes. At the same time, through its actions, the County will strive to strengthen a sense of community among people throughout the county and will be a leader in efforts to build broad support for economic, environmental and social interconnection in the region.

Environmental Stewardship

The natural and built environments are essential resources that should be preserved, protected and enhanced. Changing the County's actions to protect the environment and protect historic and





cultural resources should be the foundation for further initiatives. The County will work with residents, property owners, employees, businesses, institutions and neighboring jurisdictions to strive for improvement in the quality of the county's and region's air, water, soil and built environment, for increases in preserved open space, and for preservation of historic and cultural resources. Individuals, industries and businesses will be encouraged to employ sound environmental practices. Successes in changing ways to those that protect the environment and valued resources will be the foundation for further environmental protection efforts.

Economic Opportunity

Citizens of Fulton County want themselves, their children and others living and working in the County to enjoy the benefit of a healthy economy. They wish to ensure the continuation of economic opportunity and security of livelihood in a manner that balances these benefits with full realization of other values. A strong economy is fundamental to maintaining the quality of life in Fulton County in order that individuals may meet their basic needs for food and shelter, health care and education, and that the government may generate the resources necessary to support public investment, services and amenities.

Fulton County is a hub for economic development. It is home to Fortune 500 Companies, large corporations as well as small businesses. The County will look for ways to enhance its economic prosperity and will accommodate a reasonable share of the region's economic growth. This is intended to increase opportunity and equity for the county's least developed communities, raise personal incomes and increase tax revenues. The County will actively promote its involvement in the global economy by creating a positive environment for international trade. The County will actively promote an employment environment that provides livable wage jobs, and the education and skill-building opportunities to ensure employability for all community members.

Mobility

Access, connectivity and mobility are essential to an area's appeal and livability. One of the most difficult challenges to Fulton County's continued sustainability is the ability to travel freely within and throughout the County. It is essential that transportation – automobile, public, pedestrian and bicycle transportation be efficient, timely and keep pace with growth and development. Transportation options should encourage the safety of pedestrian and bike travel while also accommodating roadways which connect places to live with places to work, shop, learn and play. Fulton County will seek to incorporate developments which blend opportunities to live and work, live and play in close proximity of each other in order to encourage the development of walkable communities. These communities as they are built will decrease dependence on automobile travel, should aid in the decrease congestion of roadways and improve the region's air quality. Fulton County will work with State and Federal governments and their transportation agencies to ensure that the County receives its' share of funding to plan and implement transportation projects.

Plan Implementation - Getting There From Here

The 2025 Comprehensive Plan is a document that analyzes existing conditions, assesses current and future needs and establishes implementation strategies to manage growth in Fulton County





over the next twenty years. The future described in the plan can not and will not be achieved all at once.

Over the life of the plan, growth likely will occur more slowly at times and in places, more rapidly in others and in somewhat different patterns and sequences than is currently foreseen. The best a plan can be is a well-educated guess about how to accommodate people and conditions that cannot be known in advance. An effective plan must be flexible enough to succeed within a range of likely conditions and be adjusted as those conditions are monitored and evaluated, while maintaining a steady aim at its ultimate goals.

The plan's flexibility comes from the mechanisms that permit its adaptation to needs as they arise from the real experience of the next twenty years. The following mechanisms will help translate the plan's policies into the County's actions.

Community Plans: Community Plans that follow the adoption of this plan will over time produce Comprehensive Plan amendments that tailor the plan's perspective to individual areas that grow and change over time. Community plan and amendments are expected to continue to aid in adjusting and fine-tuning the plan over time.

Comprehensive Plan Update: The Minimum Planning Standards calls for an update of the plan in five years and in ten years a new 20 year plan will be developed.

Community Participation: Community participation in County processes will build upon the dialogue between government and stakeholders that was carried forward during the development and adoption of the plan. The County will strive to find improved ways to communicate with and involve stakeholders in planning and decision making. The County will strive to provide information that can be easily understood and to facilitate access for public involvement.

Coordination with Municipalities and adjacent counties: Intergovernmental coordination will continue to be important as the county continues to grow. Natural resources and transportation facilities are just two of the many elements that must be coordinated as the county strives to provide the residents and stakeholders of Fulton County with efficient government services and protection. Existing coordination mechanisms both formal and informal must continue at the local, county and regional level.

Regulations: New ordinances and amendments to existing regulations will be adopted when necessary to conform to the policies and recommendations in this plan. These regulations, ordinances and amendments will be implemented as appropriate throughout the county, in the unincorporated area or in portions of the unincorporated areas. New and amended regulations, ordinances and amendments usually incorporate a public process and the opportunity to review and comment.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitoring of the plan recommendations will be done periodically to assess progress toward achieving the Plan goals as well as to measure conditions and changes occurring in the County. Monitoring and evaluation will help ensure consistency within and among the plan elements as well as with the ARC's regional growth strategies. Monitoring and evaluation will lead to both plan amendments and improved ability to project future conditions.





9.2.0.0 Plan Element Vision, Goals, Policies and Strategies

The Implementation Element presents a vision and goals followed by policies and implementation strategies related to the goal for each of the plan elements. Each of these components is defined below. Goals, policies and strategies have a significant role in achieving the vision of the Comprehensive Plan. They serve as a tool to direct the work program of future land use regulations, to evaluate rezoning requests, to amend the Zoning Resolution, and to manage the growth, development, and redevelopment of the County.

Goals represent the results that the County hopes to realize over time, perhaps within the twenty year life of the plan, except where interim time periods are stated. Whether expressed in terms of numbers or only as directions for future change, goals are not guarantees or mandates.

Policies should be read as if preceded by the words "It is the County's general policy to...". A policy helps to guide the creation or change of specific rules or strategies (such as development regulations, budgets, or program area plans). County officials will generally make decisions on specific County actions by following ordinances, resolutions, budgets, work programs or program area plans that themselves reflect relevant plan policies, rather than by referring directly to this plan. Implementation of most policies involves a range of County actions over time, so one cannot simply ask whether a specific action or project would fulfill a particular plan policy. For example, a policy that the County will "give priority to" a particular need indicates that need will be treated as important, not that it will take precedence in every County decision.

Some policies use words like "shall" or "should", "ensure" or "encourage". In general, such words should be read to describe the relative degree of emphasis that the policy imparts, but not necessarily to establish a specific legal duty to perform a particular act, to undertake a program or project, or to achieve a specific result. Whether such a result is intended must be determined by reading the policy as a whole and by examining the context of other related policies in the plan.

Some policies may appear to conflict, particularly in the context of a specific fact situation or viewed from the different perspectives of persons whose interests may conflict on a given issue. A classic example is the "conflict" between policies calling for "preservation of the environment" and policies that "promote economic development." Because plan policies do not exist in isolation, and must be viewed in the context of all potentially relevant policies, it is largely in the application of those policies that the interests which they embody are reconciled and balanced by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

Before this plan was adopted, the County had many policies in place. They were adopted over the course of many years, and which affect the full range of programs and services provided by the County. To the extent a conflict may arise between such a policy and this plan, the policies in this plan will generally prevail. However, policies that are used in the application of existing development regulations shall continue to be used until those regulations are made consistent with the plan. Moreover, community plans and their policies take precedent over the policies in this comprehensive plan.

Vision, goals, policies and strategies have been developed for each of the Comprehensive plan elements. Vision, goals, policies and strategies are based on results from the inventory of existing





conditions and assessments conducted for each element, input from Fulton County staff and community issues discussed and received at Steering Committee meetings, sub-committee meetings, community meetings and written comments.

9.2.1.0 Economic Development Element

Vision

Fulton County will be a dynamic, diversified center of commerce competing effectively in the global economy. The County will maintain a diverse, sustainable economy by retaining, attracting, creating, and promoting businesses of all types. Fulton County will have a competitive business environment, will be a leader in technology and knowledge based business, and will be known as a place for people seeking unique economic and employment opportunities. Fulton County residents and its workforce will have the necessary training and education to prepare them for the jobs available in the County.

Goals, Policies and Strategies

Industry and Trade

Goal: Promote and retain existing businesses by improving the business climate.

Strategies:

Understand the need of businesses by performing a business needs study.

Develop a plan for business retention.

Provide incentives for the redevelopment of underutilized commercial, office and industrial areas as identified in the Land Use Element.

Strengthen the capacity of business associations and non-profit organizations.

Goal: Attract and promote the creation of new businesses by improving the quality of life and the business climate.

Policies:

Maintain a positive regulatory environment to encourage business development and expansion.

Capitalize on regional development activity and strengths.

Strategies:

Evaluate all development processes and amend accordingly.

Perform a market study to identify and target desired and compatible industries.





Diversify business base by preparing an economic development marketing plan.

Promote and foster small business development by identifying or creating grants and loan programs and training programs.

Direct businesses to areas throughout the County that are targeted for economic growth.

Attract and retain industrial uses, particularly in the existing industrial areas, by conducting a market study for industrial uses.

Goal: Continue Fulton's competitive business environment.

Policy:

Promote intergovernmental and interagency coordination in economic development activities.

Strategies:

Maintain and promote Fulton County's pro-business climate by continuously marketing and surveying.

Provide tax and economic incentives for business.

In conjunction with the Development Authority, provide financial and technical assistance and other resources to:

- Support the expansion of existing businesses and the creation of new businesses through financial and technical assistance and incentive plan.
- Provide financial and technical assistance to small, home based, minority and female business development.
- Facilitate economic revitalization in areas targeted for growth.

Create an economic development task force and annexation plan.

Identify and meet the infrastructure needs of businesses and incorporate them into the Comprehensive Plan.

Employment and Education

Goal: Provide a diverse job base.

Strategy:

Ensure a diverse housing supply to meet the needs of the workforce by implementing an inclusionary zoning ordinance.

Goal: Provide a trained labor force to meet the needs of a diversified economy.





Strategies:

Provide a high quality, diversified public education system to include k-12, trade, technical and vocational training and colleges in all areas of the county.

Provide educational and vocational training opportunities for unemployed and underemployed county residents.

Provide advancement training and re-training opportunities for unskilled, low salaried employees and skilled workers unable to locate appropriate jobs.

Provide training in work skills needed by local business.

Attract a college to locate in South Fulton

Provide a trained labor force to be able to meet the needs of a diversified economy by encouraging the location of higher education institutions in Fulton County, incubator and training facilities, and creating training/intern programs with colleges and local high schools.

9.2.2.0 Housing Element

Vision

Fulton County will promote policies and programs that provide housing choice in size, type, and location and is accessible to jobs, public transportation, services and neighborhood amenities. Fulton County will work to preserve the existing housing stock and will promote sustainable development that incorporates smart growth principles.

Goals, Policies and Strategies

Goal: Provide a variety of housing options and ensure safe, sound, and equal housing opportunity for all residents of unincorporated Fulton County.

Policy:

Encourage the development of a variety of housing types and sizes in response to the current and projected demands of County residents and its workforce.

Strategies:

Revise development standards, make changes to building codes, and land use policies to foster diverse housing types and to encourage housing for people with disabilities.

Provide a variety of housing types in a community to enable changing households to remain in the same home or neighborhood through their life cycle by implementing an inclusionary zoning ordinance.





Increase opportunities for seniors to live in their community and near services by encouraging senior housing such as independent living, assisted living, cluster housing, accessory housing units, and nursing care by making senior housing more available in more zoning districts.

Develop partnerships with housing agencies to seek federal, state and private resources to preserve, and develop communities.

Provide incentives, such as density bonuses, for the development of housing on vacant property and abandoned sites in appropriate locations.

Coordinate housing planning and funding with housing support services that respond to emergency needs of the homeless (such as emergency shelters), assist households in securing housing (such as rent and security deposit assistance, housing relocation assistance) and maintain permanent housing (such as landlord/tenant counseling, chore services, in-home health care, outpatient mental health treatment, employment counseling and placement assistance).

Goal: Promote home ownership in Fulton County

Policy:

Encourage home ownership opportunities in Fulton County

Strategies:

Continue and expand down payment assistance program.

Use a portion of Fulton County's housing funding to provide home ownership opportunities to low-income households, in conformity with applicable income limits in County ordinances.

Set-aside a portion of any new funding sources for assisted housing that would provide home ownership opportunities for low-income households.

Expand prevention services, educational efforts and resources that address foreclosure to target individuals and households.

Explore strategies for public-private partnerships that promote home ownership.

Goal: Provide affordable and workforce housing throughout Fulton County.

Policies:

Ensure availability of affordable and workforce housing for the residents and the workforce of Fulton County.

Promote affordable and workforce housing in employment centers and near areas served by transit.





Strategies:

Promote affordable and workforce housing by adopting an inclusionary zoning ordinance and amending the Zoning Resolution to include more mixed use zoning districts.

Encourage state and county legislation reinforcing the Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988.

Provide incentives that encourage the construction of affordable housing by creating zoning incentives and implementing ordinances such as conservation subdivision and transferable development rights.

Take a proactive and leadership role in the creation of a regional housing task force, and in regional efforts to increase affordable housing preservation and production, in order to ensure a balanced distribution of affordable housing.

Amend zoning and development standards to remove obstacles to the development of affordable and workforce housing, both single and multi-family housing.

Allocate housing subsidy resources to increase opportunities for low-income households to choose housing located throughout the County.

Work with financial institutions, underwriters of development loans and mortgages to find and promote solutions to barriers in the real estate and finance process that inhibit the development of affordable single-and multi-family houses.

Goal: Promote housing at and in proximity of employment centers.

Policy:

Direct the location of housing to and near activity nodes, live work land uses and transportation corridors.

Strategy:

Adopt new Live Work land use category and adopt the 2025 Land Use map.

Goal: Provide housing that is accessible to public transportation and supports transportation alternatives.

Policies:

Coordinate housing, land use, human services, urban design, infrastructure and environmental strategies that support pedestrian-oriented communities.

Direct the location of housing to areas served by public transportation.

Encourage higher density development in proximity to transportation corridors and transit stations.





Strategies:

Create and implement community plans that promote pedestrian oriented development and a mix of land uses.

Locate mixed use/Live-Work land use designations near transportation corridors and transit stations.

Goal: Promote housing conservation, preservation, rehabilitation, and maintenance.

Policy:

Support the stability and maintenance of existing older neighborhoods and homes.

Strategies:

Promote home improvement programs for seniors, disabled and low and moderate income homeowners.

Identify and apply resources to enhance existing home improvement programs and educational opportunities for homeowners.

Combine housing preservation and development efforts with historic preservation by preserving residential structures of historic value and rehabilitating and reusing historic structures and vacant structures by implementing a Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Amend Fulton County Housing Building Codes. Train and increase housing code enforcement.

Goal: Promote the development of housing that protects the natural environment and promotes energy conservation.

Strategies:

Create incentives that encourage more compact development and provide open space by increasing areas designated for mixed-use and Live-Work.

Promote green building practices by modifying existing building codes.

Adopt development standards to make adaptive reuse economically feasible.

Encourage the adaptive use of existing buildings for residential uses.

Increase housing code enforcement.

Amend Zoning Ordinance to restrict development in flood plain and steep slopes.





9.2.3.0 Natural and Cultural Resources Element

Vision

Fulton County will continue to preserve, protect and enhance the existing natural resources and encourage healthy ecosystems for current and future generations, through the development of innovative policies and programs that conserve and promote the effective management of the County's natural resources. Fulton County will continue to maintain and enhance tree coverage throughout the county.

Fulton County will continue to protect and preserve its cultural heritage, cemeteries, historic and archeological resources, for current and future generations through policies, programs and development standards.

Fulton County will continue to ensure uniform and effective enforcement of all environmental regulations and will establish a mechanism for periodic evaluation of goals, policies, programs and ordinances.

Goals, Policies and Strategies

Water Resources and Water Supply Watersheds

Goal: Protect the quality and quantity of Fulton County's water resources.

Policies:

Protect water quality, wildlife habitat and recreation in the Chattahoochee River, streams and other Fulton County water bodies.

Implement best management water use practices to increase water conservation efforts and sustain volume/flow in the Chattahoochee River.

Strategies:

Prepare and adopt a stormwater management master plan that includes a stormwater protection ordinance and a stormwater utility program.

Expand existing programs, policies and outreach initiatives that encourage reduction of nonpoint source pollution.

Amend stream buffer requirements, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners.

Develop a septic tank maintenance program that encourages citizens to maintain and repair their septic systems.

Develop standards for the use of alternative and or/community sewage systems.





Install and promote water reuse systems, spray irrigation and other innovative approaches.

Continue and expand activities and programs that promote water conservation and implement outdoor watering restrictions when necessary.

Continue and expand existing water conservation outreach and education to water users by preparing a water conservation/availability plan.

Participate in the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District water conservation activities and adopt model ordinances.

Adopt a conservation subdivision ordinance, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners.

Land Form/Tree Preservation

Goal: Protect and preserve a diversity of land forms.

Policy:

Preserve environmentally sensitive areas, steep slopes (greater than 25% grade), wetlands, soils, rock outcroppings and/or other unique topographic features.

Strategies:

Identify unique features and natural areas such as groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, and floodplains, and protect them through development standards by preparing and implementing a greenway master plan.

Minimize impact of development on land through best management land development practices and implement a conservation subdivision ordinance, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners.

Encourage use of conservation easements to protect land for agricultural, forest, historic, and/or open space needs by implementing an agricultural easement program and an open space impact fee, as appropriate.

Enhance the current wetland protection ordinance to:

- Require additional mitigation measures and buffer requirements.
- Designate certain areas on the land-use map as flood plains and wetlands.
- Establish a wetland mitigation banking system to encourage wetland mitigation efforts in the county.

Develop and adopt a steep slopes ordinance that:

- Restricts and regulates development on steep slopes greater than 25%.
- Designates certain areas on the land-use map as steep slope areas.





Develop a soil conservation program to identify sensitive soils and limit development in areas with sensitive soils.

Participate in Georgia's Land Conservation Program.

Amend the Zoning Resolution to limit development in floodplain areas.

Policies:

Preserve existing rural character, as defined by such factors as agricultural uses, visual appearance, tree densities, greenspace, vegetation and use.

Identify and promote the preservation of view sheds from public roads.

Preserve and promote agricultural uses, as appropriate.

Strategies:

Preserve fields, pasture lands and tree canopy roads by adopting a greenway master plan, conservation subdivision, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners, and an agricultural preservation plan.

Provide for protection of natural vegetation along road frontages by amending the zoning ordinance to require greater buffers where appropriate.

Work with Fulton County Cooperative Extension Program and the farm bureau to promote farming and agricultural uses.

Expand the Transfer of Developments Rights (TDR) program to other areas throughout the county as appropriate.

Policy:

Preserve forested areas and enhance a diverse tree canopy.

Strategies:

Amend the Tree Preservation Ordinance to:

- Address standards for protection of specimen trees,
- Expand tree banking system to provide sufficient tree replanting to keep pace with urban growth and offset tree removal, and
- Develop a tree canopy standard (density standard) to increase species and age diversity, to provide long-term forest stability and to establish maximum tree cover.

Ecologically Significant Plant and Animal Habitats

Goal: Protect and preserve ecologically significant areas.

Policy:

Protect and preserve animal/plant habitats.





Strategies:

Conduct an inventory of ecologically significant areas.

Identify and develop programs to protect endangered and/or native species.

Identify and manage critical existing or potential wildlife corridors by preparing a greenway master plan.

Protect, manage and link corridors to parks and open spaces.

Greenspace/Open Space

Goal: Protect open space throughout Fulton County.

Policy:

Encourage protection of open space in all new developments

Strategies:

Amend the Fulton County Zoning Resolution to include standards for open space and parks.

Amend the Zoning Resolution to require open space in all new developments.

Adopt a greenway master plan and update the Greenspace Plan.

Establish tax abatement programs to promote the preservation of land, particularly small parcels.

Evaluate impact fee ordinance to include parks and recreation.

Adopt a conservation subdivision ordinance, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners.

Adopt an Open Space Land Use Category in the 2025 Comprehensive Plan.

Expand the Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance, as appropriate.

Policies:

Improve connectivity of open space, parks and trails to the maximum extent possible.

Encourage greenspaces to be in close proximity and accessible to Fulton County residents.

Strategies:

Coordinate greenspace planning through a greenspace master plan.

Protect greenspace through conservation easements and other protective means.





Improve coordination between municipalities regarding greenspace planning by creating a greenspace task force.

Participate in ARC's planning taskforce to improve coordination in greenspace planning.

Air Resources

Goal: Improve air quality.

Policy:

Encourage development that improves air quality and protects human health and the environment.

Strategies:

Limit/reduce urban heat islands through adoption of new and revised development standards that address siting, canopy coverage, light-colored roofs, parking lots, etc.

Implement a "green roof" program by amending building code regulations.

Participate in the ARC's Transportation planning process and programs.

Night Sky/Light Pollution

Goal: Protect the night sky.

Policy:

Protect the night sky from the pollution of excess outdoor light.

Strategy:

Prepare a night sky ordinance.

Environmental Education

Goal: Promote environmental stewardship.

Policy:

Increase environmental awareness among residents, property owners, business owners and visitors.

Strategies:

Create an environmental clearinghouse (shared/accessible data resources on environmental topics/issues, etc.)

Continue and enhance environmental education, through workshops, seminars, and interactive displays.





Continue the adopt-a-stream program.

Historic Resources

Goal: Identify and protect Fulton County's historic resources.

Policies:

Protect cemeteries, historic and archeological resources.

Promote the rehabilitation of cultural and historic resources and cultural heritage of Fulton County.

Strategies:

Update the Historic Resources Survey and conduct a cemetery inventory.

Adopt a historic preservation plan and ordinance.

Establish a process to provide review and comment on impact of historic resources by County projects and re-zoning applications.

Establish preservation incentives for the protection of historic resources by modifying development regulations.

Adopt a Cemetery preservation plan and ordinance

Develop and promote adopt-a-cemetery programs.

9.2.4.0 Community Facilities and Services Element

Vision

Fulton County will provide the highest quality services, facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of its residents and stakeholders.

Goals, Policies and Strategies

General Government

Goal: Encourage, promote and plan for affordable construction of facilities and efficient access to services in Fulton County.

Goal: Build partnerships between Fulton County and its cities to ensure efficient delivery of services.

Policies:

Encourage the expansion of community facilities that meet the needs of citizens throughout Fulton County.





Promote consolidation of county-city facilities and services.

Promote inter-governmental coordination of facilities and services between the County and its municipalities.

Encourage “green” architecture/buildings that promote recycled building materials.

Strategies:

Complete the Facilities Condition Assessment Program and Facility Condition Analysis.

Develop a Facility Condition Index for each county owned building.

Amend building codes to support “green” architecture.

Include projected maintenance cost when designing and constructing new facilities.

Develop short and long term investment strategies for each county facility.

Reduced the number of county-leased facilities and associated costs.

Implement a county service center plan.

Water Supply & Treatment, Sewerage System & Wastewater Treatment, Stormwater Management

Goal: Provide adequate water supply and sewer treatment to meet the needs of residents, property owners and businesses.

Goal: Design, construct and maintain an efficient infrastructure system that meets the existing capacity needs and future needs.

Policies:

Promote conservation of existing water supply.

Encourage development around existing infrastructure.

Protect water quality and watersheds.

Promote the construction/expansion of wastewater facilities for non-potable water reclamation and re-use.

Promote stormwater management practices that are environmentally sensitive and cost effective.

Develop standards and promote alternative infrastructure designs and uses that are





environmentally sustainable.

Promote the use of decentralized infrastructure systems in areas not served by sewer.

Strategies:

Adopt a watershed and storm water management systems master plan.

Adopt a Surface Water Management Utility user fee.

Implement Phase I and Phase II of the Water and Wastewater Business Plan

Adopt a water conservation master plan.

Develop and adopt a water reuse program.

Develop a capital program beyond the year 2009.

Participate in North Georgia Water Planning District programs and ordinances.

Develop a septic tank maintenance program.

Work with the City of Atlanta and/or the South Fulton Municipal Regional Water and Sewer Authority to expand the water distribution network.

Solid Waste Management

Goals: Provide an adequate solid waste collection and disposal system that includes recycling, composting, land reclamation and reuse of waste materials.

Goals: Develop a clean and safe hazardous waste program.

Goals: Ensure collection of household waste, recycling and yard waste.

Policies:

Encourage conservation techniques such as composting and recycling.

Promote recycling and composting in/on county-owned buildings and properties.

Promote continued maintenance of existing landfills, transfer stations, closed landfills etc. to reduce environmental impacts.

Ensure the protection of the environment when hazardous waste materials are present.

Strategies:

Adopt a solid waste management plan and program.

Implement Solid Waste Management Plan





Public Safety

Goal: Provide public safety services according to the needs of the area.

Policies:

Encourage co-location of facilities and services based on the implementation of a county service center plan.

Ensure adequate staffing to prevent endangerment to Fulton County citizens.

Encourage and support the joint use of manpower and equipment with local governments contiguous to Fulton County

Strategies:

Create a Public Safety Taskforce and conduct regular coordination meetings with all County public safety agencies.

Staff Public Safety Departments to authorized strengths and keep pace with population growth.

Build a Public Safety Training Center and renovate the Police Headquarters.

Complete and implement a Fire Services plan and work to obtain national accreditation.

Build a new Fire Department Headquarters.

Renovate existing Fire Station, as needed.

Build new Fire Stations, as needed.

Expand/relocate the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operations Center.

Increase staff and resources to respond to 9-1-1 calls and EMS response, as population grows.

Increase the number of judges and necessary court space as case loads increases and the population grows.

Recreational Facilities & Services

Goal: Provide a wide variety and adequate park and recreation facilities and services

Policies:

Promote the acquisition, development and construction of additional park space.

Encourage pet-friendly areas at new and existing park and recreation facilities.

Encourage the inclusion of multi-use trails in new developments.

Increase recreational access to the Chattahoochee River.

Promote the construction of environmentally-oriented recreational uses along the Chattahoochee River.

Encourage the preservation of land for park space in new developments.





Encourage creation of joint recreational programs between the County and public and private schools.

Encourage a balance between development of active and passive recreation areas.

Create safe inter-connected and visual access between county communities and its parks.

Strategies:

Adopt and implement the Parks & Recreation Master Plan.

Adopt a county-wide greenway master plan.

Amend subdivision regulation to support creation of park/open space in new developments.

Work to meet the standards defined in the Parks Master Plan for park space and facilities.

Hospitals and Other Public Health Facilities & Services

Goal: Provide equitable access to all forms of healthcare and associated facilities.

Policies:

Ensure equal access to human services programs.

Ensure healthcare facilities are safe structures and are adequately equipped.

Ensure healthcare facilities are appropriately equipped to accommodate the needs the Fulton County citizens.

Ensure human services programs provide appropriate resources to meet the needs of citizens.

Ensure availability of services dedicated to the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Strategies:

Adopt and implement the regional healthcare facility plan in Fulton County.

Create a regional intergovernmental authority that supports the Grady Health Systems.

Implement Jefferson Place Plan improvements.

Meet the needs of the aging population.

Address the needs of the homeless population.

Educational Facilities & Services

Goal: Continue and expand intergovernmental coordination with the Fulton Board of Education.

Policies:

Encourage intergovernmental coordination, including planning, between the Fulton County Board of Education and the County.





Ensure facilities and services accommodate the needs of an increasing population in the unincorporated planning areas.

Encourage academic program coordination among public schools and universities.

Promote the County as being home to largest number of colleges and universities in the country.

Strategies:

Participate in intergovernmental coordination of community and educational facilities and services.

Develop a marketing plan highlighting County post secondary resources, institutions and programs.

Libraries & Other Cultural Facilities & Services

Goals: Develop a Facility Master Plan for construction of new branch libraries, renovations and library expansion projects to address population growth in Fulton County, emerging communities, and the ongoing need to provide safe, attractive and comfortable library facilities. Information technology trends and local transportation and travel patterns will be included in the planning process.

Policies:

Promote co-location of library facilities with other Fulton County facilities.

Ensure library facilities are adequate to accommodate increasing populations in the cities and the planning areas.

Ensure library facilities are well built and maintained and provide a pleasing, safe and secure environment. Libraries will be designed to serve as a center or gathering place for the community.

Strategies:

Develop, adopt and implement a Library Master Facility Plan.

Develop a comparative analysis of similar county library systems throughout the country.

Meet or exceed state and national library facility standards.

Goal: Provide excellent and responsive library service for all citizens in Fulton County and in the City of Atlanta in DeKalb County, staff development and training, current collections and state-of-the-art information technology, and responsive services serve as the primary building blocks for the library program.

Policies:

Library staff will be well equipped to plan, prepare, and implement new services and will provide consistent, professional service to meet the needs of the community.

Organize and develop collections that will include materials in a variety of formats for all ages and populations.





Evaluate and develop services to meet the changing needs of the Fulton County's population.

Library services will be customized to meet community needs.

Strategy:

Continue to provide free access to an inclusive collection of recorded knowledge, ideas, and artistic expression, and information for all segments of the population.

Provide easy access to these materials.

Provide programs to stimulate the awareness and use of library resources.

Goal: Reduce duplication of arts services and programs within the County and its municipalities.

Goal: Meet or exceed the County's cultural facilities and services needs.

Policies:

Provide opportunities for all residents to engage in the arts.

Organize programs that publicize the cultural and natural heritage of the County.

Strategy:

Develop community cultural plans for all county municipalities.

Conduct an assessment of arts centers operating at capacity.

Build or include space for an Arts Center in South Fulton.

9.2.5.0 Land Use Element

Vision

The vision of the Land Use Element is to provide a balance between land uses. to provide choices for land owners, residents, businesses and workers, to protect environmental and cultural resources, to promote mixed use, walkable and livable communities, to promote a variety of housing opportunities particularly near employment centers, and to ensure the efficient use of public facilities by directing growth to areas where infrastructure is provided and planned.

Goals, Policies and Strategies

Goal: Provide for the appropriate location of residential, retail, office, institutional, open space, and industrial land uses.

Policies:

Guide new development, redevelopment and infill development to Live Work areas, activity nodes and community centers.

Provide for transition within and between uses on a site by the location of uses, buffers, landscaping, and density.

Encourage compatible institutional uses in neighborhoods and communities.





Encourage development consistent with the surrounding scale, transition of densities and uses, and Comprehensive Plan policies, where appropriate.

Promote and protect industrial uses by limiting incompatible uses in areas designated as industrial and business park in the Land Use Map.

Promote manufacturing and industrial employment and use in land uses designated for industrial uses and business park.

Strategies:

Adopt the revised Live Work land use category and amend the Mixed Use zoning district in the Zoning Resolution.

Review buffer requirements in the Zoning Resolution.

Amend the Zoning Resolution to allow compatible institutional uses in neighborhoods and communities.

Goal: Promote and encourage mixed use developments

Policies:

Direct mixed use and high density development to areas designated as Live Work in the Land Use Map, to highway interchanges and intersections of major roads, to transit stations and along corridors, in order to promote redevelopment.

Encourage the redevelopment of obsolete and underutilized properties along commercial corridors, nodes and community centers in a mixed use land use pattern.

Mixed use and village type developments should have integrated land uses, open space, a variety of housing types and choices, a balance of transportation modes, sidewalks /multi-use trails and a connected street network. Open space should be useable and centrally located as a community gathering space.

Strategies:

Designate appropriate locations in the Land Use Map as Live Work.

Provide incentives to promote redevelopment of obsolete and underutilized areas.

Develop transportation standards that support mixed use development.

Amend the Zoning Resolution to create a variety of mixed use districts that support the Live Work Land Use categories.

Amend building and development codes to accommodate mixed use buildings and developments.





Identify areas where community plans and corridor studies are needed.

Goal: New developments, except for the Live Work land uses, should be compatible with the surrounding area and adjacent uses.

Policies:

Building heights should be compatible with the surrounding area and/or be consistent with transitional policies and other land use policies.

Where desirable, development should maintain the street character and characteristics of the existing streets (i.e. no solid walls and rear yards fronting on existing streets).

Amend Zoning Resolution to address new developments outside of the Live Work Land Uses.

Goal: Protect ecological, agricultural and cultural resources

Policies:

Existing trees, particularly specimen trees and trees along road frontages should be preserved.

To the extent possible, open space should be incorporated into all developments.

Preserve existing agricultural uses through the use of agricultural easements.

Preserve historic resources through the adoption of a historic preservation plan and ordinance.

Discourage residential developments in areas with excessive noise levels by accurately mapping airport noise districts/contours.

Preserve 20% of land in developments in the Live Work Land Use as open space.

Strategies:

Amend the Zoning Resolution to restrict development in the Flood Plain.

Adopt a conservation subdivision ordinance, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners, in order to preserve environmental resources, the existing terrain, unique features of a site, and to provide for greenspace.

Amend tree ordinance to maintain specimen trees, trees along road frontages and to prohibit clear cutting.

Expand use of Transfer of Development Rights program, as appropriate.





Incorporate historic resources into developments.

Adopt a Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Create an incentives program for the preservation of open space and historic resources

Goal: Fulton County should encourage a diversity of housing to meet the needs of its residents and workforce.

Policies:

Encourage a variety of housing types throughout Fulton County and particularly in Live Work land uses, job centers, mixed use developments, activity nodes and corridors, and near public transportation.

Strategies:

Adopt an inclusionary housing zoning ordinance.

Identify and amend language in the Zoning Resolution to encourage and facilitate workforce housing.

Amend Zoning Resolution to facilitate the location of senior housing

Goal: Development should be directed to areas served with public facilities and infrastructure. Public facilities should be integrated into the community it serves.

Policies:

County facilities should be located in mixed use developments and community centers and should be accessible from a variety of transportation modes.

Community facilities and infrastructure capacity should be adequate as planning areas and communities grow.

Direct development to areas where infrastructure is provided or planned.

Strategies:

Proposed county facilities and their location should be reviewed for compliance with the relevant Comprehensive Plan goals and policies.

Encourage development in areas with adequate infrastructure and where services are available.

Goal: The transportation system should balance the needs of all users and be supportive of the adjacent land uses, particularly mixed use, pedestrian and transit oriented land use uses.





Policies:

Increase transportation choices by promoting and facilitating pedestrian and transit oriented development and the construction of bike, pedestrian and transit facilities.

Locate housing, employment centers and services in areas where public transit and transportation infrastructure are available or planned.

Transportation infrastructure should be sensitive to the context of its surrounding.

Increase inter-connectivity of trails, sidewalks and roads by requiring inter-parcel connections.

Land use and transportation infrastructure design should support and promote walkable and bikeable communities.

Developments in the Live Work land use and all mixed use developments should provide inter-parcel access within and between land uses to improve transportation circulation and increase pedestrian safety.

Strategies:

Develop and implement a road master plan.

Require transportation infrastructure to be sensitive to the context of its surrounding.

Develop an interconnected transportation system by requiring inter-parcel access and multiple access points as property is developed and by limiting the construction of cul-de-sacs.

Develop transportation standards for mixed use and village type developments that include sidewalks, on-street parking, planting strips and tree planting. Develop transportation standards for rural areas that include limited turn lanes and deceleration lanes, favors multi-use trails over sidewalks, allows for shoulder instead of curb and gutter.

Develop a sidewalk and bicycle master plan.

Adopt Traditional Neighborhood Ordinance (TND).

Adopt a Transit Oriented Development Ordinance (TOD).

Adopt a Scenic Byways Ordinance.

Continue to coordinate transportation planning with adjacent counties thru ARC.

Create a hierarchy of streets by revising the road design standards.





Work with Public Works and GA DOT to revise transportation design standards that meet land use goals and needs.

Environmental Stressors

Goal: Protect existing residential areas, environmentally stressed communities, and environmentally sensitive areas from existing and future environmental stressors.

Policy:

Implement environmental justice principles regarding environmental stressors into land-use and zoning policies.

Strategies:

Review the Zoning Resolution and recommend a definition of environmental stressors.

Amend the Zoning Resolution to include zoning conditions with respect to environmental stressors.

Develop a data base inventory of existing environmental stressors throughout Fulton County.

Implement stringent buffer requirements around future and existing environmental stressors.

Require all developments adjacent to environmental stressors to submit Phase I Assessments

Live Work Policies

Land Use:

Live Work land uses should have a compatible mix of office, commercial, services, institutional, civic and residential uses. To the extent possible, these uses should be integrated both vertically and horizontally.

Within the Live work land use there should be transition of land uses, height and density.

The policies for the three types of Live Work land uses are listed in Table 9-1.

| Table 9-1: Live Work Land Uses | | |
|---|---|--|
| Neighborhood Live Work | Community Live Work | Regional Live Work |
| Residential Density: Up to 5 units per acre | Residential Density: Up to 9 units per acre | Residential Density: +9 units per acre |
| Commercial/Office Density: up to 10,000 sf per acre | Commercial/Office Density: up to 15,000 sf per acre | Commercial/Office Density: no limits |
| Up to 30,000 sf limit per tenant | Up to 50,000 sf limit per tenant | Up to 125,000 sf limit per tenant |





| Table 9-1: Live Work Land Uses | | |
|---|--|--|
| Neighborhood Live Work | Community Live Work | Regional Live Work |
| space or use | space or use | space or use |
| 2 story height limit | 4 story height limit | Per zoning district regulations or use permit |
| 5% of total project area to be community gathering spaces | 10% of total project area to be community gathering spaces | 15% of total project area to be community gathering spaces |

Projects that are 15 acres or less shall have two uses of which residential is one of the uses.

Projects that are 15 acres or more shall have three uses of which residential is one of the uses.

Mixed Use and/or Live work projects shall provide a balance of uses with a minimum of 20% of each of the uses on the site and or in the area.

Transportation:

The uses within the live work areas should be in proximity to each other in order to encourage walking and to increase mobility.

Live Work areas should have an integrated transportation system. The transportation system should provide connectivity within the district and to and from the surrounding community.

The transportation system should incorporate automobile, transit when available, bicycle, pedestrian facilities.

The streets should form an interconnected transportation network. Interconnected networks of streets should be designed to promote walking, biking and transit usage, where present. The pedestrian and bicycle facilities should facilitate safe, attractive and convenient pedestrian and bicycle circulation and minimize conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles.

Open Space:

Twenty percent (20%) of a project shall be comprised of open space of which the community gathering spaces is a part.

A range of parks and open space, from village greens to active recreation and passive open space, should be distributed throughout the Live Work district.

Open space should be centrally located and accessible for the enjoyment of residents and workers. Open space and parks could be used to define and connect neighborhoods and uses. Environmentally sensitive areas should be protected and their fragmentation should be avoided.

Housing:

Live Work areas should have a diversity of housing types to meet the needs of the workforce and of County residents.





9.2.6.0 Intergovernmental Coordination Element

Goal: Maintain coordination with cities within Fulton County, adjacent counties, Fulton County Public Schools, special districts, authorities, state agencies and federal agencies to serve the best interests of Fulton County residents and insure consistency with the Goals, Visions and Policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy:

Promote continued coordination of land use planning, zoning and transportation planning with local governments, districts and authorities.

Strategies:

Continue regular meetings and existing coordination mechanisms.

Schedule coordination meetings as needed.

Policy:

Improve coordination regarding the siting of facilities, including new school locations and new government facilities.

Strategies:

Assist in the development of criteria to evaluate locations for facilities.

Review and comment on sites for new schools or use of eminent domain.

Goal: Provide the highest and most efficient level of services to the residents of Fulton County.

Policy:

Coordinate delivery of services with local governments to insure efficiency.

Strategy:

Assess and amend the current Service Delivery Strategy as needed to insure efficiency.

9.2.7.0 Transportation Element

Vision

Fulton County envisions a county with a transportation plan and system that: Improves the pedestrian network and has pedestrian oriented road systems; Integrates an efficient regional transportation system into its current network, which connects rail and buses; increases planning and funding for alternative modes of transportation, including bike paths, trail systems, and community shuttles, etc; expands and upgrades Charlie Brown Airport; promotes interconnectivity of uses and communities; Adopts a policy and practice of context sensitive designed roadways that protect pedestrian travel, while improving the mobility of vehicular traffic; and strategically coordinates with mass transit efforts (MARTA/or GRTA) to service existing and planned destination





hubs (e.g. retail/commercial, employment and/or recreational centers) that will generate increased ridership.

The Transportation Vision will be achieved by establishing goals, policies, and strategies to support implementation. Transportation policies are intended to complement land-use objectives and provide the framework for development in Fulton County.

Goals, Policies & Strategies

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

Goal: Promote bicycling and walking as transportation options in urban, suburban and rural areas of the county.

Policies:

Provide sidewalks and bicycle facilities/routes throughout Fulton County.

Require pedestrian facilities and amenities in areas of existing and future transit service.

Strategies:

Develop a long-range plan, assess and implement a county wide comprehensive plan and strategy for the construction of sidewalks.

Develop and maintain pedestrian facilities in accordance with current standards.

Require all developments to provide multi-use trails and/or pedestrian facilities, on both sides of the roadway, along major pedestrian routes radiating from schools, parks, open space, commercial/retail services, and within the surrounding neighborhoods.

Require pedestrian network in areas designated as Live Work in the Land Use map.

Require Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) to include circulation plans, facilities and access specific for pedestrian and bicycles, where appropriate.

Provide connectivity by requiring the continuation of multi-use trails and sidewalks.

Develop a transportation network of primary bicycle routes throughout the county that will provide multi-jurisdictional connectivity for interstate bicycle travel.

Establish a county numbered bicycle routes that will be part of a state network.

Require right-of-way for pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

Provide for pedestrian facilities and amenities that will tie into existing and future transit service, and provide cut-thru's for pedestrian access to transit.





Roadway Network

Goals: Develop an interconnected roadway network

Improve the efficiency of the existing transportation network.

Policies:

Encourage new developments to include an interconnected system of streets and appropriate connectivity to adjacent parcels.

Strategies:

Develop a Travel Demand Model for performance in Fulton County to include other jurisdictions.

Minimize the use of dead-end streets, loop streets, cul-de-sacs and oversized blocks in favor of through-streets and shorter blocks by amending the development regulations.

Build new connector roads to improve the road network and circulation.

Develop Transportation System Management techniques to more efficiently utilize existing facilities, and reduce vehicle miles traveled.

Perform transportation modeling for roadway networks.

Develop a county wide Comprehensive Transportation Plan within five years.

Road Improvements

Goal: Plan County road improvements in anticipation of future needs as well as for the amelioration of existing deficiencies.

Policies:

Road design should be sensitive to and in context with the surrounding land uses.

Strategies:

Adopt a right of way plan by road classification.

Develop access management plans for major corridors.

Develop road design guidelines for road improvements.

Update standards for county-wide road design standards.

Re-examine and explore the possibilities for expanding the transportation impact fee program.





Mitigate impacts of road widening on adjacent land uses and environmental resources.

Manage traffic flow by employing transportation system management, such as traffic synchronization (timed signals).

Build connector roads in areas with limited circulation to relieve volume on major arterials and evenly disperse traffic through the road network.

Mitigate impacts of road widening on affected residential areas by providing landscaping, berms, etc.

Provide for adequate and reasonable maintenance programs of county roads, transportation facilities and rights-of-ways throughout unincorporated Fulton.

Provide for construction of surface transportation improvements necessary to serve new development through the use of conditions of zoning. Traffic impact analyses will be used to determine the development's proportionate share of traffic and corresponding improvements to the transportation system.

Explore the option of tolls on major roads that experience high volumes of traffic from adjoining counties.

Public Transit Service

Goals: Promote and encourage transit use

Policies:

Promote convenient and accessible transit and shared ridership opportunities.

Encourage transit-oriented development that will support and utilize public transportation options.

Strategies:

Encourage higher density and mixed-use development, transit-oriented development where transit is accessible and/or planned.

Encourage the improvement and extension of public transit facilities throughout Fulton County through coordination with MARTA, ARC, GRTA and DOT.

Promote the use of ARC's Commute Connections programs to promote alternatives to single occupancy vehicles.

Transportation Coordination

Goal: Provide for the coordination of transportation plans and programs among the appropriate





land use and transportation planning organizations.

Strategies:

Identify intergovernmental programs to implement the goals, policies and strategies of the County's Transportation Element.

Continue to use the Atlanta Regional Commission transportation planning process and Public Works Transportation Planning Division planning process as the County's main mechanism for long range-transportation planning and coordination, with the ARC's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

Coordinate the County's transportation system with local comprehensive plans.

Work with adjacent counties and municipalities within Fulton County to coordinate transportation related issues.

Coordinate with GDOT, ARC, GRTA, DCA, and MARTA to promote sustainable transportation principles within Fulton County.

Lobby the State to prioritize an improved mass transit system, to coordinate better transportation solutions for the ARC region as a top focal point and to participate with affected counties to secure funding for transportation.

Smart Growth & Citizen Participation

The Fulton County Board of Commissioners recognized the need to examine the impact of growth in the County. On May 17, 2000, the Board created the Commission on Smart Growth and Citizen Participation. This Commission was created to examine issues impacting growth, the Comprehensive Plan and the zoning process. They were also responsible for developing a definition for smart growth, recommending policies and strategies to encourage smart growth, and to make recommendations to enhance the opportunities citizens have for participating in the land use process.

The Smart Growth Plan and Strategic Policies were presented to the Board of Commissioners on October 17, 2001. The document included the definition for Smart Growth and identified policies and strategies for implementation in the categories of land use, environment, transportation, and development. The BOC directed staff to implement the policies and strategies. Many of those recommended strategies are underway in the form of ordinances, procedure changes and resolutions.

The Smart Growth definition, the list the smart growth policies and strategies developed by the Commission on Smart Growth and Citizen Participation are listed below.

Smart Growth is a development pattern which:

- Provides for the efficient use of land and public infrastructure,
- Provides for future planned population growth,





- Creates communities that incorporate a mix of uses for a diverse population,
- Provides multiple housing and transportation options, and
- Protects the environment.

Land Use Policies and Strategies

Policies:

- Policy 1: Encourage development of communities that incorporate: diverse housing types, green space and connectivity in mixed-use nodes.
- Policy 2: Encourage Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND).
- Policy 3: Protect stable residential communities.
- Policy 4: Protect historic and cultural resources.
- Policy 5: Protect the existing rural character of Northwest and South Fulton.
- Policy 6: Encourage development in areas where infrastructure capacity and public services are available or planned.
- Policy 7: Ensure compatible land uses along jurisdictional borders.
- Policy 8: Provide health and human services in proximity to community needs (i.e. libraries, schools, public safety, etc.).
- Policy 9: Provide County and/or other public resources to achieve Smart Growth policies.

Strategies:

- Strategy 1: Adopt a Traditional Neighborhood Development ordinance.
- Strategy 2: Adopt a Transit Oriented Development (TOD) ordinance.
- Strategy 3: Develop mechanisms that encourage higher density development within activity centers.
- Strategy 4: Adopt land use and zoning standards for rural areas.
- Strategy 5: Adopt a Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) ordinance.
- Strategy 6: Develop master small area plans for communities.
- Strategy 7: Adopt a Historic Preservation ordinance.
- Strategy 8: Modify annexation procedures via revision of state law and/or service delivery strategy.
- Strategy 9: Adopt a Water/Storm Water/Sewer Master Plan.
- Strategy 10: Adopt a Conservation Subdivision ordinance.
- Strategy 11: Amend subdivision regulations to incorporate smart growth principles.
- Strategy 12: Identify locations of urban services over a 20-year period.
- Strategy 13: Develop a "Recapture Agreement" for development-purchased infrastructure once public resource- driven infrastructure improvements occur.

Environmental Policies and Strategies

Policies:

- Policy 10: Protect environmentally sensitive areas and water quality.
- Policy 11: Minimize the negative impact of infrastructure and development in environmentally and historically sensitive areas.





- Policy 12: Create and preserve green space and open-space.
- Policy 13: Protect citizens from the negative impacts of noise and light.
- Policy 14: Protect parks and recreational green space.

Strategies:

- Strategy 14: Revise development standards to insure equivalent stream protection standards through out Fulton County.
- Strategy 15: Adopt storm water management regulations that include "state of the art" concepts and techniques.
- Strategy 16: Adopt a Conservation Subdivision ordinance.
- Strategy 17: Implement the green space plan and re-examine its uses.
- Strategy 18: Provide green space connectivity.
- Strategy 19: Revise development and roadway standards to reduce impervious surfaces.
- Strategy 20: Prepare and implement a Watershed Master Plan.
- Strategy 21: Prepare and implement a Parks & Recreation Master Plan.
- Strategy 22: Adopt a Wetlands ordinance.
- Strategy 23: Adopt a Soil Erosion ordinance.
- Strategy 24: Provide incentives to encourage creation of parks and recreational greenspace.
- Strategy 25: Implement a Management Strategy to insure environmental regulations are followed.
- Strategy 26: Develop a Noise and Light Impact ordinance.
- Strategy 27: Develop an Environmental Impact Fee ordinance for parks and recreational green space.

Transportation Policies and Strategies

Policies:

- Policy 15: Coordinate land use and transportation planning.
- Policy 16: Encourage mixed-use development where transit is accessible.
- Policy 17: Establish an efficient multi-modal transportation system that incorporates connectivity.
- Policy 18: Encourage pedestrian friendly communities and environments.

Strategies:

- Strategy 28: Revise development standards to require connectivity of new and existing roads, trails, sidewalks and adjacent undeveloped parcels.
- Strategy 29: Implement a Transit Oriented Development plan.
- Strategy 30: Increase availability of non-automotive transportation alternatives and decrease the use of single occupancy vehicles (SOV): Pedestrian connectivity, High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes, Pedestrian friendly, Carpool/vanpool, Bike paths, Transit.
- Strategy 31: Provide incentives to encourage developments that promote pedestrian-friendly traffic
- Strategy 32: Establish guidelines and standards for implementing a comprehensive traffic-calming program.
- Strategy 33: Require large employers to implement carpool/transit subsidy programs.





- Strategy 34: Adopt transportation standards for rural and scenic byways.
- Strategy 35: Encourage curb cut consolidation and inter-parcel access.
- Strategy 36: Implement an Impact Fee ordinance.
- Strategy 37: Adopt a Comprehensive Transportation.
- Strategy 38: Maximize the use of Intelligent Transportation Systems.
- Strategy 39: Revise parking requirement standards.

Development Policies and Strategies

Policies:

- Policy 19: Encourage balanced and sustainable economic development
 - *Promote a job/housing balance
 - *Promote development that attracts a broad range of job types
 - *Discourage overbuilding of non-residential areas
- Policy 20: Encourage affordable housing in new developments.
- Policy 21: Encourage projects that encompass smart growth principles.
- Policy 22: Encourage greater flexibility in zoning and development regulation processes.

Strategies:

- Strategy 40: Implement the redevelopment of underutilized or vacant residential, commercial, office and industrial sites.
- Strategy 41: Recruit “clean” industrial uses for industrial projects.
- Strategy 42: Improve design standards for “big box” developments.
- Strategy 43: Provide incentives for projects that implement smart growth principles.
- Strategy 44: Adopt a housing plan to meet the needs of the workforce.
- Strategy 45: Establish standards for an appropriate mix of uses within communities.
- Strategy 46: Adopt an Economic Development Plan that reflects Smart Growth policies.
- Strategy 47: Revise zoning and development regulations that reflect Smart Growth policies.
- Strategy 48: Implement a permit tracking system to facilitate data collection for planning and decision-making purposes.





9.3.0.0 Planning Area Policies

Some vision, goals, policies and strategies apply to a specific planning area or to a community. Some of these policies were developed as a result of this Comprehensive Planning process, some where part of a Board of Commissioners' approved plan while others where the result of a previous planning process. The policies and strategies in this section take precedent over the policies and strategies for the 2025 Comprehensive Plan. These are listed by below by planning area.

9.3.1.0 North Fulton Planning Area

Warsaw Master Plan – Approved by the Board of Commissioners December 5, 2001 pursuant NFC 2001Z-0113.

The Warsaw Master Plan comprises the land surrounding the intersection of Medlock Bridge Road and State Bridge Road. The plan calls for the area to be developed with a mix of uses, with inter-parcel access, and with a pedestrian and bicycle system. The plan divides the study area into 8 pods and recommends land uses for each of the pods. The plan also makes transportation recommendations. For more details please refer to the Warsaw Master Plan.

Maintaining Rural Character in Northwest Fulton County – Approved by the Board of Commissioners December 5, 2001 pursuant NFC 2001Z-0073.

Vision: Northwest Fulton is a desirable location to live largely because of its rural, historic, agrarian, and equestrian qualities. The area's identity should not only be protected, but also enhanced and complemented by future development. Growth can occur without losing what makes the area desirable in the first place. However, this should occur by design rather than chance.

The overall character of Northwest Fulton County remains decidedly rural and the area is developed in a manner consistent with that character.

Specific development plans and their implementation take into consideration the views of community stakeholders, including community representatives, landowners, developers, and government agencies. Solutions reflect the values of a representative cross section of the community.

Plans and policies necessary to maintain the community's current rural character are developed. Exceptions to regulations, plans and policies are only made following an opportunity for public input.

Incentives and mechanisms are adopted to implement the community's vision. This plan and their implementation will consider the property values and efforts will be taken to protect that value.

1. Rural Character Preservation Goals Policies & Strategies





Goals:

Northwest Fulton County's existing rural character -defined by historic resources, wooded areas, agricultural uses, horse farms, pastures, lakes, farms, estates, and natural settings along roadsides- will continue to exist.

Existing uses of property should be encouraged in part through incentives. Greenspace, agricultural, and low-density residential uses predominate. Commercial uses are limited to areas designated as such in the Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Map. Any expansion of these local commercial areas should be done through a Comprehensive Plan update process.

A mature and natural landscape with informal placement of trees and indigenous vegetation is characteristic of the area.

Cemeteries and places of historic, archeological or architectural significance are preserved. New construction is respectful of the traditional design and placement of historically significant buildings.

Roads maintain their rural character, even when changes to them are made. Road and bridge improvements not only provide for safety and reasonable mobility, but contribute to the rural character of the area. Transportation improvements are designed in context with their setting. Gravel roads should largely remain unpaved, with adjacent property owners' agreement.

Lands adjacent to roads contribute to the rural character. Vegetative setbacks are to be maintained along road corridors.

Policies:

Maintain the rural design of roads in Northwest Fulton and ensure that transportation improvements are designed in context with their rural setting.

Keep the gravel roads in Northwest Fulton, where appropriate or desirable. Working with residents living on gravel roads, a maintenance plan for these roads should be developed.

Limit the installation of street lights on existing public rights-of-ways to maintain the "night sky". Allow for their installation for safety. When street lights are necessary, install a light standard that is compatible with the rural character, directs the light to the road and has an amber light color.

Preserve the historic resources identified in the Fulton County Historic Resources Survey of Fulton County, where appropriate. When a parcel with a historic resource(s) is rezoned or developed, they should be encouraged to incorporate it into the proposed development either with its current use or through adaptive use.

Protect cemeteries from development. When a parcel with a cemetery or adjacent to a cemetery is developed, the boundaries of the cemetery should be determined, a natural undisturbed buffer should be located around the cemetery should be provided, uninhibited daylight access to the cemetery via an easement to the cemetery from the nearest public road should be provided. A





maintenance plan for the cemetery should be adopted and implemented. A fence located outside of the outermost burial should be installed.

Strategies:

Maintain the rural setting along roads.

Adopt rural standards for roads.

Use flexibility in current standards.

Retain gravel roads.

Design roads at a level-of-service that will maintain their rural character.

Evaluate design speeds.

Maintain roadway geometry.

Allow roads in subdivisions to be built on steep slopes.

Install roadside pull-offs, interpretive signage and road signage.

Implement a Transportation Public Participation Process.

Integrate Land Use and Transportation Planning.

2. The Environment

Goals:

Consistent with Governor's Greenspace Program, seek to preserve in perpetuity at least 20% of all land in Fulton County as greenspace.

Create a network of greenway corridors which interconnects public lands and permanently protected greenspace.

Build a greenway network, with trails and paths, which allows people to move about Northwest Fulton County by means other than motorized vehicles.

Preserve and protect environmentally sensitive and unique areas. These areas not only remain undeveloped but their natural character and aesthetics are retained.

Curb water consumption by all reasonable means. As much water as possible is conserved within its own watershed.

Strategies:





Encourage environmentally sensitive land in new residential subdivisions to be maintained as greenspace.

Improve stream water quality.

Protect steep slopes.

Limit the installation of street lights

Implement the Fulton County Greenspace Program.

Purchase Development Rights.

Promote the use of conservation easements as outlined within the specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners.

Encourage use and modification of Current Use Valuation of Conservation Use Properties.

Evaluate Alternative Zoning Districts.

Amend Tree Preservation Ordinance.

Support the Paul Coverdell Open Space Conservation Farmers and Ranchers Relief Act of 2001.

Support existing and potential agricultural uses. Strategy 13. Adopt incentives for greenspace protection.

3. Development

Goals:

Overall residential density is consistent with the land use designation of the Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Map.

Designated greenspace is encouraged within new residential subdivisions. In addition to setting aside lands not easily developed, greenspace includes other areas valued for their intrinsic natural and historic character.

Create incentives in order for landowners and developers to set aside land from development.

Commercial uses and higher density residential developments are limited to areas designated in the Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Map.

Necessary infrastructure and environmental/cultural improvements are installed as development occurs, in order to maintain existing quality of life.





Strategies:

- Adopt a Conservation Subdivision Ordinance.
- Adopt a large lot residential zoning category.
- Adopt a Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance (TDR).
- Adopt Historic Preservation Plan and Ordinance
- Adopt a cemetery plan and ordinance.
- Amend the Fulton County Impact Fee Ordinance.
- Explore financing mechanisms to implement plan strategies.
- Implementation of Rural Residential Plan.

4. Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities

Goals:

Link Northwest Fulton via a network of parks and greenspace. Greenspace is linked via paths and trails to activity centers, parks, schools, churches, golf courses, neighborhoods, and subdivisions.

A balance between active and passive recreational areas and facilities is achieved.

Public and private schools, Fulton County government and other recreation providers work together to provide joint recreational programming.

Smaller neighborhood parks and greenspace as well as larger passive and active recreation areas are located throughout the community.

Places for observing and learning about the natural and physical environments are provided. Park programs include activities that utilize the natural environment.

Recreational facilities reflect the rural character and values of Northwest Fulton's residents. Equestrian trails, walking trails, bike paths, and recreational fields are good examples.

Environmental impacts in development of parkland are minimized.

Recreational fields have minimal impact on adjacent property owners. Adverse effects from lights, noise and amplification, traffic, and water quality are limited.

Adequate meeting and other civic spaces for each community are provided.

Develop a management plan for Fulton County owned parks and green spaces.





Policies:

Parks and recreational facilities should reflect the rural character of Northwest Fulton and be compatible with it.

Strategies:

Develop parks plan for Northwest Fulton.

Develop mechanisms to facilitate the creation of parks and recreational uses.

Crabapple Crossroads Plan – Approved by the Board of Commissioners on June 4, 2003 pursuant to NFC 2003Z-0016

Vision: The vision for Crabapple is for it to develop as a mixed-use rural village while preserving its historic resources and developing an interconnected transportation network. The village will include a pedestrian oriented core surrounded by residential uses at its perimeter.

Policy: Increase transportation choices and improve mobility for all users

Strategies:

Develop a street network to reduce congestion on existing roads and to provide circulation options.

Build streets with designs appropriate for their use and location.

Discourage the construction of cul-de-sac roads.

Policy: Improve pedestrian circulation

Strategies:

Construct sidewalks along all existing and new roads.

Establish and implement building regulations, which provide for street-oriented construction.

Establish and implement sidewalk and streetscape standards that include landscaping standards, tree canopies and paving materials.

Improve pedestrian circulation by establishing pedestrian networks within developments.

Ensure land is subdivided into walkable blocks, no larger than 10 acres.

Policy: Provide opportunities for mixed-use developments that are compatible with a village-oriented development.





Strategies:

Create opportunities for mixed-use developments that include commercial, office, residential uses on the upper floors of office and retail, and a diversity of residential types.

Ensure that new construction is compatible with historic character. The design of all buildings should be compatible with the scale, architectural detailing, variation in building massing, visual variety, and street-orientation of building in Crabapple, as shown in the Design Guidelines section.

Ensure signage enhances the quality of the streetscape and maintains the existing character of Crabapple.

Policy: Provide for the transition of land uses from higher to lower intensity land uses in a pattern that supports village type development.

Strategies:

The highest intensity land uses should be at the center of Crabapple and along the existing roads close to the center. The center should contain a mix of land uses.

The land surrounding the center should be lower in intensity and contain a mix land of uses.

The land at the edges of the study area should have the lowest intensities and be composed of single-family homes or natural/undeveloped areas.

Policy: Provide a variety of housing choices in Crabapple

Strategies:

Development with more that 15 acres in each sub area should provide a mix of 3 housing types.

Encourage the development of the 12 housing types allowed in Crabapple

Policy: Preserve historic resources

Strategies:

The historic resources identified in the 1996 North Fulton Historic Resources Survey are to remain in place. New development is to be integrated with the historic structures.

Adaptive use and rehabilitation of historic structures listed in the 1996 Historic resource survey is to be required of new development with any change in zoning.

Policy: Protect environmentally sensitive areas and create a system of trails and open space





Strategies:

Encourage park development.

Incorporate trail construction in developments, according to the trail plan.

Protect 10% of the study area as green space.

Birmingham Crossroads Plan and Development Standards – Approved by the Board of Commissioners on March 4, 2004 pursuant NFC 2003Z-0093

This plan provides a set of policies to implement the Birmingham Crossroads Plan. Each policy is explained through supporting points.

Policy 1: The Birmingham Crossroads will develop in village type pattern

- The design of all buildings shall have a pedestrian scale by having architectural detailing, variation in building massing, visual variety, and street-orientation.
- Developments shall be subdivided in to walkable blocks of 2 to 5 acres with the construction of an internal road system.
- Internal road shall have on-street parking, landscape strips and sidewalks.
- Developments shall have a variety of building types and sizes to create a village environment.
- Village greens shall be located in the Southeast and Northeast quadrants. The Village green is recommended to be at least 50 feet wide and 13,000 square feet.
- A minimum of 10% of open space shall be set aside in each overall development. This shall not include septic fields, detention facilities or landscape islands. To the extent possible, the open space should be clustered as one single open space.
- Drive-thrus and parking shall be located to the side or rear of buildings and shall be screened.
- Building size shall be no greater than 25,000 square feet.

Policy 2: The Birmingham Crossroads will be pedestrian oriented

- All roads (existing and internal) within the land designated as Retail & Services shall have sidewalks, pedestrian paths and streetscape elements, as shown in the street cross sections of this plan.
- Buildings shall front on to existing streets or internal streets. To the extent possible, buildings shall front on Birmingham Road and Hickory Flat Road.





- The needs of pedestrian and automobiles shall be balanced by incorporating on-street parking, cross walks, pedestrian crossings, landscape strips and sidewalks along existing and internal roads.
- Pedestrian and bicycle connections to the Birmingham Park from the Birmingham Crossroads shall be encouraged, particularly in the NW quadrant. Sidewalk, alternative pathways and path connections from nearby agricultural and residential uses shall be made to the extent possible.

Policy 3: Development at the Birmingham Crossroads will be contained

- Commercial and office development shall be contained to the land designated as Retail and Services in the proposed 2015 Land Use Plan amendment (27.1 acres).
- Septic systems and buffers can be located outside of the land designated as Retail and Service, and land zoned Community Business and Office. The septic system will serve as a buffer to contain the commercial and office developments in their entirety.
- Land used for septic systems, reserve septic fields and buffers around the perimeter of the Crossroads should remain undeveloped (except for passive recreational uses). Land used for septic systems and buffers shall be rezoned Agricultural with conditions that will limit the use to land for septic and buffers. Placement of undisturbed buffers in conservation easements and/or land trust is encouraged.
- The land for septic fields and reserve fields can be used for passive recreation. This land should not be used for irrigation of effluent.

Policy 4: Preserve Historic Resources

- The historic resources identified in the 1996 North Fulton Historic Resources Survey shall be preserved and integrated into new developments.
- Incentives to preserve and rehabilitate the three identified historic resources in the Birmingham Crossroads are: to increase the size of land designated as Retail and Services equal to the size of the buildings and the required parking and to increase the recommended amount of commercial or office in each quadrant equal to the size of each building.

9.3.2.0 Sandy Springs Planning Area

Perimeter Community Improvement District (PCID) - Livable Communities Initiative

This study was conducted by the Perimeter Improvement District in 2001 and updated 2004. These policies will be adopted by Fulton County as part of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan.





- Policy 1. Parcels within a half-mile radius (about 10 minute walk) around existing MARTA Stations (Dunwoody, Sandy Springs and Medical Center MARTA Stations) should have high-density development incorporating a mix of land uses including residential, commercial and institutional uses.
- Strategy To encourage such development, Fulton County should create a new zoning category allowing high-density mixed-use development around transit stations creating opportunities for transit oriented development.
- Policy 2. Parcels around the Glenridge Connector, south of I-285 are recommended to develop as high-density commercial with a small residential component.
- Policy 3. Preserve Glenridge Hall. Any development of land peripheral to the house should be sensitive to its historic character context.
- Policy 4. New development should incorporate internal roads creating a network of secondary roads that distribute the vehicular traffic.
- Policy 5. New development should also incorporate open space features such as plazas, parks etc. which are accessible for public use.
- Strategy: New development should continue to follow requirements under the Perimeter Public Space Standards adopted by Fulton County (Article 12-B (1))
- Policy 6. Preserve single-family neighborhoods surrounding Perimeter’s commercial core.
- Strategy: New developments should transition into lower densities and provide adequate buffers to protect the privacy and character of these neighborhoods.
- Strategy: New residential development should encourage home ownership in balance with rental housing.
- Policy 7. The Plan encourages the expansion of institutions and schools in the area in order to create a true urban center.
- Policy 8. Hammond Drive is envisioned as a “transit oriented development” corridor to support the planned Bus Rapid Transit Line.

2025 Comprehensive Plan Policies for Sandy Springs

The following policies and strategies were developed through community meetings held with the Sandy Springs community and with representatives from the Sandy Springs Council of Neighborhoods, Sandy Springs Conservancy and Sandy Springs Revitalization, Inc.

Vision: The Sandy Springs Community is committed to:

- Ensuring attractive, safe, and vital residential neighborhoods.





- Providing orderly transition between single family and other land uses.
- Supporting vibrant mixed use activity centers of varying intensities.
- Adding and connecting green space and parks.
- Becoming more pedestrian friendly.
- Establishing, refining and enforcing ordinances for tree protection and storm water management.
- Creating an open, consensus-based process for the study and development of policy and ordinances.
- Supporting the character, scale and location of appropriate re-development through coordinated incentives and disincentives.
- Ensuring coordination of transportation improvements.

Sandy Springs has a historical development pattern of low density residential development. This is its strength as a community and what makes it one of the most attractive living environments in the metropolitan area. It is this environment that the community at large enjoys, seeks to maintain, and attracts an increasing number of residents to Sandy Springs. However, the past growth in Sandy Springs (+88% since 1980) and the future growth projected over the next 25 years pose challenges to the community to maintain and build on the outstanding quality of life for its residents.

Sandy Springs envisions selective nodes along Roswell Road, the Georgia 400 corridor and the "Powers Ferry-Northside Drive at I-285" area as generally appropriate locations for businesses, multi-family, and "live-work" developments. Re-development of older properties located along Roswell Road provides the greatest opportunity to meet housing and business needs for today and in the future, including workforce housing. These locations will accommodate much of the growth projected by Fulton County during this planning period.

Preservation of existing high quality, low-density single family neighborhoods is seen as paramount. Clear guidelines are essential to guide the transition from these single family neighborhoods to any higher intensity or different land use and should serve as the foundation for decisions to accommodate future growth, new construction and redevelopment. Sandy Springs seeks to maintain a highly desirable environment where its citizens may live, work and play.

Live Work Policies

The following policies were developed to define the composition of the mixed use, live-work categories. Table 9-2 identifies the mix of uses and densities recommended by size and intensity of the area and activity center. Table 9-3 identifies the appropriate locations of these activity centers, areas and corridors.





| Designation | SS Neighborhood | SS Community | SS Regional |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Residential | Up to 5 units/acre | Up to 20 units/acre* | Over 20 units/acre |
| Commercial/Office Density | 10,000 sf /acre | 25,000 sf /acre | Over 25,000 sf/acre |
| Total Square feet/tenant | 30,000 sf limit | 100,000 sf limit | Case-by-case |
| Height Limit | 2 story | 4 story** | 8 story*** |
| Open Space Component | 5% | 10% | 15% |
| Increased Densities-heights based on incentive program | | | |
| * Except at Powers Ferry Node where a maximum 10 units per acre is recommended | | | |
| ** Except in Town Center where heights are allowed to be six stories maximum | | | |
| *** Except at I-285/Roswell Road node where heights are not proposed to be limited. | | | |

1. Live-Work areas are defined as places where people both live and work. The work component can include either office, retail commercial, or an institutional use. The live component must include residential.
2. Live-Work will be applied on a parcel-by-parcel basis until further studies identify other approaches.

| Area/Boundaries | Community Vision | Live Work Designations |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Town Center. From Chaseland Rd/Vernon Woods Dr. (north). Cliftwood-Carpenter Dr (south). Sandy Springs Circle (both sides) (west). Boyleston Dr to behind Lowe’s to Carpenter Dr (both sides) (east). | Residential above office/retail Ground level retail. Pedestrian friendly Public transportation Shared parking Structured-deck parking Inter-parcel access Reduced curb cuts Pocket park (less than five acres). Passive not active parkland Theaters. Night time, street life. | Community |
| 2. Roswell Road From Cliftwood to Lake Placid around I-285. | Commercial & office Residential and green space No height limits Highest densities | Regional |
| 3. Roswell Rd North of Town Center. Vernon Woods Drive to Abernathy Road | Characterized by narrow lots fronting Roswell Road. Encouraged: Mix of uses. Not required on same parcel Connectivity between parcels and along street. Reduction of curb cuts. Increase inter-parcel access. Low density office and residential. | Community |
| 4. Abernathy Rd at the Roswell Road Intersection | Big Box development allowed. Mixed use up to four stories. High intensity retail. Structure-deck parking | Community |





Table 9-3: Sandy Springs Community Vision & Live Work Areas

| Area/Boundaries | Community Vision | Live Work Designations |
|--|--|---|
| 5. Roswell Rd from Lake Placid to Glenridge Dr | Less intense commercial. Higher end residential. Larger mixed use with structured and shared parking. Connectivity focused on sidewalks and bike paths on Roswell Rd. Limited access to Roswell Rd. | Community |
| 6. Roswell Rd South from Glenridge Drive to Atlanta City limits | Characterized by narrow lots fronting Roswell Rd and abutting single family neighborhoods. | Live-Work Neighborhood nodes at the intersections of Windsor Pkwy & Belle Isle. Office & residential uses recommended in between these intersections. |
| 7. PCID/GA 400. Glenridge Connector (south), Glenridge-Barfield (west), DeKalb County line (East), North Springs MARTA Station (north) | Major regional development. Four MARTA Stations. Access to Georgia 400 and I-285. Major retail commercial (big box). Office jobs and company headquarters. Multi-family residential. | Regional transitioning to community and neighborhood live work. |
| 8. Powers Ferry at the I-285 Interchange | Characterized by large office market and services located at highway exits. Residential up to 10 units/acre in mixed use developments. Accessory commercial only. | Community (North of I-285) with residential up to 10 units/acre in mixed use developments. Neighborhood (South of I-285). |
| 9. Roswell Rd North from Abernathy Road to Roswell City Limits. Non residential bordering Roswell Rd (west) and Georgia 400 (east) | Diverse area: Narrow lots face Roswell Rd and abut single family residential neighborhoods. Older shopping centers with vacancies need to be re-developed. Large multi-family residential built in the 1980s in need of renovation, some converted to condos, other rehabbed. Wants area to be redeveloped with a street grid system, inter-parcel access, pedestrian friendly streetscape, preservation of green space, mixed use including residential component. | Community node at Roswell Rd & Dunwoody Place. Neighborhood nodes recommended at Roswell Road intersections with Northridge Road and Dalrymple Roads |

Single Family Neighborhood Protection

Goal: Separate single-family residential uses from properties used for higher intensity land uses or higher activity levels (such as hours of operation), heights, and densities. Effective transition among uses shall be a primary criterion in evaluating any proposed change in land use adjacent to parcels of less intense land uses.

Transitional Land Use is defined as areas where: (1) Land use changes from one use to another; and (2) Within the same use, intensities change from lower to higher.





Policies:

1. Transition heights, yards, land uses and densities from more intense and different land uses to land zoned, developed and used for single family. Hierarchy should generally be based on Section 4.30 of the Fulton County Zoning Resolution. More specifically, it is expected that single family uses shall transition to adjacent higher intensity uses through an area of green space, then higher intensity owner occupied residential uses, then higher intensity rental residential uses, then office uses and only then commercial/retail uses.
2. Discourage rezoning to allow non-residential uses in existing single family homes. Encourage the re-development of properties to more appropriate uses.
3. Minimize intrusion of light, sound, traffic and night time activity between non-residential uses and single family neighborhoods by approving higher density residential uses between non-residential and single family land uses. If non-residential uses are approved, establish increased distance and vegetative screening through conditions of zoning.
4. Prohibit inter-parcel vehicular access between single family and higher density and more intense land uses.
5. Apply distance requirements based on the intensity of the use. ¹

Natural and Cultural Resources

Policies:

1. Support legally protected privately owned green space, both with and without public access.
2. Exceed the State of Georgia Standard for green space. The Georgia Green Space program establishes a goal of 20% green space in all Georgia Counties (Table 9-4).

| Table 9-4. Sandy Springs Green Space | |
|--|--------------|
| Area in Sandy Springs | Acres |
| Total Acres in Sandy Springs Planning Area | 21,559 |
| 20% of Planning Area in Acres | 4,311.8 |
| Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CRNRA) | |
| Power Island Park | 82.2 |
| East Palisades | 347.6 |
| Island Ford | 226.2 |
| Chattahoochee River Green Space (FC) | 6.4 |
| Sandy Springs Historic Site Expansion (FC) | 2.7 |

¹ Commercial businesses are often open 24 hours per day, seven days per week & have deliveries day or night. Commercial, office & multi-family properties have dumpsters where waste can be picked up any time of the day or night. Fulton County requires that dumpsters be located in the rear and away from the street putting them closer to single family homes and neighborhoods.





| | |
|---|----------|
| Big Trees Forest Preserve | 20 |
| Total Acres of Publicly Preserved Green Space | 685.1 |
| Deficit | -3,626.7 |

2. Encourage policies that promote connectivity, especially policies and strategies to value and improve connected green space.

Open Space is defined as:

- A. Open Space can include undisturbed buffers, but not required landscape strips.
- B. Public access such as community gathering places and a trail system along a natural area.
- C. No public access including, but not limited to, additional specimen tree preservation, wider stream buffers, stream restoration, reclamation of streams to their natural state from pipes and culverts, and reduced impervious surface.
- D. Land protected as green space.

"Green Space"² is defined as permanently protected land and water, including agricultural and forestry land in its undeveloped, natural state or that has been developed only to the extent consistent with, or is restored to be consistent with, one or more of the following goals:

- A. Water quality protection for rivers, streams, and lakes.
- B. Flood protection.
- C. Wetlands protection.
- D. Reduction of erosion through protection of steep slopes, areas with erodible soils, and stream banks.
- E. Protection of riparian buffers and other areas that serve as natural habitat and corridors for native plant and animal species.
- F. Scenic protection.
- G. Protection of archeological and historic resources.

² Sources: 2005 legislation amending Section 36_22_2 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to definitions concerning community green space preservation and from Georgia's Community Green Space Program, Advisory Committee Report, 1999 pp. 11-12.





- H. Provision of recreation in the form of boating, swimming, hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, running, jogging, biking, walking, and similar outdoor activities.
- I. Connection of existing or planned areas contributing to A-H above; and
- J. Community green space is permanently protected green space in urban and suburban areas which, in addition to the attributes associated with green space in general, provides:
 - 1. Park, school, playground and other sites for outdoor recreation and exercise.
 - 2. Paths for walking, cycling, and other alternative transportation opportunities.
 - 3. Usable buffers that contribute to connectivity; and/or neighborhood access.

Recreational Facilities and Services

Recreation facilities are a part of green space (see above referenced definition). Policies for recreational facilities are addressed in this section.

- 1. Exceed the national standard for Community and Neighborhood Parks.

The National Standard is one (1) acre of parkland per 200 people. Sandy Springs has approximately 254 acres of parks provided by Fulton County (Table 9-5).

| Table 9-5: Sandy Springs Park Acreage Deficits based on Population Estimates & Forecasts | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
| Population | 68,243 | 85,781 | 90,792 | 95,419 | 100,563 | 104,761 | 109,947 |
| Parkland Needed | 341 | 429 | 454 | 477 | 503 | 524 | 550 |
| Park Land Available | 254 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 254 | 254 |
| Deficit | -87 | -175 | -200 | -223 | -249 | -270 | -296 |
| Source: Fulton County Parks and Recreation and Environment and Community Development | | | | | | | |

Storm Water Management

- 1. Support the ongoing development of storm water management pursuant to the establishment of a storm water utility for Sandy Springs.
- 2. Require that storm water retention on any site retain any rain event up to a 100 year storm event and for longer duration.

Implementation Strategies

- a. Establish a Conservation Subdivision Ordinance for Sandy Springs to preserve green space.





- b. Study and amend the Tree Preservation Ordinance to afford significantly stronger protection of specimen trees and mature tree canopy, limit land disturbance, and protect streams and water quality, improve enforcement and provide for greater penalties for violations.
- c. Study and amend the stream buffer ordinance to include incentives for stream and watershed restoration, limit land disturbance, and protect water quality to afford significantly stronger enforcement and penalties.
- d. On all areas of Roswell Road encourage quality mixed use re-development at designated intersections. In order to obtain quality re-development, a series of incentives should be developed to encourage:
 - 1. Redevelopment of functionally obsolete structures.
 - 2. Provision of publicly accessible green space in new developments, including preserving or restoring piped streams or culverts to their natural state.
 - 3. Property assemblage to improve transportation efficiency and development quality.
 - 4. Provision of Workforce Housing.
- e. Conduct the following studies:
 - 1. Roswell Road area from Cliftwood Drive south to the City of Atlanta.
This study should focus on:
 - (a) Non-residential developments and protection of residential neighborhoods,
 - (b) The impact of planned transportation improvements,
 - (c) Security and Public Safety,
 - (d) Provision of Workforce Housing,
 - (e) Evaluate the live work designations and recommended policies, and
 - (f) Recommend changes to the land use plan based on the results of this study.
 - 2. Roswell Road area from Abernathy Road to the Chattahoochee River.
This study should on
 - (a) Redevelopment issues,
 - (b) Development Standards and Types,
 - (c) Transportation improvements needed to serve the area,
 - (d) Provision of Workforce Housing,
 - (e) Evaluate the live work designations and recommended policies, and
 - (f) Recommend changes to the land use plan based on the results of this study.
 - 3. Study Mixed Use Standards along Roswell Road and prepare modifications to existing standards. This study should address design and economic issues as well as potential impacts.
 - 4. Study of functionally obsolete residential properties along major transportation corridors





- f. Strategies to implement Transitional Land Use Policies between single family and different land uses:
1. Require Undisturbed Buffers.
 2. Protected Green Space.
 3. Require opaque fencing and walls.
 4. Require Building Improvement Setbacks.
 5. Transition building heights to single family.
 6. Prohibit new stand alone commercial abutting single family property.
 7. Prohibit vehicular access/egress from businesses onto residential streets.
 8. Require abutting residential lots to be similar in size.
 9. Consider multi-family zoning categories (A, A-L) as intense as commercial.
- g. Establish separate zoning districts to permit the development of mixed uses in each of the areas and nodes along Roswell Road consistent with the policies and provisions of this Plan.

9.3.3.0 Southwest Fulton Planning Area

Sandtown Livable Communities Initiative

The Sandtown Livable Centers Initiative Master Plan was adopted by the Board of Commissioners on March 19, 2003 as information. E&CD staff was directed implement the plan into existing and/or new policies, ordinances and plans. The plan policies will be incorporated as part of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan.

Policy Recommendations

Streets and Sidewalks:

- New development should include an appropriate amount of internal circulation and pedestrian through-ways and connections to adjacent development and/or subdivisions.
- Block sizes shall average less than 660 feet in length and less than 1,800 feet in perimeter.
- Cul-de-sacs shall be avoided when natural conditions do not demand them.





- All streets should be fronted by public or private property, rather than serving as collection roads with not purpose other than handling traffic.
- Streets shall be organized in a comprehensible hierarchical network that manifests the structure of the neighborhood.
- Building uses shall die into street types.
- Sidewalks on both sides of the street shall be provided with all new developments.
- Unconventional roadway geometries such as forks, triangles staggered intersections, and bulb-outs shall be provided to calm traffic.

Site Design

- Offer character preference choices of the community as models for commercial and residential development.
- Consider density bonuses for meeting TND& LEED criteria.
- Site design should be sensitive to natural topography and vegetation.
- Large parcels should be developed with a mix of housing types, lot sizes and a minimum of 20% of the buildable land should be developed to civic/park amenities.
- Smaller lots should front public greens, larger lots should be located on corners.
- Locate utilities underground in alley in new developments.

9.3.4.0 South Fulton Planning Area

Chattahoochee Hill Country (CHC) Plan Policies, Adopted October 2, 2002 by the Board of Commissioners pursuant to petitions 2002Z-0084 and 2002Z-0062

Village Plan Policies:

- CHC Policy 1: The maximum acreage for a village is 640 acres plus additional acreage for a 300-foot interior periphery setback.
- CHC Policy 2: Provide a 300-foot setback along the interior periphery of the village.
- CHC Policy 3: Parcels submitted for re-zoning/use permit must be contiguous, except where separated by a roadway.





CHC Policy 4: Residential, office, retail, commercial, civic and/or institutional uses are appropriate for the village area.

CHC Policy 5: Promote the development/construction of civic and religious structures in the center of the village for gathering and community uses.

CHC Policy 6: Provide open space that is centrally located for a community gathering space in the village.

CHC Policy 7: Provide for higher densities in the villages to allow for a mix of uses for diverse age groups and income levels.

CHC Policy 8: To determine the amount of land to be preserved outside the village, the following equation applies:
Total #Residential Units
-Total Gross Acreage (excluding acreage for 300-ft setback)
= Total #Acres Preserved

Hamlet Plan Policies:

CHC Policy 9: Hamlets are allowed outside the designated live-work nodes throughout the Chattahoochee Hill Country planning area.

CHC Policy 10: Boundary lines of hamlets cannot expand once created.

Justification: Hamlet locations are designed to serve the immediate neighborhoods within the Hill Country.

Zoning Category: Rural-CUP zoning category to be established at hamlet locations.

Additional Plan Policies:

CHC Policy 11: The applicant must submit a master plan as a part of the zoning application.

CHC Policy 12: Promote the use of Transfer Development Rights

CHC Policy 13: Support the development of Conservation Subdivisions in the CHC planning area.

CHC Policy 14: Promote the use of decentralized water/sewer systems and other water/wastewater treatment alternatives that are environmentally sensitive.

CHC Policy 15: Ten (10) percent of all residential development shall be designated as workforce housing. [Workforce Housing: Housing units that are no more than \$130,000 for a family of four (4) and eighty (80) percent of or below the





median income (adjusted for family size) for the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area].

Cedar Grove Community Plan Policies & Strategies, Adopted by the Board of Commissioners September 3, 2003 pursuant to petition #2003Z-0092

Mission Statement: Retain Rural Heritage, Preserve Natural Features, Encourage Picturesque Places and Foster Peaceful Neighborhoods.

Vision: Preserving rural character and natural resources while accommodating planned quality development that enhances property values and residents’ quality of life.

Cedar Grove Crossroads: The Cedar Grove Crossroads are those intersections currently zoned as commercial nodes and designated on the 2015 South Fulton Land Use Map. Each crossroads location is appropriate for retail, office, county collocation facilities, community facilities and transitional residential (residential/office and residential/retail) (Table 9-6).

| Table 9-6: Cedar Grove Policies | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|---|
| CROSSROADS DESIGNATION | LOCATION | PREFERRED USES | BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE LIMITATION | MAXIMUM SQUARE FOOTAGE @ CROSSROADS |
| A | Intersection of Cascade Palmetto Highway, Cedar Grove Road and Ridge Road | Retail, office, county facilities, community facilities and transitional residential | 10,000 sf maximum | Each corner= 40,000 sf Maximum. Total intersection = 160,000 sf maximum |
| B | Intersection of Cascade Palmetto Highway and Campbellton Fairburn Road | Retail, county facilities, community facilities, and transitional residential | 6,500 sf maximum | Each corner= 10,400 sf maximum. Total intersection = 41,600 sf Maximum |
| C | Intersection of Campbellton Fairburn Road and Ridge Road | Retail | 10,000 sf maximum | Each corner= 24,000 sf Maximum. Total intersection = 96,000 sf maximum |

Arts, Culture and Historic Resources Policies

- Policy 1: Offer opportunities for all residents in Cedar Grove to engage in the arts.
- Policy 2: Expand the community’s green space and park system to meet diverse community needs
- Policy 3: Provide additional space, facilities and programs for residents of all ages with adequate staffing.





- Policy 4: Organize programs that showcase the area’s cultural and natural heritage.
- Policy 5: Promote seasonal cultural opportunities within the community.
- Policy 6: Connectivity between arts, cultural and historic facilities should be provided through multi-use trails and sidewalks.
- Policy 7: Foster community pride and encourage the continued preservation of the area’s historic and cultural resources.
- Policy 8: Preserve buffers along road corridors and high points within Cedar Grove.

Strategies:

- Strategy 1: Adopt Historic Preservation Plan and Ordinance that requires identification, evaluation, and appropriate preservation/renovation/re-use of historic resources.
- Strategy 2: Encourage the continued education of the area’s historic and cultural resources through monuments, interpretive signage and/ or markers at all significant crossroads, buildings, landscapes, etc.
- Strategy 3: Implement community ‘monuments’ at gateway locations into the community to foster neighborhood cohesiveness.
- Strategy 4: Expand the existing community center or construct a new Cedar Grove Community facility to provide more space for activities for all residents. An analysis and survey should be conducted to locate possible future sites.
- Strategy 5: Prepare a master plan to renovate and enlarge Cedar Grove Park to provide both passive and active recreation, and diverse activities and opportunities for recreation for all residents.
- Strategy 6: Identify opportunities for acquisition by the County for new green space within Cedar Grove.
- Strategy 7: Create additional cultural venues throughout the community for such activities as outdoor concerts, farmers markets, etc.
- Strategy 8: Prepare and implement a set of incentives for property owners to renovate existing buildings within the community.

Land Use Policies:

- Policy 9: Encourage developments that are pedestrian-oriented, tree-filled and has a rural scale.
- Policy 10: Promote the historic continuation of the rural, agricultural landscape by preserving the area’s existing pasture lands, wooded areas, streams and waterways, and by





creating and implementing a new residential land use category for key areas within the community.

- Policy 11: New development should be encouraged to preserve the area's natural amenities: topography, forested areas, lakes and waterways, significant trees and open pastures.
- Policy 12: Promote residential development that is conservation-based, respects the existing terrain and sensitive features of a site, promotes interconnectivity to the community, and provides a place for the residents to recreate.
- Policy 13: Provide affordable housing options throughout the community.
- Policy 14: Differing sizes and types of park/ open space should be included in all new developments to provide places for everyone to recreate.
- Policy 15: Promote the design and siting of all new development that preserves the rural character of the area, with quality construction.
- Policy 16: Promote residential housing that is durable, high-performance, resource and energy efficient, and reflects local architectural scale and materials.
- Policy 17: Promote mixed-use developments in the Cedar Grove 'Community Crossroads' locations. This type of development should provide day-to-day services, office and residential uses, be pedestrian friendly, environmentally sensitive, incorporate greenspace and maintain a neighborhood scale (i.e. two stories or less).
- Policy 18: Promote quaint small town retail.
- Policy 19: Arrange the site layout of mixed-use developments to strengthen the streetscape, emphasize the pedestrian and eliminate excess surface parking.
- Policy 20: Parking decks are prohibited in Cedar Grove.
- Policy 21: Encourage landowners' participation in conservation easements of prime agricultural land to preserve and sustain the historic and cultural character of the area.

Strategies:

- Strategy 9: Adopt an Overlay District for the 'Community Crossroads' areas (indicated on the Plan), guided by Design and Planning Guidelines, to direct future non-residential development. The Design and Planning Guidelines should reflect the desires of the residents for future non-residential development with regards to scale, use, site layout, parking decks, parking, signage, landscaping and drainage, as submitted in the draft document completed during this process.





- Strategy 10: Amend the County's Land Use Plan to reflect the Community Vision Plan for non-residential development in specified locations, indicated as a 'Community Crossroads' on the Plan.
- Strategy 11: Support and Adopt the County's proposed Conservation Subdivision Ordinance, requiring smaller lot sizes in order to preserve a minimum of 40% open space.
- Strategy 12: Collaborate with the County on the design and implementation of a new land use category of 1 unit/ 5 acres (up to 20 acres) for property north of Ridge Road to promote land preservation and to inhibit typical sprawling residential development.
- Strategy 13: Require a cohesive plan for all non-single family residential development to ensure compliance with the proposed overlay, design and planning guidelines.
- Strategy 14: Amend the County minimum requirements for site plans to include the following additional components: topography; delineation of all wetlands, potential connections to adjoining properties via open space and / or proposed trails/sidewalks.
- Strategy 15: Require site plan changes adhere to the zoning modifications which shall be approved by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.
- Strategy 16: Recommend continued dialog between County staff, the community and the Land Disturbance Permit process to ensure compatibility with this Vision plan, as well as revise the process to better reflect the Vision policies.
- Strategy 17: Develop overlay that prohibits parking decks.

Community Facilities Policies

- Policy 22: Increase the number of neighborhood-scaled schools throughout the community.
- Policy 23: Encourage the expansion of community facilities to provide services for all residents in Cedar Grove.
- Policy 24: Promote the efficient use of infrastructure throughout the community to protect environmentally sensitive land from future disturbance.
- Policy 25: Promote multi-modal connectivity between facilities and the community.
- Policy 26: Encourage communication between the Cedar Grove community and Fulton County Government.
- Policy 27: Encourage to implement an Impact Fee Program.

Strategies





Strategy 18: Increase the number of parks, police and fire services, libraries and senior citizens-oriented facilities in Cedar Grove.

Strategy 19: Reduce utility easement widths and combine facilities (i.e. utility easements with trails) to reduce negative impacts to the landscape.

Strategy 20: Work with developers early in the site planning/ neighborhood review process to include schools, parks, and other facilities within (or to be annexed from) their parcel.

Strategy 21: Evaluate the Impact Fee Program for expansion to the Cedar Grove community.

Environment and Natural Resources Policies:

Policy 28: Promote the implementation of greenway trails throughout Cedar Grove to minimize dependence on automobiles, protect air quality, facilitate wildlife movement, and encourage social interaction.

Policy 29: Enforce and strengthen the current County development standards to improve current site layout practices, and to prohibit the disturbance of buffer areas intended for preservation (i.e. utility construction).

Policy 30: Promote conservation subdivisions and similar open space development patterns specifically to meet the community's long-term goal of the preservation of trees and greenspace.

Policy 31: Encourage development in appropriate areas while discouraging development in sensitive areas, such as along waterways, steep slopes, mature growth forests, floodplains and wetlands, rock outcroppings, wildlife corridors and farmland.

Policy 32: Discourage development that may negatively affect the community's watershed and water supply. Encourage designs that protect the County mandated stream buffer ordinance (i.e. variances during construction).

Policy 33: Incorporate open space for recreation (either passive or active) in all new residential development and ensure that it is accessible to the community. This may be at differing scales and in the form of one (or more) of the following: pocket parks; greenways; neighborhood greens; playgrounds; and sports fields. Park space should be diverse to accommodate different activities, from soccer and baseball to kite flying and dog parks.

Policy 34: Preserve significant (as per the County definition) existing native and/or specimen trees on site.

Policy 35: Promote storm water management practices that are environmentally sensitive, with a regional approach.





Policy 36: Protect the preservation of buffers along road corridors and high points within Cedar Grove.

Policy 37: Encourage the connectivity of open space.

Strategies

Strategy 22: Identify locations for greenway trails in the community, utilizing utility easements, floodplain, right-of-way, etc.

Strategy 23: Utilize innovative concepts such as creating a series of ponds, rain gardens or open drainage ways for managing stormwater generated from all new developments.

Strategy 24: Identify locations for regional detention within Cedar Grove so that the specified areas can be planned for efficiently in the future.

Strategy 25: Require the design of parking islands and perimeter plantings in non-residential developments in a manner that also serves as bio-retention facilities to improve water quality.

Strategy 26: Implement strategies that promote the inter-community collection of stormwater (i.e. Chattahoochee Hill Country, Cedar Grove and Cliftondale).

Strategy 27: Establish the County definition of 'greenway or open space.

Strategy 28: Adopt and implement the natural water quality mitigation features advocated by the Metro North Georgia Water Planning District Model Stormwater Ordinance.

Strategy 29: Amend the County standard sewer easement width, as well as combine facilities where possible, to reduce the necessary amount of land disturbance during construction.

Accessibility and Mobility Policies:

Policy 38: Ensure that trees are an integral part of all transportation improvements, especially streetscape designs.

Policy 39: Encourage a variety of transportation alternatives throughout Cedar Grove for all ages. This should include alternative choices, materials, widths and layout.

Policy 40: Provide connectivity throughout the area for all residents by requiring multiple access points and the continuation of multi-use trails and/ or sidewalks, while prohibiting cul-de-sac designs in the site planning of all new developments.

Strategies:





- Strategy 30: Design and implement a set of rural roadway standards to be applied throughout Cedar Grove to preserve greenspace, promote pedestrian safety, limit impervious surfaces, restrict land disturbance and enhance the overall rural atmosphere.
- Strategy 31: Establish guidelines for transportation methods that detail proper construction techniques and best management practices to preserve rural character, viewsheds, buffers between uses and tree cover, while minimizing unnecessary grading and clearing.
- Strategy 32: Require non-residential developments to collaborate on inter-parcel connectivity to improve traffic circulation and increase pedestrian safety. Developments should collaborate on access (preferably through rear access drives), shared parking facilities and an overall reduction in curb cuts.
- Strategy 33: Implement revised street designs that address street width, drainage, pedestrian crossings, deceleration lanes, etc. in order to increase multi-modal safety throughout Cedar Grove.
- Strategy 34: Require multiple access points for all residential developments, where applicable, to improve pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular connectivity.
- Strategy 35: Amend the County Roadway Standards for the Cedar Grove Community to preserve rural character and improve pedestrian and motorist safety with the following:

Provide a planting strip adjacent to the road to improve safety in areas of high pedestrian and to automobile traffic. This planted strip should vary in width to avoid an 'urban geometry' along the roadways.

Cliftdale Community Plan Policies & Strategies, Adopted by the Board of Commissioners on September 3, 2003 pursuant to Case #2003Z-0089

Mission Statement: A community-established vision for managing growth guided by a set of preservation-based values.

Community Vision: The community vision builds upon three fundamental values of maintaining rural character, promoting community and preserving green space.

Cliftdale Crossroads: The Cliftdale crossroads are those intersections currently zoned as commercial nodes and designated on the 2015 South Fulton Land Use Map. Each crossroads location is appropriate for retail, office, county collocation facilities, community facilities and transitional residential (residential/office and residential/retail) (Table 9-7).





Table 9-7: Cliftondale Policies

| CROSSROADS DESIGNATION | LOCATION | PREFERRED USES | BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE LIMITATION | MAXIMUM SQUARE FOOTAGE @ CROSSROAD |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| A | Intersection of Stonewall Tell Road and Butner Road (Cliftondale Town Center) | Retail, office, county facilities, community facilities and transitional residential | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3,000sf – 28,000sf ▪ Gas station – 4 pumps maximum ▪ Bed & Breakfast – 50 rooms maximum ▪ 2-story maximum building height | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each corner = 40,000sf maximum ▪ Total intersection = 160,000sf maximum |
| B | Intersection of Stonewall Tell Road and Jones/Pittman Road | Retail, county facilities and community facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6,500sf – 15,000sf ▪ 2-story maximum building height | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each corner = 24,000sf maximum ▪ Total intersection = 96,000sf maximum |
| C | Intersection of Butner Road and Aldredge Road | Retail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6,500sf maximum ▪ 2-story maximum building height | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each corner = 10,400sf maximum ▪ Total intersection = 41,600sf maximum |
| D | Intersection of Butner Road and Camp Creek Parkway | This node is identified as a Live-Work node in the Sandtown Comprehensive Plan | N/A | N/A |
| E | Proposed intersection south of West Stubbs Road and Cascade-Palmetto Highway (GA 154) as depicted on the 2015 South Fulton Land Use Map | Retail and county facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3,000sf – 15,000sf ▪ Gas station – 4 pumps maximum ▪ 2-story maximum building height | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each corner = 40,000sf maximum ▪ Total intersection = 160,000sf maximum |
| F | Intersection of Campbellton-Fairburn Road (GA 92) and Cascade Palmetto Highway (GA 154) | Retail, county facilities and community facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3,000sf – 6,500sf ▪ Gas station – 4 pumps maximum ▪ 2-story maximum building height | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each corner = 10,400sf maximum ▪ Total intersection = 41,600sf maximum |
| G | Intersection of Butner Road and Campbellton-Fairburn Road (GA 92) | Retail and county facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3,000sf – 10,000sf ▪ 2-story maximum building height | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each corner = 24,000sf maximum ▪ Total intersection = 96,000sf maximum |

Accessibility and Mobility Policies:

Policy 1: Encourage a variety of transportation alternatives throughout the community for all ages and income levels.





- Policy 2: Provide connectivity throughout the area for all residents by requiring the inclusion of multi-use trails (Cliftondale Pacific Trail) in the site planning of all new developments.
- Policy 3: Establish guidelines for transportation methods that detail proper construction techniques and best management practices to preserve view sheds and trees while minimizing unnecessary grading and clearing.
- Policy 4: Sidewalk improvements shall be sensitive to the surrounding residences and topography. Meandering sidewalks, when appropriate, are encouraged to avoid the destruction of existing trees, the occurrence of severe erosion and to preserve the rural feel of the roadway.
- Policy 5: Promote education through interpretive signage along multi-use trails.
- Policy 6: Incorporate amenities, such as benches and landscaping, with all transportation improvements.
- Policy 7: Provide multiple access points for all residential developments, where applicable, to improve pedestrian, bicycle and automobile connectivity.
- Policy 8: Ensure that trees are an integral part of all streetscape designs.
- Policy 9: Encourage maximum width of 22-feet for two-way streets and 16-feet for one-way streets.

Strategies:

- Strategy 1: Design and implement a set of rural roadway standards to be applied throughout Cliftondale to preserve greenspace, limit the amount of impervious surface and enhance to rural atmosphere.
- Strategy 2: Encourage non-residential developments to collaborate on inter-parcel connectivity to improve traffic circulation and increase pedestrian safety. Excessive curb cuts and access drives can confuse motorists and pose a hazard to both bicyclists and pedestrians. Therefore, it is encouraged that developments work together early in the design process on such issues as access (preferably through rear access drives), shared parking facilities and an overall reduction in curb cuts.
- Strategy 3: Encourage developers to connect to the Cliftondale Pacific Trail as shown on the Environment & Natural Resources Vision Map.

Arts, Culture & Historic Resources Policies

- Policy 10: Renovate and reuse existing buildings to create viable places for the community to work and play.
- Policy 11: Provide opportunities for all residents to engage in the arts.
- Policy 12: Organize programs that publicize the area's cultural and natural heritage.





- Policy 13: Expand the Community Center to provide additional space and programs for residents of all ages with adequate staffing.
- Policy 14: Promote seasonal cultural opportunities at Wolf Creek. Upgrade the facility to encourage larger events and accommodate increased attendance in the future.
- Policy 15: Encourage the addition of a community pool to the area.
- Policy 16: Provide connectivity between cultural facilities and the residents via multi-use trails.
- Policy 17: Encourage pet-friendly areas at new and existing parks & recreation facilities.

Strategies:

- Strategy 4: Plan and design multi-use trails and/or sidewalks during the development or renovation of any additional cultural facility.
- Strategy 5: Protect viewsheds via additional buffer standards.
- Strategy 6: Record and protect historical sites and landmarks as identified by the County's historic preservation planner.

Community Facilities Policies

- Policy 18: Encourage the development of neighborhood-scale schools throughout the community that are connected to other services via sidewalks and biking trails.
- Policy 19: Plan smart for infrastructure- promote development around existing services and inhibit the sprawl of services to greenfields.
- Policy 20: Increase the number of parks, police and fire services, libraries and senior citizens-oriented facilities in the community.
- Policy 21: Reduce easement widths and combine facilities to minimize negative impacts to the landscape.
- Policy 22: Limit infrastructure for non-residential uses to the Cliftondale Crossroad locations only.
- Policy 23: Promote the efficient use of infrastructure throughout the community to protect environmentally sensitive land from disruption during future extensions.

Strategies:

- Strategy 7: Amend the County standard sewer easement width, as well as combine facilities where possible, to reduce the necessary amount of land disturbance during construction.





Environment and Natural Resources Policies

- Policy 24: Enforce and strengthen the current County development standards to improve current site layout practices and to prohibit the disturbance of buffer areas intended for preservation.
- Policy 25: Promote developments that support open space development patterns specifically to meet the community's long-term goal of the preservation of trees and greenspace.
- Policy 26: Encourage development in appropriate areas while discouraging development in sensitive areas, such as along waterways, steep slopes, mature growth forests, floodplains and wetlands, wildlife corridors and farmland.
- Policy 27: Protect the area's natural resources so that they may continue to provide recreation, beauty and wildlife habitat for future generations that is accessible to all.
- Policy 28: Discourage development that may negatively affect the community's watershed and water supply. Encourage designs that do not negatively affect the County mandated stream buffer ordinance.
- Policy 29: Incorporate open space for recreation (either passive or active) in all new residential development and ensure that it is accessible to the community. This may be at differing scales and in the form of one (or more) of the following: pocket parks; greenways; neighborhood greens; playgrounds; and sports fields. Park space should be diverse to accommodate different activities, from soccer and baseball to kite flying and dog parks.
- Policy 30: Promote a minimum of 40% open space (inclusive of any undisturbed buffers) within all residential developments to protect wildlife habitat, improve water quality and enhance the quality of life for all residents.
- Policy 31: Promote opportunities (such as festivals, parades, etc.) for residents to engage to increase awareness of the importance of the environmental resources, which contribute to the area's character, beauty and desirability.
- Policy 32: Preserve existing native and/or specimen trees on site. These trees shall be incorporated into the proposed development and play an integral role in preserving the rural character of the development.
- Policy 33: Promote stormwater management practices that are environmentally sensitive.
- Policy 34: Discourage clear-cutting in new and existing developments.
- Strategies:
- Strategy 8: Utilize innovative concepts such as creating a series of ponds, rain gardens or open drainage ways for managing stormwater generated from all new developments in Cliftondale.





- Strategy 9: Design parking islands and perimeter plantings in non-residential developments to serve as bio-retention facilities to improve water quality.
- Strategy 10: Implement strategies that promote the regional collection of stormwater.
- Strategy 11: Revise the County definition of 'greenway or open space' to prohibit the removal of vegetation (other than invasive vines) in the designated area due to site plan changes, utilities, drainage, roadways, etc.
- Strategy 12: Adopt and implement the natural water quality mitigation features advocated by the Metro North Georgia Water Planning District Model Stormwater Ordinance.

Land Use Policies

- Policy 35: Encourage development that is pedestrian-oriented, tree-filled and has a rural scale.
- Policy 36: New development should highlight and preserve the area's natural amenities: topography, forested areas, lakes and waterways, significant trees and open pastures.
- Policy 37: Promote residential development that respects the existing terrain and sensitive features of a site, promotes interconnectivity to the community, and provides a place for the residents to recreate.
- Policy 38: Promote all commercial development to be pedestrian friendly, reduce the amount of impervious surface, incorporate greenspace and maintain local architectural qualities.
- Policy 39: Differing sizes and types of park space should be included in all new developments to provide places to play for everyone.
- Policy 40: Day-to-day services should be kept at a small, neighborhood scale in the community, and should be connected via sidewalks and trails.
- Policy 41: Promote the design and siting of all new development that preserves the rural character of the area and is comparable in scale and materials.

Strategies:

- Strategy 13: List existing buildings/properties appropriate for re-development/re-use.
- Strategy 14: Adopt an Overlay District for the community, guided by design and planning guidelines, to direct future non-residential development.
- Strategy 15: Amend the County's Land Use Plan to reflect the Community Vision Plan for non-residential development in specified locations, indicated as a 'Cliftondale Crossroads' on the Plan.





- Strategy 16: Develop and Adopt new 'Clifftondale Crossroads' design standards for the areas (indicated on the Plan) to guide future non-residential development with regards to scale, use, site layout, parking, signage, landscaping and drainage.
- Strategy 17: Require a master plan be submitted to Fulton County's Department of Environment and Community Development for review and approval prior to any non-residential development in the 'Clifftondale Crossroads' areas indicated on the Plan.
- Strategy 18: Amend the County minimum requirements for site plans to include the following additional components: topography; potential connections to adjoining properties via open space and / or proposed trails/ sidewalks.
- Strategy 19: Recommend the submittal of an accurate site plan prior to re-zoning and during the neighborhood review process for all new developments. Existing trees and significant vegetation should be incorporated into the site plan.
- Strategy 20: Establish that all buildings shall be located on the site in a means that defines and strengthens the streetscape.

Clifftondale Development Policies

- Policy 42: Promote site development that minimizes changes to existing topography and removal of mature vegetation.
- Policy 43: Mass grading of sites is discouraged.
- Policy 44: Encourage alternative designs for site run-off collection.
- Policy 45: Encourage re-vegetation of cut and fill areas to blend with existing contours

Strategies

- Strategy 21: Establish design criteria for bio-retention facilities.

9.4.0.0 Implementation Schedule

This section places each of the strategies for each Planning Element in a year when it is estimated that it will be implemented.

Economic Development Element

0 to 5 Years

Understand the needs of businesses by performing a business needs study.

Promote existing businesses by preparing a business retention plan.





Identify and target desired and compatible industries, such as high technology, by performing a market/market demand study.

Diversify business base by preparing an economic development marketing plan.

Attract and retain industrial uses, particularly in the existing industrial areas, by performing an appropriate market study for industrial uses.

Promote coordination among local agencies and municipalities in economic development activities by creating an economic development task force and annexation plan

Ensure a diverse housing supply to meet the needs of the workforce by implementing inclusionary zoning ordinance.

Provide educational and vocational training opportunities for unemployed and underemployed county residents.

Provide advancement training and re-training opportunities for unskilled, low salaried employees and skilled workers unable to locate appropriate jobs.

Provide training in work skills needed by local business.

Attract a college to locate in South Fulton

0 to 10 Years

Maintain a positive regulatory environment to encourage business development and expansion by evaluating all development processes and then amending accordingly.

6 to 15 years

Provide a trained labor force to be able to meet the needs of a diversified economy by encouraging the location of higher education institutions in Fulton County, incubator and training facilities, and creating training/intern programs with colleges and local high schools.

6 to 20 years

Provide training in work skills needed by local business.

0 to 20 years

Provide incentives for the redevelopment of underutilized commercial, office and industrial areas as identified in the Land Use Element.

Strengthen the capacity of business associations and non-profit organizations.

Capitalize on regional development activity and strengths by monitoring development activity and preparing annual economic development report.

Promote and foster small business development by identifying or creating grant and loan programs and training programs.





Direct businesses to areas throughout the County that are targeted for economic growth.

Maintain and promote Fulton County's pro-business climate by continuously marketing and surveying.

Provide tax and economic incentives for business

In conjunction with the Development Authority, provide financial and technical assistance and other resources to:

- Support the expansion of existing businesses and the creation of new firms through financial and technical assistance and incentive plan.
- Provide financial and technical assistance to small, home based, minority and female business development.
- Facilitate economic revitalization in areas targeted for growth.

Work with municipalities and Fulton County Departments to meet the infrastructure needs of businesses and incorporate these needs in the Comprehensive Plan.

Provide a high quality, diversified public education system to include k-12, trade, technical and vocational training and colleges in all areas of the county.

Provide educational and vocational training opportunities for unemployed and underemployed county residents.

Provide advancement training and re-training opportunities for unskilled, low salaried employees and skilled workers unable to locate appropriate jobs.

Housing Element

0 to 5 Years

Provide a variety of housing types in a community to enable changing households to remain in the same home or neighborhood through their life cycle by implementing an inclusionary zoning ordinance.

Increase opportunities for seniors to live in their community and near services by encouraging senior housing such as independent living, assisted living, cluster housing, accessory housing units, and nursing care by making senior housing more available in more zoning districts.

Promote affordable and workforce housing by adopting an inclusionary zoning ordinance and amending the Zoning Resolution to include more mixed use zoning districts

Provide incentives that encourage the construction of affordable housing by creating zoning incentives and implementing ordinances such as conservation subdivision, as outlined within





specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners, and transferable development rights ordinances.

Take a proactive and leadership role in regional efforts to increase affordable housing preservation and production in order to ensure a balanced distribution of affordable housing and a regional commitment to affordable housing by creating a regional housing task force.

Modify zoning and development standards to remove obstacles to the development of affordable and workforce housing, both single and multi-family housing.

Create incentives that encourage more compact development and provide open space by increasing areas designated for mixed-use/live-work.

Amend the Zoning Ordinance to restrict development in flood plain and steep slopes.

0 to 10 Years

Revise development standards, make changes to building codes, and land use policies that foster diverse housing types and encourage housing for people with disabilities.

Amend Fulton County Housing Building Codes. Train and increase housing code enforcement.

6 to 10 Years

Provide incentives, such as density bonuses, for the development of housing on vacant property and abandoned sites in appropriate locations.

Promote green building practices by modifying existing building codes.

Adopt development standards to make adaptive reuse economically feasible.

11 to 15 years

Encourage the adaptive use of existing buildings for residential uses.

Increase housing code enforcement.

Develop partnerships with housing agencies to seek federal, state and private resources to preserve, and develop communities.

Coordinate housing planning and funding with housing support services that respond to emergency needs of the homeless (such as emergency shelters), assist households in securing housing (such as rent and security deposit assistance, housing relocation assistance) and maintain permanent housing (such as landlord/tenant counseling, chore services, in-home health care, outpatient mental health treatment, employment counseling and placement assistance).

Continue and expand down payment assistance program.

Use a portion of Fulton County's housing funding to provide home ownership opportunities to low-income households, in conformity with applicable income limits in County ordinances.





Set aside a portion of any new funding sources for assisted housing that would provide home ownership opportunities for low-income households.

Expand prevention services, educational efforts and resources that address foreclosure to target individuals and households.

Explore strategies for public-private partnerships that promote home ownership.

Encourage state and county legislation reinforcing the Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988.

Allocate housing subsidy resources to increase opportunities for low-income households to choose housing located throughout the County.

Work with financial institutions, underwriters of development loans and mortgages to find and promote solutions to barriers in the real estate, finance process that inhibit the development of affordable single-and multi-family houses.

Create and implement community master plans that promote pedestrian oriented development and a mix of uses.

Locate mixed use/live-work designations near transportation corridors and transit stations.

Promote home improvement programs for seniors, disabled and low and moderate income homeowners.

Identify and apply resources to enhance existing home improvement programs and educational opportunities for homeowners.

Combine housing preservation and development efforts with historic preservation by either preserving residential structures of historic value or rehabilitating and reusing historic structures and vacant structures by implementing a Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Natural and Cultural Resources Element

0 to 5 Years

Amend stream buffer requirements, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners.

Develop a septic tank maintenance program that encourages citizens to maintain and repair their septic systems.

Implement a conservation subdivision ordinance, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners.

Encourage Conservation Easements to protect land for agricultural, forest, historic, and/or open space needs by implementing an agricultural easement program and an open space impact fee.





Develop and adopt a steep slopes ordinance that:

- Restricts and regulates development on steep slopes greater than 25%.
- Designates certain areas on the land-use map as steep slope areas.

Provide for protection of natural vegetation along road frontages by amending the Zoning Resolution to require greater buffers where appropriate.

Amend the Tree Preservation Ordinance to address:

- Standards for protection of specimen trees.
- Expanding a tree banking system to provide sufficient tree replanting to keep pace with urban growth and offset tree removal, and
- Developing a tree canopy standard (density standard) to increase species and age diversity, to provide long-term forest stability and to establish maximum tree cover.

Amend Zoning Resolution to require open space in all new developments.

Evaluate impact fee ordinance to include parks and recreation.

Adopt an Open Space Land Use Category.

Improve coordination between municipalities regarding greenspace planning by creating a greenspace task force.

Limit/reduce urban heat islands through development of new and revised standards that address siting, canopy coverage, light-colored roofs, parking lots, etc.

Draft and adopt a night sky ordinance.

Update the Historic Resources Survey and conduct a cemetery inventory.

Establish a process to provide review and comment on impact of historic resources by County projects and re-zoning applications.

Develop a septic tank maintenance program that encourages citizens to maintain and repair their septic systems.

6 to 10 Years

Continue and expand existing water conservation outreach and education to water users by preparing a water conservation/availability plan.

Identify unique features and natural areas such as groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, and floodplains, and protect them through development standards by preparing and implementing a greenway master plan.

Enhance the current wetland protection ordinance to:

- Require additional mitigation measures and buffer requirements.





- Designate certain areas on the land-use map as flood plains and wetlands.
- Establish a wetland mitigation banking system to encourage wetland mitigation efforts in the county.

Preserve fields, pasture lands and tree canopy roads by adopting a greenway master plan, conservation subdivision ordinance, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners, and an agricultural preservation plan.

Identify and develop programs to protect endangered and/or native species.

Identify and manage critical existing or potential wildlife corridors by preparing a greenway master plan.

Amend Fulton County Zoning Resolution to include standards for open space and parks.

Adopt a greenway master plan and update the Greenspace Plan.

Coordinate greenspace planning through a greenspace master plan.

Implement a "green roof" program by amending building code regulations.

Create an environmental clearinghouse (shared/accessible data resources on environmental topics/issues, etc.)

Adopt a historic preservation plan and ordinance.

11 to 15 years

Adopt a Cemetery preservation plan and ordinance

Minimize impact of development on land through best management land development practices and implement a conservation subdivision ordinance, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners.

Establish tax abatement programs to promote the preservation of land, particularly small parcels.

Adopt conservation subdivision ordinance, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners.

Expand existing programs, policies and outreach initiatives that encourage reduction of nonpoint source pollution.

Develop standards for the use alternative and or/community sewage systems.

Install and promote water reuse systems, spray irrigation and other innovative approaches.

Continue and expand activities that promote water conservation and implement outdoor watering restrictions when necessary.





Participate in the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District water conservation activities and adopt model ordinances.

Participate in the Governor's Greenspace Program.

Work with Fulton County Cooperative Extension Program and the farm bureau to promote farming and agricultural uses.

Protect, manage and link corridors to parks and open spaces.

Protect greenspace through conservation easements and other protective means.

Participate in ARC's planning taskforce to improve coordination in greenspace planning.

Participate in the ARC's Transportation planning process and programs.

Continue and enhance environmental education, through workshops, seminars, and interactive displays.

Continue adopt-a-stream program.

Develop and promote adopt-a-cemetery programs.

Community Facilities and Services Element

0 to 5 Years

Develop a Facility Condition Index for each county facility.

Develop a septic tank maintenance program.

Adopt a solid waste management plan and program.

Complete and implement Fire Services plan.

Amend subdivision regulation to support creation of park/open space in new developments.

Adopt the regional healthcare facility plan in Fulton County.

Develop and adopt a Libraries Master Plan.

0 to 10 Years

Develop short and long term investment strategies for each county facility.

Implement a county service center plan.

Adopt a watershed and storm water management systems master plan.





Adopt a Surface Water Management Utility user fee.

Develop community cultural plans for all county municipalities.

6 to 10 Years

Amend building codes to support “green” architecture.

Adopt a water conservation master plan.

Adopt a county-wide greenway master plan.

Develop a marketing plan highlighting County post secondary resources, institutions and programs.

Develop a comparative analysis of similar library facilities throughout the country.

11 to 15 years

Include projected maintenance cost when designing and constructing new facilities.

Reduced the number of county-leased facilities and associated costs.

Develop and adopt a water reuse program.

Develop a capital program for water and sewer beyond 2009.

Participate in North Georgia Water Planning District programs and ordinances.

Create a Public Safety Taskforce and conduct regular coordination meetings with all County public safety agencies

Adopt and implement the Parks & Recreation Master Plan.

Participate in intergovernmental coordination of community and educational facilities and services.

Implement Library Master Plan

Meet or exceed state and national library facility standards.

Land Use Element

0 to 5 Years

Adopt new Live Work land use category and amend Mixed Use zoning category in the Zoning Resolution

Amend buffer requirements in the Zoning Resolution.

Amend Zoning Resolution to allow compatible institutional uses in neighborhoods and communities.





Designate appropriate locations in the Land Use Map as Live Work.

Amend Zoning Resolution to create a variety of mixed use districts that support the Live Work Land Use categories.

Amend tree ordinance to maintain specimen trees, trees along road frontages and prohibit clear cutting.

Adopt an inclusionary housing zoning ordinance.

Review the Zoning Resolution and recommend zoning definition of environmental stressors.

Amend the Zoning Resolution to include zoning conditions with respect to environmental stressors

Develop a data base inventory of existing environmental stressors throughout Fulton County.

Implement stringent buffer requirements around future and existing environmental stressors.

Require all developments adjacent to environmental stressors to submit Phase I Assessments

Adopt new Live Work land use category and amend 2015 Land Use map.

0 to 10 Years

Develop transportation standards that support mixed use development.

Amend building and development codes to accommodate mixed use buildings and developments.

Identify areas where community plans and corridor studies are needed.

Amend Zoning Resolution to address new developments outside of the Live Work Land Uses.

Adopt a conservation subdivision ordinance, as outlined within specific ordinances duly enacted by the Board of Commissioners, in order to preserve environmental resources, the existing terrain, unique features of a site, and to provide for greenspace.

Expand use of Transfer of Development Rights, as appropriate.

Create an incentives program for the preservation of open space and historic resources

Identify and amend language in the Zoning Resolution to encourage and facilitate workforce housing.

Amend Zoning Resolution to facilitate the location of senior housing

Develop and implement a road master plan.





Develop a sidewalk and bicycle master plan.

Create a hierarchy of streets by revising the road design standards.

6 to 10 Years

Adopt a Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Adopt Traditional Neighborhood Ordinance (TND).

Adopt a Transit Oriented Development Ordinance (TOD).

Adopt a Scenic Byways Ordinance.

11 to 15 years

Provide incentives to promote redevelopment of obsolete and underutilized areas.

Incorporate historic resources into developments.

Proposed county facilities and their location should be reviewed for compliance with the relevant Comprehensive Plan.

Encourage development in areas with adequate infrastructure and where services are available.

Require transportation infrastructure to be sensitive to the context of its surrounding.

Develop an interconnected transportation system by requiring inter-parcel access and multiple access points as property is developed and by limiting the construction of cul-de-sacs.

Develop transportation standards for mixed use and village type developments that include sidewalks, on-street parking, planting strips and tree planting. Develop transportation standards for rural areas that include limited turn lanes, favors multi-use trails over sidewalks, allow for shoulder instead of curb and gutter.

Continue to coordinate transportation planning with adjacent counties thru ARC.

Work with Public Works and GA DOT to revise transportation design standards that meet land use goals and needs.

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

0 to 5 Years

Continue regular meetings and existing coordination mechanisms.

Schedule coordination meetings, as needed.

Assist in the development of criteria to evaluate locations for facilities.





Review and comment on sites for new schools or use of eminent domain.

Assess and amend the current Service Delivery Strategy as needed to insure efficiency.

Transportation Element

0 to 5 Years

Minimize the use of dead-end streets, loop streets, cul-de-sacs and oversized blocks in favor of through-streets and shorter blocks by development regulations.

Develop a long-range plan, assess and implement a county wide comprehensive plan and strategy for the construction of sidewalks.

Develop a Comprehensive Transportation Plan.

Adopt a right of way plan by road classification.

Develop access management plans for major corridors.

Develop road design guidelines for road improvements.

Update standards for county-wide road design standards.

Re-examine and explore the possibilities for expanding the transportation impact fee program.

Mitigate impacts of road widening on adjacent land uses and environmental resources.

Manage traffic flow by employing transportation system management, such as traffic synchronization (timed signals).

Build connector roads in areas with limited circulation to relieve volume on major arterials and evenly disperse traffic through the road network.

0 to 10 Years

Develop a Travel Demand Model for performance in Fulton County to include other jurisdictions.

Develop road design guidelines for road improvements.

Update standards for county-wide road design standards.

Re-examine and explore the possibilities for expanding the transportation impact fee program.

Identify intergovernmental programs to implement the goals, policies and strategies of the County's Transportation Element.

Coordinate the County's transportation system with local comprehensive plans.





6 to 10 Years

Develop access management plans for major corridors.

11 to 15 years

Develop and maintain pedestrian facilities in accordance with current standards.

Require all developments to provide multi-use trails and/or pedestrian facilities, on both sides of the roadway, along major pedestrian routes radiating from schools, parks, open space, commercial/retail services, and within the surrounding neighborhoods.

Require pedestrian network in Live-Work land use designated areas.

Require Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) to include specific circulation planning for pedestrian and bicycle access, where appropriate.

Provide connectivity by requiring the continuation of multi-use trails and sidewalks.

Develop a transportation network of primary bicycle routes throughout the county to provide multi-jurisdictional connectivity for interstate bicycle travel.

Establishment of county numbered bicycle routes as part of a state network.

Require right-of-way for pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

Provide for pedestrian facilities and amenities to tie into existing and future transit service, and provide cut-thru's for pedestrian access to transit.

Build new connector roads to improve the road network and circulation.

Develop Transportation System Management techniques to more efficiently utilize existing facilities, and reduce vehicle miles traveled.

Perform transportation modeling for roadway networks.

Mitigate impacts of road widening on adjacent land uses and environmental resources.

Manage traffic flow by employing transportation system management, such as traffic synchronization (timed signals).

Build connector roads in areas with limited circulation to relieve volume on major arterials and evenly disperse traffic through the road network.

Encourage higher density and mixed-use development, transit-oriented development where transit is accessible and/or planned.

Encourage the improvement and extension of public transit facilities throughout Fulton County through coordination with MARTA, ARC, GRTA and DOT.





2025 Comprehensive Plan Implementation Element

Promote the use of ARC's Commute Connections programs to promote alternatives to single occupancy vehicles.

Continue to use the Atlanta Regional Commission transportation planning process and Public Works Transportation Planning Division planning process as the County's main mechanism for long range-transportation planning and coordination, with the ARC's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

Work with adjacent counties and municipalities within Fulton County to coordinate transportation related issues.

Coordinate with GDOT, ARC, GRTA, DCA, and MARTA to promote sustainable transportation principles within Fulton County.

Lobby the State to prioritize an improved mass transit system, to coordinate better transportation solutions for the ARC region as a top focal point and to participate with affected counties to secure funding.





10. _____ COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Steering Committee _____ | 10-2 |
| Fulton County Staff _____ | 10-4 |
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| Plan and Meeting Notification _____ | 10-5 |
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| Approval Process _____ | 10-7 |





10.0.0.0 Community Participation

This Comprehensive Plan was developed from November 2003 to June 2005. In creating the 2025 Comprehensive Plan, Fulton County sought to develop a plan that reflected the community’s vision and goals. To accomplish this, the planning process was designed as a participatory process from the onset. The development of the Plan was guided by a fifty member Steering Committee. In addition to the Steering Committee, Fulton County residents were provided several opportunities to contribute to the plan’s development during several rounds of community meetings held throughout the 20 month planning process. Moreover, E&CD staff worked closely with Fulton County staff and with the staff from the city planning departments.

10.1.0.0 Steering Committee

The fifty member Steering Committee was composed of residents, land owners, business owners, civic leaders, representatives from various planning related professions, the Fulton County Board of Education, several County planning boards and the development community. The names of the Steering Committee members, their affiliation and their sub-committee are listed in Table 10-1.

| Table 10-1: Focus Fulton Steering Committee and Sub-Committees | | | |
|--|---------------|---|------------------------------|
| First | Last Name | Occupation/Affiliation | Sub-Committee |
| Michael | Adamson | Home Builder | Housing |
| Pinney | Allen | Birmingham Hopewell Alliance | Natural & Cultural Resources |
| April | Atkins | Home Builder Association / planner | Housing |
| Gene | Baumgaertner | Transportation Planner | Transportation |
| Roger | Blichfeldt | Sandy Springs/Realtor / Smart Growth Commission | Natural & Cultural Resources |
| Tad | Braswell | Developer | Community Facilities |
| Darren | Brown | South Fulton small business owner | Housing |
| Patrick | Burke | Fulton County Board of Education | Community Facilities |
| Tamara | Carrera | Sandy Springs Community Action Center | Community Facilities |
| Corliss | Claire | Code Enforcement Board | Housing |
| Ron | Comacho | FCCCE / SSRI/ Smart Growth Commission | Natural & Cultural Resources |
| Stan | Conway | Industrial Developer | Transportation |
| Dean | Cowart | Developer / North Fulton | Housing |
| John | Davis | Sandtown Resident / Attorney | Community Facilities |
| Ben | Erlitz | Land Use Attorney | Housing |
| Tom | Flanagan | Industrial Developer | Economic Development |
| Ivan | Figueroa | Northeast Fulton resident | Transportation |
| Tommie | Garner | Old National Merchant | Economic Development |
| Anna | George | Hapeville Main Street Manager | Economic Development |
| George | Hart | South Fulton Resident / Line Creek | Natural & Cultural Resources |
| Cindy | Hollingsworth | North Fulton Resident / Hwy 9 | Natural & Cultural Resources |
| Lynn | Jarret-Gude | Southwest Fulton Resident / Cascade | Economic Development |
| Shannon | Kettering | Planner, private consulting | Natural & Cultural Resources |
| Kimberly | King | South Fulton Community | |
| David | Kirk | Planner/ Land use attorney | Transportation |
| Jay | Knight | Home Builder / South Fulton | Housing |
| Joseph | Mayson | Sandy Springs Conservancy | Natural & Cultural Resources |
| Rose | McCain | Board of Zoning Appeals / NE Fulton Resident | |
| Charles | Miller | South Fulton Resident, / Cedar Grove | Natural & Cultural Resources |
| Harriett | Mills | Sandy Springs Resident | Transportation |





Table 10-1: Focus Fulton Steering Committee and Sub-Committees

| First | Last Name | Occupation/Affiliation | Sub-Committee |
|----------|--------------|--|------------------------------|
| Adam D. | Orkin | Developer / North Fulton | Economic Development |
| Stacy | Patton | Chattahoochee Hill Country Alliance President | Transportation |
| Kelly | Pringle | South Fulton Resident / Cedar Grove | Economic Development |
| George | Ragsdale | NW Fulton Resident / Birmingham | Community Facilities |
| Harold | Reid | South Fulton Resident / Cliftdale | Economic Development |
| Curtis | Releford | Parks Planning Committee | Community Facilities |
| Myles | Smith, FAICP | Planner / Georgia Power | Housing |
| Patrick | Stafford | Fulton Industrial Business Association President | Community Facilities |
| Reggie | Tatum | Code Enforcement Board/SW Fulton Resident | Community Facilities |
| Trisha | Thompson | Sandy Springs Council of Neighborhoods | Economic Development |
| Dolores | Thompson | SW Fulton Resident / Sandtown | Transportation |
| Toni | Thornton | South Fulton Resident / Bear Creek | Transportation |
| Karen | Thurman | Board of Zoning Appeals/Crabapple Resident | Economic Development |
| Quovadis | Tumlin | SW Fulton Resident / Sandtown | Natural & Cultural Resources |
| Mike | Venable | Old National Resident | Housing |
| Richard | Wernick | Developer / North and South Fulton | Community Facilities |
| Tom | Williams | Chattahoochee Hill Country Alliance/Developer Advisory Council | Economic Development |
| Tennyson | Williams | Real Estate broker | Housing |
| Don | Winbush | Old National Merchants Association | Economic Development |
| Larry | Young | Sandy Springs Council of Neighborhoods | Transportation |

Focus Fulton Steering Committee members were divided into subcommittees, composed of 8 to 10 members, to work along with county staff to address each of the following planning elements: Economic Development, Housing, Natural and Cultural Resources, Community Facilities and Transportation. Committees assisted staff in developing vision, goals, policies, and strategies for implementing each element. Additionally, committee members also reviewed and provided feedback on plan element drafts prepared by county staff.

For the Land Use element, Steering Committee members were divided into four groups based on the county's planning areas: North Fulton, Sandy Springs, Southwest Fulton, and South Fulton. Committee members developed recommendations on land use policies and the 2025 land use map.

The Steering Committee met thirteen times from November 17, 2003 until April 2005. The meetings were held at the Juvenile Court conference room from 4:00 – 7:00 pm. A presentation and discussion regarding one of the planning elements was made during the first portion of each meeting while subcommittee or planning area land use meetings were held during the second portion of the meeting. Steering Committee Meeting dates and topic are listed below.

- | <u>Date</u> | <u>Topic</u> |
|---------------------|--|
| • November 17, 2003 | Kick-off meeting |
| • January 26, 2004 | Orientation, Demographics and Visioning |
| • March 22 | ARC, Land Use/ Smart Growth |
| • May 24 | Transportation / Public Works |
| • June 28 | Sam Olens, Metro Atlanta Growth Quality Task Force |
| • July 26 | Fulton County Board of Education |
| • August 23 | Natural and Cultural Resources |





- September 27 Economic Development and Housing
- October 25 Community Facilities
- November 15 Land Use Existing Conditions and Policies
- January 24, 2005 Land Use
- March 7, 2005 Land Use
- April 25, 2005 Draft Plan Review

10.2.0.0 Fulton County Staff

Environment and Community Development staff worked closely with Fulton County staff from other departments in the research and analysis of the relevant plan elements. Moreover, county staff attended the Steering Committee meetings and presented information at the meetings. E&CD staff worked with staff from The County Manager's Office: Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Housing and Ryan White, Economic Development, General Services, Arts Council, Cooperative Extension, Health and Wellness, Human Services, Atlanta Fulton County Public Library, Parks and Recreation, Emergency Services, Emergency Management, Fire, Police, Public Works and the Superior Court. Throughout the planning process, Fulton County Environment and Community Development staff met on a regular basis with the staff from the city planning departments from the cities in Fulton County. The planning standards, planning process, demographics, the intergovernmental coordination element and land use maps were some of the topics discussed with the city planning staff. Parallel to this planning process, the County Managers staff worked with the City Administrator's staff to review and update the Service Delivery Strategy.

10.3.0.0 Community Meetings

To encourage public participation, community meetings were held in Fulton County's four planning areas: North Fulton, Sandy Springs, Southwest Fulton, and South Fulton. Community meetings were conducted in several rounds during the planning process to provide residents with updates on the planning process as well as to provide opportunities for comment. The meeting dates and topics are listed below.

- | <u>Date</u> | <u>Topic</u> |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| • February 24, March 4 & 30, 2004 | Initial Community Public Meeting, Community visioning |
| • April 4 & May 5, 2004 | Fulton County Youth Commission Visioning & land use workshop |
| • October 7, 12, & 18, 2004 | Comprehensive Plan Update & Land Use Workshop |
| • February 10, 17, 22 & 23, 2005 | Plan Update and Land Use policies and map |
| • February 1-28, 2005 | Land Use Map change requests |
| • March 16 & 31, 2005 | Comprehensive Plan Draft presentation |





- March 29 & April 12, 2005 Community Zoning Board Hearing
- May 18 & June 15, 2005 Board of Commissioners Hearing

The first round of community meetings in February and March 2004 introduced the 2025 Comprehensive Plan process to Fulton County residents. An overview of the minimum planning standards and a general plan schedule were given. The initial public meetings also introduced demographic information and provided residents the opportunity to articulate their vision for Fulton County, as well as discuss the county's strengths and weaknesses. Approximately 105 people attended these meetings (NF&SS-37, SW-16, SF-52). An official meeting notice was printed in Fulton County Daily Report on February 10, 2004.

In an effort to reach and educate younger Fulton County residents, E&CD staff met with Fulton County's Youth Commission on April 4 and May 5, 2004. The Youth Commission is made up of 21 students from Fulton County's high schools representing 5 Commission Districts. The Commission is charged with creating a youth agenda and advocating/lobbying on behalf of Fulton County's youth. E&CD staff introduced the Comprehensive Plan, discussed the role of the Comprehensive Plan in guiding development and service delivery and provided the Youth Commission an opportunity to articulate their community vision and share county strengths and weaknesses through discussions and participated in a land use workshop.

In the second and third round of community meetings, participants were given updates on the planning process, were provided with information collected from the research and had opportunities to examine the land use policies and map. In October 2004, residents participated in a Land Use workshop. Attendees discussed and made recommendations for amendments to the county's Land Use map and policies. Approximately 95 people attended these meetings (NF-35, SS-26, and SW&SF-34). The February 2005 community meetings provided residents with opportunities to submit request on Land Use changes before the draft plan was formulated. Approximately 286 people attended these meeting (NF-85, SS-70, SW-31, and SF-100). During the month of February, request for changes to the land use map were accepted by Fulton County staff.

In March 16 and 31 the draft Comprehensive Plan policies and draft land use plan were presented at community meetings. The March 16th meeting was held at the North Fulton Service Center for North Fulton and Sandy Springs community (55 attended). The March 31st meeting was held at the South Fulton Service Center for Southwest and South Fulton community (50 attended). In addition to these meetings, E&CD staff attended smaller community meetings. In North Fulton, staff attended two meetings with the Hwy 9 residents. In Sandy Springs, staff attended nine meetings with the Sandy Springs Committee. In Southwest, planning staff met with community groups four times and in South Fulton, planning staff met with community groups five times.

10.4.0.0 Plan and Meeting Notification

Public information and notification is essential to raising community awareness and support for the planning process. The Environment and Community Development Department established a website for the Comprehensive Plan at www.fultonecd.org/focusfulton to provide access to information on meeting dates and times, community visioning summaries, county demographic





information, and the draft 2025 Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Plan. Moreover, drafts of the Comprehensive Plan and Land Use maps were available at the Service Centers and at libraries in the planning areas. Other methods of public meeting notification are included, but not limited to the list below.

- Official Notification in the Fulton County Daily Report on February 10, 2004 to announce start of the planning process.
- Official Notification in the Fulton County Daily Report to announce final public hearings on May 18 and June 15 at the Board of Commissioners meeting.
- Postcards, notices and announcements at:
 - Fulton County Board of Commission Meetings
 - Fulton County Government Website Homepage (www.co.fulton.ga.us)
 - Community Zoning Information Meetings (CZIM)
 - Fulton County Boards (CZB, BZA, FCCCE, DAC)
 - Posters (Downtown, North and South Service Centers, Tax Offices, Libraries)
- Email notifications to
 - Community groups and individuals
 - Fulton County's Registered Homeowner Associations
- Fulton County Government Television (FGTV)
 - Public Service Announcements
 - Comprehensive Plan Features and Interviews
- Community News Paper Articles and Public Meeting Notices via press releases
 - Newspapers – including
 - Atlanta Journal Constitution
 - Creative Loafin' community agenda
 - Neighbor Newspapers
 - Revue and News
 - Local Radio Stations
- Survey mailing to 850 property owners

10.5.0.0 Opportunity for Comments

During the planning process, there was ample opportunity to ask questions and provide comments. At all community meetings, there was an opportunity to provide verbal and written comments. Several of the community meetings had workshops and break-out sessions to allow for community input and small group discussions. Comments could be sent via email to comp.plan@co.fulton.ga.us or via fax. During the month of February 2005, request for land use map changes could be made. Comments on the plan could also be made at the Community Zoning Board Public hearings and the Board of Commissioners meetings. As part of the land use element a survey was sent to 850 land owners who own 10+ acre parcels.





10.6.0.0 Approval Process

Community Zoning Board (CZB) Public Hearings

On March 29 and April 12, 2005, the draft 2025 Comprehensive Plan was brought before the CZB in a special called public hearing. The CZB is a seven panel citizen board appointed by the Board of Commissioners that provides recommendations on zoning cases. The CZB recommended approval of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Map. They directed staff to hold additional meetings with the Sandy Springs community and to address some of the concerns voiced during the public comment period.

Board of Commissioners (BOC)

The Board of Commissioners held a public hearing during their May 18, 2005 meetings. At their June 1, 2005 meeting, E&CD staff gave a presentation on the 2025 Comprehensive plan findings and recommendations. At the June 15, 2005 meeting, the BOC approved a resolution to transmit the draft plan to the Atlanta Regional Commission for review and comment. Upon completion of ARC and DCA's review and comment, the Board of Commissioners voted to approve the 2025 Comprehensive Plan on November 2, 2005.





11. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT and SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM

| | |
|--|-------|
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| Projection of Needs _____ | 11-2 |
| Schedule of Improvements _____ | 11-9 |
| Description of Funding Sources _____ | 11-12 |
| Designation of Service Areas and Level of Services _____ | 11-14 |
| Public Participation _____ | 11-15 |
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11.0.0.0 Capital Improvements Element and Short Term Work Program

11.1.0.0 Capital Improvements Element

Introduction

The Georgia Development Impact Fee Act, enacted in 1990, requires that a Capital Improvements Element be included in comprehensive plans in order to implement a development impact fee ordinance. The Capital Improvements Element (CIE) links comprehensive plans with impact fees. It establishes a process for identifying capital improvements to be funded with impact fees that is consistent with the needs and vision developed through the comprehensive planning process.

Fulton County adopted an impact fee ordinance in 1992 and at that time impact fee service areas were established. Impact fees are collected for transportation projects in three service areas: one in Sandy Springs (4101) and two in North Fulton (5001 & 5003), east of GA 400 (Map 11-1). Since the inception of the program, Fulton County has collected \$16,907,487 (\$9,682,930 in 4101, \$3,611,805 in 5001 and \$3,608,752 in 5003) in impact fees.

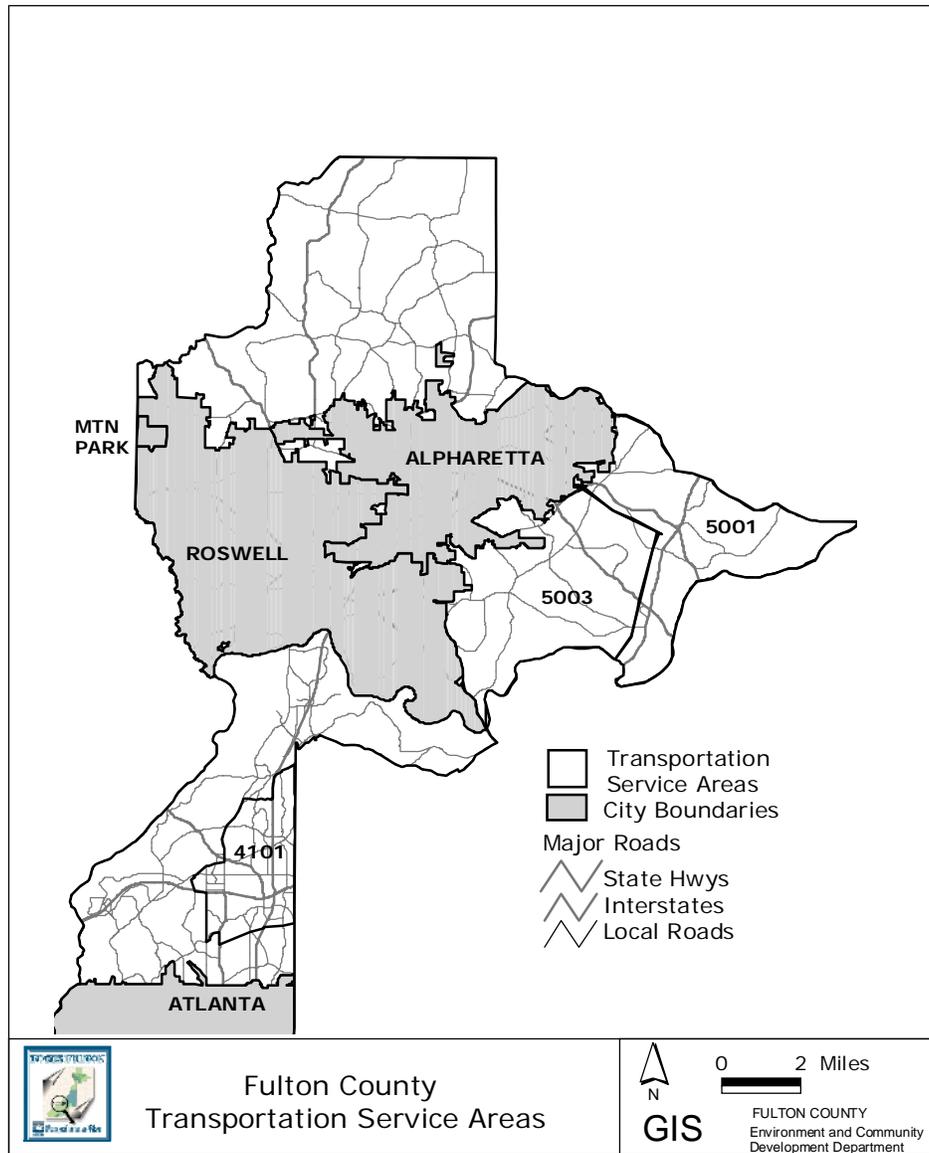
11.1.1.0 Projection of Needs

This Capital Improvements Element covers the same time frame as the Comprehensive Plan, from 2005 to 2025. As discussed in the Transportation Element, continued population and employment growth in Fulton County over the next 20 years will impact Fulton County's and the Region's transportation system. Mobility and congestion will continue to be a concern for all stakeholders.

In projecting the transportation needs, Fulton County staff evaluates the transportation infrastructure and operations based on existing and future conditions, the Average Annual Daily Trip Volume (AADT), forecasted AADT, safety, the performance of a facility, the system levels of service (derived from the volume to capacity ratio) and the lack of facilities. In some instances, specific transportation studies are conducted to determine if a transportation improvement is warranted. Moreover, the ARC Travel Demand Model determines the congestion of the transportation facilities.

The Fulton County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP), adopted in 2001, Fulton County Mobility 2030, Livable Centers Initiative funded plans and other community plans as well as the Transportation Element of this plan identify transportation needs in unincorporated Fulton County, including the three impact fee transportation service areas. Additionally, the Atlanta Regional Commission's (ARC) Mobility 2030, the Region's Long Range Transportation Plan (RTP), and the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), the Region's short term transportation plan, identify needed transportation projects in Fulton County. Table 11-1 is a list of needed transportation projects identified for the three impact fee service area between 2005 and 2025. These projects are included in Fulton County's CTP, Fulton County's Mobility 2030, ARC's Mobility 2030 or in ARC's TIP.





Map 11-1: Transportation Services Areas





Table 11-1: 2005-2025 Transportation Projects in Impact Fee Service Areas

| Project Number | CIP Number | ARC Number | Project Type | Project Name | From/AT | To | Service Area |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| P040 | | | ATMS | Abbott's Bridge Road | Kimball Bridge Road/Jones Bridge Road | Gwinnett County Line | 5001 |
| P055 | | | ATMS | Jones Bridge Road | Old Alabama Road | Mc Ginnis Ferry Road | 5001,5003 |
| P057 | | | ATMS | Old Alabama Road | Nesbit Ferry Road | Medlock Bridge Road | 5001,5003 |
| P063 | | | ATMS | State Bridge Road | Kimball Bridge Road | Chattahoochee River | 5001,5003 |
| P094 | | | Bike Lane | Kimball Bridge Road | Alpharetta City Limits | Jones Bridge Road | 5001,5003 |
| P104 | | | Bike Lane | Rivermont Parkway | Barnwell Road | Holcomb Bridge Road | 5003 |
| P106 | | | Bike Lane | Sargent Road | Jones Bridge Road | McGinnis Ferry Road | 5001 |
| P007 | | | Bike/Ped | Old Alabama Road | Haynes Bridge Road | Jones Bridge Road | 5003 |
| G026 | | FN-165A&B | Bridge | Kimball Bridge Road | Big Creek | | 5003 |
| Forsyth/ GDOT | T183 | FN 233C | Bridge | McGinnis Ferry Road | McGinnis Ferry Road | Chattahoochee River | 5001 |
| | T224 | | Bridge | Bell Road | Bell Road | Cauley Creek | 5001 |
| | T225 | | Bridge | Parsons Road | Parsons Road | Johns Creek | 5001 |
| P012/GDOT Implementing | T223 | | Intersection | Abbott's Bridge Road | Abbott's Bridge Road | Medlock Bridge Road | 5001 |
| P017 | T203 | FN-223 | Intersection | Jones Bridge Road | Jones Bridge Road | Buice Road | 5003 |
| P019 | | | Intersection | Old Alabama Road | Old Alabama Road | Nesbit Ferry Road | 5003 |
| P033 | T199 | FN-195 | Intersection | Bell Road | Bell Road | Rogers Bridge Road | 5001 |
| P034 | T200 | FN-196 | Intersection | Jones Bridge Road | Jones Bridge Road | Morton Road | 5003 |
| P035 | T201 | FN-197 | Intersection | Jones Bridge Road | Jones Bridge Road | Waters Road | 5003 |
| P157 | T230 | | Intersection | Bell Road | Bell Road | Boles Road | 5001 |





2025 Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Element & Short Term Work Program

Table 11-1: 2005-2025 Transportation Projects in Impact Fee Service Areas

| Project Number | CIP Number | ARC Number | Project Type | Project Name | From/AT | To | Service Area |
|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| P180 | | | Intersection | Medlock Bridge Road | Medlock Bridge Road | Bell Road | 5001 |
| P341 | | | Intersection | Medlock Bridge Road | Medlock Bridge Road | John Creek Pkwy | 5001 |
| P342 | T220 | | Intersection | Sargent Road | Sargent Road | Findley Road | 5001 |
| P343 | | | Intersection | McGinnis Ferry Road | McGinnis Ferry Road | Concord Hall Drive | 5001 |
| P344 | | | Intersection | Jones Bridge Road | Jones Bridge Road | McGinnis Ferry Road | 5001 |
| P345 | | | Intersection | Findley Road | Findley Road | Findley Oaks Elem. School | 5001 |
| P346 | | | Intersection | Medlock Bridge Road | Medlock Bridge Road | Findley Road | 5001 |
| P347 | T228 | | Intersection | Abbott's Bridge Road | Abbott's Bridge Road | Boles Road | 5001 |
| P349 | T155 | | Intersection | Abbott's Bridge Road | Abbott's Bridge Road | Parsons Road | 5001 |
| P350 | T219 | | Intersection | Parsons Road | Parsons Road | Wilson Road | 5001 |
| P352 | | | Intersection | Buice Road | Buice Road | Autry Mill Road | 5003 |
| P353 | | | Intersection | Buice Road | Buice Road | Spruill Road | 5003 |
| P354 | | | Intersection | Old Alabama Road | Old Alabama Road | Buice Road | 5003 |
| P356 | | | Intersection | Old Alabama Road | Old Alabama Road | Spruill Road | 5003 |
| P358 | | | Intersection | McGinnis Ferry Road | McGinnis Ferry Road | John Creek Pkwy | 5001 |
| P360 | T218 | | Intersection | Medlock Bridge Road | Medlock Bridge Road | Old Alabama Road | 5001 |
| P199 | | | Multi-Use | Chattahoochee River | Along N. Fulton County border | | 5001 |
| P022 | | | Sidewalks | Buice Road | Jones Bridge Road | Old Alabama Road | 5003 |
| P230 | | | Sidewalks | Abbott's Bridge Road | Alpharetta City Limits | Gwinnett County Line | 5001 |
| P232 | | | Sidewalks | Bell Road | Medlock Bridge Road | Boles Road | 5001 |
| P252 | | | Sidewalks | Jones Bridge Road | Old Alabama Road | Forsyth County Line | 5001,5003 |
| G031 | | FN-233A | Widen 2>4 | McGinnis Ferry Road | Union Hill Road | Sargent Road | 5001 |
| G032 | T013 | FN-233B | Widen 2>4 | McGinnis Ferry Road | Chattahoochee River | Sargent Road | 5001 |
| G043 | | FN-225 | Widen 2>4 | State Bridge Road/Pleasant Hill Road | Medlock Bridge Road | Peachtree Industrial Blvd | 5001 |
| P298 | | FN-049A | Widen 2>4 | Jones Bridge Road | Old Alabama Road | SR 120 (Abbott's Bridge Road/Kimball Bridge Road) | 5001,5003 |
| P299 | | | Widen 4>6 | Medlock Bridge Road | Chattahoochee River | Forsyth County line | 5001 |
| P301/ G024 | | FN-123A | Widen 2>4 | Old Alabama Road | Holcomb Bridge Road | Jones Bridge Road | 5003 |





Table 11-1: 2005-2025 Transportation Projects in Impact Fee Service Areas

| Project Number | CIP Number | ARC Number | Project Type | Project Name | From/AT | To | Service Area |
|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|--|---|--|--------------|
| P302/ G025 | T014 | FN-123B | Widen 2>4 | Old Alabama Road | Jones Bridge Road | Medlock Bridge Road | 5001,5003 |
| P306 | | | Widen 2>4 | Sargent Road | Jones Bridge Road | Mc Ginnis Ferry Road | 5001 |
| G044 | | FN-003A | Widen 2>4 | Kimball Bridge Road / Abbott's Bridge Road | State Bridge Road / Old Milton Parkway in Fulton County | Peachtree Industrial Boulevard in Gwinnett County | 5001 |
| P310 | T017 | FN-031B | Upgrade 2>2 | Haynes Bridge Road | Mansell Road | Old Alabama Road | 5003 |
| | | | Intersection | Findley Road | Findley Road | Medlock Bridge Road | 5001 |
| | T217 | | Intersection | Buice Road | Buice Road | Kimball Bridge Road | 5003 |
| | T151 | FN-207 | Intersection | Bell Road | Bell Road | Rogers Circle (Northern Intersection) | 5001 |
| P001 | | FN-229 | ATMS | Abernathy Road | Roswell Road | GA 400 | 4101 |
| P002 | | FN-227 | ATMS | Hammond Drive | Glenridge Drive | Mount Vernon Highway | 4101 |
| P004 | | FN-228 | ATMS | Peachtree-Dunwoody Road | Glenridge Connector | Windsor Parkway | 4101 |
| P056 | | | ATMS | Mount Vernon Road | Powers Ferry Road | Peachtree-Dunwoody Road | 4101 |
| P315 | T206 | FN-200 | ATMS | Perimeter Center Area (Fulton County) Fiber Optic Interconnection Along Several Corridors | | | 4101 |
| P065 | | | Bike Lane | Abernathy Road | Roswell Road | Sandy Springs MARTA | 4101 |
| P082 | | | Bike Lane | Glenridge Drive | Abernathy Road | Spalding Drive | 4101 |
| P087 | | | Bike Lane | Hammond Drive | Mount Vernon Highway | Sandy Springs MARTA | 4101 |
| P093 | | | Bike Lane | Johnson Ferry Road | Roswell Road | Glenridge Drive | 4101 |
| P095 | | | Bike Lane | Lake Forest Drive | Stewart Drive | Mount Vernon Highway | 4101 |
| P096 | | | Bike Lane | Lake Forrest Drive | Stewart Drive | Mount Vernon Highway | 4101 |
| P122 | | | Extension | Blue Stone Road | Mount Vernon Highway | Hilderbrand Drive | 4101 |
| P124 | | | Extension | Hilderbrand Road | Sandy Springs Circle Extension | Mount Vernon Highway | 4101 |
| P125 | | | Extension | Boylston Road | Johnson Ferry Road | Sandy Springs Circle | 4101 |





Table 11-1: 2005-2025 Transportation Projects in Impact Fee Service Areas

| Project Number | CIP Number | ARC Number | Project Type | Project Name | From/AT | To | Service Area |
|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| P126 | | | Extension | Boylston Road | Sandy Springs Circle | Vernon Woods Drive | 4101 |
| P128 | | | Extension | Boylston Road | Hammond Drive | Carpenter Drive | 4101 |
| P129 | | | Extension | Boylston Road | West Connector | East Connector | 4101 |
| P323 | | | Extension | Boylston Road (North) | Boylston Road | Mount Vernon Highway | 4101 |
| P324 | | | Extension | Vernon Woods Drive | Mount Vernon Highway | Johnson Ferry Road | 4101 |
| P020 | T202 | FN-198 | Intersection | Peachtree-Dunwoody Road | Peachtree-Dunwoody Road | Lake Hearn Drive | 4101 |
| P039 | T204 | FN-230 | Intersection | Johnson Ferry Road | Johnson Ferry Road | Sandy Springs Circle/Mount Vernon Hwy | 4101 |
| P179 | | | Intersection | Lake Forrest Drive | Lake Forrest Drive | Burdette Road | 4101 |
| P201 | | | Multi-Use | Cherry Tree Lane | Abernathy Road | Carriage Drive | 4101 |
| P207 | | | Multi-Use | Glenridge Forest | Glenridge Drive | Allen Road Park | 4101 |
| P208 | | | Multi-Use | I-285 corridor | Chattahoochee River | GA 400 | 4101 |
| P210 | | | Multi-Use | Mount Vernon Woods | Mount Vernon Highway | Abernathy Road | 4101 |
| P221 | | | New Road | Harleston Drive | Mount Vernon Highway | Johnson Ferry Road | 4101 |
| P024 | | | Sidewalks | Mt Vernon Highway | Lake Forest Drive | Peachtree-Dunwoody Road | 4101 |
| P245 | | | Sidewalks | Greenland Road | Glenridge Drive | Northland Drive | 4101 |
| P255 | | | Sidewalks | Northland Drive | Glenridge Drive | Greenland Road | 4101 |
| P260 | | | Sidewalks | Trimble Road | GA 400 | Peachtree-Dunwoody Road | 4101 |
| P030 | T207 | FN-AR-BP104 | Streetscape | Roswell Road | Abernathy Road | Johnson Ferry Road | 4101 |
| P267 | | | Streetscape | Hammond Drive | Roswell Road | Perimeter Center MARTA | 4101 |
| P268 | | | Streetscape | Hammond Drive | East Side of SR 400 | Dekalb County Line | 4101 |
| P270 | | | Streetscape | Roswell Road | Cromwell Road | Abernathy Road | 4101 |
| P271 | | | Streetscape | Roswell Road | Lake Placid Drive | I-285 | 4101 |





Table 11-1: 2005-2025 Transportation Projects in Impact Fee Service Areas

| Project Number | CIP Number | ARC Number | Project Type | Project Name | From/AT | To | Service Area |
|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| P272 | | | Streetscape | Sandy Springs Circle | Johnson Ferry Road | Allen Road | 4101 |
| P273 | | | Study | Parking, Transit and Walkability Study | | | 4101 |
| P274 | | | Study | Transit Circulator Feasibility Study | | | 4101 |
| P280 | | | Upgrade | Lake Forest Drive | Mount Vernon Highway | Atlanta City Limits | 4101 |
| P285 | | | Upgrade | Peachtree-Dunwoody Road | Hammond Drive | Atlanta City Limits | 4101 |
| P297 | | FN-005 | Widen 2>4 | Hammond Drive | Boylston Drive | Glenridge Drive | 4101 |
| P304 | | FN-055A | Widen 2>4 | Peachtree-Dunwoody Road | Abernathy Road | Spalding Drive | 4101 |
| P311 | | FN-103B | Widen 2>4 | Glenridge Drive | Roswell Road | Johnson Ferry Road | 4101 |
| P312 | | FN-221 | Widen 2>4 | Johnson Ferry Road/Glenridge Drive | Abernathy Road | Hammond Drive | 4101 |
| P325 | | | Widen 2>4 | Hammond Drive | Roswell Road | SR 400 | 4101 |
| G022 | | FN-043 | Widen 4>6 | Abernathy Road | Roswell Road | SR 400 | 4101 |
| | T010 | FN 103A | Upgrade | Glenridge Drive | Roswell Road | Johnson Ferry Road | 4101 |

11.1.2.0 Schedule of Improvements

The schedule of capital improvements to meet some of the transportation needs in the impact fee service areas within the next ten years are listed in Table 11-2. These projects were also included in the 2005-2009 Capital Improvements Element submitted to the Atlanta Regional Commission on July 20, 2005.

Table 11-2: 2005-2009 Capital Improvements

| Project Name | Type of Project | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Project/Activity Estimated Cost | Responsible Agency | Federal/ GDOT Funding | Status | Service Area |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| T010 Glenridge Drive from Roswell Road to Johnson Ferry | Upgrade | Mar 2001 | Jun 2008 | \$7,840,213 | Fulton County | \$2,100,000 | Design | 4101 |
| T013 McGinnis Ferry Road from the Chattahoochee River to Sargent Rd. | Widening | Nov 1998 | Jun 2008 | \$21,995,966 | Fulton County/ Forsyth County | \$20,600,000 | Design | 5001 |
| T014 Old Alabama Road from Jones Bridge Road to Medlock Bridge Road | Widening | 2005 | 2009 | \$ 36,866,800 | Fulton County/ GDOT | \$33,500,000 | Pre-design | 5003 |





Table 11-2: 2005-2009 Capital Improvements

| Project Name | Type of Project | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Project/Activity Estimated Cost | Responsible Agency | Federal/ GDOT Funding | Status | Service Area |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| T017 Haynes Bridge Road from Mansell Rd to Old Alabama Road | Upgrade | Pending | 2008 | \$4,923,775 | Fulton County | \$0.00 | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T065A Jones Bridge Road at Sargent Road | Traffic Signal and Safety Operations | Jul 1998 | Dec 2006 | \$1,040,137 | Fulton County/ GDOT | \$1,122,000 | Design | 5001 |
| T065B Jones Bridge Road at Douglas Road | Traffic Signal and Safety Operations | Jul 1998 | Dec 2006 | \$1,075,137 | Fulton County/ GDOT | \$1,222,000 | Design | 5001 |
| T065C Jones Bridge Road at S.R. 120 | Traffic Signal and Safety Operations | Jul 1998 | Jun 2006 | \$9,655,862 | Fulton County/ GDOT | \$4,000,000 | Construction | 5001 |
| T066 GA 400 Collector Distributor System | Roadway | Sep 1997 | 2012 | \$265,239,064 | GDOT | \$290,167,853 | Design | 4001 |
| T067 State Bridge Road from Kimball Bridge Road to Medlock Bridge Road | Widening | Feb 1998 | Dec 2005 | \$22,056,087 | Fulton County/ GDOT | \$20,568,808 | Construction | 5001 / 5003 |
| T106 McGinnis Ferry Road at Douglas Road | Intersection Improvement | Apr 2002 | Jun 2005 | \$948,499 | Fulton County | \$785,933 | Construction | 5001 |
| T112 Roswell Road Pedestrian Link between Sandy Springs and MARTA Line Stations | Sidewalk | Oct 2000 | Jun 2006 | \$3,722,922 | Fulton County/ SSRI | \$2,514,400 | Pre-construction | 4101 |
| T116 Roswell Road Transit-Oriented Streetscape | Streetscape | Jun 2003 | May 2006 | \$1,258,647 | Fulton County/ SSRI | \$820,000 | Design | 4101 |
| T129 Hammond Drive from Glenridge Drive to DeKalb County Line | Sidewalk | Jun 2003 | Oct 2006 | \$845,000 | Fulton County/ PCID | \$500,000 | Design | 4101 |
| T136 John's Creek Greenway | Sidewalk/Bicycle Route | Mar 2003 | Jan 2007 | \$5,707,903 | Fulton County | \$7,520,000 | Design | 5001 |
| T139 Rogers Bridge from the Chattahoochee River on Rogers Bridge Road to Bell Road and along Bell Road to McGinnis Ferry Road | Multi-use Trail | Jun 2003 | Jun 2006 | \$1,421,839 | Fulton County | \$1,000,000 | Design | 5001 |
| T151 Bell Road at Rogers Circle (Northern Intersection) | Intersection Improvement | 2004 | | \$2,227,861 | Fulton County | \$1,840,000 | Design | 5001 |
| T154 Kimball Bridge Road at Waters Road | Intersection Improvement | 2004 | | \$1,283,146 | Fulton County | \$880,000 | Design | 5003 |
| T155 Abbotts Bridge Road at Parsons Road | Intersection Improvement | 2004 | | \$1,130,000 | GDOT | \$880,000 | Design | 5001 |





2025 Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Element & Short Term Work Program

Table 11-2: 2005-2009 Capital Improvements

| Project Name | Type of Project | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Project/Activity Estimated Cost | Responsible Agency | Federal/ GDOT Funding | Status | Service Area |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| T156 John's Creek Master Plan | Sidewalk/Bicycle Route | Apr 2005 | 2005 | \$126,385 | Fulton County | \$80,000 | Design | 5001 / 5003 |
| T159 Mt. Vernon Highway from Powers Ferry Road to Lake Forrest Drive | Sidewalk | Oct 2003 | Jun 2006 | \$931,733 | Fulton County | \$368,000 | Design | 4101 |
| T164 Hammond Drive and Sandy Spring Circle LCI along Sandy Springs Circle from Roswell Road to Cliftwood Drive and Hammond Drive from Roswell Road to Sandy Springs Circle | Sidewalk | Jan 2005 | Jan 2008 | \$1,792,958 | Fulton County/PCID | \$ 500,000 | Design | 4101 |
| T166 Peachtree Dunwoody Streetscape in the Medical Center MARTA station area along Peachtree Dunwoody Road from the Glenridge Connector to the I-285 overpass | Streetscape | | | \$2,230,000 | Fulton County/PCID | (Local project) | Design | 4101 |
| T168 Glenridge Drive at Abernathy Road-A | Intersection Improvement | N/A | Jul 2005 | \$722,166 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Construction | 4101 |
| T183 McGinnis Ferry Road Bridge at Chattahoochee River | Bridge Improvement | | | \$2,287,500 | Fulton County | \$2,160,000 | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T184 Kimball Bridge Road at South Kimball Bridge Crossing - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,462 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Kimball Bridge Road at Tuxford Drive- Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,462 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Old Alabama Road at Catholic School - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,462 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Old Alabama Road at Newtown Park - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,462 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Old Alabama Road at Preston Oaks - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,462 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Spalding Drive at Peachtree Dunwoody Road - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrade | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,462 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 4101 |





Table 11-2: 2005-2009 Capital Improvements

| Project Name | Type of Project | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Project/Activity Estimated Cost | Responsible Agency | Federal/ GDOT Funding | Status | Service Area |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| T198 Old Alabama Road from Holcomb Bridge Road to Jones Bridge Road | Widening | | | \$25,570,000 | Fulton County | \$ 48,743,200 | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T199 Bell Road at Rogers Bridge Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$2,370,000 | Fulton County | \$ 1,616,000 | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T200 Jones Bridge Road at Morton Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$1,050,000 | Fulton County | \$ 520,000 | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T201 Jones Bridge Road at Waters Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$1,170,000 | Fulton County | \$696,000 | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T202 Peachtree Dunwoody Road at Lake Hearn Drive | Intersection Improvement | | | \$1,205,000 | Fulton County | \$ 504,000 | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T203 Jones Bridge Road at Buice Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$1,200,000 | Fulton County | \$ 680,000 | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T217 Buice Road at Kimball Bridge Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$300,000 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T218 Medlock Bridge Road at Old Alabama Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$500,000 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T219 Parsons Road at Wilson Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$300,000 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T220 Sargent Road at Finley Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$300,000 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T223 Medlock Bridge Road (SR 141) at Abbots Bridge Road (SR 120) | Intersection Improvement | | | \$353,648 | GDOT/Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T228 Abbots Bridge Road (SR 120) at Boles Road | Intersection Improvement | Jan 2006 | Jan 2009 | \$1,000,000 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T232 John's Creek Phase II (Buice Road) | Multi-use Trail | Jan 2006 | Jan 2009 | \$2,500,000 | Fulton County | \$1,120,000- | Pre-design | 5001-5003 |
| T230 Bell Road at Boles Road | Intersection Improvement | Jan 2006 | Jan 2009 | \$1,000,000 | Fulton County | (Local project) | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T187 Peachtree-Dunwoody Streetscape (LCI) I-285 to Abernathy Rd | Pedestrian Improvement | July 2005 | Jan 2008 | \$ 2,452,400 | Perimeter CID | \$ 241,920 | Pre-design | 4101 |
| Totals | | | | \$ 518,748,420 | | \$390,710,914 | | |

11.1.3.0 Description of Funding Sources

Federal, state, local and private sources are the main funding sources for transportation projects. Most transportation projects are funded by one or a combination of these sources. Below is a description of the transportation funding sources.

Federal Highway Funding Sources: The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) is funded under title I, the Highway Capital Program. SAFETEA-LU is a





multi-year authorization program for transportation projects. The majority of these funds are derived from federal taxes on the sale of motor fuel. Funding is appropriated to each state and Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) each year. Allowable projects include Interstate Maintenance, Bridge Rehabilitation, Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality, high priority projects identified in the legislation, Appalachian Development Highway System, National Highway System, Surface Transportation Projects, and Enhancement and Safety.

Most funds are targeted for specific projects. However, a certain percentage of the funds are flexible and can be used for highway or transit projects. This determination is made by the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) is the MPO for the Atlanta Region. Funding sources available to Fulton County are included in Table 11-3. The majority of these funds require a 20% local match.

| Fund | Program Name and Description |
|--|--|
| Q01 & Q44 | Interstate Maintenance: Funds maintenance and HOV and other non-SOV programs for roads in the federally designated interstate highway system. |
| Q05 & Q41 | National Highway System: Funds Interstates and selected principal arterials designated in the National Highway Program. Funds can be used for transit, park & ride lots, bike lanes & sidewalks. Up to 10% can be dedicated to safety & traffic operations and financed 100% with Federal funds. |
| Q21 | STP: Safety and Hazard Elimination |
| Q22 | STP: Bike & Pedestrian, landscaping, and historic preservation. Competitive grant program. |
| Q24 | STP: Transportation projects |
| Q26 | STP: Installation of rail road protection devices |
| Q27 | STP: Railroad and Highway Elimination Program |
| Q28 | STP: Public Roadway Hazard Elimination Program |
| Q10 | STP: Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation: Bridges in the Federal Aid System |
| Q11 | STP: Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation: Bridges outside the Federal Aid System |
| Q92 | High Priority Projects Program |
| Q97 | National Scenic Byways: Provides grants for planning, designating & developing State Scenic Byway Programs. |
| STP: Surface Transportation Program | |
| Source: Atlanta Regional Commission, <i>TIP Handbook: FY 2006-2011</i> , July 2005 | |

State of Georgia Transportation Funding Sources: State transportation funds, administered by the Georgia Department of Transportation (GA DOT) are derived primarily from tax on the sale of motor fuel. Additional sources include vehicle license tag fees, vehicle title registration, motor carrier tax (of commercial carriers) and vehicle personal property tax.

Atlanta Regional Commission Funding Sources: The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) is responsible for coordinating the long term Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and the short term Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The federal transportation funds programmed by ARC are listed in Table 11-4. These plans coordinate numerous demands and balance the long and short term needs for road improvements, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, public transportation, and travel demand strategies. Fulton County projects using federal and/or state funds must be placed in the RTP and/or the TIP to be funded. There is a 20% match for most projects using federal and/or state funds.





Table 11-4: Transportation Funds Available Through ARC to Fulton County

| Fund | Program Name and Description |
|-----------|---|
| Q23 | Surface Transportation Program: This program funds the majority of transportation improvements, including ATMS (and a range of other intelligent transportation systems), construction of bicycle lanes and sidewalks, intersection upgrades, road widening, new road construction and improvements to bridges. |
| Q40 & Q42 | CMAQ: Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality. Funds programs contributing to the improvement of air quality including transit improvements, shared-ride services, traffic flow improvements, transportation demand strategies ¹ , bicycle lanes, sidewalks, and Alternative Fuel programs. |
| Q94 | Recreational Trails Program. These funds are allocated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. |

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission, *TIP Handbook: FY 2006-2011*, July 2005

County Sources: Fulton County has several sources of funding for transportation projects. They include the General Fund, General Obligation Bonds and Impact Fees. The General Fund is a tax based fund for services provided county-wide such as court, health and welfare services. Because roads are used by all county and non-county residents, Fulton County allocates funds from the General Fund. In 2005, Fulton County allocated \$7.5 million from the General Fund for transportation projects. Targeted transportation projects are located in unincorporated areas only. General Obligation Bonds are authorized under Georgia Law (Title 36, Chapter 82, OCGA). Fulton County is authorized to issue annually up to \$3 million dollars for capital projects.

Impact fees are assessed in three different fund areas – one in Sandy Springs and two others in North Fulton, north of the Chattahoochee River and east of Georgia 400 in the unincorporated areas. These fees are collected upon the issuance of a building permit. Impact fee funds provide up front financing to pay for planning and design aspects of off-site capital transportation projects (see Map 11-1).

Private Sources: Community Improvement Districts (CID) have been established in several areas of Fulton County. These are not-for-profit organizations approved by a majority of non-residential property owners. The organizations agree to levy an additional millage on their county property taxes to pay for a list of projects approved by the Board of Directors of the CID. The Fulton County CID's can use their collected tax revenues to provide a portion of the 20% match needed to meet Federal and State match requirements for transportation projects in their CID boundary. The Perimeter Center CID is located in the 4101 impact fee service area in Sandy Springs.

11.1.4.0 Designation of Service Areas and Levels of Service

As mentioned in the introduction to this section, there are three impact fee service areas in unincorporated Fulton County, two in North Fulton and one in Sandy Springs. The levels of service and needs for the transportation facilities within these three service areas are determined in various ways. A level of service is a letter designation that describes a range of operating conditions on a particular type of facility. Roads throughout unincorporated Fulton County are assigned a Level of Service. The level of service for roads is a qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream, and their perception by motorist and/or passengers. There are six levels of service, which are defined for

¹ Transportation Demand Strategies encompass programs to improve air quality and change travel behavior by providing alternatives to single-occupancy vehicles.





capacity analysis. They are given letter designations A through F, with LOS A representing the best range of operating conditions and LOS F the worst.

Similarly, intersections identified as having poor levels of service (LOS D, E, or F) are listed within the Atlanta Regional Commission's Congested Management System Network (CMN) and are considered when identifying congestion mitigation concepts that address emerging problems. Mitigating congestion on these facilities is a priority for the Atlanta Region and many intersections with a poor level of service are therefore listed in the Regional Transportation Plan. ARC has forecasted which facilities would be the most congested by the year 2030. This list takes into consideration the forecasted 2030 population and assumes that no new transportation projects are implemented (worst case/no-build scenario). Table 8-14 lists the congested roadways as defined by ARC in Sandy Springs and North Fulton, including the municipalities. Appendix F lists the roads in Fulton County with Levels of Service D, E & F.

The level of service for bridges is determined by the bridge inventory (Table 8-6 and Appendix E). The bridge inventory rates each bridge based on several variables and gives each bridge a sufficiency rating. Bridges with a rating under 50 are in need of replacement. There are no level of service identified for bicycle and pedestrian facilities. However, the Bicycle and Pedestrian Element of the Comprehensive Transportation Plan as well as several planning studies have identified needed bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

11.1.5.0 Public Participation

Public Participation is an integral component of planning processes conducted in Fulton County. The Public Involvement Plan (PIP), adopted by the Board of Commissioners on September 19, 2001, provides a mechanism to involve all segments of the public in the transportation planning process and to ensure adequate and meaningful public participation

The main focus of this Public Involvement Plan (PIP) is to provide guidelines for public involvement in the transportation process particularly during the development or update of the County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP); the short-term project prioritization period for inclusion in the Atlanta Regional Commission's (ARC) three-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP); the long-term project prioritization period for inclusion in Atlanta Regional Commission's twenty five-year Regional Transportation Program (RTP); and the continuous update of the Capital Improvements Program.

As part of the PIP process, the Transportation Planning Section of the Department of Public Works is guided by two advisory committees: The Transportation Board Advisory Committee (TBAC) and the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC). The TBAC is responsible for advising and informing the Board of Commissioners regarding transportation issues in the County. The Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) provides the community's perspective on transportation issues. The CAC is composed of individuals representing community, business, environmental, and professional interests, in addition to interested citizens. Efforts are on-going to include private providers of freight and passenger transportation, other transportation stakeholders, and members of potentially underserved groups.

The Fulton County Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP) was adopted by the Board of Commissioners in January 2001. The approval of CTP followed an extensive public participation process that included





community and business group meetings, focus groups, a questionnaire, public meetings, a newsletter and a web page. Some of the projects included in the CIE were identified in the CTP.

The Fulton County participated in Mobility 2030, the Atlanta Region's long-range transportation plan for the 18 county Region. The Fulton County transportation projects included in Mobility 2030, in the FY 2005-2010 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and in Fulton County's Transportation Improvements Program came about through extensive public involvement outreach efforts. To ensure that citizens and the business community of Fulton County were informed and given ample opportunities to comment on staff recommendations, the Public Works Transportation Planning Section staff met with eight focus groups and held nine community meetings/public hearings in September 2003. Another series of meetings were held in December 2003. Comments were submitted verbally and in writing. The Transportation Planning Section also held meetings with the Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) and the Transportation Board Advisory Committee (TBAC) and made extensive use of the County's and The Atlanta Regional Commission's (ARC) websites. The Fulton County Board of Commissioners adopted Mobility 2030 and the 2005-2010 TIP in January 2004. To obtain comments and to update community members and stakeholders on staff recommendations for projects to be included in the Atlanta Regional Commission's FY 2006-2011 TIP, Public Works staff held 6 community meetings/public hearings in July and August 2005. Moreover, an extensive public participation was an integral part of the planning process for the development of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan. That process is described in Element 10 of this plan.

11.2.0.0 Short Term Work Program

Per the requirements of the Minimum Planning Standards, Fulton County has to adopt a five-year Short Term Work Program (STWP) every year. The STWP includes the activities and strategies that Fulton County will undertake over the next five years to implement the Comprehensive Plan. The STWP is required to maintain the Qualified Local Government (QLG) status under the Georgia Planning Act. The 2005-2009 Short Term Work Program, the Capital Improvements Element and the Impact Fee Summary Report for December 1, 2003- November 30, 2004 and the Resolution of Submittal were approved by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners at their July 20, 2005 recess meeting. Tables 11-5 thru 11-13 are the 2005-2009 Short Term Work Program for Fulton County.

| Table 11-5: Impact Fee Financial Report: December 1, 2003 thru November 2004 | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Transportation Service Areas | | | |
| Service Area: | 4101 | 5001 | 5003 | Total |
| Impact Fee Fund Balance from 2003 | \$764,253.72 | \$2,186,709.27 | \$2,111,838.96 | \$5,062,801.95 |
| Impact Fees Collected in 2004 | \$357,589.03 | \$152,976.72 | \$121,244.14 | \$631,809.89 |
| Accrued Interest | \$9,855.95 | \$34,988.57 | \$33,286.18 | \$78,130.70 |
| Administrative/Other Costs | | | | \$0.00 |
| Impact Fee Refunds | | | | \$0.00 |
| Project Expenditures | \$54,220.67 | | | \$54,220.67 |
| Impact Fee Fund Balance Ending 2004 | \$1,077,478.03 | \$2,374,674.56 | \$2,266,369.28 | \$5,718,521.87 |





| Table 11-5: Impact Fee Financial Report: December 1, 2003 thru November 2004 | | | | |
|--|-------------|------|------|-------------|
| Transportation Service Areas | | | | |
| Service Area: | 4101 | 5001 | 5003 | Total |
| Impact Fees Encumbered | \$10,421.16 | | | \$10,421.16 |

| Table 11-6 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project : Transportation Projects | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Project Name | Type of Project | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Project Activity Estimated Cost | Responsible Department Agency | Federal DOT Funding | Status Remarks | Service Area |
| T010 Glenridge Drive | Upgrade | Mar 2001 | Jun 2008 | \$7,840,213.10 | Fulton County | \$2,100,000.00 | Design | 4101 |
| T013 McGinnis Ferry Road | Widening | Nov 1998 | Jun 2008 | \$21,995,966.00 | Fulton County Forsyth County | \$20,600,000.00 | Design | 5001 |
| T014 Old Alabama Road | Widening | 2005 | 2009 | \$36,866,800.00 | Fulton County GDOT | \$33,500,000.00 | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T017 Haynes Bridge Road | Upgrade | Pending | 2008 | \$4,923,775.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T065A Jones Bridge Road at Sargent Road | Traffic Signal and Safety Operations | Jul 1998 | Dec 2006 | \$1,040,137.00 | Fulton County GDOT | \$1,122,000.00 | Design | 5001 |
| T065B Jones Bridge Road at Douglas Road | Traffic Signal and Safety Operations | Jul 1998 | Dec 2006 | \$1,075,137.00 | Fulton County GDOT | \$1,222,000.00 | Design | 5001 |
| T065C Jones Bridge Road at S.R. 120 | Traffic Signal and Safety Operations | Jul 1998 | Jun 2006 | \$9,655,861.60 | Fulton County GDOT | \$4,000,000.00 | Constructi on | 5001 |
| T066 GA 400 Collector Distributor System | Roadway | Sep 1997 | 2012 | \$265,239,064.00 | GDOT | \$290,167,853.00 | Design | 4001 |
| T067 State Bridge Road | Widening | Feb 1998 | Dec 2005 | \$22,056,087.00 | Fulton County GDOT | \$20,568,808.00 | Constructi on | 5001 / 5003 |
| T106 McGinnis Ferry Road at Douglas Road | Intersection Improvement | Apr 2002 | Jun 2005 | \$948,499.00 | Fulton County | \$785,932.80 | Constructi on | 5001 |
| T112 Roswell Road Pedestrian Link between Sandy Springs and MARTA Line Stations | Sidewalk | Oct 2000 | Jun 2006 | \$3,722,922.00 | Fulton County SSRI | \$2,514,400.00 | Pre-constructio n | 4101 |
| T116 Roswell Road Transit-Oriented Streetscape | Streetscape | Jun 2003 | May 2006 | \$1,258,647.00 | Fulton County SSRI | \$820,000.00 | Design | 4101 |
| T122 Roswell Road Interchange at I-285 | Bridge Improvement | Jun 2000 | | \$79,917,000.00 | GDOT | | Design | 4101 |
| T129 Hammond Drive | Sidewalk | Jun 2003 | Oct 2006 | \$845,000.00 | Fulton County PCID | \$500,000.00 | Design | 4101 |
| T136 John's Creek Greenway | Sidewalk/Bicycle Route | Mar 2003 | Jan 2007 | \$5,707,902.70 | Fulton County | \$7,520,000.00 | Design | 5001 |
| T139 Rogers Bridge | Multi-use Trail | Jun 2003 | Jun 2006 | \$1,421,839.00 | Fulton County | \$1,000,000.00 | Design | 5001 |
| T151 Bell Road at Rogers Circle (Northern Intersection) | Intersection Improvement | 2004 | | \$2,227,861.00 | Fulton County | \$1,840,000.00 | Design | 5001 |
| T154 Kimball Bridge Road at Waters Road | Intersection Improvement | 2004 | | \$1,283,146.00 | Fulton County | \$880,000.00 | Design | 5003 |
| T155 Abbotts Bridge Road at Parsons Road | Intersection Improvement | 2004 | | \$1,130,000.00 | GDOT | \$880,000.00 | Design | 5001 |





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Table 11-6 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project : Transportation Projects

| Project Name | Type of Project | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Project Activity Estimated Cost | Responsible Department Agency | Federal DOT Funding | Status Remarks | Service Area |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| T156 John's Creek Master Plan | Sidewalk/Bicycle Route | Apr 2005 | 2005 | \$126,385.00 | Fulton County | \$80,000.00 | Design | 5001 / 5003 |
| T159 Mt. Vernon Highway | Sidewalk | Oct 2003 | Jun 2006 | \$931,733.00 | Fulton County | \$368,000.00 | Design | 4101 |
| T164 Hammond Drive and Sandy Spring Circle LCI | Sidewalk | Jan 2005 | Jan 2008 | \$1,792,958.00 | Fulton County PCID | | Design | 4101 |
| T166 Peachtree Dunwoody Streetscape | Streetscape | | | \$2,230,000.00 | Fulton County PCID | | Design | 4101 |
| T168 Glenridge Drive at Abernathy Road-A | Intersection Improvement | N/A | Jul 2005 | \$722,166.00 | Fulton County | | Construction | 4101 |
| T183 McGinnis Ferry Road Bridge at Chattahoochee River | Bridge Improvement | | | \$2,287,500.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T184 Kimball Bridge Road at South Kimball Bridge Crossing - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,461.54 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Kimball Bridge Road at Tuxford Drive- Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,461.54 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Old Alabama Road at Catholic School - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,461.54 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Old Alabama Road at Newtown Park - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,461.54 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Old Alabama Road at Preston Oaks - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrades | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,461.54 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T184 Spalding Drive at Peachtree Dunwoody Road - Pedestrian Signal and ADA Ramp Upgrade | Pedestrian Improvement | | | \$38,461.54 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 4101 |
| T198 Old Alabama Road | Widening | | | \$25,570,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T199 Bell Road at Rogers Bridge Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$2,370,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T200 Jones Bridge Road at Morton Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$1,050,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T201 Jones Bridge Road at Waters Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$1,170,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T202 Peachtree Dunwoody Road at Lake Hearn Drive | Intersection Improvement | | | \$1,205,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T203 Jones Bridge Road at Buice Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$1,200,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T217 Buice Road at Kimball Bridge Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$300,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T218 Medlock Bridge Road at Old Alabama Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$500,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T219 Parsons Road at Wilson Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$300,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T220 Sargent Road at Finley Road | Intersection Improvement | | | \$300,000.00 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5003 |
| T223 Medlock Bridge Road (SR 141) at Abbots Bridge Road (SR 120) | Intersection Improvement | | | \$353,648.00 | GDOT Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5001 |





**2025 Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Element & Short Term Work Program**

Table 11-6 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project : Transportation Projects

| Project Name | Type of Project | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Project Activity Estimated Cost | Responsible Department Agency | Federal DOT Funding | Status Remarks | Service Area |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| T228 Abbotts Bridge Road (SR 120) at Boles Road | Intersection Improvement | Jan 2006 | Jan 2009 | \$1,000,000 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T232 John's Creek Phase II (Buice Road) | Multi-use Trail | Jan 2006 | Jan 2009 | \$2,500,000 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5001 - 5003 |
| T230 Bell Road at Boles Road | Intersection Improvement | Jan 2006 | Jan 2009 | \$,000,000 | Fulton County | | Pre-design | 5001 |
| T187 Peachtree-Dunwoody Streetscape (LCI) I-285 to Abernathy Rd | Pedestrian Improvement | July 2005 | Jan 2008 | \$2,452,400.00 | Perimeter CID | \$241,920.00 | Pre-design | 4101 |
| Totals | | | | \$518,748,416.64 | | \$ 390,710,913.80 | | |

Table 11-7: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project - Natural & Cultural Resources

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------|---|
| Adopt a revised Stream Buffer Protection Ordinance to comply with MNGWPD requirements | October 2004 | May 2005 | In-Kind | Environment and Community Development | Fulton County | Completed |
| Adopt Steep Slopes Ordinance | May 2005 | September 2005 | In-Kind | Environment and Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Prepare natural resources element for 2005 Focus Fulton Comprehensive Plan | November 2003 | October 2005 | In-Kind | Environment and Community Development | Fulton County | Completed; presentation to Board of Commissioners for adoption in June 2005 |
| Review/approve Environmental Site Analysis reports included in zoning applications | November 2004 | December 2009 | In-Kind | Environment and Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Develop a Septic Tank Education Program | January 2005 | September 2005 | In-Kind | Environment and Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Institute a County Environmental Awards Program | July 2005 | December 2006 | In-Kind | Environment and Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Expand hazardous waste education program | January 2005 | December 2006 | In-Kind | Environment and Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Sponsor a Hazardous Waste Amnesty Day | May 2005 | December 2005 | In-Kind | Environment and Community Development; Fire Department | Fulton County | |
| Institute recycling program/education in South Fulton | May 2005 | December 2006 | In-Kind | Environment and Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$0.00 | | | |





Table 11-8: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project - Housing

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status & Remarks |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| City of East (Housing Rehabilitation) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$125,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Fulton County Housing Rehabilitation | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$172,950 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Fulton Co. Housing Rehab. (Program Delivery) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$158,655 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Kensington Heights - Welcome All Road; 95 single family lots | February 2005 | March 2006 | \$15,200,000 | Fulton County Office of Housing | HOME funds, Wachovia & Brand Banking Co. | CHDC loan=\$384,000 for land acquisition provided inclusion of low to moderate income housing set aside. Final plat approved |
| Ruby Creek - DeMooney Road; 25 single family lots | January 2004 | April 2007 | \$5,000,000 | Fulton County Office of Housing | HOME funds, & Southern Community Bank | CHDC loan=\$300,000 for land acquisition provided inclusion of low to moderate income housing set aside. Awaiting Land Disturbance Permit (LDP) |
| Herndon Estates - Virlyn B. Smith Pkwy; older adult community | May 2005 | June 2007 | \$4,250,000 | Fulton County Office of Housing | HOME funds & Southern Community Bank | CHDC loan=\$300,000 for land acquisition provided inclusion of low to moderate income housing set aside. |
| Providence Glen - Old National Hwy; 60 lots | January 2004 | June 2006 | \$10,500,000 | Fulton County Office of Housing | HOME funds & Regions Bank | CHDC loan=\$399,756 for land acquisition and soft cost. Infrastructure in place |
| Nelson McGee - Old National Hwy; 29-unit condominium for age 55 and older | October 2004 | July 2006 | \$ 4,950,000 | Fulton County Office of Housing | HOME funds & Brand Banking Co. | CHDC loan=\$309,000 for land acquisition and interest reserve account required by bank for infrastructure loan |
| Harmony Village - Flat Shoals Road; 47-units | July 2005 | August 2007 | \$ 7,500,000 | Fulton County Office of Housing | HOME funds & Flag Bank | |
| Stonewall Village - Stonewall Tell Road; 390-units for age 55 and older | January 2006 | July 2007 | \$ 35,000,000 | Fulton County Office of Housing | HOME funds, Low Income Tax Credits & Bond Financing | |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$ 82,856,605 | | | |

Table 11-9: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Economic Development

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status/ Remarks |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Fulton County Business Improvement Loan Program (BILP) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$173,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Fulton County Business Improvement Loan Program (BILP) Program Income | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$100,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |





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Table 11-9: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Economic Development

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status/Remarks |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Women's Economic Development Agency | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$46,500 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Red Oak public housing redevelopment | June 2005 | December 2008 | | Housing Authority of Fulton County | | Funding and funding source pending |
| Fulton County Business Incubator Facilities | January 2006 | December 2008 | \$3,400,000 | Economic Development | CDBG | |
| Association of Black Cardiologist - Phase II | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$700,000 | Economic Development | Development Authority of Fulton County | Fulton County contributed \$56,000 |
| Encore Park amphitheater | June 2005 | December 2008 | \$75,000,000 | Economic Development | Development Authority of Fulton County | |
| Gody Road Business Park | January 2005 | December 2008 | \$100,000 | Economic Development | | Matching planning funds |
| International Village @ South Fulton Pkwy | January 2006 | December 2008 | \$5,100,000 | Economic Development | Pending | |
| South Fulton Technology Park Expansion | June 2005 | December 2008 | \$300,000 | Economic Development | Pending | |
| Chattahoochee Hill Country Land Bank - Phase II | June 2005 | December 2008 | \$150,000 | Economic Development | Pending | |
| Increase population of Atlanta's Central Business District (to 50,000 people) | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$10,000 | Economic Development | | |
| Cascade United Methodist Church | January 2005 | December 2008 | | | Development Authority of Fulton County | Pending |
| Ben Hill United Methodist Church | January 2004 | December 2008 | | Economic Development | Development Authority of Fulton County | Pending |
| Mt. Carmel Commercial / Campbellton Road - Phase I | January 2004 | December 2008 | | Economic Development | Bond financing | Pending |
| South Fulton college location - Phase I | January 2006 | December 2008 | \$2,000,000 | Economic Development | Business Donations | Pending |
| Eastside Tax Allocation District - Phase II | June 2005 | December 2008 | \$5,000 | Economic Development | Economic Development | Pending |
| East Point Tax Allocation District | June 2005 | December 2008 | | Economic Development | | Pending |
| Peachtree Bottom Project | January 2006 | December 2008 | \$5,000 | Economic Development | Development Authority of Fulton County | Pending |
| Expansion of North Fulton Community Improvement District | June 2005 | December 2008 | \$5,000 | Economic Development | Economic Development | Pending |
| Encore Cultural Arts Center | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$15,000,000 | Economic Development | Development Authority of Fulton County | Pending |
| Georgia 400 Business Park | June 2005 | December 2008 | | Economic Development | | Pending |





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Table 11-9: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Economic Development

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status/Remarks |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Johns Creek Expansion | June 2005 | December 2008 | | Economic Development | Economic Development | Pending |
| Georgia State University Expansion | June 2005 | December 2008 | | Economic Development | Development Authority of Fulton County | Pending |
| Newton Park mixed-use development | June 2005 | December 2008 | \$50,000 | Economic Development | Economic Development | Pending |
| State Route 9 redevelopment project | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$100,000 | Economic Development | Economic Development | Pending |
| Techno Park North | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$73,000 | Economic Development | Match funds from Economic Development | Pending |
| Re-adapted use of four (4) shopping centers | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$500,000 | Economic Development | Development Authority of Fulton County | Pending |
| ARCO Office Park @ South Fulton Pkwy | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$100,000 | Economic Development | Development Authority of Fulton County | Pending |
| New elementary schools (north & south) | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$100,000 | Economic Development | Economic Development | Pending |
| South Fulton office development | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$13,600,000 | Economic Development | Pending | Pending |
| Micro-Electronic Manufacturing System | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$20,000,000 | Economic Development | Bioscience investment | Pending |
| Nano-Technology Program | January 2004 | December 2008 | \$10,000,000 | Economic Development | World Venture Capitalist Assoc. | Pending |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$146,617,500 | | | |

Table 11-10: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Land Use

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status/Remarks |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| FOCUS Fulton 2025 Comprehensive Plan Update | November 2003 | October 2005 | In-kind | Environment & Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Smart Growth Plan Implementation | October 2002 | December 2005 | In-kind | Environment & Community Development | Fulton County | Completion of recommendation from Commission on Smart Growth & Citizen Participation |
| Amendment to Zoning Resolution Article 33 | June 2004 | December 2005 | In-kind | Environment & Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Sandtown LCI Implementation | | | | Public Works | Fulton County/State | |





Table 11-10: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Land Use

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status/Remarks |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | /Federal | |
| Old National LCI Implementation | April 2005 | December 2007 | \$1,650,000 | Public Works | Fulton County/State /Federal | Included in ARC 2005-2010 Transportation Improvement Program |
| Old Fairburn Community Visioning | | | | Environment & Community Development | | Not Programmed |
| Fulton Industrial Overlay District | | | | Environment & Community Development | | Not Programmed |
| Cell Tower Ordinance | December 2004 | December 2005 | In-kind | Environment & Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Amend all Overlay Districts in Zoning Resolution | November 2005 | June 2006 | In-kind | Environment & Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Chattahoochee Hill Country Overlay update | July 2005 | December 2005 | In-kind | Environment & Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Night Sky Ordinance | September 2005 | April 2006 | In-kind | Environment & Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance | December 2005 | December 2006 | In-kind | Environment & Community Development | Fulton County | |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$1,650,000 | | | |

Table 11-11: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Community Facilities

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Water Supply & Treatment | | | | | | |
| City of Mountain Park - Waterline | January 2005 | March 2006 | \$60,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| City of Roswell - Waterline (Mansell Cir.) | January 2005 | March 2005 | \$108,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| City of Roswell - Waterline | January 2005 | March 2006 | \$192,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$360,000 | | | |
| Sewerage System & Wastewater Treatment | | | | | | |
| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
| City of East Point - Sewer Improvements | January 2005 | March 2006 | \$113,560 | Fulton County | CDBG | |





Table 11-11: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Community Facilities

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$113,560 | | | |
| Stormwater Management | | | | | | |
| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department/Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
| Stream Monitoring Contract (MS4) | March 2005 | December 2007 | \$165,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Facility Inspection Program (MS4) | May 2005 | May 2006 | \$300,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Stormwater Utility Implementation | April 2006 | December 2007 | \$722,471 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Revisions to Design Criteria Manual | March 2005 | December 2006 | \$100,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Detention Facility Inventory/Upgrade Assessment | July 2005 | December 2009 | \$600,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Flood Plain FEMA Map Revisions | July 2006 | December 2008 | \$400,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Outfall Inventory | July 2006 | December 2008 | \$500,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Storm Water Monitoring Plan Update | May 2005 | May 2006 | \$40,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Hazard Mitigation Plan Update | April 2005 | July 2006 | \$50,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Multiple US Army Corps of Engineers Funding | July 2003 | December 2005 | \$1,000,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Feasibility Study for Nancy Creek Water Resources Management Unit | July 2003 | December 2005 | \$550,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Feasibility Phase Study for Johns Creek, Long Island Creek and Marsh Creek Water Resources Management Units | July 2003 | December 2006 | \$966,509 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Storm Water Planning Study for Camp Creek, Deep Creek, Morning Creek, Wilson Creek, Whitewater Creek, and Line Creek WRMU | July 2004 - July 2007 | December 2005 - December 2008 | \$3,600,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Feasibility Study for Autry Mill Creek, Cauley Creek, Big Creek, Willeo Creek, Heard's Creek, Sullivan's Creek and Crooked Creek Water Resources Management Units | July 2007 - July 2010 | December 2008 - December 2011 | \$2,300,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Feasibility Phase Study for Little River, Cooper Sandy Creek, Rocky Creek, and Chicken Creek Water Resources Management Units | July 2009 - July 2012 | December 2010 - December 2013 | \$1,700,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Feasibility Phase Study for Utoy Creek, Cater Creek, and Sandy Creek Water Resources | July 2010 - July 2013 | December 2011 - December 2014 | \$850,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |





Table 11-11: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Community Facilities

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Management Units | | | | | | |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Feasibility Phase Study for Bear Creek, Cedar Creek, Pea Creek, Tuggle Creek, Turkey Creek, and White Oak Creek Water Resources Management Units | July 2011 - July 2015 | December 2012 - December 2016 | \$3,550,000 | Public Works/Water Services/SWAMP | Fulton County | |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$17,393,980 | | | |
| Solid Waste | | | | | | |
| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status/Remarks |
| Solid Waste Master Plan development. Public hearings scheduled; Consultant to be determined | June 2005 | December 2005 | | | | |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$ | | | |
| Public Safety Facilities & Services | | | | | | |
| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
| Purchase Bell 407 Jet Ranger Helicopter | | | \$3,200,000 | Fulton County Police Department | Fulton County Special Services District | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Purchase Vehicle Driving Simulator for Public Safety Training Center | | | \$78,000 | Fulton County Police Department | Fulton County Special Services District | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Renovate Police Headquarters | | | \$130,000 | Fulton County Police Department | Fulton County Special Services District | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Construct new police precinct | | | \$450,000 | Fulton County Police Department | Fulton County Special Services District | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Construct new Public Safety Training Facility | | | \$11,250,000 | Fulton County Police Department | Fulton County Special Services District | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Construct Burn Buildings @ Wolfe Creek Training Center | December 2005 | December 2009 | | Fulton County Fire Department | not programmed | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Implement a full plan review and code enforcement division to include a Fire Protection Engineer | December 2005 | December 2009 | | Fulton County Fire Department | not programmed | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Install gasoline readers for all gas pumps | December 2005 | December 2009 | | Fulton County Fire Department | not programmed | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |





2025 Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Element & Short Term Work Program

Table 11-11: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Community Facilities

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | ive Plan |
| Leasing Apparatus | December 2005 | December 2009 | | Fulton County Fire Department | not programmed | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Quarter Master System | December 2005 | December 2009 | | Fulton County Fire Department | not programmed | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Construct two (2) new fire stations in North and South Fulton | December 2005 | December 2009 | | Fulton County Fire Department | not programmed | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Maintenance improvements of information and display systems facility, software and equipment | | | \$25,000 | Emergency Management Agency | Emergency Management Agency Funds | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Upgrade Metropolitan Medical Response System Assets | | | \$100,000 | Emergency Management Agency | Federal Grant Funds | Included in ton 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$15,233,000 | | | |

Recreational Facilities & Services

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| City of Alpharetta (Adaptive Sports Complex) | January 2005 | March 2006 | \$85,000. | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| City of College Park (Swimming Pool) | January 2005 | March 2006 | \$190,240 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| City of Fairburn (Duncan Park) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$30,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| City of Hapeville (Recreation Center Improvement.) | January 2005 | March 2006 | \$63,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| City of Roswell (Old Mill Machine Shop Renovation.) | January 2005 | March 2006 | \$50,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| N. Fulton Child Dev. Ctr. (Playground Renovation.) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$57,300 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Young Adult Guidance Center | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$100,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Autry Mill Nature Center Survey & Master Plan | June 2005 | January 2006 | \$23,000 | Environment &Community Development | Special Service District Fund (SSD) | Request for Quote (RFQ) |
| Bell Memorial Park Restroom Bldg/Playground/Survey/Parking Lot/Lighting/Reforestation | June 2005 | January 2006 | \$431,650 | GSD/Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Birmingham Park Master Plan/Phase I: Design & Construction | June 2005 | January 2006 | \$375,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Cedar Grove Park Master Plan | June 2005 | August 2006 | \$25,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Hutcheson Ferry Road Park Greenspace Trail Construction | July 2005 | January 2006 | \$106,000 | Parks & Recreation | DNR | Grant Award |





2025 Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Element & Short Term Work Program

Table 11-11: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Community Facilities

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Morgan Falls Park Entrance Drive & Parking Lot | April 2005 | August 2005 | \$282,701 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Newtown Park (Survey / Design & Construction) Basketball Court Reloc/DogPark/Pavilion/Parking | June 2005 | January 2006 | \$156,600 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Newtown Park Master Plan Map Update | June 2005 | August 2005 | \$5,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Ocee Park Survey / Restroom Bldg & Playground | June 2005 | April 2006 | \$203,650 | General Services Department (GSD) Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Old National Park Master Plan | June 2005 | September 2006 | \$25,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Riverside Park Parking Lot, Trail & Gazebo Overlook | June 2005 | January 2006 | \$142,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Shakerag Park Restroom Bldg & Parking Lot | June 2005 | January 2006 | \$297,235 | GSD/Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| Trammell Crow Wetland Construction | June 2005 | January 2006 | \$415,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | Construction |
| Welcome All Park Master Plan | June 2005 | September 2006 | \$25,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | RFQ |
| 2006 Project/Activity Description | | | | | | |
| Autrey Mill Park Master Plan / Parking/Grounds Improvement | January 2006 | December 2007 | \$470,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Beavers House Public Parking / Trail / Picnic Area | January 2006 | December 2007 | \$350,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Bell Memorial Park Master Plan & Survey | January 2006 | December 2007 | \$50,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Burdett Park & Tennis Center Plaza Reconstruction / Trail & Picnic Area | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$330,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Cedar Grove Park Recreational Trail Development & Parking | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$445,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Cliffondale Park Master Plan & Survey | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$60,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Cochran Mill Park Master Plan & Survey | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$80,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Greenway Pathway System Trail Planning / Survey & Design | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$180,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Hutcheson Ferry Road Park Greenspace Master Plan & Survey | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$60,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| North Fulton Maintenance Building Addition (Admin) | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$250,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Park Entry Sign Program | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$960,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Providence Park Bldg Repair & Renovation | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$800,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Rico Park Walking Track / Playground Replacement | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$175,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Sandtown Multipurpose Center Replacement | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$6,000,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Shakerag Park Dam & Lake Restoration | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$385,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| South Fulton Chattahoochee River Linear Park Property | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$12,000,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |





Table 11-11: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Community Facilities

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Acquisition | | | | | | |
| South Fulton Parks Maintenance Equipment Services Bldg | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$250,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| South Fulton Tennis Center Court Improvements | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$280,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Trammell Crow Trails & Wetland Phase II | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$620,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| South Fulton Soccer Complex Land Acquisition | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$1,000,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Welcome All Parking Expansion | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$170,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Wilkerson Mill Park Maintenance / Sewer Svc & Restroom Improvement | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$190,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Wolf Creek Master Plan & Survey | January 2006 | December 2006 | \$100,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| 2007 Project/Activity Description | | | | | | |
| Beavers House Renovation Upgrade Building | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$120,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Bell Memorial Park Maintenance Facility | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$140,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Birmingham Park Phase II | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$2,800,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Burdett Park & Tennis Parking Expansion /Ballfields/Replace Concession Restroom Bldg | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$660,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Campbellton Greenspace Survey & Design | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$60,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Cedar Grove Park Soccer / Multipurpose Fields / Tennis Courts | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$825,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Clifftondale Park Building Renovation & Gymnasium / Community Center Renovation | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$2,600,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Cochran Mill Park Design & Construction / Bathroom Building Construction (2) | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$575,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Creel Multipurpose Field Renovation / Maintenance Facility | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$220,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Field Lighting Replacement / Upgrade | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$1,300,000 | Parks & Recreation | | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Greenway Pathway System Property Easement Acquisition | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$500,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Hutcheson Ferry Road Park Greenspace Limited Parking & Access | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$225,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Newtown Multipurpose Phase I | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$8,000,000 | Parks & Recreation | | CIP 2004-2009 |
| North Chattahoochee River Park Property Acquisition | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$13,000,000 | Parks & Recreation | | CIP 2004-2009 |
| North Fulton Maintenance Parking Expansion / Storage | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$185,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Ocee Park Maintenance Facility | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$50,000 | Parks & Recreation | | CIP 2004-2009 |





Table 11-11: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Community Facilities

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Old Nation Park Land Acquisition | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$ 350,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Providence Park General Site Improvements | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$450,000. | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Rico Park Building Renovation / General Site Improvements | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$2,200,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Sandtown Restroom / Concession Replacement & Softball Fields Construction | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$510,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Security Monitoring Improvements | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$275,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| South Fulton Parks Maintenance Building Addition (Admin / Storage) | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$400,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| South Fulton Tennis Center General Site Improvements | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$100,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Trammell Crow Elva Drive Parking Lot / Nature Interpretive Center / Walking, Jogging Trail | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$350,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| South Fulton Soccer Complex Planning Survey & Design | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$100,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Welcome All Parking Restroom / Concession Replacement / Pedestrian Circulation , Shelters | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$415,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Wilkerson Mill Park Land Acquisition | January 2007 | December 2007 | \$500,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| 2008 Project/Activity Description | | | | | | |
| Autrey Mill Park Building Renovation | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$400,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Burdett Park & Tennis Center Renovate & Upgrade Building / Maintenance Facility | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$1,340,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Campbellton Greenspace Parking & Access / Trail & Picnic Facilities | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$525,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Cedar Grove Park Restroom / Playground | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$280,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Clifftondale Park Outdoor Basketball / Ball Field Renovation | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$310,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Cochran Mill Park Phase I Multipurpose Center Construction | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$4,000,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Creel Park Parking Expansion | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$150,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Greenway Pathway System Trail Construction | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$1,800,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Hutcheson Ferry Road Park Trail Picnic Facility | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$285,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Newtown Multipurpose Center Phase II | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$5,000,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| North Chattahoochee River Park Survey & Design | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$400,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Old National Park Basketball Courts / Tennis Courts / Parking / Burdett Road Access / | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$1,550,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |





Table 11-11: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Community Facilities

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Maintenance | | | | | | |
| Sandtown Maintenance / Restrooms / Soccer Field | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$290,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Shakerag Park Passive Recreation Area Survey & Design | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$85,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| South Fulton Chattahoochee River Linear Park Trail Construction Phase I | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$1,200,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Welcome All Park Asphalt Repair / Maintenance Facility | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$265,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Wilkerson Mill Park New Restroom / Concession Activity Bldg | January 2008 | December 2008 | \$1,250,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| 2009 Project/Activity Description | | | | | | |
| Cedar Grove Park Pavilions & Gazebo / Maintenance Facility | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$270,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Cliffondale Overall Site Development / Maintenance Facility | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$890,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Cochran Mill Park Maintenance Facility | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$140,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Newtown Park General Site Improvements | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$300,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| North Chattahoochee River Parks (New) Development Phase I | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$5,000,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Old Nation Park Pedestrian Trail / Playground / Picnic Area / Restrooms | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$595,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Sandtown Park Outdoor Basketball Courts | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$165,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| South Chattahoochee River Linear Park Trail Construction Phase II / Benches / Shelters | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$1,050,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| South Fulton Tennis Center Renovate Building / Add Indoor Courts | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$850,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Trammell Crow Park Maintenance | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$140,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Welcome All Park Water Services to Football Field | January 2009 | December 2009 | \$200,000 | Parks & Recreation | SSD | CIP 2004-2009 |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$93,933,376. | | | |
| Hospitals & Other Public Health Facilities | | | | | | |
| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
| Africa's Children's Fund | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$25,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Alternate Life Paths | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$35,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Atlanta Legal Aid | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$25,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |





Table 11-11: 2005-2009 Capital Improvement Project -Community Facilities

| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cooperative Resources Center (Housing) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$32,200 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Cooperative Resources Center (Stabilization) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$25,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Ed Isakson (YMCA) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$25,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Families First | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$25,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Fulton County Health & Wellness | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$25,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Fulton County Drug Court | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$40,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Housing Authority of Fulton Co. (BRIDGE) | January 2005 | December 2005 | 30,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Housemate Match | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$19,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Metro Fair Housing | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$40,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Senior Services of North Fulton | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$25,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Tapestry Youth Ministries | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$35,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Teens at Work | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$25,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| United Cerebral Palsy | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$20,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Workforce Development | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$60,700 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Young Adult Guidance Center | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$25,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$536,900.00 | | | |
| Libraries & Other Cultural Facilities | | | | | | |
| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Project/Activity Estimated Cost | Responsible Department/Agency | Funding Source | Status/Remarks |
| Develop and Adopt a Library Facilities Master Plan | March 2005 | June 2006 | | | | Included in 2025 Comprehensive Plan |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Project/Activity Description | Estimated Project Start Date | Estimated Project End Date | Estimated Project Cost | Responsible Department or Agency | Funding Source | Status Remarks |
| City of Palmetto (Carlton Road Sidewalk Constr.) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$ 60,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| City of Union City (Street Improvements) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$85,000 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| City of Roswell (Street Improvements) | January 2005 | December 2005 | \$166,444 | Fulton County | CDBG | |
| Total Estimated Costs | | | \$311,444 | | | |





2025 Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Element & Short Term Work Program

Table 11-12: Water & Wastewater 2004-2005 CIP Projects

| Project # | Project Name | Estimated Cost | Project Description | Source Document(s) | PM Start Date | Constructi on start | Comple tion Date |
|-----------|--|----------------|---|---|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| W027 | North Fulton Pump Stations | \$500,000 | Design for 3 new booster pump stations and approximately 9000 feet of transmission main to supply projected water demand, increase operating pressure, and improve storage capability in the North Fulton Water System. | Hydraulic Model Expansion and Calibration of the North Fulton County Water System, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., August 2003. | 8/15/05 | 1/6/06 | 12/15/06 |
| W234 | Rogers Bridge Booster Pump - Gwinnett Connection | \$1,500,000 | Design and construction of a booster pump station, to be located on Rogers Bridge Road in Gwinnett County, just South of the Fulton-Gwinnett boundary, which will improve emergency water supply capability between counties via existing 30-inch elevated river crossing pipeline. | Fulton County Technical Services, July 2003. | 5/3/04 | 1/19/05 | 1/4/06 |
| W235 | Riverside Road Water Main | \$2,000,000 | Construction of 5,500 feet of 16-inch water main, along Riverside Drive between Atlanta Road and GA-400 in the City of Roswell. This work parallels a pending Fulton County Project to replace 25,000 feet of 12-inch water main. The two Projects may be combined, to provide the same hydraulic capabilities with less overall construction cost. Options include either upgrading the 12-inch line to 16-inch, thus eliminating the need for a parallel line, or tying in the parallel line at each end to the 12-inch line. | Hydraulic Model Expansion and Calibration of the North Fulton County Water System, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., August 2003. | 4/15/04 | 12/22/04 | 3/22/06 |
| W230 | King Road Elevated Storage Tanks | \$4,700,000 | Construction of two 2-million gallon elevated storage tanks and related piping, to improve fire protection supply, on King Road between Hardscrabble Road and Crossville Road in Northwest Roswell. | Hydraulic Model Expansion and Calibration of the North Fulton County Water System, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., August 2003. | 3/15/04 | 2/15/05 | 8/15/06 |
| TOTAL | | \$8,700,000 | | | | | |

Funding Source: Water & Sewerage Revenue Bonds Series 2004 Fund

2004 - 2005 WASTEWATER CIP PROJECTS

| Project # | Project Name | Estimated Cost | Project Description | Source Document(s) | PM Start Date | Constructi on Start | Constru ction Comple te |
|-----------|---|----------------|--|--|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| S211A | Re-Use Water Distribution - Cauley Creek to Sugar Mill | \$400,000 | Construction of approximately 4,000 feet of line from Cauley Creek Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF) to the Sugar Mill community in Northeast Fulton County. | 1. Fulton County Technical Services, July 2002. 2. Wastewater Conceptual Plan. 3. Draft Re-use Report. | 3/1/04 | 10/1/04 | 4/7/05 |
| S211B | Re-Use Water Distribution - Sugar Mill to Standard Club | \$600,000 | Extension of approximately 8,000 feet of line from the Sugar Mill community to the Standard Club on Abbots Bridge Road in Northeast Fulton County. | | 1/3/05 | 9/21/05 | 3/15/06 |
| S211C | Re-Use Water Distribution - Sugar Mill Community | | Construction of re-use distribution line within the Sugar Mill community in Northeast Fulton County. *Funding not currently in CIP Master Plan. | | 7/8/04 | 3/23/05 | 9/14/05 |
| S261 | Wastewater System | \$2,500,000 | A detailed computer generated hydraulic model of the wastewater collection and conveyance system using information obtained from the system and inventory | Fulton County Sanitary Sewer Collection System Interim Master Plan, Parsons | 2/2/04 | 10/20/04 | 10/22/08 |





**2025 Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Element & Short Term Work Program**

Table 11-12: Water & Wastewater 2004-2005 CIP Projects

| Project # | Project Name | Estimated Cost | Project Description | Source Document(s) | PM Start Date | Constructi on start | Comple tion Date |
|-----------|--|----------------|--|---|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | Model and Comprehensive Master Plan | | project (S217). The purpose is to develop a comprehensive master plan outlining the capacity and maintenance needs of the wastewater system for short and long terms. | Engineering Science, Inc., March 2002. | | | |
| S291 | CMMS Development/Acquisition and Implementation | \$1,500,000 | Procurement, development, and implementation of a Computerized Maintenance and Management System (CMMS) for Fulton County Department of Public Works, Water Services Division. | Fulton County CMOM Program and Evaluation, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc., February 2003. | 4/1/04 | 12/22/04 | 6/15/05 |
| S292 | CIS/Billing Development/Acquisition and Implementation | \$2,500,000 | Procurement, development, and implementation of a Customer Information System (CIS) and billing system for Fulton County Department of Public Works, Water Services Division. | Fulton County Technical Services, July 2003. | 6/1/04 | 2/16/05 | 8/10/05 |
| S262 | Morning Creek Sewer Basin I&I Phase II | \$4,400,000 | A find & fix program to reduce infiltration / inflow in the Morning Creek sewer sub-basins M45, M46, and M50 – M61. The designated sub-basin's sewer lines will be examined for defects and problems, and necessary repairs or other remediation performed. | Fulton County Sanitary Sewer Collection System Interim Master Plan, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc., June 2002. | 5/25/04 | 2/16/05 | 4/19/06 |
| S275 | Riverside Drive Pump Station | \$10,000,000 | Improvement of the pump station located in the City of Roswell at Riverside Drive and Indian Springs Drive between Roswell Road and GA-400. VFD's and pumps need to be replaced or refurbished, electrical improvements made, bar screens replaced, and the odor control system upgraded / improved. This project may also include improvements at Deep Creek pump station. | Fulton County Sanitary Sewer Collection System Interim Master Plan, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc., June 2002. | 6/2/04 | 3/10/06 | 1/18/08 |
| S069B | Marsh Creek Sewer Upgrade | \$3,500,000 | To upgrade and increase capacity of 14,000 feet of sewer interceptor and trunk lines in the Marsh Creek Sewer Basin. Work involves replacement of 8-inch, 12-inch, and 18-inch pipe, with 10-inch, 12-inch, 22-inch, 24-inch, and 28-inch HDPE and DIP. Replacement or rehabilitation of up to 60 manholes may be required. | Marsh Creek Sewer System Study, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., April 2000. | 4/1/04 | 11/17/04 | 7/6/05 |
| S243 | Johns Creek to Abbotts Bridge Sewer | \$1,442,000 | Replace 4,350 feet of existing 16-inch and 18-inch sewer line with new 27-inch pipe, between Parsons Road and Abbotts Bridge Road in unincorporated Northeastern Fulton County. | Fulton County Sanitary Sewer Collection System Interim Master Plan, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc., June 2002. | 11/1/04 | 7/20/05 | 11/16/05 |
| S263 | Lake Windward I&I | \$4,000,000 | Rehabilitation and / or relocation of 25,500 feet of sewer line to eliminate infiltration and inflow in the Lake Windward area of Big Creek Basin in Alpharetta / Northeast Fulton County. Pipe diameters are 8-inch, 10-inch, 15-inch, 18-inch, 21-inch, and 24-inch. Some line passing underneath the lake will need to be relocated. Work involves rehabilitation or replacement of 125 manholes. | Fulton County Technical Services, July 2002. | 11/1/04 | 5/5/06 | 12/22/06 |
| S098 | Johns Creek WRF Expansion | \$93,000,000 | Relocation of the Johns Creek wastewater treatment plant to a new location on 43 acres of land bordered by Holcomb Bridge Road and the Chattahoochee River in Northeast Fulton County. The technology used will be Membrane Bio-Reactor (MBR), and the new facility will be expanded to 15 million gallons per day of capacity. Use of MBR technology will enable the new JCEC to meet or exceed current advanced discharge limits and provide high-quality urban water reuse to surrounding irrigation customers. | 1. Fulton County 2020 Water and Wastewater Master Plan, Brown and Caldwell, June 1999. 2. North Fulton Wastewater Management Conceptual Plan, Wiedeman and Singleton, Law Environmental, Parsons Engineering Science, John Hardy of Morehouse College, February 2002. 3. Long-Term Wastewater Management Plan, Jordan Jones & Goulding, September 2003. | 10/1/03 | 5/10/05 | 3/13/07 |
| S205 | Big Creek UV Disinfection Improvement | \$14,500,000 | Project # 1 of 3 planned for this facility. Design Upgrade of the Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection system at the Big Creek Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF) in Southwest Roswell, in preparation for planned capacity expansion from 24 million gallons per day | 1. Fulton County 2020 Water and Wastewater Master Plan, Brown and Caldwell, June 1999. 2. North Fulton Wastewater Management Conceptual Plan, | 3/1/04 | 11/17/04 | 7/13/05 |





**2025 Comprehensive Plan
Capital Improvements Element & Short Term Work Program**

Table 11-12: Water & Wastewater 2004-2005 CIP Projects

| Project # | Project Name | Estimated Cost | Project Description | Source Document(s) | PM Start Date | Constructi on start | Comple tion Date |
|-----------|---|----------------|---|--|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | ments | | (MGD) to 38 MGD. Work to be done includes replacing the obsolete UV Disinfection system, relieving hydraulic bottleneck in the UV chamber, and increasing the channel capacity to 38 MGD. | Wiedeman and Singleton, Law Environmental, Parsons Engineering Science, John Hardy of Morehouse College, February 2002. 3. Long-Term Wastewater Management Plan, Jordan Jones & Goulding, September 2003. 4. Interim Capacity Improvements Evaluation For The Big Creek Water Reclamation Plant, Brown and Caldwell, May 2001. 5. Conceptual Plans For Onsite Expansion Of The Big Creek Water Reclamation Plant, Brown and Caldwell, May 2001. | | | |
| S204 | Big Creek Solids Handling Improve ments | \$8,500,000 | Project # 2 of 3 planned for this facility. Design Upgrade of the solids handling and odor control portions of the Big Creek Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF) in Southwest Roswell, in preparation for planned capacity expansion from 24 million gallons per day (MGD) to 38 MGD. | | 7/1/04 | 11/11/05 | 5/5/06 |
| TOTAL | | \$146,842,000 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | \$155,542,000 | | | | | |

Funding Source: Water & Sewerage Revenue Bonds Series 2004 Fund

Table 11-13: Water & Wastewater CIP Projects- Phase II

| Project Number | Project Name | Total Estimated Cost | Project Description |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Phase II Water CIP Projects | | | |
| W240 | Booster Pump Station Upgrade | \$1,000,000 | Upgrade of the booster pump stations at Mansell Rd from 5000 gpm to 7000 gpm, Webb Bridge Rd from 6000 gpm to 7000 gpm, and Freemanville Rd from 1000 gpm to 2000 gpm. |
| H065 | Water Stand-by Projects | \$4,500,000 | Funding for Water stand-by Projects including: 1) North Coleman Road Water Line |
| W017 | Miscellaneous Unit Price Water Lines | \$3,000,000 | Funding for Water Stand-by projects including 1) State Bridge Water Main 2) Cox Road Water Main 3) Riverside Road Water Main 4) Hopewell and Phillips Water lines |
| W208 | Land Acquisition | \$3,000,000 | Purchase of land and easements as needed for water system projects |
| W209 | DOT Reimbursement | \$4,500,000 | Fund account to reimburse the Georgia DOT for water main relocation projects |
| W206 | South Fulton Water Distribution System Purchase | \$50,000,000 | Purchase of water distribution system in South Fulton County which is currently owned and operated by the City of Atlanta. |
| W216 | McGinnis Ferry Rd Water Main | \$2,000,000 | Design and construction of a 10,000 L.F. of 12" water main. |
| W222 | Mountain Park Road | \$1,500,000 | Installation of 7500 L.F. of 16" water main along Mountain Park Road from Woodstock Rd to Old Mountain Park Rd. |
| W223 | Hwy 9 (Alpharetta Hwy) Water Main | \$1,250,000 | Installation of 7100 L.F. of 12" water main along Hwy 9 from Holcomb Bridge Rd to Woodstock Rd. |





Table 11-13: Water & Wastewater CIP Projects- Phase II

| Project Number | Project Name | Total Estimated Cost | Project Description |
|----------------|---|----------------------|--|
| W224 | Holcomb Bridge Rd Water Main (I) | \$500,000 | Installation of 1500 L.F. of 16" water main along Holcomb Bridge Rd. |
| W225 | Holcomb Bridge Rd Water Main (II) | \$750,000 | Installation of 1400 L.F. of 42" water main along Holcomb Bridge Rd. |
| W226 | Holcomb Bridge Water Main (III) | \$ 2,500,000 | Installation of 5900 L.F. of 24" water main along Holcomb Bridge from Old Roswell Rd to Dogwood Rd. |
| W227 | Webb Bridge Rd | \$3,500,000 | Installation of 15000 L.F. of 24" water main along Webb Bridge Rd. |
| W234 | Woodstock Rd Water Main | \$3,200,000 | Installation of 18250 L.F. of 12" water main along Woodstock Rd from West Crossville Rd to North Coleman Rd. |
| W237 | Waters Rd Water Main | \$500,000 | Installation of 2425 L.F. of 12" water main along Waters Rd from Jones Bridge Rd to Centennial Dr. |
| W207 | South Fulton Tankage Improvements | \$4,000,000 | South Fulton water storage tank rehabilitation and improvements, pending purchase from City of Atlanta. |
| W239 | McGinnis Ferry Road | \$ 1,250,000 | Installation of 1 - one million gallon tank. |
| TOTAL | | \$86,950,000 | |
| | Funding Source: Water & Sewerage Revenue Bonds Series 2004 Fund | | |

Phase II Wastewater CIP Projects

| Project Number | Project Name | Total Estimated Cost | Project Description |
|----------------|---|----------------------|--|
| I067 | Sewer Standby Projects | \$6,000,000 | Funding for sewer standby projects including: 1) Worthington Hills-Sewer 2) Kimberly Mill Rd I&I 3) Cliftondale Oaks I&I 4) Morris Rd Outfall |
| S079 | Miscellaneous Sewer Line Unit Price Contracts | \$3,000,000 | Funding for sewer stand-by projects including 1) Saddle Creek Circle Sewer Project 2) Jones Bridge Road Widening-relocation 3) State Bridge Road Widening-relocation 4) Summit Street Sewer 5) Spruell Spring Road Sewer 6) Spalding Lane Sewer 7) Maryeanna Road Sewer 8) I285 and Roswell Road Sewer-Pipe Bursting |
| S211 | Re-Use Water Distribution System | \$19,000,000 | Implementation of the County Plan to promote beneficial reuse, including an extension of the initial re-use line constructed with the Cauley Creek Plant. |
| S271 | Wastewater Control System Improvements | \$6,000,000 | Design and construct a countywide comprehensive monitoring and reporting system to monitor all pumping stations and treatment facilities. |
| S266 | Chattahoochee Trunk Sewer (I&I) | \$1,000,000 | A detailed flow study and inflow/infiltration assessment for the Chattahoochee Trunk Sewers from Riverside Drive Pump Station to Seven Branch directed toward isolating areas of high I & II. Isolated areas examined for defects and repaired. |
| S267 | Line BC46-12 (I/I) | \$1,000,000 | A detailed flow study and inflow/infiltration assessment for the area tributary to line BC46-12 which lies north of States Bridge Road directed toward isolating areas of high I & II. Isolated areas examined for defects and repaired. |
| S276 | Willeo Creek Basin | \$1,000,000 | A detailed flow study and inflow/infiltrations assessment for the Willeo Creek Basin directed toward isolating areas of high I&I. Isolated areas examined for defects and repaired |
| S277 | Deep Creek Basin (I&I) | \$2,000,000 | A detailed flow study and inflow/infiltrations assessment for the Deep Creek Basin directed toward isolating areas of high I&I. Isolated areas examined for defects and repaired. |
| S279 | Johns Creek Basin (I&I) | \$4,460,000 | A detailed flow study and inflow/infiltrations assessment for the Johns Creek Basin directed toward isolating areas of high I&I. Isolated areas examined for defects and repaired. |
| S280 | Big Creek Trunk Basin | \$4,460,000 | A detailed flow study and inflow/infiltrations assessment for the Big Creek Creek Basin directed toward isolating areas of high I&I. Isolated areas examined for defects and repaired. |





Table 11-13: Water & Wastewater CIP Projects- Phase II

| Project Number | Project Name | Total Estimated Cost | Project Description |
|----------------|--|----------------------|---|
| S207 | Camp Creek / Utoy Creek Diversion | \$9,500,000 | The diversion of 5 MGD from the Camp Creek WRF to the Utoy Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant will allow increased flexibility in the interim capacity at the improved Camp Creek Plant. |
| S268 | Hobgood Road Pump Station and Sewerage Station | \$2,900,000 | Pump station and force main to convey wastewater from Little Bear Creek drainage area to Line Creek Trunk. |
| S282 | South Fulton Pump Station Capacity Project | \$20,021,402 | South Fulton Pump Station capacity increases |
| S219 | Tulane Drive Sewer Replacement | \$1,000,000 | Replace existing 12-inch sewer along Tulane Drive from Bucknell Drive to City of Atlanta 54-inch trunk in Phillip Lee Drive with 21-inch sewer (4600 LF). |
| S221 | County Line Road Outfall Sewer Replacement | \$2,200,000 | Replace existing 16 and 21-inch sewers from New Hope Road to Utoy Creek with 24-inch sewer (9350 LF). |
| S223 | Bucknell Drive Sewer | \$500,000 | Replace existing 12-inch sewer near Stonehill Drive and Bucknell with new 24-inch sewer (1700 LF). |
| S225 | Westgate Parkway Sewer No. 1 | \$600,000 | Replace existing 24 and 30-inch sewers from the Campbellton Redwine Road with new 30-inch sewer (2000 LF). |
| S226 | Westgate Parkway Sewer No. 2 | \$1,234,500 | Replace existing 24 and 30-inch sewers from WC68-21 to 36-inch Wilson Creek sewer along Chattahoochee River with 36-inch sewer. |
| S227 | Lower Camp Creek Trunk Relief Sewer | \$9,095,000 | Replace existing 42-inch Camp Creek Trunk along Camp Creek from Cascade-Palmetto Highway to the connection of the 15-inch sewer downstream of Enon Road with 72-inch sewer (21,100 LF) Alternate 42-inch relief parallel relief sewer. |
| S228 | Camp Creek Trunk 60" | \$2,400,000 | Replace existing 42-inch Camp Creek Trunk along Camp Creek from downstream of Enon Road to the connection of the Wolf Creek Trunk with new 60-inch sewer (5740 LF) Alternate 42-inch parallel relief sewer |
| S230 | North Fork Camp Creek Trunk | \$1,170,000 | Replace existing 18 and 21-inch sewers along the North Fork Camp Creek from Camp Creek Trunk to downstream of North Camp Creek Parkway with 24-inch sewer (5200 LF). |
| S233 | Deep Creek Pump Station Outfall | \$800,000 | |
| S234 | Deep Creek Roosevelt Highway Trunk | \$4,200,000 | |
| S235 | Line Creek White Mill Road Trunk | \$1,900,000 | Replace existing 21 inch Line Creek Trunk from near McClure Road to Old White Mill Road with 30 inch sewer (7600 LF). |
| S236 | Line Creek Malone Circle Trunk | \$1,850,000 | Replace existing 15 and 18-inch sewers along Line Creek from Old White Mill Road to Malone Circle with 24-inch sewer (8200 LF) |
| S237 | Cleckler Road Sewer | \$2,000,000 | Replace existing 12 and 15-inch sewer from Bohannon Road to near Cleckler Road with 30-inch sewer (8000 LF). |
| S239 | Chattahoochee II to Rivermont Trunk | \$6,552,000 | Replace existing 42 thru 48-inch sewers from Johns Creek WRF to near Barnwell Road with new 72-inch sewer (14000 LF). |
| S240 | Chattahoochee II to Autry Mill Creek Trunk | \$3,422,000 | Replace existing 42-inch sewer from near Barnwell Road to near Avala Court with 66-inch sewer (14,600 LF) Alternate 48-inch parallel relief sewer. |
| S241 | Johns Creek to Old Alabama Trunk | \$1,630,000 | Replace existing 36 and 42-inch sewers near Avala Court to downstream of Old Alabama Road with new 60-inch sewer (3800 LF) Alternate 48-inch parallel relief sewer. |
| S242 | Johns Creek to Parsons Road Sewer | \$1,100,000 | Replace existing 18-inch sewer from near Sandown Way to near Parsons Road with 36-inch sewer (3700 LF). |
| S247 | Big Creek Parallel to Grimes Bridge Road Trunk | \$ 3,000,000 | Replace existing 48-inch sewer from Big Creek to Riverside Drive with 78-inch sewer (3000 LF) Alternate 48-inch parallel relief sewer. |
| S248 | Big Creek Parallel to Holcomb Bridge Trunk | \$5,800,000 | Replace existing 36 and 60-inch sewers from 48-inch Grimes Bridge crossing to approximately 1700 feet north of Holcomb Bridge Road with 120-inch sewer (6600 LF) Alternate 60-inch parallel relief sewer (if Alternate selected 36-inch sections replace with 60-inch). |
| S249 | Big Creek Parallel to Foe Killer Trunk | \$3,500,000 | Replace existing 36 thru 60-inch sewers from approx 1700 feet north of Holcomb Bridge Road to Foe Killer Creek with 108-inch sewer (4500 LF) Alternate 60-inch parallel relief sewer (if alternate selected 36 inch sections replace with 60-inch). |





Table 11-13: Water & Wastewater CIP Projects- Phase II

| Project Number | Project Name | Total Estimated Cost | Project Description |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| S250 | Kings Mill Court Sewer | \$ 500,000 | Replace existing 21-inch sewer along Big Creek near South Atlanta Road with 24-inch sewer (1500 LF). |
| S251 | Foe Killer Creek to Alpharetta Highway Trunk | \$4,800,000 | Replace existing 21-inch thru 27-inch sewers along Foe Killer Creek to North of Alpharetta Road with 42-inch sewer (13200 LF). |
| S252 | Foe Killer Creek to North Hembree Sewer | \$1,800,000 | Replace existing 21 thru 27-inch sewers along Foe Killer Creek from north of Alpharetta Road to near North Bluff Road with 36-inch sewer (6300 LF). |
| S254 | Alpharetta Outfall No.3 | \$655,000 | Replace two sections of existing 18-inch sewer from near State Route 400 and Haynes Bridge Road to Big Creek with 24-inch sewer (2800 LF). |
| S256 | Camp Creek at Windward Parkway Sewer | \$104,000 | Replace existing 24-inch sewer along Camp Creek downstream of State Route 400 with 30-inch sewer (400 LF). |
| S257 | Willeo Creek to Pine Grove Sewer | \$600,000 | Replace existing 15-inch sewer from Willeo Creek Trunk sewer to Pine Grove Road with 24-inch sewer (2500 LF). |
| S218 | Land Acquisition | \$4,000,000 | Purchase of land and easements as needed for sewer projects. |
| S204 | Big Creek Expansion | \$77,700,000 | The design and construction of a new treatment plant capacity to 38-48 MGD at the Metro standard discharge limits. |
| S213 | Utoy AWT Capacity | \$17,000,000 | Fulton County's portion to improve the Utoy Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility, to comply with METRO standards. |
| S214 | R.M. Clayton AWT Capacity | \$30,000,000 | Fulton County's portion to improve the R.M. Clayton Wastewater Treatment Facility, to comply with METRO standards. |
| S272 | Little River Expansion | \$9,000,000 | The design and construction of an upgraded treatment plan capacity to 2.6 MGD at the Metro standard discharge limits. |
| S274 | Demo of old John's Creek Plant | \$6,000,000 | Demolition of old plant following construction of new plant. |
| TOTAL WASTEWATER | | \$286,453,902 | |
| TOTAL WATER & WASTEWATER | | \$373,403,902 | |

Funding Source: Water & Sewerage Revenue Bonds Series 2004 Fund

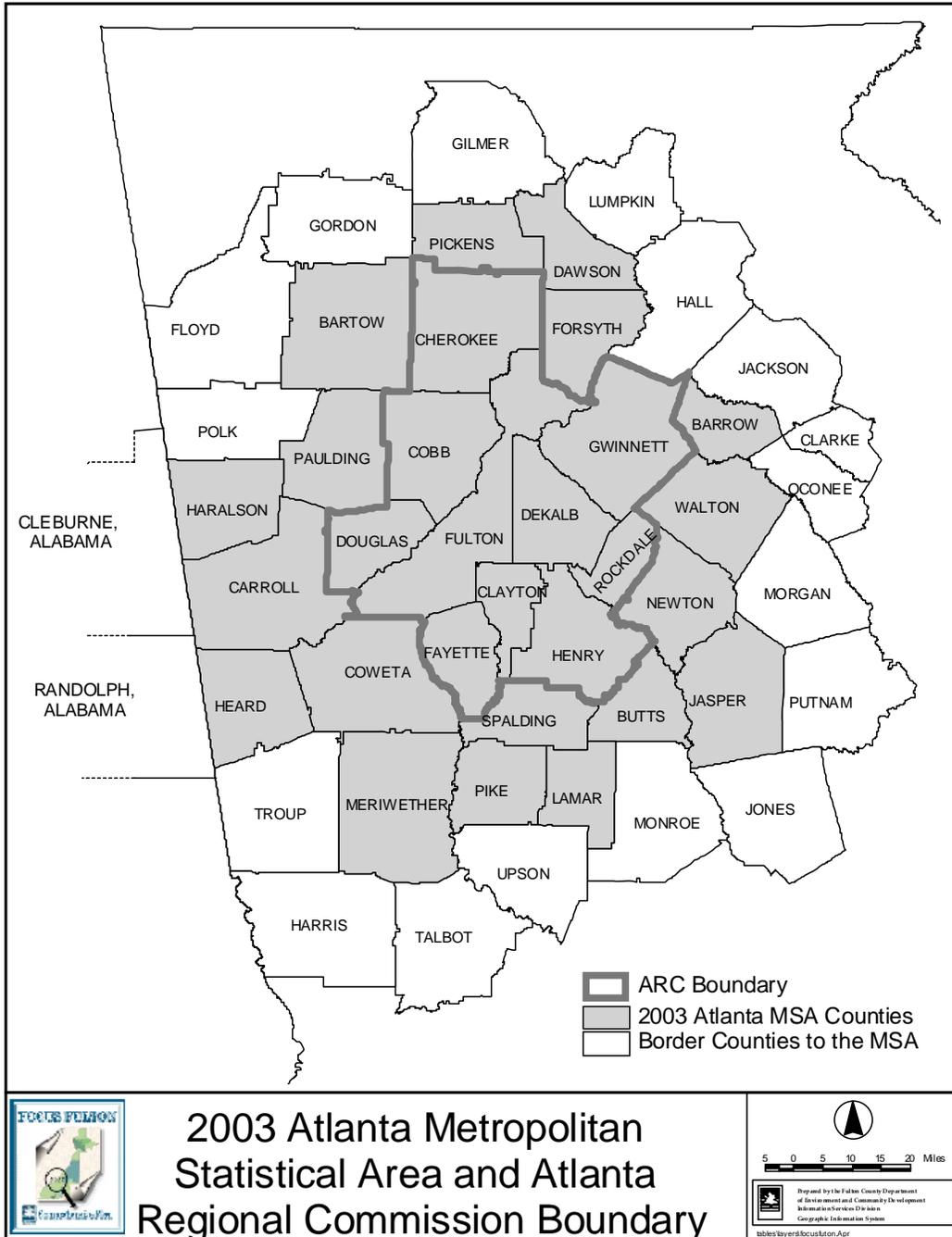




Appendix A

Population





2003 Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area and Atlanta Regional Commission Boundary





Appendix B

Existing Land Use Maps & 2025 Land Use Map Changes

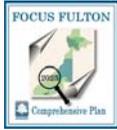




North Fulton Land Use Map Changes

| Table B-1: North Fulton –2025 Land Use Map Changes | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|--|
| No. | Area | 2015 Land Use | 2025 Land Use | Comments/Rationale |
| 1 | Community Facilities | Reflects new schools and community facilities 5 acres and over | | |
| 2 | Live-Work Neighborhood Nodes | | | |
| A | Birmingham | Commercial | Live Work | These intersections are appropriate for commercial, office and residential densities up to five units per acre. |
| B | State Route 9 (Webb-Bethany) | Commercial | Live Work | |
| C | Old Alabama at Jones Bridge | Commercial | Live Work | |
| D | State Bridge at Jones Bridge | Commercial | Live Work | |
| E | Abbotts Bridge at Jones Bridge | Commercial | Live Work | |
| F | Sargent and Jones Bridge | Commercial and Office | Live Work | |
| G | Old Medlock Bridge Road | Live Work | Live Work | |
| H | Medlock Bridge Road From State Bridge to Parsons Rd | | | |
| I | Arnold Mill and Green Road | Office | Live Work | |
| 3 | Live Work Community Nodes | | | |
| A | Medlock Bridge Road from Parsons to Bell Road | Live Work | Live Work | Show these intersections as appropriate for commercial, office and residential densities up to ten units per acre. |
| | | Commercial | Live Work | |
| | | Office | Live Work | |
| | | Residential | Live Work | |
| B | State Bridge Road From the Chatthoochee to Old Medlock Bridge Road | Commercial Office Residential | Live Work | |
| 4 | Johns Creek Technology Park | Business Park, Office, Retail & R2-3 | Business Park | BOC Motion on June 15, 2005 |
| 5 | Rucker Road | R0-1 | R1-2 | Reflect existing development & sewer availability and Board Policy |
| 6 | Hopewell Road (Land Lots 980, 1037 & part of 1052) | R2-3 | R1-2 | Sewer may not be available in this area. |
| 7 | Hopewell Road (part of Land Lots 1053 and 1108) | R0-1 | R1-2 | Sewer is available in this area |
| 8 | Hopewell Road (LL1109) | R0-1 | R2-3 | Reflects Board Policy |
| 9 | Webb Rd (SR9 to Cogburn Road) | R0-1 | Office | Provide a transition in land use from commercial to single family residential |
| 10 | Buice Road east of Water Plant | R1-2 & 2-3 | R0-1 | Protect existing neighborhoods |
| 11 | Morton and Jones Bridge | R1-2 | R2-3 | Reflect Board policy and provide transition |
| 12 | Arnold Mill Road at Chadwick Lane | R0-1 | Commercial | Relocate commercial node to this intersection |
| 13 | Arnold Mill Road at Lackey Road | Commercial | R0-1 | Commercial node does not extend to this parcel |
| 14 | Birmingham Hwy south of Birmingham Road | Commercial | AG | Commercial node does not extend to this parcel |
| 15 | Kimball Bridge LL 80, 81 & 93 | R 2-3 | R 1-2 | As approved by BOC Motion on June 15, 2005 |
| 16 | Kimball Bridge LL 860, 903,904,905 914,915,916, | R 8 to 12 | R 3 to 5 | As approved by BOC motion on June 15, 2005 |





Sandy Springs Land Use Map Changes

Table B-2: Sandy Springs - 2025 Land Use Map Changes

| No. | Area | 2015 Land Use | 2025 Land Use | Comments/Rationale |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Community Facilities | Reflects new schools and community facilities five (5) acres and over | | |
| 2 | Central Sandy Springs | | | |
| A | Roswell Road from Abernathy Road to Glenridge Drive | Commercial, Office, Multi-Family | Live Work Neighborhood and Community | Reflect new policies |
| B | Lake Forrest at I-285 | R0-1, Office and R3-5 | R3-5 & Live Work Neighborhood level | Provide transitional land use between Town Center & existing single family. |
| 3 | Perimeter-GA 400 Area | Live Work | Live Work-N,C,R | Reflect proposed policies |
| A | District 17, LL 22, Peachtree Dunwoody & Spalding Dr | Live Work, R0-1, R3-5 & R20+ | R3-5 | Proposed consistent Policy |
| B | Hunters Branch Drive | R2-3 | R1-2 | Protect Single Family Neighborhoods |
| 4 | Roswell Rd North of Abernathy | | | |
| A | Roswell Road | Commercial | Identify Nodes at Major Intersections | <u>Community node:</u> Roswell Rd & Dunwoody Pl. <u>Neighborhood nodes:</u> Roswell Rd at Northridge Rd Roswell Rd at Dalrymple Rd |
| B | District 17, LL 25 | R12-20 | R8-12 | Reflect apartment densities |
| C | District 6, LL 368 | Commercial | Office | Reflect policy of no commercial on west side of Roswell Rd |
| 5 | Powers Ferry Road at I-285 | | | |
| A | North of I-285 | Office-High Intensity | LW- Community (R up to 10 units/acre) | Reflect new Live Work policies |
| B | South of I-285 | | LW - Neighborhood | |
| C | Land Lot 174, District 17, River Oaks & Heritage Condos | R 3-5 | R1-2 | Protect existing single family neighborhoods |
| 6 | Western Sandy Springs | | | |
| A | Heard's Ferry at Northside Dr | R<1 | R0-1 | Reflect consistent policy. Protect existing single family neighborhoods by reflecting existing zoning and development. Make land uses consistent on both sides of the road |
| B | Heards Ferry Rd – northside, LL 172 & 167, District 17 | R1-2 | R0-1 | |
| C | Riverside Drive, LL 167 | R1-2 | R0-1 | |
| D | Northside Dr (Powers Ferry Landing to Mount Vernon Rd) | R1-2 | R0-1 | |
| E | Mount Paran Road, Land lots 137&120 | R1-2 & 2-3 | R0-1 | |
| F | West side of Long Island Dr between I-285 & Mount Vernon Hwy & along Mt Vernon Hwy in Land Lot 123, 17 th dist | R0-1 | R1-2 | Show transitional land use between low density and medium density residential developments. |
| G | Mount Vernon Hwy, Eastside | R2-3 & R0-1 | R2-3 | Reflect existing development. |
| H | Johnson Ferry Rd, LL 126 | R0-1 | R1-2 | |
| 7 | Highpoint Land Use Changes | | | |
| A | Glenridge Drive, LL 38 | R5-8 | R3-5 | Protect existing single family neighborhoods by providing consistency in policies within neighborhoods and along the |
| B | Beachland Drive, LL 68 | R2-3 | R1-2 | |
| C | Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd | R20+ | R0-1 | |



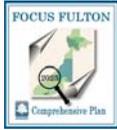


Table B-2: Sandy Springs - 2025 Land Use Map Changes

| No. | Area | 2015 Land Use | 2025 Land Use | Comments/Rationale |
|-----|--|---------------|------------------------|---|
| | (Apts) | | | Peachtree-Dunwoody Road corridor south of the Glenridge Connector |
| D | Land Lots 14 & 15 | R1-2 and 2-3 | R0-1 | |
| E | Roswell Road Live Work Nodes | Commercial | Live Work Neighborhood | Roswell Rd at Windsor Pkwy & Belle Isle Intersections |
| 8 | Central Sandy Springs | | | |
| A | Hammond Hills & Vernon Woods | R1-2 | R2-3 | Reflect zoning and development density |
| B | Spalding Woods Neighborhood | R3-5 | R2-3 | |
| C | 455 Abernathy Road | Office | R2-3 | Policy: Corridor should be residential |
| 9 | Dunwoody Area Land Use Plan Changes | | | |
| A | District 6, land lots 365 & 366 | Office | PRC | Chattahoochee River Park land |
| B | District 6, LL 356, 357 & 361 | R1-2 | R0-1 | Protect SF neighborhoods |
| C | Mount Vernon & Spalding, LL's 312, 335, 336, & 343 | R1-2 | R0-1 | Protect SF neighborhoods |

Southwest Fulton Land Use Map Changes

Table B-3: Southwest Fulton - 2025 Land Use Map Changes

| No. | Area | 2015 Land Use | 2025 Land Use | Comments/Rationale |
|-----|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | Intersection of Cascade and Fairburn Roads | Residential, Commercial, Retail and Service, Business Park | Live-Work Community Up to 9 residential units/acre | Recent rezoning cases, existing natural hazards (floodplains), and development patterns support the community live-work designation. |
| 2 | Intersection of Boat Rock Road and Camp Creek Parkway (northeast and southeast quadrants) | Live-Work | Live-Work Community Up to 9 residential units/acre | Redefined type of live-work based on new live-work land use categories. |
| 3 | Intersection of Boat Rock and Camp Creek Parkway (southwest quadrant-linear strip) | Business Park | Live-Work Community Up to 9 residential units/acre | Changed to reflect current rezoning and new mixed use development. |
| 4 | Intersection of Campbellton, Boat Rock and New Hope Roads | Retail and Service | Live-Work Community Up to 9 residential units/acre | Development patterns and the community's vision support the community live-work re-designation. |
| 5 | Fulton Industrial Boulevard (south side) from Camp Creek Parkway to Campbellton Road | Industrial | Business Park | Business Park provides a transition between industrial uses along Fulton Industrial Boulevard and single family residential neighborhoods to the east and south. |
| 6 | Campbellton Road and Camp Creek Parkway | Live-Work | Live-Work Community Up to 9 residential units/acre | Redefined type of live-work based on new live-work land use categories. |
| 7 | Stonewall Tell Road and Camp Creek Parkway | Residential 1-2 units/acre | Residential 2-3 units/acre | Parcels are adjacent to areas designated as 2-3 units/acre as well as to a retail parcel being developed as a regional shopping destination. The change is consistent with residential land use in Southwest. |





| Table B-3: Southwest Fulton - 2025 Land Use Map Changes | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| No. | Area | 2015 Land Use | 2025 Land Use | Comments/Rationale |
| 8 | Camp Creek Parkway and Butner Road | Live-Work, Retail and Service, Residential 8-12 units/acre, Office | Live-Work Community, Residential up to 9 units/acre and Open Space | Current development patterns, presence of natural hazards (floodplains), and transit infrastructure support the community live-work, open space, and residential designations at the node and along Camp Creek. |
| 9 | Fulton Industrial Boulevard and I-20 | Retail and Service and Industrial | Retail and Service | Parcels are adjacent to areas designated as retail and service. Changing land use designation from industrial to retail and service will create a commercial node at intersection of FIB and I20. |
| 10 | Campbellton Road and Wallace Road | Retail and Service | Residential 2-3 units/acre | Parcels are adjacent to areas designated as 2-3 units/acre |
| 11 | I-20 and Fulton Industrial Boulevard | Retail and service and Industrial | Live Work Regional at intersection (126 acres) and Live Work Community surrounding it (650 acres) | The change is land use will promote revitalization and to serve as a live work center for this community. |
| 12 | I-285 and Cascade Road | Residential 3 to 5 | Office | Change reflects proximity to I-285 and access management issues with parcel location. |

South Fulton Land Use Map Changes

| Table B-4: South Fulton - 2025 Land Use Map Changes | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| No. | Area | 2015 Land use | 2025 Land use | Comments/Rationale |
| 1 | The South Fulton Parkway bounded by Cedar Grove Road on the East and Cascade Palmetto Highway on the West. | 1 unit or less per acre | Extended the Live-Work corridor to Cascade Palmetto Highway. | This is an administrative change to include the existing mixed use development that has occurred beyond the live-work corridor. |
| 2 | Intersection of South Fulton Parkway and Stonewall Tell Road | 3-5 units per acre residential ring with a live-work designation internal to the intersection | Live-Work Community designation with a max density of 9 units/ acre. This node is one mile in diameter, being the centerline of the intersection. | The South Fulton Parkway is a development highway, with the road capacity to support higher density. Public meetings revealed that citizens groups and developers alike supported that staff's recommendation to increase density at the intersections. |
| 3 | Intersection of South Fulton Parkway and Campbellton-Fairburn Road | 3-5 units per acre residential ring with a live-work designation internal to the intersection | Live-Work Community designation with a max density of 9 units/ acre. This node is one mile in diameter, being the centerline of the | The South Fulton Parkway is a development highway, with the road capacity to support higher density. Public meetings revealed that citizens groups and developers alike supported that staff's recommendation to increase density at the |



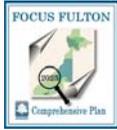


Table B-4: South Fulton - 2025 Land Use Map Changes

| No. | Area | 2015 Land use | 2025 Land use | Comments/Rationale |
|-----|---|--|---|---|
| 4 | Intersection of South Fulton Parkway and Cedar Grove Road | 3-5 units per acre residential ring with a live-work designation internal to the intersection | Live-Work Community designation with a max density of 9 units/ acre. This node is one mile in diameter, being the centerline of the intersection. | intersections. The South Fulton Parkway is a development highway, with the road capacity to support higher density. Public meetings revealed that citizens groups and developers alike supported that staff's recommendation to increase density at the intersections. |
| 5 | The property before and after each active node along the South Fulton Parkway. | Live-Work | Live-Work Neighborhood with a maximum density of 5 units per acre | The area is intended to serve as lower density transition area between each high density activity node at the intersections. This transition is designed to prevent to the corridor from stripping out with high density throughout the corridor. |
| 6 | Three Village Activity Nodes in the Chattahoochee Hill Country west of Cascade Palmetto Highway | Live-Work | Live-Work Regional with a maximum density of 14 units per acre | This CHC Plan already permits up to 14 units per acre in the village. The live-work designation makes the village consistent with the new live-work standards. |
| 7 | A ½ mile band on the edge of the live-work corridor either side of the South Fulton Parkway | 1 to 2 units From Stonewall Tell to Cedar Grove Road along the South Fulton Parkway, and 1 unit or less from Cedar Grove to Cascade Palmetto Highway | 1 to 3 units per acre | Establish a transitional land use buffer adjacent to the South Fulton Parkway to serve as a buffer to the higher density along the parkway and the low residential density. BOC Motion on June 15, 2005. |
| 8 | Old National Highway between Old Bill Cook Road and Jonesboro Road | Retail-Commercial | Live-Work Neighborhood with a maximum density of 5 units per acre | The live-work neighborhood designation will provide the opportunity to bring buildings closer to the street, provide pedestrian friendly developments which include a housing component and help reignite an older commercial corridor. This is also consistent with the recommendations from the Old National LCI Study. |
| 9 | Roosevelt Highway between Ben Hill Road on the West and I-285 on the East | Retail-Commercial | Live-Work Neighborhood with a maximum density of 5 units per acre | This will help redevelop and stimulate an economic development. The live-work neighborhood designation will provide the opportunity to bring buildings closer to the street, provide pedestrian friendly developments which include a |





Table B-4: South Fulton - 2025 Land Use Map Changes

| No. | Area | 2015 Land use | 2025 Land use | Comments/Rationale |
|-----|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | housing component and help reignite an older commercial corridor. |
| 10 | Intersection of Fulton Industrial Boulevard/Cascade Palmetto Highway and Campbellton Road | Business Park and Residential 3 to 5 units per acre | Commercial at the immediate corner, and Residential 5 to 8 units per acre | Consistent with recent rezoning to townhouse and single family residential at 6.35 units per acre |
| 11 | The Cedar Grove Community bounded by Campbellton-Fairburn Road on the east, Cascade Palmetto Highway on the North and west and the South Fulton Parkway on the South. | 1 unit or less per acre | 1 to 2 units/acre | This area was originally one unit or less due to the lack of infrastructure planned for this area. Public Works has plans to sewer this area in the immediate future. |
| 12 | Intersection of Lee Mills Road and Spence Road | Commercial/ Retail Services | Residential 1 to 2 units/ acre | Preserve the existing residential surrounded by industrial uses at the intersection of Lee Mill Road and Spence Road by Changing existing commercial land uses to residential 1 to 2 units/acre. |
| 13 | Welcome All Rd and Scarborough Rd. | Industrial and Business Park | Residential 3 to 5 units per acre | The residential land use will serve as a transition to current residential development patterns across the street |
| 14 | Stonewall Tell Corridor | Residential 1 to 2 units per acre | Office | Reflects existing County facilities and future office development. |





Appendix C

Regional Transportation Model: Fulton County Road Segment Data



ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|-------|------|---------|
| 0.57438 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.87700 | 34.19 | 2280 | 2940 | 2860 | 690 | 8770 |
| 0.45792 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.06200 | 24.33 | 2470 | 3460 | 3820 | 870 | 10620 |
| 0.26077 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.91000 | 31.41 | 2110 | 2580 | 3630 | 780 | 9100 |
| 0.26077 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.89000 | 33.28 | 2830 | 2650 | 2700 | 720 | 8900 |
| 0.94980 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.86300 | 31.39 | 1910 | 2310 | 3720 | 690 | 8630 |
| 0.94980 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.84500 | 33.63 | 2830 | 2400 | 2600 | 620 | 8450 |
| 0.57438 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.85500 | 34.59 | 2210 | 2940 | 2760 | 640 | 8550 |
| 0.75717 | 1050 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.00857 | 34.48 | 2740 | 3670 | 3380 | 800 | 10590 |
| 0.60577 | 1050 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.33429 | 22.98 | 3110 | 4460 | 5020 | 1420 | 14010 |
| 0.56000 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 1.04700 | 29.11 | 3110 | 2960 | 3530 | 870 | 10470 |
| 0.75717 | 1050 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.03048 | 34.05 | 2720 | 3650 | 3480 | 970 | 10820 |
| 0.60577 | 1050 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.31524 | 23.52 | 3970 | 4500 | 4190 | 1150 | 13810 |
| 0.56000 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 1.05200 | 27.57 | 2590 | 2920 | 4090 | 920 | 10520 |
| 0.45792 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.08400 | 24.55 | 3030 | 3460 | 3470 | 880 | 10840 |
| 0.05161 | 3150 | 3 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.97429 | 21.57 | 4590 | 9780 | 13250 | 3070 | 30690 |
| 0.30000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.99474 | 23.82 | 5390 | 6560 | 5570 | 1380 | 18900 |
| 0.04495 | 3150 | 3 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.90444 | 25.06 | 9170 | 9230 | 7490 | 2600 | 28490 |
| 0.09589 | 3150 | 3 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.79460 | 26.40 | 7840 | 8180 | 6760 | 2250 | 25030 |
| 0.30000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.92526 | 23.69 | 3160 | 6300 | 6770 | 1350 | 17580 |
| 0.04495 | 3150 | 3 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.90032 | 23.17 | 4480 | 9090 | 12050 | 2740 | 28360 |
| 0.13060 | 2400 | 3 | Abernathy Rd | 30 | 0.91875 | 24.93 | 7030 | 7290 | 5760 | 1970 | 22050 |
| 0.20000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.81263 | 25.87 | 4950 | 5200 | 4450 | 840 | 15440 |
| 0.20000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.80316 | 25.49 | 2570 | 5420 | 6210 | 1060 | 15260 |
| 0.20000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.77895 | 25.12 | 2190 | 5090 | 6510 | 1010 | 14800 |
| 0.20000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.86842 | 25.62 | 4750 | 5710 | 4960 | 1080 | 16500 |
| 0.40000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 1.08947 | 22.07 | 6150 | 6900 | 6080 | 1570 | 20700 |
| 0.40000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 1.05895 | 20.20 | 3540 | 6790 | 8340 | 1450 | 20120 |
| 0.13060 | 1800 | 2 | Abernathy Rd | 27 | 1.06333 | 18.42 | 2950 | 6530 | 7810 | 1850 | 19140 |
| 0.05466 | 3150 | 3 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.69905 | 26.54 | 3100 | 6550 | 9930 | 2440 | 22020 |
| 0.53060 | 950 | 1 | AKERS MILL | 42 | 1.35053 | 21.38 | 3930 | 4060 | 3730 | 1110 | 12830 |
| 0.53060 | 950 | 1 | AKERS MILL RD | 42 | 1.03789 | 30.30 | 2660 | 3180 | 3340 | 680 | 9860 |
| 0.20000 | 450 | 1 | ALLEN RD | 24 | 0.24222 | 23.44 | 240 | 260 | 480 | 110 | 1090 |
| 0.20000 | 450 | 1 | ALLEN RD | 24 | 0.27333 | 23.38 | 320 | 370 | 420 | 120 | 1230 |
| 0.30000 | 450 | 1 | ALLEN RD | 21 | 0.32222 | 19.95 | 220 | 250 | 870 | 110 | 1450 |
| 0.30000 | 450 | 1 | ALLEN RD | 21 | 0.43556 | 19.18 | 210 | 400 | 1230 | 120 | 1960 |
| 0.64740 | 850 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 38 | 0.32471 | 36.64 | 1340 | 510 | 650 | 260 | 2760 |
| 0.90576 | 800 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 34 | 0.54750 | 31.35 | 680 | 1170 | 2110 | 420 | 4380 |
| 0.90576 | 800 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 34 | 0.46125 | 32.07 | 1330 | 1070 | 980 | 310 | 3690 |
| 0.20000 | 800 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 34 | 0.43250 | 32.36 | 650 | 930 | 1570 | 310 | 3460 |
| 0.20000 | 800 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 34 | 0.34375 | 32.96 | 910 | 820 | 780 | 240 | 2750 |
| 0.20000 | 800 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 34 | 0.60500 | 30.70 | 800 | 1330 | 2270 | 440 | 4840 |
| 0.20000 | 800 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 34 | 0.52000 | 31.65 | 1420 | 1210 | 1200 | 330 | 4160 |
| 0.90132 | 850 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 38 | 0.10235 | 37.82 | 60 | 70 | 700 | 40 | 870 |
| 0.64740 | 850 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 38 | 0.29294 | 36.72 | 260 | 320 | 1580 | 330 | 2490 |
| 0.90132 | 850 | 1 | ALPHARETTA RD | 38 | 0.08353 | 37.83 | 440 | 80 | 160 | 30 | 710 |
| 1.40254 | 1100 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 48 | 0.95091 | 38.09 | 1910 | 3140 | 3980 | 1430 | 10460 |
| 0.36040 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 44 | 1.10190 | 30.95 | 2190 | 3620 | 4230 | 1530 | 11570 |
| 0.83000 | 1000 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 45 | 1.00100 | 35.23 | 3240 | 3050 | 2620 | 1100 | 10010 |
| 0.62252 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 44 | 1.40952 | 21.33 | 4340 | 4380 | 4590 | 1490 | 14800 |
| 0.13682 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 44 | 1.48571 | 19.99 | 3070 | 4860 | 5620 | 2050 | 15600 |
| 0.83000 | 1100 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 48 | 0.92545 | 38.76 | 1860 | 3050 | 3890 | 1380 | 10180 |
| 0.62252 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 44 | 1.38190 | 22.93 | 3250 | 4370 | 5080 | 1810 | 14510 |
| 0.13682 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 44 | 1.49048 | 18.62 | 4890 | 4870 | 4240 | 1650 | 15650 |
| 0.36040 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 44 | 1.13524 | 31.67 | 3680 | 3650 | 3410 | 1180 | 11920 |
| 1.40254 | 1100 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 48 | 0.93636 | 39.58 | 3340 | 3130 | 2700 | 1130 | 10300 |
| 0.40000 | 1200 | 2 | BARFIELD RD | 22 | 0.37917 | 20.91 | 1560 | 1290 | 1400 | 300 | 4550 |
| 0.30000 | 1200 | 2 | BARFIELD RD | 22 | 0.19750 | 21.58 | 300 | 680 | 1270 | 120 | 2370 |
| 0.40000 | 1200 | 2 | BARFIELD RD | 22 | 0.28167 | 21.28 | 560 | 940 | 1650 | 230 | 3380 |
| 0.30000 | 1200 | 2 | BARFIELD RD | 22 | 0.33417 | 21.08 | 1370 | 1070 | 1380 | 190 | 4010 |
| 0.15240 | 1200 | 2 | BARFIELD RD | 25 | 0.38083 | 23.57 | 690 | 1200 | 2340 | 340 | 4570 |
| 0.14760 | 1200 | 2 | BARFIELD RD | 25 | 0.51000 | 23.05 | 2020 | 2070 | 1550 | 480 | 6120 |
| 0.15240 | 1200 | 2 | BARFIELD RD | 25 | 0.41833 | 23.59 | 1740 | 1660 | 1260 | 360 | 5020 |
| 0.14760 | 1200 | 2 | BARFIELD RD | 25 | 0.47000 | 23.15 | 920 | 1610 | 2630 | 480 | 5640 |
| 0.49849 | 700 | 1 | BATESVILLE | 38 | 0.78714 | 31.31 | 2000 | 1460 | 1540 | 510 | 5510 |
| 0.49159 | 700 | 1 | BATESVILLE | 38 | 0.78429 | 31.29 | 2020 | 1440 | 1520 | 510 | 5490 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|----------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.49849 | 700 | 1 | BATESVILLE | 38 | 0.74714 | 31.58 | 870 | 1390 | 2330 | 640 | 5230 |
| 0.42107 | 700 | 1 | BATESVILLE | 38 | 0.69857 | 32.56 | 1810 | 1280 | 1350 | 450 | 4890 |
| 0.49159 | 700 | 1 | BATESVILLE | 38 | 0.74286 | 31.47 | 830 | 1370 | 2360 | 640 | 5200 |
| 0.42107 | 700 | 1 | BATESVILLE | 38 | 0.66000 | 33.06 | 750 | 1210 | 2090 | 570 | 4620 |
| 1.46620 | 800 | 1 | BELL RD | 34 | 0.24375 | 33.53 | 410 | 480 | 760 | 300 | 1950 |
| 1.46620 | 800 | 1 | BELL RD | 34 | 0.23500 | 33.60 | 520 | 540 | 510 | 310 | 1880 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.86667 | 33.75 | 2270 | 2090 | 2900 | 540 | 7800 |
| 0.13512 | 700 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 38 | 0.88714 | 29.71 | 1840 | 1610 | 2190 | 570 | 6210 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.88222 | 32.77 | 2150 | 2120 | 3130 | 540 | 7940 |
| 0.13512 | 700 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 38 | 0.84571 | 30.34 | 1310 | 1580 | 2330 | 700 | 5920 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.77000 | 35.59 | 2520 | 1780 | 2140 | 490 | 6930 |
| 0.61956 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.44667 | 39.77 | 930 | 1150 | 1690 | 250 | 4020 |
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.54111 | 38.87 | 1030 | 1350 | 2190 | 300 | 4870 |
| 0.51293 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.48889 | 39.32 | 1330 | 1240 | 1570 | 260 | 4400 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.74111 | 35.18 | 1440 | 1680 | 2990 | 560 | 6670 |
| 0.60000 | 700 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 38 | 0.64714 | 33.46 | 1490 | 1230 | 1380 | 430 | 4530 |
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.34000 | 40.60 | 1110 | 770 | 940 | 240 | 3060 |
| 0.25000 | 700 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 38 | 0.70571 | 32.75 | 1130 | 1250 | 1990 | 570 | 4940 |
| 0.60000 | 700 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 38 | 0.61143 | 34.20 | 830 | 1190 | 1710 | 550 | 4280 |
| 0.25000 | 700 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 38 | 0.74143 | 32.12 | 1590 | 1300 | 1850 | 450 | 5190 |
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.53778 | 38.75 | 1690 | 1290 | 1580 | 280 | 4840 |
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.32889 | 40.67 | 580 | 800 | 1330 | 250 | 2960 |
| 0.61956 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.43778 | 39.77 | 1250 | 1120 | 1330 | 240 | 3940 |
| 0.51293 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.50000 | 39.30 | 1130 | 1260 | 1830 | 280 | 4500 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.40429 | 35.78 | 520 | 740 | 1310 | 260 | 2830 |
| 0.49000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.22714 | 37.26 | 360 | 430 | 650 | 150 | 1590 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.37000 | 36.23 | 660 | 700 | 1000 | 230 | 2590 |
| 0.49000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.22286 | 37.20 | 300 | 380 | 760 | 120 | 1560 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.37714 | 36.17 | 710 | 710 | 990 | 230 | 2640 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.39571 | 35.89 | 520 | 740 | 1260 | 250 | 2770 |
| 0.49000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.25000 | 37.05 | 370 | 450 | 780 | 150 | 1750 |
| 0.49000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.14143 | 37.63 | 270 | 230 | 420 | 70 | 990 |
| 0.49000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.19286 | 37.45 | 370 | 340 | 540 | 100 | 1350 |
| 0.49000 | 700 | 1 | BETHESDA RD | 38 | 0.16571 | 37.53 | 240 | 260 | 590 | 70 | 1160 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | BETHSAIDA RD | 42 | 0.22333 | 41.43 | 510 | 490 | 840 | 170 | 2010 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | BETHSAIDA RD | 42 | 0.25778 | 41.09 | 510 | 530 | 1110 | 170 | 2320 |
| 0.70000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.21333 | 41.20 | 250 | 370 | 1150 | 150 | 1920 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.19333 | 41.33 | 940 | 340 | 370 | 90 | 1740 |
| 0.70000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.21556 | 41.25 | 980 | 390 | 460 | 110 | 1940 |
| 0.20000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.27556 | 40.73 | 300 | 480 | 1510 | 190 | 2480 |
| 0.20000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.27222 | 40.89 | 1190 | 520 | 600 | 140 | 2450 |
| 0.71733 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.25444 | 40.94 | 270 | 480 | 1350 | 190 | 2290 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.19000 | 41.32 | 190 | 320 | 1070 | 130 | 1710 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.19333 | 41.33 | 940 | 340 | 370 | 90 | 1740 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.19000 | 41.32 | 190 | 320 | 1070 | 130 | 1710 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.25778 | 40.97 | 1150 | 490 | 540 | 140 | 2320 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.25222 | 40.94 | 270 | 470 | 1340 | 190 | 2270 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.25778 | 40.97 | 1150 | 490 | 540 | 140 | 2320 |
| 0.71733 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.26222 | 40.95 | 1160 | 500 | 550 | 150 | 2360 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 42 | 0.25222 | 40.94 | 270 | 470 | 1340 | 190 | 2270 |
| 0.41084 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.81333 | 31.70 | 1100 | 1810 | 3600 | 810 | 7320 |
| 0.41084 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.85444 | 33.85 | 3120 | 1910 | 2020 | 640 | 7690 |
| 0.52507 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.09889 | 41.75 | 600 | 100 | 160 | 30 | 890 |
| 0.52507 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.08889 | 41.84 | 60 | 80 | 630 | 30 | 800 |
| 0.55797 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.08333 | 41.79 | 540 | 70 | 120 | 20 | 750 |
| 0.60998 | 850 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 38 | 0.11529 | 37.81 | 90 | 170 | 670 | 50 | 980 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.44778 | 39.37 | 1630 | 810 | 1300 | 290 | 4030 |
| 0.46000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.44778 | 39.51 | 820 | 780 | 2110 | 320 | 4030 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.47667 | 38.99 | 770 | 820 | 2350 | 350 | 4290 |
| 0.45000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.45000 | 39.33 | 1670 | 810 | 1290 | 280 | 4050 |
| 0.43985 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.54556 | 38.36 | 2040 | 1060 | 1430 | 380 | 4910 |
| 0.45724 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.48111 | 38.88 | 750 | 810 | 2410 | 360 | 4330 |
| 0.43985 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.56778 | 37.46 | 790 | 1060 | 2790 | 470 | 5110 |
| 0.60998 | 850 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 38 | 0.12353 | 37.72 | 610 | 170 | 220 | 50 | 1050 |
| 1.05511 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.07778 | 41.86 | 40 | 60 | 580 | 20 | 700 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.46000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.45222 | 39.35 | 1550 | 810 | 1410 | 300 | 4070 |
| 0.55797 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.07778 | 41.86 | 40 | 60 | 580 | 20 | 700 |
| 1.05511 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.08333 | 41.79 | 540 | 70 | 120 | 20 | 750 |
| 0.46000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.42333 | 39.58 | 1520 | 740 | 1280 | 270 | 3810 |
| 0.46000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.45000 | 39.49 | 830 | 790 | 2110 | 320 | 4050 |
| 0.46000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.47222 | 39.27 | 880 | 830 | 2190 | 350 | 4250 |
| 0.46000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.42778 | 39.54 | 1510 | 750 | 1320 | 270 | 3850 |
| 0.45000 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.47778 | 38.93 | 750 | 820 | 2380 | 350 | 4300 |
| 0.53984 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.47778 | 39.08 | 1750 | 880 | 1360 | 310 | 4300 |
| 0.53984 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.50444 | 38.57 | 780 | 880 | 2500 | 380 | 4540 |
| 0.61729 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.47778 | 39.08 | 1750 | 880 | 1360 | 310 | 4300 |
| 0.45724 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.45889 | 39.25 | 1700 | 840 | 1300 | 290 | 4130 |
| 0.61729 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.50444 | 38.57 | 780 | 880 | 2500 | 380 | 4540 |
| 0.49233 | 800 | 1 | BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.22375 | 33.44 | 450 | 380 | 860 | 100 | 1790 |
| 0.49233 | 800 | 1 | BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.28125 | 33.05 | 660 | 360 | 1120 | 110 | 2250 |
| 0.10000 | 850 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 38 | 1.17059 | 23.65 | 2010 | 3210 | 3750 | 980 | 9950 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 42 | 0.94556 | 34.05 | 2210 | 2760 | 2690 | 850 | 8510 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 42 | 0.99778 | 30.69 | 1860 | 2850 | 3420 | 850 | 8980 |
| 0.80000 | 800 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 34 | 0.85000 | 28.90 | 2010 | 2200 | 1940 | 650 | 6800 |
| 0.80000 | 800 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 34 | 0.74625 | 29.83 | 970 | 2020 | 2320 | 660 | 5970 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 42 | 0.69889 | 37.61 | 1640 | 2060 | 2030 | 560 | 6290 |
| 0.70000 | 850 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 38 | 0.56118 | 35.16 | 1490 | 1510 | 1320 | 450 | 4770 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 42 | 0.68778 | 37.33 | 940 | 2060 | 2580 | 610 | 6190 |
| 0.70000 | 850 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 38 | 0.60706 | 34.30 | 700 | 1540 | 2440 | 480 | 5160 |
| 0.10000 | 850 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 38 | 0.20706 | 37.61 | 500 | 480 | 630 | 150 | 1760 |
| 0.40000 | 850 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 38 | 0.45412 | 36.25 | 1070 | 1290 | 1070 | 430 | 3860 |
| 0.40000 | 850 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 38 | 0.28706 | 37.20 | 410 | 800 | 940 | 290 | 2440 |
| 0.80000 | 850 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 38 | 0.44471 | 35.98 | 1330 | 1040 | 1060 | 350 | 3780 |
| 0.80000 | 850 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 38 | 0.34706 | 36.78 | 570 | 840 | 1230 | 310 | 2950 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 42 | 0.68778 | 37.32 | 940 | 2060 | 2580 | 610 | 6190 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 42 | 0.69889 | 37.61 | 1640 | 2060 | 2030 | 560 | 6290 |
| 0.43930 | 700 | 1 | BUICE RD | 34 | 0.80000 | 27.90 | 1860 | 1690 | 1710 | 340 | 5600 |
| 1.58692 | 700 | 1 | BUICE RD | 38 | 0.80000 | 31.18 | 1860 | 1690 | 1710 | 340 | 5600 |
| 0.78700 | 650 | 1 | BUICE RD | 31 | 0.82000 | 25.29 | 1080 | 1750 | 2030 | 470 | 5330 |
| 0.78700 | 650 | 1 | BUICE RD | 31 | 0.86154 | 24.59 | 1860 | 1690 | 1710 | 340 | 5600 |
| 1.58692 | 700 | 1 | BUICE RD | 38 | 0.76143 | 31.99 | 1080 | 1750 | 2030 | 470 | 5330 |
| 1.04424 | 650 | 1 | BUICE RD | 31 | 0.46154 | 28.12 | 630 | 630 | 1730 | 10 | 3000 |
| 1.04424 | 650 | 1 | BUICE RD | 31 | 0.47385 | 28.07 | 670 | 680 | 1710 | 20 | 3080 |
| 0.43930 | 700 | 1 | BUICE RD | 34 | 0.76143 | 28.62 | 1080 | 1750 | 2030 | 470 | 5330 |
| 0.60000 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.13857 | 37.59 | 390 | 230 | 280 | 70 | 970 |
| 0.44150 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.10000 | 37.73 | 80 | 170 | 390 | 60 | 700 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.10111 | 41.82 | 130 | 220 | 480 | 80 | 910 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.11222 | 41.78 | 400 | 240 | 290 | 80 | 1010 |
| 0.64720 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.18222 | 41.66 | 360 | 410 | 730 | 140 | 1640 |
| 0.60000 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.12143 | 37.68 | 110 | 190 | 480 | 70 | 850 |
| 0.85340 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.13111 | 41.72 | 480 | 280 | 330 | 90 | 1180 |
| 0.90000 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.01286 | 37.97 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 90 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.02429 | 37.94 | 70 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 170 |
| 0.90000 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.01571 | 37.96 | 70 | 10 | 30 | 0 | 110 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.01333 | 41.98 | 10 | 20 | 80 | 10 | 120 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.01667 | 41.97 | 80 | 20 | 40 | 10 | 150 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.03444 | 41.94 | 40 | 80 | 170 | 20 | 310 |
| 0.43434 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.03889 | 41.93 | 120 | 70 | 130 | 30 | 350 |
| 0.64720 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.19444 | 41.61 | 510 | 430 | 650 | 160 | 1750 |
| 0.85340 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.11667 | 41.80 | 140 | 240 | 580 | 90 | 1050 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.01714 | 37.95 | 20 | 20 | 70 | 10 | 120 |
| 0.48363 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.06857 | 37.83 | 210 | 110 | 130 | 30 | 480 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.01667 | 41.97 | 80 | 20 | 40 | 10 | 150 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.01333 | 41.98 | 10 | 20 | 80 | 10 | 120 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.03778 | 41.93 | 120 | 70 | 120 | 30 | 340 |
| 0.74076 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.03333 | 41.94 | 40 | 80 | 160 | 20 | 300 |
| 0.74076 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.03556 | 41.94 | 120 | 60 | 110 | 30 | 320 |
| 0.42272 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.03333 | 41.94 | 40 | 80 | 160 | 20 | 300 |
| 0.43434 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.03889 | 41.93 | 60 | 90 | 170 | 30 | 350 |
| 0.42272 | 900 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 42 | 0.03556 | 41.94 | 120 | 60 | 110 | 30 | 320 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.44150 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.11571 | 37.68 | 330 | 200 | 220 | 60 | 810 |
| 0.48363 | 700 | 1 | BUTNER RD | 38 | 0.05429 | 37.85 | 50 | 90 | 220 | 20 | 380 |
| 0.02000 | 1400 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 38 | 1.16357 | 21.77 | 4020 | 4720 | 6630 | 920 | 16290 |
| 0.02000 | 1400 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 38 | 1.15429 | 22.45 | 5240 | 4640 | 5470 | 810 | 16160 |
| 1.30000 | 2200 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 48 | 0.77273 | 41.37 | 4020 | 5020 | 6890 | 1070 | 17000 |
| 1.30000 | 2200 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 48 | 0.76955 | 41.85 | 5510 | 4980 | 5500 | 940 | 16930 |
| 0.30000 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.56148 | 51.26 | 3800 | 4320 | 6270 | 770 | 15160 |
| 0.50000 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.59852 | 50.87 | 5240 | 4640 | 5470 | 810 | 16160 |
| 0.99400 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.53407 | 51.66 | 4570 | 4120 | 5090 | 640 | 14420 |
| 0.42373 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.53556 | 51.62 | 3790 | 4160 | 5830 | 680 | 14460 |
| 0.30000 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.54481 | 51.53 | 4670 | 4200 | 5170 | 670 | 14710 |
| 0.99400 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.55185 | 51.40 | 3780 | 4260 | 6120 | 740 | 14900 |
| 0.50000 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.60333 | 50.75 | 4020 | 4720 | 6630 | 920 | 16290 |
| 0.40939 | 2500 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 46 | 0.51400 | 43.05 | 3580 | 2960 | 5730 | 580 | 12850 |
| 0.93218 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.58333 | 50.87 | 4610 | 4270 | 6220 | 650 | 15750 |
| 1.47095 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.46704 | 52.09 | 3880 | 3000 | 5290 | 440 | 12610 |
| 0.45710 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.61519 | 50.49 | 4890 | 4610 | 6360 | 750 | 16610 |
| 0.82497 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.51519 | 51.89 | 4360 | 3990 | 4950 | 610 | 13910 |
| 0.93218 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.59741 | 50.73 | 4780 | 4460 | 6190 | 700 | 16130 |
| 0.45710 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.60037 | 50.64 | 4730 | 4400 | 6390 | 690 | 16210 |
| 1.47095 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.45407 | 52.20 | 3500 | 2770 | 5480 | 510 | 12260 |
| 0.55105 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.47519 | 52.01 | 3940 | 3070 | 5370 | 450 | 12830 |
| 0.40939 | 2500 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 46 | 0.52800 | 42.96 | 4060 | 3200 | 5440 | 500 | 13200 |
| 0.55105 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.46333 | 52.07 | 3540 | 2840 | 5600 | 530 | 12510 |
| 0.42373 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.51778 | 51.85 | 4390 | 4010 | 4970 | 610 | 13980 |
| 0.61726 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.53370 | 51.62 | 3790 | 4150 | 5800 | 670 | 14410 |
| 0.82497 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.53333 | 51.63 | 3780 | 4150 | 5800 | 670 | 14400 |
| 0.61726 | 2700 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 55 | 0.51593 | 51.87 | 4360 | 4000 | 4960 | 610 | 13930 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.19333 | 41.46 | 230 | 370 | 930 | 210 | 1740 |
| 0.50702 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.20667 | 41.44 | 820 | 400 | 490 | 150 | 1860 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.43222 | 39.39 | 1760 | 780 | 1130 | 220 | 3890 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.44000 | 39.47 | 740 | 730 | 2200 | 290 | 3960 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.19778 | 41.55 | 690 | 370 | 560 | 160 | 1780 |
| 0.40000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.32000 | 47.04 | 840 | 900 | 1490 | 290 | 3520 |
| 0.40000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.31727 | 46.88 | 1360 | 800 | 1110 | 220 | 3490 |
| 0.50472 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.27000 | 47.32 | 760 | 750 | 1270 | 190 | 2970 |
| 0.80000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.27818 | 47.17 | 770 | 700 | 1430 | 160 | 3060 |
| 0.62426 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.27091 | 47.22 | 1130 | 640 | 1050 | 160 | 2980 |
| 0.80000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.26364 | 47.22 | 1190 | 590 | 980 | 140 | 2900 |
| 0.50000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.31000 | 47.01 | 890 | 800 | 1530 | 190 | 3410 |
| 0.20000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.69273 | 43.62 | 1920 | 2510 | 2640 | 550 | 7620 |
| 0.20000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.71273 | 43.08 | 2540 | 2560 | 2280 | 460 | 7840 |
| 0.20000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.67364 | 43.60 | 2430 | 2440 | 2120 | 420 | 7410 |
| 0.49392 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.20444 | 41.42 | 270 | 400 | 960 | 210 | 1840 |
| 0.50000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.29545 | 47.03 | 1220 | 680 | 1160 | 190 | 3250 |
| 0.20000 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.73182 | 43.10 | 2000 | 2650 | 2810 | 590 | 8050 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.19556 | 41.47 | 800 | 370 | 450 | 140 | 1760 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.19889 | 41.55 | 390 | 380 | 820 | 200 | 1790 |
| 0.50702 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.20444 | 41.42 | 270 | 400 | 960 | 210 | 1840 |
| 0.49392 | 900 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 42 | 0.20667 | 41.44 | 820 | 400 | 490 | 150 | 1860 |
| 0.50472 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.26818 | 47.22 | 1180 | 650 | 970 | 150 | 2950 |
| 0.62426 | 1100 | 1 | CAMPBELLTON RD | 48 | 0.27182 | 47.32 | 810 | 740 | 1260 | 180 | 2990 |
| 0.82642 | 700 | 1 | CAPPS FERRY RD | 38 | 0.51429 | 34.80 | 730 | 740 | 1680 | 450 | 3600 |
| 0.32262 | 900 | 1 | CAPPS FERRY RD | 42 | 0.39667 | 40.01 | 1530 | 750 | 890 | 400 | 3570 |
| 0.22854 | 900 | 1 | CAPPS FERRY RD | 42 | 0.40333 | 40.16 | 740 | 740 | 1700 | 450 | 3630 |
| 0.82642 | 700 | 1 | CAPPS FERRY RD | 38 | 0.51000 | 34.65 | 1530 | 750 | 890 | 400 | 3570 |
| 0.32262 | 900 | 1 | CAPPS FERRY RD | 42 | 0.40000 | 40.18 | 730 | 740 | 1680 | 450 | 3600 |
| 0.27271 | 900 | 1 | CAPPS FERRY RD | 42 | 0.39667 | 40.00 | 1530 | 750 | 890 | 400 | 3570 |
| 0.22854 | 900 | 1 | CAPPS FERRY RD | 42 | 0.40111 | 39.97 | 1550 | 760 | 900 | 400 | 3610 |
| 0.27271 | 900 | 1 | CAPPS FERRY RD | 42 | 0.40000 | 40.18 | 730 | 740 | 1680 | 450 | 3600 |
| 0.39537 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.30111 | 40.96 | 950 | 650 | 860 | 250 | 2710 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.03667 | 41.93 | 120 | 80 | 100 | 30 | 330 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.03444 | 41.94 | 50 | 70 | 150 | 40 | 310 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.29667 | 41.00 | 640 | 650 | 1080 | 300 | 2670 |
| 1.75663 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.26444 | 40.58 | 1430 | 400 | 430 | 120 | 2380 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.25556 | 40.63 | 1410 | 380 | 400 | 110 | 2300 |
| 1.95623 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.25889 | 40.67 | 230 | 310 | 1620 | 170 | 2330 |
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.25889 | 40.67 | 230 | 310 | 1620 | 170 | 2330 |
| 0.25000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.06556 | 41.88 | 220 | 150 | 170 | 50 | 590 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.05222 | 41.91 | 70 | 120 | 230 | 50 | 470 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.01111 | 41.98 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 100 |
| 0.45175 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.02889 | 41.94 | 110 | 60 | 70 | 20 | 260 |
| 0.25000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.06556 | 41.89 | 80 | 150 | 300 | 60 | 590 |
| 0.49825 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.06556 | 41.88 | 220 | 150 | 170 | 50 | 590 |
| 0.39537 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.29889 | 40.98 | 650 | 650 | 1090 | 300 | 2690 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.30111 | 40.96 | 950 | 650 | 860 | 250 | 2710 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.29889 | 40.98 | 650 | 650 | 1090 | 300 | 2690 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.29889 | 40.98 | 950 | 650 | 840 | 250 | 2690 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.29889 | 40.98 | 950 | 650 | 840 | 250 | 2690 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.29667 | 40.99 | 640 | 650 | 1080 | 300 | 2670 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.03889 | 41.93 | 50 | 90 | 170 | 40 | 350 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.03667 | 41.93 | 120 | 80 | 100 | 30 | 330 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.05222 | 41.91 | 160 | 120 | 140 | 50 | 470 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.03889 | 41.93 | 50 | 90 | 170 | 40 | 350 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.03333 | 41.94 | 110 | 70 | 90 | 30 | 300 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.03444 | 41.94 | 50 | 70 | 150 | 40 | 310 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.03333 | 41.94 | 110 | 70 | 90 | 30 | 300 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.01111 | 41.98 | 20 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 100 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.01000 | 41.98 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 90 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.01111 | 41.98 | 20 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 100 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.01111 | 41.98 | 20 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 100 |
| 0.54000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.01000 | 41.98 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 90 |
| 1.75663 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.26667 | 40.61 | 240 | 330 | 1650 | 180 | 2400 |
| 1.95623 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE PALMETTO | 42 | 0.25556 | 40.63 | 1410 | 380 | 400 | 110 | 2300 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 31 | 0.49000 | 28.83 | 1030 | 1030 | 2110 | 240 | 4410 |
| 0.70000 | 1000 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 34 | 0.78500 | 29.99 | 2030 | 2390 | 2760 | 670 | 7850 |
| 0.62171 | 1100 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 48 | 0.66818 | 44.02 | 2280 | 2200 | 2170 | 700 | 7350 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 31 | 0.46778 | 29.01 | 1340 | 930 | 1670 | 270 | 4210 |
| 0.20000 | 1800 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 31 | 0.45556 | 29.41 | 1770 | 2410 | 3310 | 710 | 8200 |
| 0.20000 | 1800 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 31 | 0.43444 | 29.54 | 2010 | 2210 | 2850 | 750 | 7820 |
| 0.13000 | 1800 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 31 | 0.54556 | 28.91 | 2260 | 2970 | 3640 | 950 | 9820 |
| 0.13000 | 1800 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 31 | 0.57222 | 28.53 | 3210 | 2820 | 3360 | 910 | 10300 |
| 0.40000 | 2700 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 55 | 0.49630 | 52.39 | 2860 | 3820 | 5460 | 1260 | 13400 |
| 0.40000 | 2700 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 55 | 0.46704 | 52.78 | 3770 | 3740 | 3860 | 1240 | 12610 |
| 0.30000 | 2700 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 55 | 0.42333 | 53.02 | 2480 | 3150 | 4790 | 1010 | 11430 |
| 0.30000 | 2700 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 55 | 0.40037 | 53.33 | 3360 | 3070 | 3350 | 1030 | 10810 |
| 0.20000 | 2700 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 55 | 0.40370 | 53.21 | 2450 | 3020 | 4490 | 940 | 10900 |
| 0.20000 | 2700 | 2 | CASCADE RD | 55 | 0.37889 | 53.53 | 3150 | 2910 | 3200 | 970 | 10230 |
| 0.80000 | 1100 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 48 | 0.71364 | 43.34 | 2030 | 2390 | 2760 | 670 | 7850 |
| 0.80000 | 1100 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 48 | 0.67545 | 44.06 | 2100 | 2280 | 2290 | 760 | 7430 |
| 0.70000 | 1000 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 34 | 0.74300 | 30.60 | 2100 | 2280 | 2290 | 760 | 7430 |
| 1.10636 | 1100 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 48 | 0.68909 | 43.51 | 1550 | 2260 | 3040 | 730 | 7580 |
| 0.62171 | 1100 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 48 | 0.68182 | 43.66 | 1510 | 2230 | 3000 | 760 | 7500 |
| 1.10636 | 1100 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 48 | 0.65545 | 44.24 | 2130 | 2240 | 2150 | 690 | 7210 |
| 0.12000 | 1700 | 1 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.84176 | 46.89 | 4390 | 4650 | 4460 | 810 | 14310 |
| 0.12000 | 1700 | 1 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.83941 | 47.06 | 3120 | 4730 | 5250 | 1170 | 14270 |
| 0.09000 | 3400 | 2 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.20559 | 54.61 | 1670 | 2340 | 2260 | 720 | 6990 |
| 0.08000 | 3400 | 2 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.05471 | 54.91 | 620 | 510 | 360 | 370 | 1860 |
| 0.16000 | 3400 | 2 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.32353 | 54.01 | 2080 | 3560 | 4210 | 1150 | 11000 |
| 0.17000 | 3400 | 2 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.72324 | 49.55 | 5400 | 8020 | 9070 | 2100 | 24590 |
| 0.32000 | 3400 | 2 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.72324 | 49.55 | 5400 | 8020 | 9070 | 2100 | 24590 |
| 0.17000 | 1650 | 1 | CD SYSTEM | 50 | 0.62424 | 46.34 | 2280 | 3290 | 3810 | 920 | 10300 |
| 0.21000 | 1650 | 1 | CD SYSTEM | 50 | 0.62424 | 46.34 | 2280 | 3290 | 3810 | 920 | 10300 |
| 0.17000 | 3400 | 2 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.52941 | 52.05 | 5790 | 5530 | 5170 | 1510 | 18000 |
| 0.32000 | 3400 | 2 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.52941 | 52.05 | 5790 | 5530 | 5170 | 1510 | 18000 |
| 0.70000 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.08778 | 41.82 | 410 | 140 | 190 | 50 | 790 |
| 2.90000 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.08111 | 41.86 | 100 | 120 | 440 | 70 | 730 |
| 0.54039 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.03556 | 41.94 | 130 | 80 | 90 | 20 | 320 |
| 0.69900 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.03333 | 41.94 | 50 | 80 | 150 | 20 | 300 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.10111 | 41.82 | 310 | 230 | 290 | 80 | 910 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.43330 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.09444 | 41.83 | 130 | 210 | 430 | 80 | 850 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.10556 | 41.82 | 150 | 240 | 470 | 90 | 950 |
| 0.20412 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.10444 | 41.81 | 310 | 240 | 300 | 90 | 940 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.08333 | 41.85 | 250 | 180 | 270 | 50 | 750 |
| 0.70000 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.09000 | 41.85 | 110 | 130 | 500 | 70 | 810 |
| 0.57426 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.00889 | 41.98 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 80 |
| 2.90000 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.08111 | 41.84 | 380 | 130 | 170 | 50 | 730 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.07889 | 41.86 | 150 | 170 | 340 | 50 | 710 |
| 0.67299 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.10000 | 41.82 | 290 | 220 | 330 | 60 | 900 |
| 0.20412 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.10556 | 41.81 | 150 | 240 | 470 | 90 | 950 |
| 0.67299 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.09667 | 41.83 | 180 | 220 | 400 | 70 | 870 |
| 0.54039 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.03889 | 41.93 | 60 | 80 | 190 | 20 | 350 |
| 0.59635 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.03556 | 41.94 | 130 | 80 | 90 | 20 | 320 |
| 0.59635 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.03889 | 41.93 | 60 | 80 | 190 | 20 | 350 |
| 0.43570 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.08556 | 41.84 | 270 | 200 | 230 | 70 | 770 |
| 0.43330 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.09111 | 41.83 | 280 | 210 | 260 | 70 | 820 |
| 0.43570 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.09000 | 41.84 | 120 | 200 | 420 | 70 | 810 |
| 0.69900 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.03333 | 41.94 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 20 | 300 |
| 0.57426 | 900 | 1 | CEDAR GROVE RD | 42 | 0.01111 | 41.98 | 10 | 20 | 70 | 0 | 100 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 2 | CLIFTON | 24 | 0.23556 | 23.42 | 520 | 700 | 900 | 0 | 2120 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 2 | CLIFTON | 24 | 0.17222 | 23.58 | 770 | 410 | 370 | 0 | 1550 |
| 0.20000 | 450 | 1 | CLIFTWOOD DR | 24 | 0.01556 | 23.97 | 20 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 70 |
| 0.20000 | 450 | 1 | CLIFTWOOD DR | 24 | 0.12222 | 23.64 | 10 | 40 | 500 | 0 | 550 |
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02111 | 41.96 | 30 | 40 | 110 | 10 | 190 |
| 0.50369 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02889 | 41.95 | 70 | 70 | 100 | 20 | 260 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02444 | 41.96 | 20 | 40 | 140 | 20 | 220 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.09556 | 41.80 | 440 | 170 | 190 | 60 | 860 |
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.15333 | 41.65 | 590 | 310 | 370 | 110 | 1380 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.10111 | 41.83 | 120 | 150 | 560 | 80 | 910 |
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.15333 | 41.70 | 200 | 280 | 760 | 140 | 1380 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.45222 | 39.52 | 1540 | 960 | 1210 | 360 | 4070 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.45111 | 39.78 | 840 | 930 | 1840 | 450 | 4060 |
| 0.55410 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.08222 | 41.78 | 570 | 70 | 80 | 20 | 740 |
| 0.55000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.03889 | 41.93 | 60 | 100 | 160 | 30 | 350 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.01556 | 41.97 | 50 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 140 |
| 0.55000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.09444 | 41.75 | 620 | 90 | 110 | 30 | 850 |
| 0.59152 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.09444 | 41.83 | 50 | 90 | 680 | 30 | 850 |
| 0.55000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.03444 | 41.94 | 90 | 80 | 110 | 30 | 310 |
| 0.55000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.09778 | 41.83 | 60 | 90 | 700 | 30 | 880 |
| 0.80000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.01667 | 41.97 | 50 | 40 | 50 | 10 | 150 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02111 | 41.96 | 20 | 40 | 110 | 20 | 190 |
| 0.50369 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.03000 | 41.95 | 60 | 60 | 130 | 20 | 270 |
| 0.52023 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02889 | 41.95 | 70 | 70 | 100 | 20 | 260 |
| 0.52023 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.03000 | 41.95 | 60 | 60 | 130 | 20 | 270 |
| 0.61816 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02111 | 41.96 | 80 | 40 | 50 | 20 | 190 |
| 0.61816 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02333 | 41.96 | 20 | 30 | 140 | 20 | 210 |
| 0.41966 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02444 | 41.95 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 20 | 220 |
| 0.41966 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02889 | 41.95 | 30 | 50 | 160 | 20 | 260 |
| 0.43657 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02444 | 41.95 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 20 | 220 |
| 0.43657 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02889 | 41.95 | 30 | 50 | 160 | 20 | 260 |
| 0.47459 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02000 | 41.96 | 80 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 180 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02000 | 41.96 | 80 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 180 |
| 0.47459 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.02444 | 41.96 | 20 | 40 | 140 | 20 | 220 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.10111 | 41.83 | 120 | 150 | 560 | 80 | 910 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.09556 | 41.80 | 440 | 170 | 190 | 60 | 860 |
| 0.55410 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.08667 | 41.85 | 40 | 80 | 640 | 20 | 780 |
| 0.44364 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.08222 | 41.78 | 570 | 70 | 80 | 20 | 740 |
| 0.44364 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.08667 | 41.85 | 40 | 80 | 640 | 20 | 780 |
| 0.52548 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.08222 | 41.78 | 570 | 70 | 80 | 20 | 740 |
| 0.59152 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.09000 | 41.76 | 600 | 80 | 100 | 30 | 810 |
| 0.52548 | 900 | 1 | COCHRAN MILL RD | 42 | 0.08667 | 41.85 | 40 | 80 | 640 | 20 | 780 |
| 0.43000 | 900 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 42 | 0.55111 | 38.36 | 2110 | 1100 | 1300 | 450 | 4960 |
| 0.87772 | 850 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 38 | 0.39176 | 36.36 | 1290 | 910 | 830 | 300 | 3330 |
| 0.43000 | 900 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 42 | 0.56222 | 37.58 | 600 | 1030 | 2800 | 630 | 5060 |
| 0.87772 | 850 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 38 | 0.42471 | 36.07 | 490 | 890 | 1830 | 400 | 3610 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.56799 | 850 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 38 | 0.36235 | 36.61 | 1220 | 880 | 710 | 270 | 3080 |
| 0.16670 | 850 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 38 | 0.40471 | 36.38 | 700 | 890 | 1490 | 360 | 3440 |
| 0.56799 | 850 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 38 | 0.40000 | 36.29 | 440 | 880 | 1700 | 380 | 3400 |
| 0.16670 | 850 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 38 | 0.35765 | 36.73 | 930 | 870 | 960 | 280 | 3040 |
| 0.43000 | 900 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 42 | 0.54111 | 37.91 | 610 | 960 | 2710 | 590 | 4870 |
| 0.43000 | 900 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 42 | 0.53222 | 38.61 | 2030 | 1080 | 1230 | 450 | 4790 |
| 0.43000 | 900 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 42 | 0.56889 | 38.21 | 2160 | 1170 | 1310 | 480 | 5120 |
| 0.43000 | 900 | 1 | COGBURN RD | 42 | 0.51889 | 38.38 | 560 | 950 | 2590 | 570 | 4670 |
| 0.34926 | 900 | 1 | COX RD | 42 | 0.70222 | 37.31 | 1810 | 1740 | 2210 | 560 | 6320 |
| 0.34926 | 900 | 1 | COX RD | 42 | 0.75333 | 34.99 | 1470 | 1770 | 3000 | 540 | 6780 |
| 0.42844 | 900 | 1 | COX RD | 42 | 0.62667 | 38.09 | 1670 | 1520 | 1970 | 480 | 5640 |
| 0.42844 | 900 | 1 | COX RD | 42 | 0.67000 | 36.65 | 1270 | 1540 | 2750 | 470 | 6030 |
| 1.16066 | 900 | 1 | COX RD | 42 | 0.59889 | 38.31 | 1610 | 1440 | 1910 | 430 | 5390 |
| 1.16066 | 900 | 1 | COX RD | 42 | 0.63556 | 37.26 | 1220 | 1440 | 2630 | 430 | 5720 |
| 0.28983 | 700 | 1 | DANFORTH RD | 38 | 0.43429 | 35.14 | 420 | 630 | 1720 | 270 | 3040 |
| 0.40387 | 700 | 1 | DANFORTH RD | 38 | 0.26571 | 36.92 | 630 | 380 | 710 | 140 | 1860 |
| 0.28983 | 700 | 1 | DANFORTH RD | 38 | 0.40000 | 35.74 | 1050 | 630 | 910 | 210 | 2800 |
| 0.55633 | 700 | 1 | DANFORTH RD | 38 | 0.43429 | 35.13 | 420 | 630 | 1720 | 270 | 3040 |
| 0.40387 | 700 | 1 | DANFORTH RD | 38 | 0.29429 | 36.55 | 390 | 400 | 1120 | 150 | 2060 |
| 0.55633 | 700 | 1 | DANFORTH RD | 38 | 0.40000 | 35.74 | 1050 | 630 | 910 | 210 | 2800 |
| 0.34439 | 1600 | 2 | DEERFIELD PKWY | 34 | 0.10750 | 33.82 | 810 | 330 | 380 | 200 | 1720 |
| 0.34820 | 1500 | 2 | DEERFIELD PKWY | 29 | 0.26733 | 28.34 | 550 | 860 | 2030 | 570 | 4010 |
| 0.34439 | 1600 | 2 | DEERFIELD PKWY | 34 | 0.08000 | 33.90 | 150 | 160 | 720 | 250 | 1280 |
| 0.56126 | 1600 | 2 | DEERFIELD PKWY | 34 | 0.10750 | 33.82 | 810 | 330 | 380 | 200 | 1720 |
| 0.56126 | 1600 | 2 | DEERFIELD PKWY | 34 | 0.08000 | 33.90 | 150 | 160 | 720 | 250 | 1280 |
| 0.43762 | 1500 | 2 | DEERFIELD PKWY | 29 | 0.15133 | 28.78 | 940 | 530 | 540 | 260 | 2270 |
| 0.34820 | 1500 | 2 | DEERFIELD PKWY | 29 | 0.30800 | 28.27 | 1790 | 1170 | 1210 | 450 | 4620 |
| 0.43762 | 1500 | 2 | DEERFIELD PKWY | 29 | 0.11800 | 28.87 | 240 | 340 | 880 | 310 | 1770 |
| 0.30000 | 1000 | 1 | DULUTH HWY / SR 20 | 34 | 1.47000 | 17.29 | 3380 | 3950 | 6240 | 1130 | 14700 |
| 0.30000 | 1000 | 1 | DULUTH HWY / SR 20 | 34 | 1.44900 | 15.85 | 4960 | 3930 | 4500 | 1100 | 14490 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB | 38 | 0.83429 | 29.80 | 1560 | 1510 | 2360 | 410 | 5840 |
| 0.75000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB | 38 | 0.62000 | 33.57 | 1310 | 1170 | 1590 | 270 | 4340 |
| 0.42960 | 650 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 28 | 0.69538 | 24.14 | 930 | 1240 | 1870 | 480 | 4520 |
| 0.02573 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 1.28444 | 12.59 | 1420 | 1690 | 2150 | 520 | 5780 |
| 0.14021 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 1.05333 | 16.37 | 1240 | 1470 | 1680 | 350 | 4740 |
| 0.02573 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 1.30000 | 12.23 | 1620 | 1740 | 2030 | 460 | 5850 |
| 0.14021 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 1.04667 | 16.85 | 1270 | 1440 | 1600 | 400 | 4710 |
| 0.16557 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 0.87333 | 18.99 | 1090 | 1150 | 1390 | 300 | 3930 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 38 | 0.79571 | 31.03 | 1530 | 1510 | 2120 | 410 | 5570 |
| 0.10740 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 0.90667 | 18.25 | 900 | 1190 | 1610 | 380 | 4080 |
| 0.16557 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 0.90222 | 18.37 | 920 | 1200 | 1570 | 370 | 4060 |
| 0.10740 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 0.88444 | 18.86 | 1130 | 1160 | 1380 | 310 | 3980 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 34 | 0.63714 | 29.72 | 1120 | 1100 | 1910 | 330 | 4460 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 34 | 0.63143 | 29.85 | 850 | 1220 | 1990 | 360 | 4420 |
| 0.75000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 38 | 0.65857 | 32.85 | 1190 | 1170 | 1960 | 290 | 4610 |
| 0.42960 | 650 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 28 | 0.71846 | 23.92 | 1600 | 1230 | 1430 | 410 | 4670 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 34 | 0.65000 | 29.58 | 1120 | 1110 | 1960 | 360 | 4550 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 34 | 0.61286 | 30.20 | 1270 | 1210 | 1500 | 310 | 4290 |
| 0.10000 | 1300 | 2 | DUNWOODY PL | 28 | 1.23538 | 15.88 | 3930 | 4510 | 5950 | 1670 | 16060 |
| 0.10000 | 1300 | 2 | DUNWOODY PL | 28 | 1.51615 | 11.37 | 4210 | 6380 | 6220 | 2900 | 19710 |
| 0.22561 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.93182 | 38.06 | 3980 | 2440 | 2860 | 970 | 10250 |
| 0.22561 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.91727 | 35.48 | 2170 | 2360 | 4480 | 1080 | 10090 |
| 0.54316 | 900 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.77222 | 34.93 | 1500 | 1640 | 3030 | 780 | 6950 |
| 0.38631 | 900 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.77889 | 34.75 | 1530 | 1660 | 3040 | 780 | 7010 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 34 | 0.48143 | 31.66 | 780 | 1050 | 1240 | 300 | 3370 |
| 0.60000 | 700 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 38 | 0.21571 | 37.24 | 220 | 400 | 750 | 140 | 1510 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 34 | 0.44000 | 31.93 | 580 | 970 | 1250 | 280 | 3080 |
| 0.60000 | 700 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 38 | 0.23571 | 37.23 | 450 | 480 | 580 | 140 | 1650 |
| 0.70000 | 700 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 38 | 0.22143 | 37.22 | 230 | 410 | 760 | 150 | 1550 |
| 0.38631 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.65545 | 43.16 | 2850 | 1720 | 2000 | 640 | 7210 |
| 0.70000 | 700 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 38 | 0.24571 | 37.16 | 460 | 490 | 630 | 140 | 1720 |
| 0.10000 | 1800 | 2 | FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.14111 | 41.75 | 410 | 550 | 1370 | 210 | 2540 |
| 0.60000 | 700 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 38 | 0.34000 | 36.52 | 670 | 700 | 800 | 210 | 2380 |
| 0.10000 | 1800 | 2 | FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.14056 | 41.71 | 940 | 590 | 830 | 170 | 2530 |
| 1.00000 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.62818 | 44.06 | 1480 | 1640 | 3010 | 780 | 6910 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| 0.95000 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.66273 | 43.12 | 2840 | 1770 | 2030 | 650 | 7290 |
| 0.45234 | 2700 | 2 | FAIRBURN RD | 55 | 0.32593 | 53.80 | 2040 | 2120 | 3880 | 760 | 8800 |
| 0.20901 | 2200 | 2 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.39409 | 46.44 | 3020 | 2170 | 2720 | 760 | 8670 |
| 0.95000 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.68727 | 43.00 | 1630 | 1820 | 3260 | 850 | 7560 |
| 1.00000 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.64727 | 43.27 | 2830 | 1710 | 1950 | 630 | 7120 |
| 0.45234 | 2700 | 2 | FAIRBURN RD | 55 | 0.31963 | 53.86 | 3020 | 2160 | 2700 | 750 | 8630 |
| 0.63242 | 2700 | 2 | FAIRBURN RD | 55 | 0.32704 | 53.79 | 2050 | 2130 | 3890 | 760 | 8830 |
| 0.95000 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.64455 | 43.87 | 1530 | 1690 | 3070 | 800 | 7090 |
| 0.95000 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.70091 | 42.52 | 2940 | 1890 | 2190 | 690 | 7710 |
| 0.20901 | 2200 | 2 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.40182 | 46.32 | 2060 | 2130 | 3890 | 760 | 8840 |
| 0.63242 | 2700 | 2 | FAIRBURN RD | 55 | 0.32111 | 53.85 | 3020 | 2170 | 2720 | 760 | 8670 |
| 0.60000 | 700 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 38 | 0.35286 | 36.32 | 430 | 690 | 1110 | 240 | 2470 |
| 0.54316 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.65091 | 43.20 | 2840 | 1720 | 1960 | 640 | 7160 |
| 0.30000 | 700 | 1 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | 38 | 0.32000 | 36.66 | 620 | 620 | 790 | 210 | 2240 |
| 0.90000 | 700 | 1 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | 38 | 0.08286 | 37.75 | 20 | 40 | 510 | 10 | 580 |
| 0.30000 | 700 | 1 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | 38 | 0.30857 | 36.68 | 530 | 580 | 880 | 170 | 2160 |
| 0.47000 | 700 | 1 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | 38 | 0.09429 | 37.77 | 150 | 230 | 220 | 60 | 660 |
| 0.90000 | 700 | 1 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | 38 | 0.08714 | 37.70 | 400 | 70 | 130 | 10 | 610 |
| 0.47000 | 700 | 1 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | 38 | 0.14000 | 37.63 | 170 | 290 | 460 | 60 | 980 |
| 0.47000 | 700 | 1 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | 38 | 0.13429 | 37.65 | 170 | 270 | 440 | 60 | 940 |
| 0.47000 | 700 | 1 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | 38 | 0.10143 | 37.75 | 160 | 250 | 240 | 60 | 710 |
| 0.80000 | 800 | 1 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.26125 | 33.35 | 500 | 590 | 840 | 160 | 2090 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 42 | 0.29778 | 40.85 | 550 | 680 | 1250 | 200 | 2680 |
| 0.80000 | 800 | 1 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.32750 | 32.85 | 490 | 650 | 1290 | 190 | 2620 |
| 0.30000 | 750 | 1 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.28800 | 28.31 | 450 | 620 | 910 | 180 | 2160 |
| 0.40000 | 1500 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.15333 | 28.81 | 420 | 620 | 1010 | 250 | 2300 |
| 0.40000 | 900 | 1 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 42 | 0.24000 | 41.31 | 450 | 620 | 910 | 180 | 2160 |
| 0.30000 | 750 | 1 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.35733 | 27.91 | 550 | 680 | 1250 | 200 | 2680 |
| 0.40000 | 1500 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.10667 | 28.87 | 390 | 380 | 730 | 100 | 1600 |
| 0.20000 | 1500 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.15333 | 28.81 | 420 | 620 | 1010 | 250 | 2300 |
| 0.20000 | 1500 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.10667 | 28.87 | 390 | 380 | 730 | 100 | 1600 |
| 0.10000 | 1500 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.15333 | 28.81 | 420 | 620 | 1010 | 250 | 2300 |
| 0.10000 | 1500 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.10667 | 28.87 | 390 | 380 | 730 | 100 | 1600 |
| 0.61913 | 1500 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.20800 | 28.67 | 540 | 870 | 1370 | 340 | 3120 |
| 0.61913 | 1500 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 29 | 0.15467 | 28.81 | 540 | 630 | 980 | 170 | 2320 |
| 0.49965 | 1800 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 42 | 0.28500 | 41.14 | 1640 | 1330 | 1670 | 490 | 5130 |
| 0.49965 | 1800 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 42 | 0.24167 | 41.15 | 590 | 1090 | 2260 | 410 | 4350 |
| 0.98833 | 1800 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 42 | 0.36833 | 40.46 | 2300 | 1780 | 1930 | 620 | 6630 |
| 0.10000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.95063 | 27.23 | 4330 | 4670 | 4730 | 1480 | 15210 |
| 0.10000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.85312 | 27.27 | 2440 | 4190 | 5630 | 1390 | 13650 |
| 0.20000 | 1500 | 1 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 40 | 0.87733 | 34.27 | 3880 | 4360 | 3650 | 1270 | 13160 |
| 0.10000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.78062 | 29.83 | 2670 | 4440 | 4100 | 1280 | 12490 |
| 0.10000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.79875 | 29.42 | 2470 | 4460 | 4540 | 1310 | 12780 |
| 0.90000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.17188 | 33.73 | 500 | 1020 | 960 | 270 | 2750 |
| 0.98833 | 1800 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 42 | 0.32333 | 40.60 | 760 | 1480 | 3000 | 580 | 5820 |
| 0.90000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.17000 | 33.72 | 590 | 1040 | 840 | 250 | 2720 |
| 0.60000 | 600 | 1 | FOREST DR | 25 | 0.79167 | 19.49 | 990 | 1490 | 2140 | 130 | 4750 |
| 0.60000 | 600 | 1 | FOREST DR | 25 | 0.76000 | 20.21 | 1180 | 1310 | 1940 | 130 | 4560 |
| 0.12317 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.96317 | 35.62 | 6560 | 10060 | 10500 | 3220 | 30340 |
| 0.24201 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.96317 | 35.62 | 6560 | 10060 | 10500 | 3220 | 30340 |
| 0.19000 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 1.00444 | 34.87 | 9840 | 10490 | 8590 | 2720 | 31640 |
| 0.16060 | 1050 | 1 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 1.01238 | 31.92 | 3260 | 3310 | 3670 | 390 | 10630 |
| 0.16280 | 1050 | 1 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.96667 | 33.46 | 3240 | 3130 | 3450 | 330 | 10150 |
| 0.16060 | 1050 | 1 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.82667 | 35.49 | 2070 | 2670 | 3690 | 250 | 8680 |
| 0.16280 | 1050 | 1 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.78952 | 36.10 | 1920 | 2530 | 3630 | 210 | 8290 |
| 0.79568 | 2500 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.35760 | 44.81 | 3120 | 2430 | 2630 | 760 | 8940 |
| 0.44694 | 2700 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 55 | 0.32185 | 53.96 | 2040 | 2380 | 3500 | 770 | 8690 |
| 0.79568 | 2500 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.34760 | 44.96 | 2040 | 2380 | 3500 | 770 | 8690 |
| 0.23439 | 2500 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.46480 | 44.10 | 3380 | 3360 | 3800 | 1080 | 11620 |
| 0.22109 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.74435 | 30.80 | 7180 | 4630 | 4090 | 1220 | 17120 |
| 0.22869 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.74217 | 29.87 | 2880 | 4550 | 8210 | 1430 | 17070 |
| 0.22109 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.74217 | 29.87 | 2880 | 4550 | 8210 | 1430 | 17070 |
| 0.50000 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.53174 | 33.90 | 4650 | 3420 | 3170 | 990 | 12230 |
| 0.30000 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.63652 | 33.24 | 4620 | 4520 | 4240 | 1260 | 14640 |
| 0.50000 | 2700 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 55 | 0.53667 | 51.97 | 3040 | 4470 | 5710 | 1270 | 14490 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|----------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 0.30000 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.62609 | 33.31 | 3370 | 4500 | 5320 | 1210 | 14400 |
| 0.10000 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.63652 | 33.24 | 4620 | 4520 | 4240 | 1260 | 14640 |
| 0.20000 | 3750 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.41760 | 44.56 | 4540 | 4950 | 4750 | 1420 | 15660 |
| 0.30000 | 3450 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.44812 | 34.68 | 3910 | 4840 | 5300 | 1410 | 15460 |
| 0.20000 | 3750 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.41227 | 44.59 | 3910 | 4840 | 5300 | 1410 | 15460 |
| 0.70000 | 3750 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.41760 | 44.56 | 4540 | 4950 | 4750 | 1420 | 15660 |
| 0.70000 | 3750 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.41227 | 44.59 | 3910 | 4840 | 5300 | 1410 | 15460 |
| 0.30000 | 3750 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.57920 | 43.26 | 5240 | 7050 | 7220 | 2210 | 21720 |
| 0.30000 | 5000 | 4 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.42980 | 44.51 | 6470 | 7000 | 6040 | 1980 | 21490 |
| 0.12317 | 4200 | 4 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.71452 | 39.80 | 9590 | 10020 | 7630 | 2770 | 30010 |
| 0.24201 | 4200 | 4 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.71452 | 39.80 | 9590 | 10020 | 7630 | 2770 | 30010 |
| 0.19000 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.50540 | 41.84 | 3710 | 4920 | 6060 | 1230 | 15920 |
| 0.20000 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.67429 | 39.99 | 4860 | 6310 | 8370 | 1700 | 21240 |
| 0.20000 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.54127 | 41.42 | 5070 | 5130 | 5780 | 1070 | 17050 |
| 0.32000 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.55937 | 41.10 | 3880 | 4940 | 7550 | 1250 | 17620 |
| 0.32000 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.44508 | 42.10 | 4640 | 3940 | 4740 | 700 | 14020 |
| 0.30000 | 3450 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.45391 | 34.65 | 4540 | 4950 | 4750 | 1420 | 15660 |
| 0.10000 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.62609 | 33.31 | 3370 | 4500 | 5320 | 1210 | 14400 |
| 1.80000 | 2700 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 55 | 0.19444 | 54.48 | 2550 | 1150 | 1180 | 370 | 5250 |
| 0.44694 | 2700 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 55 | 0.33111 | 53.80 | 3120 | 2430 | 2630 | 760 | 8940 |
| 1.80000 | 2700 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 55 | 0.18593 | 54.46 | 580 | 1070 | 2860 | 510 | 5020 |
| 0.22869 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.74435 | 30.80 | 7180 | 4630 | 4090 | 1220 | 17120 |
| 0.21700 | 2500 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.45320 | 44.17 | 3160 | 3330 | 3870 | 970 | 11330 |
| 0.10000 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.62609 | 33.32 | 3370 | 4500 | 5320 | 1210 | 14400 |
| 0.10000 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.63652 | 33.24 | 4620 | 4520 | 4240 | 1260 | 14640 |
| 0.50000 | 2300 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 36 | 0.52652 | 33.94 | 2460 | 3370 | 5280 | 1000 | 12110 |
| 0.50000 | 2700 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 55 | 0.54889 | 51.79 | 5020 | 4510 | 4030 | 1260 | 14820 |
| 0.23439 | 2500 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.45320 | 44.16 | 3160 | 3330 | 3870 | 970 | 11330 |
| 0.21700 | 2500 | 2 | FULTON IND BLVD | 46 | 0.46480 | 44.09 | 3380 | 3360 | 3800 | 1080 | 11620 |
| 0.07000 | 6600 | 4 | GA 400 | 58 | 0.98636 | 46.51 | 13090 | 20130 | 22770 | 9110 | 65100 |
| 0.10000 | 6600 | 4 | GA 400 | 58 | 0.98636 | 46.59 | 13090 | 20130 | 22770 | 9110 | 65100 |
| 0.10000 | 1400 | 1 | GA 400 RAMP | 30 | 1.25643 | 17.12 | 3730 | 5680 | 6810 | 1370 | 17590 |
| 0.15000 | 3400 | 2 | GA 400 RAMP | 55 | 0.42000 | 53.28 | 4190 | 4540 | 4230 | 1320 | 14280 |
| 0.07000 | 2800 | 2 | GA 400 RAMP | 30 | 0.57607 | 28.04 | 5170 | 5020 | 4800 | 1140 | 16130 |
| 0.13000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 CD SOUTH | 58 | 1.00773 | 46.95 | 19370 | 20950 | 18130 | 8060 | 66510 |
| 0.07000 | 4700 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.01149 | 44.83 | 10000 | 14120 | 18390 | 5030 | 47540 |
| 0.14000 | 4700 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.56000 | 24.24 | 15810 | 22750 | 25860 | 8900 | 73320 |
| 0.25000 | 4950 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.31313 | 32.72 | 14300 | 20360 | 22240 | 8100 | 65000 |
| 0.30000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.35136 | 30.73 | 19760 | 28310 | 29790 | 11330 | 89190 |
| 2.60000 | 7200 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.11542 | 41.89 | 15790 | 24440 | 30000 | 10080 | 80310 |
| 0.29000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.10591 | 42.21 | 15680 | 23620 | 24580 | 9110 | 72990 |
| 0.60000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.20271 | 39.37 | 16160 | 26290 | 30370 | 11370 | 84190 |
| 0.07000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.35136 | 30.74 | 19760 | 28310 | 29790 | 11330 | 89190 |
| 0.20000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.20271 | 39.40 | 16160 | 26290 | 30370 | 11370 | 84190 |
| 0.10000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.20271 | 39.40 | 16160 | 26290 | 30370 | 11370 | 84190 |
| 0.60000 | 7200 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.16931 | 40.76 | 16160 | 26290 | 30370 | 11370 | 84190 |
| 2.00000 | 6800 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.23809 | 36.40 | 16160 | 26290 | 30370 | 11370 | 84190 |
| 0.60000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.35136 | 30.85 | 19760 | 28310 | 29790 | 11330 | 89190 |
| 0.20000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 0.96100 | 48.63 | 13060 | 20680 | 24790 | 8740 | 67270 |
| 1.10000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 0.90571 | 50.33 | 11080 | 13930 | 17370 | 5170 | 47550 |
| 0.96742 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 0.90571 | 50.33 | 11080 | 13930 | 17370 | 5170 | 47550 |
| 0.63000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 0.63371 | 56.38 | 6890 | 9390 | 13140 | 3850 | 33270 |
| 0.20000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 0.63371 | 56.38 | 6890 | 9390 | 13140 | 3850 | 33270 |
| 0.63000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 S | 61 | 0.76305 | 54.26 | 11820 | 11670 | 12770 | 3800 | 40060 |
| 0.20000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.15000 | 44.33 | 24820 | 25020 | 21720 | 8940 | 80500 |
| 0.10000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.15000 | 44.33 | 24820 | 25020 | 21720 | 8940 | 80500 |
| 2.00000 | 6800 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.25353 | 38.64 | 25710 | 27210 | 22440 | 9880 | 85240 |
| 0.27000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.00773 | 46.97 | 19370 | 20950 | 18130 | 8060 | 66510 |
| 0.20000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.35697 | 30.77 | 24500 | 28730 | 26080 | 10250 | 89560 |
| 0.10000 | 4950 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.32646 | 32.05 | 18700 | 20550 | 19690 | 6720 | 65660 |
| 0.14000 | 6450 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.21380 | 39.28 | 21820 | 24340 | 24260 | 7870 | 78290 |
| 0.06000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.03562 | 46.13 | 16200 | 16330 | 17230 | 4610 | 54370 |
| 0.60000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.35697 | 30.77 | 24500 | 28730 | 26080 | 10250 | 89560 |
| 2.60000 | 7200 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.11806 | 45.41 | 24820 | 25020 | 21720 | 8940 | 80500 |
| 0.60000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.21771 | 42.19 | 25710 | 27210 | 22440 | 9880 | 85240 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 0.60000 | 7200 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.18389 | 43.45 | 25710 | 27210 | 22440 | 9880 | 85240 |
| 0.30000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.35697 | 30.83 | 24500 | 28730 | 26080 | 10250 | 89560 |
| 1.24366 | 5100 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.25529 | 37.61 | 17410 | 20820 | 18020 | 7770 | 64020 |
| 0.16000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 0.96843 | 50.02 | 20800 | 21510 | 17850 | 7630 | 67790 |
| 1.10000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 0.97276 | 48.74 | 13900 | 15240 | 16980 | 4950 | 51070 |
| 0.98584 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 0.97276 | 48.74 | 13900 | 15240 | 16980 | 4950 | 51070 |
| 0.20000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 0.76305 | 54.27 | 11820 | 11670 | 12770 | 3800 | 40060 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 1.04000 | 14.33 | 2470 | 4370 | 4940 | 700 | 12480 |
| 0.10000 | 800 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 18 | 1.78375 | 5.10 | 3300 | 4350 | 5050 | 1570 | 14270 |
| 0.12698 | 400 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 18 | 1.11750 | 11.85 | 1460 | 1420 | 1330 | 260 | 4470 |
| 0.29319 | 650 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 28 | 0.58000 | 25.06 | 1350 | 1160 | 1080 | 180 | 3770 |
| 0.28670 | 600 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.71833 | 18.86 | 810 | 1500 | 1680 | 320 | 4310 |
| 0.20000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.72750 | 18.40 | 1690 | 2970 | 3670 | 400 | 8730 |
| 0.20000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.44083 | 20.58 | 1550 | 1710 | 1850 | 180 | 5290 |
| 0.30000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.52000 | 20.06 | 1740 | 1990 | 2300 | 210 | 6240 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.64417 | 19.27 | 2250 | 2470 | 2670 | 340 | 7730 |
| 0.12698 | 400 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 18 | 0.99750 | 12.30 | 710 | 1390 | 1600 | 290 | 3990 |
| 0.20000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.25667 | 21.41 | 1110 | 850 | 1040 | 80 | 3080 |
| 0.10000 | 800 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 18 | 0.97125 | 12.68 | 1660 | 2830 | 3000 | 280 | 7770 |
| 0.20000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.16250 | 21.73 | 600 | 470 | 800 | 80 | 1950 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 25 | 0.67583 | 21.66 | 2450 | 2430 | 2810 | 420 | 8110 |
| 0.50000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 25 | 0.44083 | 23.19 | 840 | 1630 | 2630 | 190 | 5290 |
| 0.50000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 25 | 0.30250 | 24.11 | 1180 | 1010 | 1300 | 140 | 3630 |
| 0.50000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 25 | 0.32417 | 23.94 | 620 | 1300 | 1880 | 90 | 3890 |
| 0.50000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 25 | 0.20167 | 24.56 | 790 | 670 | 910 | 50 | 2420 |
| 0.30852 | 650 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 28 | 0.66000 | 24.59 | 800 | 1500 | 1670 | 320 | 4290 |
| 0.28670 | 600 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.84333 | 17.80 | 1490 | 1630 | 1630 | 310 | 5060 |
| 0.30000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.88667 | 16.79 | 2140 | 3740 | 4210 | 550 | 10640 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 25 | 0.89750 | 17.86 | 2160 | 3430 | 4710 | 470 | 10770 |
| 0.34000 | 2250 | 3 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 29 | 0.47689 | 27.36 | 2630 | 4070 | 3610 | 420 | 10730 |
| 0.34000 | 2250 | 3 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 29 | 0.36711 | 27.88 | 2050 | 2460 | 3380 | 370 | 8260 |
| 0.16000 | 2250 | 3 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 29 | 0.62978 | 26.26 | 4680 | 4630 | 3860 | 1000 | 14170 |
| 0.16000 | 2250 | 3 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 29 | 0.67067 | 25.85 | 3070 | 4620 | 6190 | 1210 | 15090 |
| 0.29319 | 650 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 28 | 0.51077 | 25.69 | 560 | 1110 | 1440 | 210 | 3320 |
| 0.30852 | 650 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 28 | 0.73231 | 23.81 | 1460 | 1530 | 1480 | 290 | 4760 |
| 0.04000 | 1950 | 3 | GLENRIDGE CONNECTOR | 28 | 0.55026 | 25.43 | 2630 | 4070 | 3610 | 420 | 10730 |
| 0.04000 | 1950 | 3 | GLENRIDGE CONNECTOR | 28 | 0.42359 | 26.26 | 2050 | 2460 | 3380 | 370 | 8260 |
| 0.26000 | 2250 | 3 | GLENRIDGE CONNECTOR | 29 | 0.69467 | 25.66 | 5300 | 5180 | 4250 | 900 | 15630 |
| 0.26000 | 2250 | 3 | GLENRIDGE CONNECTOR | 29 | 0.27378 | 28.28 | 1000 | 1600 | 3070 | 490 | 6160 |
| 0.40000 | 1050 | 1 | GORDON RD | 44 | 0.87333 | 37.13 | 2980 | 2850 | 2490 | 850 | 9170 |
| 0.40000 | 1050 | 1 | GORDON RD | 44 | 0.84000 | 36.50 | 1830 | 2660 | 3560 | 770 | 8820 |
| 0.28176 | 2700 | 2 | GORDON RD | 55 | 0.67926 | 47.82 | 3000 | 4870 | 8930 | 1540 | 18340 |
| 0.70000 | 2500 | 2 | GORDON RD | 46 | 0.66280 | 40.97 | 6750 | 4550 | 4200 | 1070 | 16570 |
| 0.28176 | 2700 | 2 | GORDON RD | 55 | 0.61370 | 50.09 | 6750 | 4550 | 4200 | 1070 | 16570 |
| 0.30000 | 2500 | 2 | GORDON RD | 46 | 0.72680 | 38.99 | 3180 | 4920 | 8570 | 1500 | 18170 |
| 0.30000 | 2500 | 2 | GORDON RD | 46 | 0.67160 | 41.25 | 6410 | 4720 | 4510 | 1150 | 16790 |
| 0.10000 | 2500 | 2 | GORDON RD | 46 | 0.72840 | 38.50 | 3050 | 4840 | 8810 | 1510 | 18210 |
| 0.70000 | 2500 | 2 | GORDON RD | 46 | 0.73360 | 38.25 | 3000 | 4870 | 8930 | 1540 | 18340 |
| 0.10000 | 2500 | 2 | GORDON RD | 46 | 0.65720 | 41.14 | 6610 | 4510 | 4250 | 1060 | 16430 |
| 0.43400 | 850 | 1 | GREEN RD | 38 | 0.47529 | 36.15 | 920 | 1240 | 1350 | 530 | 4040 |
| 0.43400 | 850 | 1 | GREEN RD | 38 | 0.45882 | 36.22 | 1200 | 1310 | 920 | 470 | 3900 |
| 1.26523 | 900 | 1 | HAMBY RD | 42 | 0.41000 | 40.15 | 630 | 920 | 1690 | 450 | 3690 |
| 1.26523 | 600 | 1 | HAMBY RD | 35 | 0.51500 | 32.03 | 1100 | 760 | 950 | 280 | 3090 |
| 0.20000 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.64167 | 19.24 | 2630 | 2380 | 2350 | 340 | 7700 |
| 0.20000 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.20917 | 21.56 | 380 | 770 | 1260 | 100 | 2510 |
| 0.06052 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.95500 | 15.49 | 1970 | 3960 | 4730 | 800 | 11460 |
| 0.50000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.04923 | 27.90 | 260 | 120 | 260 | 0 | 640 |
| 0.30000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.02231 | 27.96 | 140 | 10 | 140 | 0 | 290 |
| 0.20000 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.20917 | 21.62 | 660 | 830 | 930 | 90 | 2510 |
| 0.81030 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.06308 | 27.86 | 20 | 150 | 650 | 0 | 820 |
| 0.50000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.03692 | 27.91 | 0 | 10 | 470 | 0 | 480 |
| 0.81030 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.08154 | 27.84 | 370 | 330 | 360 | 0 | 1060 |
| 0.30000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.06692 | 27.85 | 100 | 60 | 710 | 0 | 870 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.15308 | 27.69 | 450 | 610 | 920 | 10 | 1990 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.21923 | 27.36 | 510 | 800 | 1510 | 30 | 2850 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.13385 | 27.73 | 300 | 540 | 890 | 10 | 1740 |
| 0.13828 | 650 | 1 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.24154 | 27.20 | 460 | 320 | 790 | 0 | 1570 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.25462 | 27.19 | 800 | 940 | 1540 | 30 | 3310 |
| 0.16172 | 650 | 1 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.33538 | 26.51 | 440 | 470 | 1230 | 40 | 2180 |
| 0.12736 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.95500 | 15.49 | 1970 | 3960 | 4730 | 800 | 11460 |
| 0.18339 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.98667 | 15.56 | 2150 | 4230 | 4580 | 880 | 11840 |
| 0.09361 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.91083 | 17.11 | 2660 | 4200 | 3610 | 460 | 10930 |
| 0.20000 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.86417 | 16.37 | 1790 | 3450 | 4550 | 580 | 10370 |
| 0.06052 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.79250 | 18.11 | 3350 | 3080 | 2410 | 670 | 9510 |
| 0.14551 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.78167 | 18.35 | 2130 | 3250 | 3390 | 610 | 9380 |
| 0.10628 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.84333 | 17.84 | 3010 | 3390 | 3130 | 590 | 10120 |
| 0.12736 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.79250 | 18.10 | 3350 | 3080 | 2410 | 670 | 9510 |
| 0.18339 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.86833 | 17.70 | 3380 | 3580 | 2650 | 810 | 10420 |
| 0.09361 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.84750 | 17.78 | 2260 | 3600 | 3630 | 680 | 10170 |
| 0.10628 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.89833 | 16.86 | 1930 | 4100 | 4120 | 630 | 10780 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.21846 | 27.47 | 490 | 1220 | 1120 | 10 | 2840 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.09000 | 27.81 | 120 | 220 | 820 | 10 | 1170 |
| 0.14551 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.73500 | 18.91 | 2140 | 2790 | 3030 | 860 | 8820 |
| 0.13828 | 650 | 1 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.25692 | 27.01 | 330 | 310 | 1030 | 0 | 1670 |
| 0.16172 | 650 | 1 | HAMMOND DR | 28 | 0.33077 | 26.69 | 580 | 500 | 1020 | 50 | 2150 |
| 0.14616 | 850 | 1 | HARDSCRABLE RD | 38 | 1.08941 | 26.47 | 2730 | 2610 | 3040 | 880 | 9260 |
| 0.14616 | 850 | 1 | HARDSCRABLE RD | 38 | 1.04235 | 26.96 | 2230 | 2570 | 3220 | 840 | 8860 |
| 0.69354 | 850 | 1 | HARSCRABBLE RD | 38 | 0.95412 | 29.66 | 2460 | 2250 | 2660 | 740 | 8110 |
| 0.69354 | 850 | 1 | HARSCRABBLE RD | 38 | 0.91882 | 30.26 | 2040 | 2240 | 2810 | 720 | 7810 |
| 0.94901 | 750 | 1 | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.29867 | 28.07 | 690 | 460 | 1070 | 20 | 2240 |
| 0.31977 | 1500 | 2 | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.62800 | 25.97 | 1950 | 2780 | 4180 | 510 | 9420 |
| 0.94901 | 750 | 1 | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.30533 | 27.97 | 480 | 460 | 1320 | 30 | 2290 |
| 1.55201 | 750 | 1 | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.45467 | 27.03 | 1230 | 760 | 1370 | 50 | 3410 |
| 0.31977 | 1500 | 2 | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.63667 | 26.13 | 2630 | 2900 | 3560 | 460 | 9550 |
| 1.55201 | 750 | 1 | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.51067 | 26.22 | 620 | 880 | 2220 | 110 | 3830 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | HEARD RD | 34 | 1.11143 | 20.02 | 2190 | 2380 | 2990 | 220 | 7780 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | HEARD RD | 34 | 1.24143 | 16.82 | 2260 | 3000 | 3220 | 210 | 8690 |
| 0.19025 | 700 | 1 | HEARD RD | 38 | 0.82429 | 29.39 | 1620 | 1590 | 2390 | 170 | 5770 |
| 0.19025 | 700 | 1 | HEARD RD | 38 | 0.82714 | 28.84 | 1720 | 1320 | 2510 | 240 | 5790 |
| 0.71344 | 700 | 1 | HEARDS FERRY RD | 38 | 0.07429 | 37.79 | 180 | 90 | 250 | 0 | 520 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | HEARDS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.03538 | 27.92 | 10 | 10 | 210 | 0 | 230 |
| 0.71344 | 700 | 1 | HEARDS FERRY RD | 38 | 0.03286 | 37.89 | 10 | 10 | 210 | 0 | 230 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | HEARDS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.08000 | 27.84 | 180 | 90 | 250 | 0 | 520 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | HEARDS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.08000 | 27.84 | 180 | 90 | 250 | 0 | 520 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | HEARDS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.03538 | 27.92 | 10 | 10 | 210 | 0 | 230 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | HOBGOOD RD | 42 | 0.02667 | 41.95 | 50 | 50 | 120 | 20 | 240 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | HOBGOOD RD | 42 | 0.02556 | 41.95 | 80 | 50 | 80 | 20 | 230 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | HOBGOOD RD | 42 | 0.03111 | 41.94 | 50 | 60 | 140 | 30 | 280 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | HOBGOOD RD | 42 | 0.04556 | 41.92 | 100 | 80 | 200 | 30 | 410 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | HOBGOOD RD | 42 | 0.02889 | 41.95 | 90 | 60 | 90 | 20 | 260 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | HOBGOOD RD | 42 | 0.02667 | 41.95 | 50 | 50 | 120 | 20 | 240 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | HOBGOOD RD | 42 | 0.04667 | 41.91 | 140 | 80 | 170 | 30 | 420 |
| 0.47000 | 900 | 1 | HOBGOOD RD | 42 | 0.02667 | 41.95 | 90 | 50 | 80 | 20 | 240 |
| 0.90000 | 2500 | 2 | HOLCOMB BR RD | 46 | 1.23560 | 27.18 | 6690 | 9130 | 12510 | 2560 | 30890 |
| 0.90000 | 2500 | 2 | HOLCOMB BRIDGE RD | 46 | 1.24960 | 27.28 | 10150 | 9300 | 9580 | 2210 | 31240 |
| 0.20000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.48333 | 38.48 | 480 | 880 | 2580 | 410 | 4350 |
| 0.57000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.44889 | 39.26 | 1900 | 850 | 990 | 300 | 4040 |
| 0.57000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.53444 | 37.42 | 510 | 990 | 2860 | 450 | 4810 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.48000 | 39.19 | 1570 | 1040 | 1440 | 270 | 4320 |
| 0.20000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.47778 | 38.98 | 1960 | 910 | 1110 | 320 | 4300 |
| 0.60000 | 850 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 38 | 0.41059 | 35.97 | 1350 | 880 | 1110 | 150 | 3490 |
| 0.70000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.17667 | 41.51 | 210 | 450 | 880 | 50 | 1590 |
| 0.60000 | 850 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 38 | 0.40118 | 36.11 | 440 | 1010 | 1800 | 160 | 3410 |
| 0.40000 | 850 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 38 | 0.38706 | 36.16 | 1310 | 820 | 1020 | 140 | 3290 |
| 0.40000 | 850 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 38 | 0.37882 | 36.24 | 390 | 950 | 1740 | 140 | 3220 |
| 0.80000 | 850 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 38 | 0.27412 | 37.01 | 1090 | 500 | 700 | 40 | 2330 |
| 0.80000 | 850 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 38 | 0.26706 | 36.82 | 220 | 610 | 1400 | 40 | 2270 |
| 0.70000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.18111 | 41.57 | 670 | 370 | 550 | 40 | 1630 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.49333 | 39.34 | 800 | 1230 | 2110 | 300 | 4440 |
| 0.57000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.45667 | 38.86 | 430 | 810 | 2480 | 390 | 4110 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 0.57000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.54222 | 38.06 | 2260 | 1050 | 1200 | 370 | 4880 |
| 0.57000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.53000 | 38.24 | 2230 | 1020 | 1160 | 360 | 4770 |
| 0.57000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.54889 | 37.06 | 520 | 1030 | 2930 | 460 | 4940 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.47111 | 39.49 | 800 | 1140 | 2030 | 270 | 4240 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.47889 | 39.14 | 1660 | 1040 | 1360 | 250 | 4310 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.50222 | 38.99 | 1670 | 1110 | 1460 | 280 | 4520 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | HOPEWELL RD | 42 | 0.47333 | 39.45 | 750 | 1150 | 2090 | 270 | 4260 |
| 0.20000 | 1000 | 1 | HOUZE RD | 34 | 1.17600 | 22.70 | 2240 | 3720 | 4170 | 1630 | 11760 |
| 0.20000 | 1000 | 1 | HOUZE RD | 34 | 1.19500 | 22.88 | 3420 | 3720 | 3560 | 1250 | 11950 |
| 0.51000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00444 | 41.99 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 40 |
| 0.54243 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.02444 | 41.96 | 30 | 60 | 110 | 20 | 220 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.03333 | 41.94 | 110 | 80 | 80 | 30 | 300 |
| 0.45000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.15556 | 41.70 | 450 | 320 | 480 | 150 | 1400 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.19222 | 41.38 | 250 | 330 | 1000 | 150 | 1730 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 38 | 0.18143 | 37.32 | 230 | 200 | 760 | 80 | 1270 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.18556 | 41.42 | 870 | 310 | 350 | 140 | 1670 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 38 | 0.17429 | 37.32 | 630 | 190 | 290 | 110 | 1220 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.03111 | 41.94 | 50 | 80 | 130 | 20 | 280 |
| 0.51000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00556 | 41.99 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 50 |
| 0.51000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00444 | 41.99 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 40 |
| 0.51000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00556 | 41.99 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 50 |
| 0.53425 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00444 | 41.99 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 40 |
| 0.53425 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00556 | 41.99 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 50 |
| 0.50543 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00444 | 41.99 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 40 |
| 0.50543 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00556 | 41.99 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 50 |
| 0.55568 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00444 | 41.99 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 40 |
| 0.55568 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.00556 | 41.99 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 50 |
| 0.51916 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.02333 | 41.96 | 90 | 50 | 50 | 20 | 210 |
| 0.51916 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.02444 | 41.96 | 30 | 60 | 110 | 20 | 220 |
| 0.62225 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.02333 | 41.96 | 90 | 50 | 50 | 20 | 210 |
| 0.54243 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.02333 | 41.96 | 90 | 50 | 50 | 20 | 210 |
| 0.62225 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.02444 | 41.96 | 30 | 60 | 110 | 20 | 220 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.03111 | 41.94 | 50 | 80 | 130 | 20 | 280 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.03333 | 41.94 | 110 | 80 | 80 | 30 | 300 |
| 0.45000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.15556 | 41.73 | 340 | 330 | 570 | 160 | 1400 |
| 0.45000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.18667 | 41.62 | 520 | 420 | 570 | 170 | 1680 |
| 0.45000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.18556 | 41.67 | 370 | 420 | 700 | 180 | 1670 |
| 0.47543 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.16000 | 41.69 | 460 | 350 | 490 | 140 | 1440 |
| 0.47543 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.15667 | 41.73 | 320 | 350 | 580 | 160 | 1410 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.18778 | 41.41 | 880 | 310 | 360 | 140 | 1690 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.19222 | 41.38 | 250 | 330 | 1000 | 150 | 1730 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.18778 | 41.41 | 880 | 310 | 360 | 140 | 1690 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.19111 | 41.39 | 250 | 320 | 1000 | 150 | 1720 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.19111 | 41.39 | 250 | 320 | 1000 | 150 | 1720 |
| 0.52000 | 900 | 1 | HUTCHESON FERRY | 42 | 0.18556 | 41.42 | 870 | 310 | 350 | 140 | 1670 |
| 0.60000 | 4800 | 3 | I-20 EAST | 65 | 1.29313 | 44.09 | 18410 | 19300 | 14820 | 9540 | 62070 |
| 0.30000 | 5400 | 3 | I-20 EAST | 63 | 1.00889 | 51.85 | 15950 | 16740 | 13010 | 8780 | 54480 |
| 0.02000 | 6600 | 4 | I-20 EAST | 63 | 1.18348 | 46.24 | 21500 | 24920 | 20220 | 11470 | 78110 |
| 0.60000 | 4800 | 3 | I-20 EAST | 63 | 1.29313 | 42.73 | 18410 | 19300 | 14820 | 9540 | 62070 |
| 1.50000 | 6600 | 4 | I-20 EAST | 63 | 1.18348 | 46.24 | 21500 | 24920 | 20220 | 11470 | 78110 |
| 0.60000 | 4800 | 3 | I-20 WEST | 65 | 1.28646 | 41.82 | 11790 | 18850 | 19910 | 11200 | 61750 |
| 1.50000 | 6600 | 4 | I-20 WEST | 63 | 1.23742 | 42.63 | 17710 | 25610 | 25040 | 13310 | 81670 |
| 0.02000 | 5400 | 3 | I-20 WEST | 63 | 1.01296 | 52.44 | 10420 | 16750 | 17190 | 10340 | 54700 |
| 0.30000 | 5400 | 3 | I-20 WEST | 63 | 1.01296 | 52.44 | 10420 | 16750 | 17190 | 10340 | 54700 |
| 0.60000 | 4800 | 3 | I-20 WEST | 63 | 1.28646 | 40.52 | 11790 | 18850 | 19910 | 11200 | 61750 |
| 0.04000 | 5400 | 3 | I-285 | 63 | 0.48481 | 60.00 | 10870 | 7200 | 5030 | 3080 | 26180 |
| 0.10000 | 5400 | 3 | I-285 | 63 | 0.61759 | 57.94 | 13050 | 9360 | 7670 | 3270 | 33350 |
| 2.00000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.99833 | 51.30 | 17040 | 23400 | 22780 | 8660 | 71880 |
| 2.00000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.97556 | 50.97 | 18030 | 22380 | 22960 | 6870 | 70240 |
| 0.23000 | 3600 | 2 | I-285 | 60 | 0.84139 | 52.96 | 8320 | 9520 | 8410 | 4040 | 30290 |
| 0.87000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.91944 | 52.20 | 18440 | 20110 | 21630 | 6020 | 66200 |
| 0.21000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.77611 | 56.29 | 13020 | 17250 | 19170 | 6440 | 55880 |
| 0.86000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.91806 | 52.47 | 15010 | 20330 | 23260 | 7500 | 66100 |
| 0.30000 | 7000 | 4 | I-285 | 61 | 0.90443 | 51.50 | 16290 | 20110 | 20810 | 6100 | 63310 |
| 0.30000 | 7000 | 4 | I-285 | 61 | 0.92457 | 51.85 | 15520 | 20940 | 20520 | 7740 | 64720 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 0.30000 | 1600 | 1 | I-285 / 400 RAMP | 50 | 1.49375 | 22.06 | 5800 | 8180 | 6390 | 3530 | 23900 |
| 0.22000 | 1600 | 1 | I-285 / 400 RAMP | 50 | 1.51125 | 20.17 | 5460 | 7950 | 7550 | 3220 | 24180 |
| 0.10000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 1.10362 | 46.30 | 28580 | 35560 | 32050 | 13620 | 109810 |
| 0.20000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 58 | 1.11175 | 44.28 | 27890 | 33780 | 29380 | 14010 | 105060 |
| 0.50000 | 8500 | 5 | I-285 EAST | 58 | 1.14588 | 42.85 | 26930 | 32040 | 26400 | 12030 | 97400 |
| 0.60000 | 9700 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 58 | 1.23825 | 39.34 | 32930 | 38860 | 32890 | 15430 | 120110 |
| 0.07000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 0.99990 | 50.17 | 26290 | 32270 | 28230 | 12700 | 99490 |
| 0.10000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 0.99990 | 50.18 | 26290 | 32270 | 28230 | 12700 | 99490 |
| 0.10000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 0.99990 | 50.17 | 26290 | 32270 | 28230 | 12700 | 99490 |
| 0.10000 | 8250 | 5 | I-285 EAST | 58 | 0.91624 | 49.65 | 20680 | 24270 | 21200 | 9440 | 75590 |
| 0.10000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 0.86389 | 53.36 | 20680 | 24270 | 21200 | 9440 | 75590 |
| 0.27000 | 5400 | 3 | I-285 EAST BOUND | 63 | 0.75870 | 56.77 | 10710 | 13540 | 12320 | 4400 | 40970 |
| 0.20000 | 5400 | 3 | I-285 EAST BOUND | 61 | 0.75870 | 54.97 | 10710 | 13540 | 12320 | 4400 | 40970 |
| 0.34000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 58 | 1.34762 | 31.69 | 32170 | 40800 | 37830 | 16550 | 127350 |
| 0.06000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 58 | 1.34762 | 31.69 | 32170 | 40800 | 37830 | 16550 | 127350 |
| 0.10000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 58 | 1.19206 | 39.76 | 27010 | 36290 | 34730 | 14620 | 112650 |
| 0.10000 | 9000 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 65 | 1.12633 | 48.54 | 27950 | 33460 | 27900 | 12060 | 101370 |
| 1.20000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.27451 | 38.12 | 30230 | 36710 | 31240 | 13340 | 111520 |
| 0.30000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.10571 | 46.46 | 26120 | 31650 | 26970 | 12010 | 96750 |
| 0.20000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.10571 | 46.46 | 26120 | 31650 | 26970 | 12010 | 96750 |
| 0.50000 | 10200 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 63 | 1.07127 | 49.09 | 29720 | 35820 | 30630 | 13100 | 109270 |
| 0.10000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.09819 | 46.53 | 29720 | 35820 | 30630 | 13100 | 109270 |
| 1.10000 | 9000 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 63 | 1.20600 | 43.45 | 29430 | 35350 | 30630 | 13130 | 108540 |
| 0.40000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.15851 | 44.35 | 27950 | 33460 | 27900 | 12060 | 101370 |
| 0.15000 | 5400 | 3 | I-285 RAMP | 63 | 0.51259 | 59.95 | 7460 | 9180 | 8730 | 2310 | 27680 |
| 0.33000 | 700 | 1 | I-285 RAMP | 34 | 0.16714 | 33.51 | 460 | 360 | 320 | 30 | 1170 |
| 0.12000 | 5400 | 3 | I-285 RAMP | 63 | 0.51259 | 59.95 | 7460 | 9180 | 8730 | 2310 | 27680 |
| 0.13000 | 1700 | 1 | I-285 RAMP | 50 | 0.29824 | 49.25 | 1010 | 1670 | 1880 | 510 | 5070 |
| 0.06000 | 1600 | 1 | I-285 RAMP | 40 | 0.13938 | 39.80 | 260 | 510 | 1260 | 200 | 2230 |
| 1.20000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.27874 | 36.28 | 26350 | 36430 | 35100 | 14010 | 111890 |
| 1.20000 | 9000 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 63 | 1.21256 | 41.81 | 25760 | 35410 | 34110 | 13850 | 109130 |
| 0.30000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.12594 | 45.36 | 23150 | 32360 | 29850 | 13160 | 98520 |
| 0.10000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.12594 | 45.36 | 23150 | 32360 | 29850 | 13160 | 98520 |
| 0.50000 | 10200 | 6 | I-285 SOUTH | 63 | 1.07843 | 48.43 | 25090 | 35760 | 34750 | 14400 | 110000 |
| 0.80000 | 9200 | 6 | I-285 SOUTH | 58 | 1.19565 | 39.30 | 25090 | 35760 | 34750 | 14400 | 110000 |
| 0.40000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.16480 | 42.84 | 23790 | 33480 | 31830 | 12820 | 101920 |
| 0.10000 | 9000 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 65 | 1.21256 | 43.16 | 25760 | 35410 | 34110 | 13850 | 109130 |
| 0.20000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.12594 | 45.37 | 23150 | 32360 | 29850 | 13160 | 98520 |
| 0.30000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 SOUTH | 58 | 1.34995 | 31.08 | 30990 | 41200 | 39030 | 16350 | 127570 |
| 0.20000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 SOUTH | 58 | 1.16201 | 41.55 | 28580 | 35560 | 32050 | 13620 | 109810 |
| 1.90000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 SOUTH | 63 | 1.01625 | 49.94 | 17100 | 23340 | 24100 | 8630 | 73170 |
| 0.18000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.19206 | 39.75 | 27010 | 36290 | 34730 | 14620 | 112650 |
| 0.10000 | 8250 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.02036 | 46.91 | 19940 | 26960 | 26230 | 11050 | 84180 |
| 0.10000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.14381 | 42.41 | 25740 | 35140 | 32630 | 14580 | 108090 |
| 0.20000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.14381 | 42.41 | 25740 | 35140 | 32630 | 14580 | 108090 |
| 0.60000 | 9700 | 6 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.23041 | 38.22 | 27600 | 38560 | 36950 | 16240 | 119350 |
| 0.50000 | 8500 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.13259 | 42.62 | 22510 | 31680 | 29470 | 12610 | 96270 |
| 0.06000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 61 | 0.96206 | 51.11 | 19940 | 26960 | 26230 | 11050 | 84180 |
| 0.10000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 61 | 0.96206 | 51.11 | 19940 | 26960 | 26230 | 11050 | 84180 |
| 0.10000 | 8250 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 0.91952 | 50.03 | 18430 | 24560 | 22610 | 10260 | 75860 |
| 0.10000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 61 | 0.86697 | 53.56 | 18430 | 24560 | 22610 | 10260 | 75860 |
| 0.28000 | 5400 | 3 | I-285 WESTBOUND | 63 | 0.51870 | 59.52 | 6900 | 8620 | 11040 | 1450 | 28010 |
| 0.20000 | 5400 | 3 | I-285/I-85 | 63 | 0.54037 | 59.22 | 11560 | 7540 | 6880 | 3200 | 29180 |
| 0.11000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 65 | 0.62537 | 59.66 | 13100 | 9510 | 7830 | 3330 | 33770 |
| 0.13000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 65 | 0.61759 | 59.80 | 13050 | 9360 | 7670 | 3270 | 33350 |
| 2.37000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 1.00236 | 50.71 | 22980 | 21790 | 18420 | 8980 | 72170 |
| 0.30000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 63 | 0.79500 | 55.21 | 7680 | 12720 | 16570 | 5960 | 42930 |
| 0.04000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 63 | 0.79500 | 55.21 | 7680 | 12720 | 16570 | 5960 | 42930 |
| 0.27000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 63 | 0.79500 | 55.21 | 7680 | 12720 | 16570 | 5960 | 42930 |
| 0.50000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 61 | 0.81958 | 53.27 | 19110 | 17430 | 14770 | 7700 | 59010 |
| 0.50000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 61 | 0.82278 | 53.16 | 10880 | 17180 | 22220 | 8960 | 59240 |
| 1.20000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.89597 | 52.61 | 11900 | 18960 | 24080 | 9570 | 64510 |
| 3.70000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 65 | 0.82500 | 56.44 | 14710 | 12530 | 11280 | 6030 | 44550 |
| 0.50000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.77806 | 55.95 | 18250 | 16470 | 13860 | 7440 | 56020 |
| 0.12000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 65 | 0.97722 | 50.94 | 12810 | 20960 | 26420 | 10170 | 70360 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1.20000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.89222 | 53.41 | 20330 | 19210 | 16470 | 8230 | 64240 |
| 2.40000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 65 | 0.85500 | 55.97 | 19650 | 18130 | 15740 | 8040 | 61560 |
| 2.45000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.98014 | 49.26 | 12850 | 21040 | 26480 | 10200 | 70570 |
| 0.50000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.77542 | 56.53 | 10340 | 16310 | 20360 | 8820 | 55830 |
| 2.40000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 65 | 0.85417 | 56.28 | 11760 | 18020 | 22220 | 9500 | 61500 |
| 3.70000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 65 | 0.82278 | 56.55 | 8110 | 12360 | 16870 | 7090 | 44430 |
| 0.60000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 65 | 0.75815 | 58.14 | 13470 | 11540 | 10230 | 5700 | 40940 |
| 0.50000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 65 | 0.75537 | 58.63 | 7470 | 11400 | 15230 | 6690 | 40790 |
| 0.15000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 NORTH | 63 | 0.48481 | 59.97 | 10870 | 7200 | 5030 | 3080 | 26180 |
| 0.80000 | 750 | 1 | INTERSTATE N PKWY | 29 | 0.70400 | 23.33 | 1260 | 1330 | 2690 | 0 | 5280 |
| 0.80000 | 450 | 1 | INTERSTATE N PKWY | 24 | 0.80444 | 18.52 | 1470 | 860 | 1290 | 0 | 3620 |
| 0.68069 | 450 | 1 | JOHNS CREEK PKWY | 24 | 0.90889 | 19.02 | 870 | 1320 | 1450 | 450 | 4090 |
| 0.68069 | 450 | 1 | JOHNS CREEK PKWY | 24 | 0.85556 | 19.57 | 1230 | 1230 | 1000 | 390 | 3850 |
| 0.44241 | 450 | 1 | JOHNS CREEK PKWY | 24 | 0.67111 | 21.21 | 440 | 880 | 1240 | 460 | 3020 |
| 0.44241 | 450 | 1 | JOHNS CREEK PKWY | 24 | 0.65333 | 21.35 | 930 | 900 | 750 | 360 | 2940 |
| 0.10000 | 1400 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 38 | 0.27214 | 36.28 | 410 | 630 | 2670 | 100 | 3810 |
| 0.09300 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.54231 | 25.54 | 2910 | 1650 | 1450 | 1040 | 7050 |
| 0.10000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.56462 | 25.00 | 1610 | 1010 | 830 | 220 | 3670 |
| 0.10700 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.61385 | 25.50 | 1440 | 2300 | 2790 | 1450 | 7980 |
| 0.10000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.55692 | 24.60 | 430 | 960 | 2000 | 230 | 3620 |
| 0.11706 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.71154 | 24.02 | 3230 | 2740 | 2490 | 790 | 9250 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.68769 | 23.77 | 1790 | 2570 | 4010 | 570 | 8940 |
| 0.50634 | 3000 | 3 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 34 | 0.35133 | 33.03 | 1540 | 3480 | 4900 | 620 | 10540 |
| 0.25146 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.00615 | 20.31 | 2190 | 4210 | 4900 | 1780 | 13080 |
| 0.10000 | 3300 | 3 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 1.05939 | 36.37 | 12710 | 10020 | 8980 | 3250 | 34960 |
| 0.30000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 1.00455 | 36.57 | 8830 | 6060 | 5500 | 1710 | 22100 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.51077 | 15.24 | 3730 | 2530 | 2290 | 1270 | 9820 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.40000 | 14.78 | 1730 | 2540 | 3400 | 1430 | 9100 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.48000 | 15.67 | 3670 | 2470 | 2240 | 1240 | 9620 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.37077 | 15.15 | 1670 | 2490 | 3360 | 1390 | 8910 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.41385 | 16.60 | 3590 | 2310 | 2130 | 1160 | 9190 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.31077 | 15.92 | 1600 | 2340 | 3250 | 1330 | 8520 |
| 0.10554 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.26769 | 17.00 | 5300 | 5160 | 4230 | 1790 | 16480 |
| 0.25146 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.26769 | 16.99 | 5300 | 5160 | 4230 | 1790 | 16480 |
| 0.10554 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.00615 | 20.30 | 2190 | 4210 | 4900 | 1780 | 13080 |
| 0.60000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.96818 | 33.41 | 3250 | 5990 | 10090 | 1970 | 21300 |
| 0.10000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.93545 | 38.63 | 7590 | 6060 | 5170 | 1760 | 20580 |
| 0.60000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.99455 | 36.75 | 8800 | 6010 | 5380 | 1690 | 21880 |
| 0.30000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.97682 | 33.23 | 3340 | 6020 | 10160 | 1970 | 21490 |
| 0.11706 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.81154 | 22.51 | 2260 | 2900 | 4350 | 1040 | 10550 |
| 0.10000 | 4050 | 3 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 55 | 0.84815 | 43.96 | 5950 | 9810 | 14940 | 3650 | 34350 |
| 0.10000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.88773 | 37.67 | 3220 | 6000 | 8260 | 2050 | 19530 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.67769 | 24.15 | 3200 | 2540 | 2510 | 560 | 8810 |
| 0.09300 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.47231 | 26.37 | 1120 | 1560 | 2240 | 1220 | 6140 |
| 0.10700 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.67923 | 24.47 | 3390 | 2350 | 1810 | 1280 | 8830 |
| 0.70496 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE | 34 | 0.19875 | 33.50 | 340 | 320 | 860 | 70 | 1590 |
| 0.21752 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 0.75176 | 30.11 | 1040 | 1680 | 3190 | 480 | 6390 |
| 0.01000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.21125 | 20.05 | 2060 | 2870 | 3930 | 830 | 9690 |
| 0.44450 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.02000 | 20.27 | 1110 | 1900 | 2990 | 630 | 6630 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.05692 | 21.67 | 2160 | 1940 | 2170 | 600 | 6870 |
| 0.11502 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 1.24235 | 23.66 | 2540 | 3450 | 3240 | 1330 | 10560 |
| 0.10537 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 1.36667 | 21.77 | 2730 | 3990 | 3840 | 1740 | 12300 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.01538 | 21.15 | 1260 | 1930 | 2680 | 730 | 6600 |
| 0.44450 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.07385 | 21.33 | 2090 | 1940 | 2280 | 670 | 6980 |
| 0.11502 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 1.22000 | 24.93 | 2680 | 3520 | 2910 | 1260 | 10370 |
| 0.17295 | 700 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.49571 | 13.40 | 2750 | 3410 | 3080 | 1230 | 10470 |
| 0.25420 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.45375 | 15.15 | 2900 | 3850 | 3380 | 1500 | 11630 |
| 0.34870 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.25385 | 17.63 | 2110 | 2620 | 2590 | 830 | 8150 |
| 0.01000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.19875 | 20.58 | 2590 | 2980 | 3210 | 810 | 9590 |
| 0.17295 | 700 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.46143 | 14.01 | 2340 | 3470 | 3190 | 1230 | 10230 |
| 0.17255 | 700 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.18857 | 20.83 | 1840 | 2650 | 2880 | 950 | 8320 |
| 0.55457 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.67000 | 36.62 | 1170 | 1660 | 2790 | 410 | 6030 |
| 0.52341 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.71333 | 36.72 | 2190 | 1780 | 2070 | 380 | 6420 |
| 0.34870 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.26308 | 17.44 | 1830 | 2590 | 2830 | 960 | 8210 |
| 0.17255 | 700 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.20000 | 20.76 | 2240 | 2710 | 2640 | 810 | 8400 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.10537 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 1.36222 | 22.52 | 3270 | 4000 | 3430 | 1560 | 12260 |
| 0.25420 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.45750 | 15.11 | 2720 | 3850 | 3490 | 1600 | 11660 |
| 0.50000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.43750 | 32.38 | 680 | 960 | 1490 | 370 | 3500 |
| 0.80000 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 0.51846 | 28.22 | 930 | 910 | 1370 | 160 | 3370 |
| 0.80000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.93875 | 25.67 | 1690 | 2190 | 2960 | 670 | 7510 |
| 0.53482 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.81625 | 28.48 | 1800 | 1890 | 2380 | 460 | 6530 |
| 0.58498 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 0.88615 | 24.54 | 1470 | 1720 | 2040 | 530 | 5760 |
| 0.80000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.92625 | 27.39 | 1970 | 2280 | 2500 | 660 | 7410 |
| 0.58498 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 0.91538 | 22.85 | 1320 | 1650 | 2440 | 540 | 5950 |
| 0.53482 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.82250 | 26.94 | 1420 | 1840 | 2860 | 460 | 6580 |
| 0.50000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.18125 | 33.71 | 410 | 300 | 640 | 100 | 1450 |
| 0.50000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.16875 | 33.71 | 240 | 300 | 700 | 110 | 1350 |
| 0.64417 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 0.35231 | 29.41 | 410 | 580 | 1170 | 130 | 2290 |
| 0.70496 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.18625 | 33.66 | 400 | 340 | 690 | 60 | 1490 |
| 0.53240 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.19000 | 33.66 | 410 | 320 | 680 | 110 | 1520 |
| 0.80000 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 0.48308 | 28.50 | 550 | 880 | 1530 | 180 | 3140 |
| 0.64417 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 0.39231 | 29.18 | 720 | 600 | 1110 | 120 | 2550 |
| 0.55457 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.65889 | 37.67 | 1750 | 1710 | 2090 | 380 | 5930 |
| 0.65116 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 0.70000 | 32.53 | 1160 | 1640 | 2750 | 400 | 5950 |
| 0.21752 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 0.74471 | 32.75 | 2180 | 1750 | 2020 | 380 | 6330 |
| 0.56700 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 0.76118 | 29.86 | 1060 | 1710 | 3220 | 480 | 6470 |
| 0.41664 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 0.69176 | 33.71 | 1740 | 1700 | 2070 | 370 | 5880 |
| 0.65116 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 0.69176 | 33.71 | 1740 | 1700 | 2070 | 370 | 5880 |
| 0.41664 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 0.70000 | 32.50 | 1160 | 1640 | 2750 | 400 | 5950 |
| 0.52341 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.71889 | 34.38 | 1060 | 1710 | 3220 | 480 | 6470 |
| 0.68182 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.71333 | 36.72 | 2190 | 1780 | 2070 | 380 | 6420 |
| 0.56700 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 0.75529 | 32.58 | 2190 | 1780 | 2070 | 380 | 6420 |
| 0.68182 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.71889 | 34.38 | 1060 | 1710 | 3220 | 480 | 6470 |
| 0.50000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.45875 | 32.15 | 980 | 960 | 1420 | 310 | 3670 |
| 0.50000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.16875 | 33.71 | 240 | 300 | 700 | 110 | 1350 |
| 0.50000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.18125 | 33.71 | 410 | 300 | 640 | 100 | 1450 |
| 0.53240 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.17750 | 33.67 | 260 | 320 | 720 | 120 | 1420 |
| 0.35813 | 2200 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 48 | 0.60682 | 44.58 | 4180 | 3670 | 4290 | 1210 | 13350 |
| 0.35813 | 2200 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 48 | 0.62091 | 43.83 | 2870 | 3490 | 6210 | 1090 | 13660 |
| 0.19523 | 2200 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 48 | 0.68136 | 43.83 | 3850 | 4360 | 5310 | 1470 | 14990 |
| 1.02941 | 2200 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 48 | 0.50091 | 45.64 | 2160 | 3150 | 4680 | 1030 | 11020 |
| 0.81826 | 2700 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 55 | 0.40926 | 53.35 | 3270 | 3330 | 3340 | 1110 | 11050 |
| 1.02941 | 2200 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 48 | 0.49455 | 45.88 | 3170 | 3300 | 3310 | 1100 | 10880 |
| 0.52658 | 2700 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 55 | 0.40815 | 53.24 | 2160 | 3150 | 4680 | 1030 | 11020 |
| 0.19523 | 2200 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 48 | 0.68545 | 43.42 | 3710 | 4150 | 5940 | 1280 | 15080 |
| 0.52658 | 2200 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 48 | 0.49455 | 45.88 | 3170 | 3300 | 3310 | 1100 | 10880 |
| 0.37808 | 2500 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 46 | 0.45440 | 44.11 | 2330 | 3120 | 4860 | 1050 | 11360 |
| 0.60000 | 2500 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 46 | 0.56960 | 43.23 | 4150 | 4190 | 4520 | 1380 | 14240 |
| 0.81826 | 2200 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 48 | 0.50273 | 45.60 | 2150 | 3130 | 4740 | 1040 | 11060 |
| 0.48190 | 2700 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 55 | 0.41000 | 53.27 | 3310 | 3220 | 3470 | 1070 | 11070 |
| 0.60000 | 2500 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 46 | 0.59000 | 42.57 | 2880 | 3980 | 6610 | 1280 | 14750 |
| 0.37808 | 2500 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 46 | 0.45960 | 44.16 | 3410 | 3340 | 3620 | 1120 | 11490 |
| 0.48190 | 2700 | 2 | JONESBORO RD | 55 | 0.40444 | 53.21 | 2180 | 3000 | 4740 | 1000 | 10920 |
| 0.39694 | 800 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.34250 | 32.82 | 650 | 710 | 1210 | 170 | 2740 |
| 0.54150 | 750 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.55467 | 25.74 | 980 | 870 | 2260 | 50 | 4160 |
| 0.12002 | 800 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.47375 | 31.66 | 1060 | 910 | 1770 | 50 | 3790 |
| 0.52844 | 800 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.52750 | 30.70 | 730 | 1060 | 2350 | 80 | 4220 |
| 0.12002 | 800 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.46750 | 31.35 | 580 | 920 | 2190 | 50 | 3740 |
| 0.51510 | 800 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.33875 | 32.71 | 900 | 690 | 1080 | 40 | 2710 |
| 0.39694 | 800 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.35375 | 32.75 | 580 | 730 | 1310 | 210 | 2830 |
| 0.51510 | 800 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.32125 | 32.66 | 380 | 640 | 1510 | 40 | 2570 |
| 0.54150 | 750 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.51333 | 26.67 | 820 | 1050 | 1940 | 40 | 3850 |
| 0.52844 | 800 | 1 | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.55000 | 30.83 | 1120 | 1080 | 2120 | 80 | 4400 |
| 0.33762 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.00000 | 38.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.43153 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01286 | 37.97 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 90 |
| 0.33762 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.00000 | 38.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.89450 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.00000 | 38.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.89450 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.00000 | 38.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.48592 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01571 | 37.96 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 110 |
| 0.48592 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01286 | 37.97 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 90 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.78048 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01571 | 37.96 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 110 |
| 0.78048 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01286 | 37.97 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 90 |
| 0.62958 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01571 | 37.96 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 110 |
| 0.62958 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01286 | 37.97 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 90 |
| 0.87246 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01571 | 37.96 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 110 |
| 0.43153 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01571 | 37.96 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 110 |
| 0.87246 | 700 | 1 | KOWETA RD | 38 | 0.01286 | 37.97 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 90 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | LAKE FORREST DR | 28 | 0.59385 | 24.68 | 1000 | 1110 | 1680 | 70 | 3860 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | LAKE FORREST DR | 28 | 0.63077 | 24.39 | 840 | 1360 | 1820 | 80 | 4100 |
| 0.37000 | 700 | 1 | LEES LAKE | 38 | 0.14000 | 37.51 | 80 | 170 | 670 | 60 | 980 |
| 0.37000 | 700 | 1 | LEES LAKE | 38 | 0.15714 | 37.37 | 620 | 200 | 230 | 50 | 1100 |
| 0.53729 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 34 | 0.22571 | 33.04 | 210 | 260 | 1010 | 100 | 1580 |
| 0.75117 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.72714 | 32.45 | 1480 | 1560 | 1700 | 350 | 5090 |
| 0.40034 | 850 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.64353 | 34.40 | 1410 | 1710 | 1920 | 430 | 5470 |
| 0.40034 | 850 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.67294 | 34.07 | 1650 | 1760 | 1900 | 410 | 5720 |
| 0.28695 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.70286 | 32.87 | 1250 | 1560 | 1730 | 380 | 4920 |
| 0.53729 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 34 | 0.22286 | 33.28 | 610 | 310 | 540 | 100 | 1560 |
| 0.78245 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 34 | 0.17429 | 33.36 | 190 | 180 | 800 | 50 | 1220 |
| 0.45000 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.13571 | 37.60 | 360 | 130 | 410 | 50 | 950 |
| 0.75117 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.68143 | 33.13 | 1240 | 1500 | 1660 | 370 | 4770 |
| 0.78406 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.73857 | 32.32 | 1510 | 1600 | 1700 | 360 | 5170 |
| 0.78245 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 34 | 0.17143 | 33.48 | 470 | 190 | 480 | 60 | 1200 |
| 0.45000 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.17429 | 37.28 | 190 | 180 | 800 | 50 | 1220 |
| 0.45000 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.13429 | 37.58 | 160 | 140 | 600 | 40 | 940 |
| 0.45000 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.17143 | 37.42 | 470 | 190 | 480 | 60 | 1200 |
| 0.28695 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.73857 | 32.31 | 1510 | 1600 | 1700 | 360 | 5170 |
| 0.78406 | 700 | 1 | MAYFIELD | 38 | 0.70286 | 32.85 | 1250 | 1560 | 1730 | 380 | 4920 |
| 0.53720 | 800 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 34 | 0.46375 | 31.93 | 1270 | 1000 | 1210 | 230 | 3710 |
| 0.32677 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 27 | 1.03000 | 19.25 | 1550 | 1530 | 1660 | 410 | 5150 |
| 0.35104 | 550 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 30 | 1.17273 | 18.62 | 1910 | 1970 | 2050 | 520 | 6450 |
| 0.73081 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 27 | 0.63000 | 23.83 | 950 | 930 | 1060 | 210 | 3150 |
| 0.55264 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 28 | 0.78000 | 22.75 | 1880 | 1320 | 1630 | 240 | 5070 |
| 0.55264 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 28 | 0.81077 | 21.27 | 940 | 1530 | 2470 | 330 | 5270 |
| 0.49232 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 34 | 0.73714 | 27.60 | 920 | 1490 | 2430 | 320 | 5160 |
| 0.13000 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 28 | 0.62000 | 24.33 | 1730 | 1080 | 1050 | 170 | 4030 |
| 0.29541 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 34 | 0.47000 | 31.15 | 1470 | 780 | 890 | 150 | 3290 |
| 0.62987 | 800 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 34 | 0.29250 | 33.04 | 420 | 620 | 1150 | 150 | 2340 |
| 0.13000 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 28 | 0.66769 | 22.31 | 710 | 980 | 2440 | 210 | 4340 |
| 0.53720 | 800 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 34 | 0.45750 | 32.14 | 730 | 1000 | 1660 | 270 | 3660 |
| 0.62987 | 800 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 34 | 0.30000 | 33.05 | 1010 | 610 | 680 | 100 | 2400 |
| 0.70000 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 1.18600 | 15.92 | 1270 | 1950 | 2170 | 540 | 5930 |
| 0.70000 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 1.18200 | 16.90 | 1670 | 1860 | 1840 | 540 | 5910 |
| 0.67634 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.65429 | 13.27 | 2820 | 3340 | 3980 | 1440 | 11580 |
| 1.05974 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.42571 | 17.95 | 2700 | 3060 | 2930 | 1290 | 9980 |
| 1.05974 | 900 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 42 | 1.15778 | 27.75 | 2590 | 3010 | 3510 | 1310 | 10420 |
| 0.52838 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.60143 | 13.05 | 2980 | 3410 | 3390 | 1430 | 11210 |
| 0.35104 | 550 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 30 | 1.14727 | 18.36 | 1300 | 1880 | 2520 | 610 | 6310 |
| 0.40138 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 1.25077 | 16.87 | 1570 | 2510 | 2760 | 1290 | 8130 |
| 0.40138 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 1.29385 | 16.55 | 2530 | 2600 | 2270 | 1010 | 8410 |
| 0.67634 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.60143 | 13.01 | 2980 | 3410 | 3390 | 1430 | 11210 |
| 0.52838 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.65429 | 13.21 | 2820 | 3340 | 3980 | 1440 | 11580 |
| 0.28688 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 0.53200 | 24.68 | 580 | 870 | 1030 | 180 | 2660 |
| 0.42070 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 0.74200 | 22.68 | 970 | 1000 | 1450 | 290 | 3710 |
| 0.43544 | 550 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 30 | 0.75818 | 25.14 | 1470 | 1230 | 1100 | 370 | 4170 |
| 0.32677 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 0.97800 | 19.23 | 1060 | 1420 | 1920 | 490 | 4890 |
| 0.34980 | 1300 | 2 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.79308 | 23.87 | 2370 | 3230 | 3280 | 1430 | 10310 |
| 0.34980 | 1300 | 2 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.82154 | 23.43 | 2830 | 3310 | 3290 | 1250 | 10680 |
| 0.81598 | 900 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 42 | 0.48667 | 39.37 | 1420 | 1070 | 1450 | 440 | 4380 |
| 0.98540 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.40769 | 25.44 | 180 | 500 | 1870 | 100 | 2650 |
| 0.81598 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 0.71286 | 31.72 | 1420 | 1080 | 2150 | 340 | 4990 |
| 0.49232 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 34 | 0.70857 | 28.64 | 1850 | 1280 | 1590 | 240 | 4960 |
| 0.29541 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 34 | 0.47857 | 31.16 | 530 | 820 | 1760 | 240 | 3350 |
| 0.43544 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 34 | 0.71143 | 28.72 | 860 | 1500 | 2200 | 420 | 4980 |
| 0.98540 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.35692 | 26.17 | 1370 | 490 | 340 | 120 | 2320 |
| 0.28688 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 0.54800 | 24.52 | 840 | 790 | 910 | 200 | 2740 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|-------|------|---------|
| 0.42070 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 0.71200 | 23.12 | 880 | 1100 | 1340 | 240 | 3560 |
| 0.73081 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 0.59000 | 24.26 | 770 | 840 | 1080 | 260 | 2950 |
| 0.70000 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE | 46 | 0.95920 | 37.69 | 5120 | 7850 | 8190 | 2820 | 23980 |
| 0.50000 | 2100 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.43190 | 20.07 | 8660 | 9520 | 8680 | 3210 | 30070 |
| 0.40000 | 2100 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.08476 | 32.06 | 4730 | 7380 | 7950 | 2720 | 22780 |
| 0.25554 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 1.02040 | 36.28 | 5880 | 7900 | 8510 | 3220 | 25510 |
| 0.60000 | 2000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.26000 | 20.54 | 7200 | 8060 | 7660 | 2280 | 25200 |
| 0.50000 | 2100 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.40238 | 21.07 | 6330 | 9480 | 10020 | 3620 | 29450 |
| 0.70000 | 2300 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 36 | 1.13261 | 26.10 | 8420 | 8000 | 7110 | 2520 | 26050 |
| 0.40000 | 2100 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.11000 | 31.87 | 6880 | 7330 | 7000 | 2100 | 23310 |
| 0.60000 | 2000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.13900 | 23.40 | 4730 | 7380 | 7950 | 2720 | 22780 |
| 0.70000 | 2300 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 36 | 1.09957 | 25.27 | 4950 | 7970 | 9280 | 3090 | 25290 |
| 0.25554 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 1.04520 | 35.40 | 7280 | 7910 | 8130 | 2810 | 26130 |
| 0.60000 | 2000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.23350 | 21.10 | 5120 | 8040 | 8580 | 2930 | 24670 |
| 0.60000 | 2000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.16550 | 23.23 | 6880 | 7330 | 7000 | 2100 | 23310 |
| 0.70000 | 3000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 48 | 0.97633 | 37.36 | 5540 | 9250 | 10990 | 3510 | 29290 |
| 0.70000 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 0.97760 | 36.98 | 6860 | 7860 | 7540 | 2180 | 24440 |
| 0.70000 | 3000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 48 | 0.99400 | 38.33 | 9550 | 9270 | 8100 | 2900 | 29820 |
| 0.23611 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 0.95200 | 37.98 | 5400 | 7390 | 8090 | 2920 | 23800 |
| 1.00835 | 2300 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 36 | 0.88043 | 30.62 | 6020 | 6140 | 6020 | 2070 | 20250 |
| 1.00835 | 2300 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 36 | 0.86739 | 30.87 | 4170 | 6160 | 7090 | 2530 | 19950 |
| 0.23611 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 0.97400 | 37.28 | 6900 | 7460 | 7470 | 2520 | 24350 |
| 0.40000 | 850 | 1 | MID BROADWELL RD | 38 | 0.39765 | 36.61 | 950 | 960 | 1010 | 460 | 3380 |
| 0.40000 | 850 | 1 | MID BROADWELL RD | 38 | 0.40824 | 36.58 | 690 | 960 | 1300 | 520 | 3470 |
| 0.41770 | 1500 | 2 | MORRIS RD | 29 | 0.22000 | 28.64 | 1170 | 960 | 930 | 240 | 3300 |
| 0.41770 | 1500 | 2 | MORRIS RD | 29 | 0.21200 | 28.57 | 430 | 810 | 1610 | 330 | 3180 |
| 0.24920 | 1500 | 2 | MORRIS RD | 29 | 0.15733 | 28.77 | 860 | 640 | 670 | 190 | 2360 |
| 0.24920 | 1500 | 2 | MORRIS RD | 29 | 0.14867 | 28.82 | 300 | 520 | 1150 | 260 | 2230 |
| 0.53000 | 550 | 1 | MOUNT VERNON RD | 18 | 0.82545 | 14.61 | 1220 | 1520 | 1580 | 220 | 4540 |
| 0.40000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 38 | 1.07857 | 26.74 | 1870 | 2460 | 2460 | 760 | 7550 |
| 0.40000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 38 | 1.05714 | 25.53 | 1820 | 2260 | 2710 | 610 | 7400 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 24 | 1.34889 | 11.53 | 1600 | 2060 | 1850 | 560 | 6070 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 24 | 1.30667 | 12.12 | 1400 | 1830 | 2200 | 450 | 5880 |
| 0.17778 | 650 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 28 | 1.04308 | 20.15 | 1660 | 2200 | 2270 | 650 | 6780 |
| 0.17778 | 650 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 28 | 1.03538 | 19.39 | 1680 | 2080 | 2430 | 540 | 6730 |
| 0.34061 | 650 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 28 | 1.04923 | 20.44 | 1780 | 2200 | 2130 | 710 | 6820 |
| 0.34061 | 650 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 28 | 1.06308 | 18.94 | 1580 | 2150 | 2530 | 650 | 6910 |
| 0.70000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 38 | 0.86714 | 31.05 | 1600 | 2060 | 1850 | 560 | 6070 |
| 0.70000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 38 | 0.84000 | 30.55 | 1400 | 1830 | 2200 | 450 | 5880 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 34 | 0.78143 | 28.88 | 1440 | 1720 | 1700 | 610 | 5470 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 34 | 0.86429 | 27.07 | 1190 | 2020 | 2290 | 550 | 6050 |
| 0.27641 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 34 | 0.97143 | 26.22 | 1790 | 2220 | 2110 | 680 | 6800 |
| 0.27641 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 34 | 0.98143 | 24.95 | 1550 | 2140 | 2540 | 640 | 6870 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.66923 | 24.07 | 870 | 1550 | 1830 | 100 | 4350 |
| 0.04000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.69385 | 24.03 | 1220 | 1570 | 1580 | 140 | 4510 |
| 0.10000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.71385 | 23.74 | 1510 | 1290 | 1630 | 210 | 4640 |
| 0.30000 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.68500 | 21.36 | 880 | 1350 | 1720 | 160 | 4110 |
| 0.10000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.63385 | 24.66 | 930 | 1500 | 1550 | 140 | 4120 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 31 | 0.71692 | 26.20 | 1270 | 1560 | 1730 | 100 | 4660 |
| 0.19534 | 1200 | 2 | MT VERNON RD | 22 | 0.33167 | 21.14 | 960 | 1360 | 1480 | 180 | 3980 |
| 0.12761 | 1200 | 2 | MT VERNON RD | 22 | 0.53500 | 20.05 | 1350 | 2060 | 2640 | 370 | 6420 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 31 | 0.58923 | 27.65 | 1050 | 1470 | 1240 | 70 | 3830 |
| 0.10000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.70000 | 23.99 | 1380 | 1520 | 1480 | 170 | 4550 |
| 0.12320 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.69077 | 24.33 | 1010 | 1810 | 1440 | 230 | 4490 |
| 0.28049 | 1200 | 2 | MT VERNON RD | 22 | 0.38250 | 20.89 | 1460 | 1500 | 1470 | 160 | 4590 |
| 0.30000 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.73667 | 21.00 | 1510 | 1290 | 1410 | 210 | 4420 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.64769 | 24.38 | 980 | 1350 | 1720 | 160 | 4210 |
| 0.10000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.64769 | 24.38 | 980 | 1350 | 1720 | 160 | 4210 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.71385 | 23.74 | 1510 | 1290 | 1630 | 210 | 4640 |
| 0.07680 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.56000 | 25.23 | 1170 | 1250 | 1110 | 110 | 3640 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.61846 | 24.66 | 1110 | 1430 | 1410 | 70 | 4020 |
| 0.21849 | 1200 | 2 | MT VERNON RD | 22 | 0.42500 | 20.42 | 1120 | 1220 | 2580 | 180 | 5100 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 1.13385 | 16.03 | 1820 | 2450 | 2910 | 190 | 7370 |
| 0.05000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 1.34923 | 12.18 | 2710 | 2620 | 3280 | 160 | 8770 |
| 0.05000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 1.51692 | 12.32 | 2280 | 2730 | 4660 | 190 | 9860 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.32138 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 1.02462 | 17.83 | 1880 | 1990 | 2630 | 160 | 6660 |
| 0.20751 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.90167 | 19.34 | 1840 | 1710 | 1580 | 280 | 5410 |
| 0.04000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.82462 | 21.51 | 1370 | 1520 | 2300 | 170 | 5360 |
| 0.07862 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.84308 | 21.39 | 1370 | 1780 | 2260 | 70 | 5480 |
| 0.20751 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.87500 | 18.67 | 940 | 1800 | 2240 | 270 | 5250 |
| 0.32138 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.90923 | 20.13 | 1440 | 1890 | 2450 | 130 | 5910 |
| 0.19249 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.94667 | 18.75 | 1230 | 2000 | 2070 | 380 | 5680 |
| 0.53000 | 550 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 18 | 0.74727 | 14.92 | 940 | 1310 | 1680 | 180 | 4110 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.97385 | 20.33 | 1920 | 2170 | 2080 | 160 | 6330 |
| 0.19249 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.98833 | 18.30 | 1710 | 1870 | 1970 | 380 | 5930 |
| 0.19534 | 1200 | 2 | MT VERNON RD | 22 | 0.37417 | 20.87 | 960 | 1370 | 1980 | 180 | 4490 |
| 0.21849 | 1200 | 2 | MT VERNON RD | 22 | 0.46250 | 20.34 | 1930 | 1540 | 1870 | 210 | 5550 |
| 0.07862 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.95846 | 18.99 | 1740 | 1870 | 2520 | 100 | 6230 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.62154 | 24.66 | 1100 | 1440 | 1410 | 90 | 4040 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.67538 | 23.95 | 900 | 1550 | 1860 | 80 | 4390 |
| 0.12320 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.76769 | 23.56 | 1210 | 1840 | 1680 | 260 | 4990 |
| 0.07680 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.49077 | 25.87 | 700 | 1230 | 1160 | 100 | 3190 |
| 0.12761 | 1200 | 2 | MT VERNON RD | 22 | 0.43250 | 20.74 | 1280 | 1810 | 1780 | 320 | 5190 |
| 0.28049 | 1200 | 2 | MT VERNON RD | 22 | 0.46083 | 20.28 | 1000 | 1570 | 2750 | 210 | 5530 |
| 0.84238 | 850 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY | 38 | 0.77412 | 33.03 | 1980 | 1900 | 2090 | 610 | 6580 |
| 0.34672 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY | 34 | 0.90250 | 26.69 | 1620 | 2010 | 2840 | 750 | 7220 |
| 0.35005 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY | 34 | 0.83375 | 28.26 | 1660 | 1830 | 2540 | 640 | 6670 |
| 0.53279 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY | 34 | 0.96250 | 26.54 | 2040 | 2240 | 2650 | 770 | 7700 |
| 0.42793 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 1.18750 | 21.21 | 2330 | 3090 | 3170 | 910 | 9500 |
| 0.06938 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 1.09000 | 23.30 | 2170 | 2620 | 3060 | 870 | 8720 |
| 0.42793 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 1.19125 | 20.84 | 2250 | 3020 | 3360 | 900 | 9530 |
| 0.06938 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 1.05750 | 24.48 | 2010 | 2640 | 2950 | 860 | 8460 |
| 0.84238 | 850 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 38 | 0.80000 | 32.06 | 1490 | 1900 | 2700 | 710 | 6800 |
| 0.53279 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 0.91875 | 27.30 | 1700 | 2250 | 2650 | 750 | 7350 |
| 0.35005 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 0.79375 | 29.09 | 1650 | 1830 | 2290 | 580 | 6350 |
| 0.34672 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 0.87625 | 28.10 | 2040 | 2010 | 2290 | 670 | 7010 |
| 0.52244 | 700 | 1 | NEW BULLPEN RD | 38 | 0.20286 | 37.23 | 160 | 310 | 810 | 140 | 1420 |
| 0.52244 | 700 | 1 | NEW BULLPEN RD | 38 | 0.21143 | 37.17 | 680 | 340 | 360 | 100 | 1480 |
| 0.55172 | 650 | 1 | NEW HOPE RD | 28 | 0.15385 | 27.69 | 120 | 250 | 530 | 100 | 1000 |
| 0.52984 | 650 | 1 | NEW HOPE RD | 28 | 0.15692 | 27.61 | 430 | 180 | 340 | 70 | 1020 |
| 0.90000 | 650 | 1 | NEW HOPE RD | 28 | 0.07385 | 27.84 | 40 | 60 | 360 | 20 | 480 |
| 0.52984 | 650 | 1 | NEW HOPE RD | 28 | 0.18154 | 27.49 | 190 | 190 | 720 | 80 | 1180 |
| 0.47789 | 700 | 1 | NEW HOPE RD | 38 | 0.23571 | 37.07 | 710 | 300 | 530 | 110 | 1650 |
| 0.55172 | 650 | 1 | NEW HOPE RD | 28 | 0.14769 | 27.69 | 340 | 250 | 290 | 80 | 960 |
| 0.47789 | 700 | 1 | NEW HOPE RD | 38 | 0.26857 | 36.57 | 250 | 310 | 1190 | 130 | 1880 |
| 0.90000 | 650 | 1 | NEW HOPE RD | 28 | 0.05385 | 27.90 | 190 | 50 | 90 | 20 | 350 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 0.73778 | 19.61 | 1210 | 870 | 1240 | 0 | 3320 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 1.92889 | 5.81 | 2040 | 2800 | 2720 | 1120 | 8680 |
| 0.11000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 1.20000 | 13.49 | 2030 | 1860 | 1510 | 0 | 5400 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 1.10000 | 14.37 | 1280 | 2040 | 1630 | 0 | 4950 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 0.85333 | 18.25 | 1330 | 1130 | 1380 | 0 | 3840 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 0.85333 | 18.25 | 1330 | 1130 | 1380 | 0 | 3840 |
| 0.11000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 0.84667 | 18.99 | 1120 | 1410 | 1280 | 0 | 3810 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 0.73778 | 19.61 | 1210 | 870 | 1240 | 0 | 3320 |
| 0.15000 | 3000 | 2 | NORTHSIDE ACCESS RD | 25 | 0.35367 | 24.38 | 2610 | 3050 | 4260 | 690 | 10610 |
| 0.30000 | 1300 | 2 | NORTHSIDE ACCESS RD | 28 | 0.49846 | 25.70 | 1640 | 2500 | 2340 | 0 | 6480 |
| 0.08000 | 1300 | 2 | NORTHSIDE ACCESS RD | 28 | 0.65231 | 24.25 | 1570 | 2340 | 3880 | 690 | 8480 |
| 0.20000 | 3000 | 2 | NORTHSIDE ACCESS RD | 40 | 0.39267 | 38.93 | 3300 | 3700 | 3660 | 1120 | 11780 |
| 0.34698 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.21857 | 33.34 | 430 | 590 | 500 | 10 | 1530 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 38 | 0.38000 | 35.73 | 540 | 620 | 1370 | 130 | 2660 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 38 | 0.36143 | 36.10 | 730 | 630 | 1050 | 120 | 2530 |
| 0.40000 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 38 | 0.34429 | 36.10 | 500 | 550 | 1230 | 130 | 2410 |
| 0.40000 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 38 | 0.33000 | 36.43 | 640 | 610 | 940 | 120 | 2310 |
| 0.52549 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 38 | 0.34429 | 36.10 | 500 | 550 | 1230 | 130 | 2410 |
| 0.52549 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 38 | 0.33000 | 36.43 | 640 | 610 | 940 | 120 | 2310 |
| 0.38520 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.19286 | 33.48 | 410 | 370 | 490 | 80 | 1350 |
| 0.38520 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.21714 | 33.34 | 340 | 450 | 660 | 70 | 1520 |
| 0.42918 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.07571 | 33.82 | 130 | 100 | 260 | 40 | 530 |
| 0.49683 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.10143 | 33.76 | 180 | 210 | 300 | 20 | 710 |
| 0.39008 | 650 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 28 | 0.22308 | 27.36 | 500 | 260 | 640 | 50 | 1450 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.11000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 24 | 1.39111 | 11.08 | 1840 | 1800 | 2080 | 540 | 6260 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 1.08714 | 22.28 | 2150 | 2440 | 2600 | 420 | 7610 |
| 0.11000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 24 | 1.16667 | 14.81 | 970 | 1620 | 1990 | 670 | 5250 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 1.28857 | 16.75 | 1860 | 3080 | 3610 | 470 | 9020 |
| 0.36541 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.88857 | 26.84 | 1250 | 2060 | 2310 | 600 | 6220 |
| 0.36541 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.86429 | 27.78 | 1600 | 2050 | 1860 | 540 | 6050 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 24 | 0.25333 | 23.40 | 360 | 480 | 300 | 0 | 1140 |
| 0.42918 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.10429 | 33.75 | 190 | 210 | 310 | 20 | 730 |
| 0.49683 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.07714 | 33.82 | 150 | 110 | 240 | 40 | 540 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 24 | 0.47556 | 22.33 | 220 | 940 | 830 | 150 | 2140 |
| 0.34698 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.18571 | 33.41 | 520 | 240 | 530 | 10 | 1300 |
| 0.39008 | 650 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 28 | 0.24769 | 27.35 | 460 | 620 | 480 | 50 | 1610 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE RD | 24 | 1.42444 | 12.18 | 2320 | 2070 | 1480 | 540 | 6410 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE RD | 24 | 1.45333 | 11.14 | 1110 | 2110 | 2650 | 670 | 6540 |
| 0.75000 | 850 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 38 | 0.62706 | 34.30 | 1160 | 1570 | 2220 | 380 | 5330 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 42 | 0.20778 | 41.33 | 910 | 310 | 590 | 60 | 1870 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 38 | 0.27429 | 36.64 | 200 | 410 | 1140 | 170 | 1920 |
| 0.75000 | 850 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 38 | 0.65882 | 34.21 | 1600 | 1670 | 1890 | 440 | 5600 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 42 | 0.18444 | 41.19 | 160 | 230 | 1210 | 60 | 1660 |
| 0.79922 | 700 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 38 | 0.48143 | 35.11 | 620 | 940 | 1530 | 280 | 3370 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 38 | 0.27143 | 36.78 | 870 | 460 | 440 | 130 | 1900 |
| 0.79922 | 700 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 38 | 0.44571 | 35.51 | 1140 | 930 | 820 | 230 | 3120 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 42 | 0.18444 | 41.19 | 160 | 230 | 1210 | 60 | 1660 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 42 | 0.20778 | 41.33 | 910 | 310 | 590 | 60 | 1870 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 38 | 0.25143 | 36.88 | 850 | 410 | 380 | 120 | 1760 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | OAKLEY IND BLVD | 38 | 0.29429 | 36.47 | 230 | 460 | 1190 | 180 | 2060 |
| 0.40000 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.12500 | 28.78 | 2450 | 3460 | 3780 | 1560 | 11250 |
| 0.60556 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 34 | 1.10500 | 24.87 | 3150 | 3440 | 3340 | 1120 | 11050 |
| 0.40000 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.15900 | 28.67 | 3280 | 3600 | 3320 | 1390 | 11590 |
| 0.35350 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.25100 | 24.53 | 2650 | 3950 | 4340 | 1570 | 12510 |
| 0.78190 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.08500 | 29.80 | 2970 | 3440 | 3330 | 1110 | 10850 |
| 0.47373 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 1.49905 | 18.12 | 3490 | 5020 | 5530 | 1700 | 15740 |
| 0.35350 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.28400 | 24.21 | 3520 | 4060 | 3830 | 1430 | 12840 |
| 0.78190 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.08900 | 29.11 | 2440 | 3500 | 3740 | 1210 | 10890 |
| 0.60556 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 34 | 1.06700 | 25.61 | 2400 | 3360 | 3620 | 1290 | 10670 |
| 0.47373 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 1.51143 | 16.76 | 4630 | 5010 | 4690 | 1540 | 15870 |
| 0.26676 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 34 | 1.55400 | 13.25 | 3460 | 4880 | 5610 | 1590 | 15540 |
| 0.26676 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 34 | 1.57000 | 11.41 | 4600 | 4940 | 4720 | 1440 | 15700 |
| 0.44636 | 1100 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 48 | 0.88636 | 40.67 | 2390 | 2970 | 3360 | 1030 | 9750 |
| 0.62461 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 0.92571 | 37.27 | 2540 | 3100 | 3020 | 1060 | 9720 |
| 0.75399 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 0.91600 | 34.05 | 2310 | 2960 | 2880 | 1010 | 9160 |
| 0.75399 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 0.92600 | 33.26 | 2330 | 2830 | 3130 | 970 | 9260 |
| 0.42569 | 1100 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 48 | 0.88545 | 41.39 | 2510 | 3110 | 3060 | 1060 | 9740 |
| 0.44636 | 1100 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 48 | 0.88364 | 41.42 | 2540 | 3100 | 3020 | 1060 | 9720 |
| 0.42569 | 1100 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 48 | 0.89091 | 40.58 | 2430 | 2980 | 3360 | 1030 | 9800 |
| 0.62461 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 0.92857 | 36.41 | 2390 | 2970 | 3360 | 1030 | 9750 |
| 0.41524 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 0.96500 | 32.17 | 2230 | 3060 | 3360 | 1000 | 9650 |
| 0.41524 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 0.97000 | 32.21 | 2610 | 2950 | 3200 | 940 | 9700 |
| 0.47105 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 0.99143 | 34.38 | 2410 | 3180 | 3700 | 1120 | 10410 |
| 0.47105 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 0.98571 | 35.78 | 2780 | 3300 | 3150 | 1120 | 10350 |
| 1.36000 | 900 | 1 | OLD ATLANTA RD | 42 | 0.85111 | 32.38 | 1540 | 1960 | 3390 | 770 | 7660 |
| 1.36000 | 900 | 1 | OLD ATLANTA RD | 42 | 0.87111 | 34.01 | 2730 | 2030 | 2410 | 670 | 7840 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.10556 | 41.75 | 550 | 160 | 190 | 50 | 950 |
| 0.53000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.08556 | 41.85 | 70 | 140 | 500 | 60 | 770 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.08556 | 41.85 | 70 | 140 | 500 | 60 | 770 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.21889 | 41.41 | 810 | 490 | 520 | 150 | 1970 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.20222 | 41.51 | 350 | 460 | 850 | 160 | 1820 |
| 0.47000 | 700 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 38 | 0.11571 | 37.70 | 280 | 150 | 330 | 50 | 810 |
| 0.53000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.06333 | 41.86 | 420 | 60 | 70 | 20 | 570 |
| 0.47000 | 700 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 38 | 0.14143 | 37.57 | 180 | 160 | 600 | 50 | 990 |
| 0.53000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.10556 | 41.75 | 550 | 160 | 190 | 50 | 950 |
| 0.53000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.07667 | 41.87 | 60 | 120 | 460 | 50 | 690 |
| 0.53000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.04556 | 41.92 | 30 | 50 | 310 | 20 | 410 |
| 0.53000 | 900 | 1 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.09778 | 41.76 | 530 | 140 | 170 | 40 | 880 |
| 0.27000 | 450 | 1 | OLD JOHNSON FERRY | 24 | 0.49556 | 21.04 | 410 | 410 | 1410 | 0 | 2230 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|----------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.27000 | 450 | 1 | OLD JOHNSON FERRY RD | 24 | 0.34444 | 22.59 | 710 | 220 | 610 | 10 | 1550 |
| 0.36025 | 2300 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 36 | 0.61000 | 33.16 | 2200 | 4020 | 6450 | 1360 | 14030 |
| 0.36025 | 2300 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 36 | 0.65913 | 32.26 | 6030 | 4180 | 3950 | 1000 | 15160 |
| 0.56075 | 2300 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 36 | 0.57087 | 33.32 | 1980 | 3450 | 6490 | 1210 | 13130 |
| 0.56075 | 2300 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 36 | 0.59348 | 32.87 | 5790 | 3490 | 3510 | 860 | 13650 |
| 1.38346 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.41444 | 52.63 | 1610 | 2750 | 5880 | 950 | 11190 |
| 0.90261 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.44000 | 52.41 | 5340 | 2960 | 2840 | 740 | 11880 |
| 1.00000 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.41481 | 52.61 | 1650 | 2720 | 5900 | 930 | 11200 |
| 0.10329 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.42296 | 52.55 | 1690 | 2800 | 5970 | 960 | 11420 |
| 0.30738 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.44481 | 52.43 | 5200 | 2990 | 3040 | 780 | 12010 |
| 0.49779 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.42519 | 53.00 | 4130 | 3290 | 3170 | 890 | 11480 |
| 0.10329 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.44481 | 52.43 | 5200 | 2990 | 3040 | 780 | 12010 |
| 0.49779 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.39444 | 53.22 | 1800 | 3060 | 4790 | 1000 | 10650 |
| 0.70000 | 2400 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 42 | 0.79500 | 35.19 | 3240 | 5740 | 8240 | 1860 | 19080 |
| 0.70000 | 2400 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 42 | 0.83667 | 35.26 | 7260 | 5780 | 5550 | 1490 | 20080 |
| 0.34720 | 1800 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 31 | 0.81222 | 24.39 | 2310 | 4170 | 6720 | 1420 | 14620 |
| 0.34720 | 1800 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 31 | 0.87278 | 24.87 | 6150 | 4330 | 4180 | 1050 | 15710 |
| 1.38346 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.44000 | 52.41 | 5340 | 2960 | 2840 | 740 | 11880 |
| 0.90261 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.41444 | 52.63 | 1610 | 2750 | 5880 | 950 | 11190 |
| 1.00000 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.43630 | 52.49 | 5170 | 2920 | 2940 | 750 | 11780 |
| 0.30738 | 2700 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 55 | 0.42296 | 52.56 | 1690 | 2800 | 5970 | 960 | 11420 |
| 0.33777 | 750 | 1 | OLD ROSWELL RD | 26 | 0.11467 | 25.88 | 210 | 290 | 250 | 110 | 860 |
| 0.33777 | 750 | 1 | OLD ROSWELL RD | 26 | 0.13733 | 25.85 | 230 | 370 | 300 | 130 | 1030 |
| 0.70000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DNWDY | 28 | 1.03077 | 21.03 | 1510 | 2350 | 2070 | 770 | 6700 |
| 0.30000 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DNWDY | 28 | 0.87692 | 21.84 | 4210 | 3620 | 2910 | 660 | 11400 |
| 0.77604 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.55846 | 27.79 | 1590 | 880 | 860 | 300 | 3630 |
| 0.60000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 0.44769 | 26.33 | 680 | 1060 | 970 | 200 | 2910 |
| 0.60000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 0.54923 | 25.55 | 960 | 1410 | 990 | 210 | 3570 |
| 0.15041 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.52917 | 20.21 | 1750 | 1940 | 2070 | 590 | 6350 |
| 0.42572 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.44500 | 20.20 | 580 | 1260 | 3120 | 380 | 5340 |
| 0.27884 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.55750 | 18.96 | 680 | 1560 | 3970 | 480 | 6690 |
| 0.31429 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.31083 | 21.08 | 1750 | 870 | 930 | 180 | 3730 |
| 0.27884 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.26583 | 21.22 | 1660 | 740 | 630 | 160 | 3190 |
| 0.06253 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.63833 | 18.51 | 970 | 1980 | 4090 | 620 | 7660 |
| 0.05717 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.39083 | 20.78 | 1970 | 1350 | 1040 | 330 | 4690 |
| 0.04119 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.12308 | 19.54 | 4270 | 4740 | 3970 | 1620 | 14600 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.92917 | 5.35 | 5260 | 7440 | 7490 | 2960 | 23150 |
| 0.14959 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.49583 | 8.56 | 5220 | 5670 | 5210 | 1850 | 17950 |
| 0.10000 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.04000 | 20.60 | 4540 | 4230 | 3340 | 1410 | 13520 |
| 0.60000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.17231 | 18.45 | 2060 | 2610 | 2150 | 800 | 7620 |
| 0.60000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.17692 | 17.94 | 1710 | 2680 | 2390 | 870 | 7650 |
| 0.70000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.03231 | 20.99 | 1780 | 2320 | 1900 | 710 | 6710 |
| 0.10000 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.01769 | 18.95 | 2210 | 4110 | 5470 | 1440 | 13230 |
| 0.32833 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.34385 | 14.12 | 3950 | 5800 | 5620 | 2100 | 17470 |
| 0.51218 | 600 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.02500 | 15.18 | 1320 | 1780 | 2370 | 680 | 6150 |
| 0.51218 | 600 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.04667 | 15.80 | 1740 | 1820 | 2050 | 670 | 6280 |
| 0.04119 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.52462 | 11.06 | 4080 | 6400 | 7050 | 2290 | 19820 |
| 0.32833 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.16000 | 18.65 | 4010 | 5010 | 4410 | 1650 | 15080 |
| 0.14959 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.31583 | 11.64 | 2650 | 5140 | 6010 | 1990 | 15790 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.88500 | 17.58 | 2660 | 3470 | 3590 | 900 | 10620 |
| 0.16952 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.82308 | 24.82 | 1150 | 1480 | 2180 | 540 | 5350 |
| 0.30763 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.83692 | 25.43 | 1580 | 1530 | 1780 | 550 | 5440 |
| 0.16952 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.83692 | 25.41 | 1580 | 1530 | 1780 | 550 | 5440 |
| 0.30763 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.82308 | 24.79 | 1150 | 1480 | 2180 | 540 | 5350 |
| 0.77604 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.54923 | 27.45 | 420 | 790 | 1970 | 390 | 3570 |
| 0.30000 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 0.94615 | 19.32 | 2320 | 3640 | 5410 | 930 | 12300 |
| 0.15041 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.64333 | 18.97 | 1490 | 2100 | 3630 | 500 | 7720 |
| 0.42572 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.32417 | 20.96 | 1920 | 860 | 930 | 180 | 3890 |
| 0.31429 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.41250 | 20.50 | 580 | 1260 | 2730 | 380 | 4950 |
| 0.06253 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.40750 | 20.69 | 2020 | 1420 | 1110 | 340 | 4890 |
| 0.05717 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.61333 | 18.93 | 950 | 1930 | 3870 | 610 | 7360 |
| 0.21049 | 1800 | 2 | PERIMETER CNTR PKWY | 27 | 1.02111 | 19.27 | 2990 | 6350 | 7330 | 1710 | 18380 |
| 0.15943 | 1800 | 2 | PERIMETER CNTR PKWY | 27 | 1.17000 | 19.05 | 6210 | 7240 | 5610 | 2000 | 21060 |
| 0.21049 | 1800 | 2 | PERIMETER CNTR PKWY | 27 | 1.12333 | 19.81 | 6180 | 6770 | 5370 | 1900 | 20220 |
| 0.15943 | 1800 | 2 | PERIMETER CNTR PKWY | 27 | 1.06222 | 18.66 | 2940 | 6810 | 7460 | 1910 | 19120 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|-------|------|---------|
| 0.50166 | 900 | 1 | PITTMAN RD | 42 | 0.05778 | 41.89 | 180 | 140 | 170 | 30 | 520 |
| 0.50193 | 900 | 1 | PITTMAN RD | 42 | 0.03333 | 41.94 | 30 | 80 | 170 | 20 | 300 |
| 0.50166 | 900 | 1 | PITTMAN RD | 42 | 0.05222 | 41.91 | 70 | 120 | 240 | 40 | 470 |
| 0.50193 | 900 | 1 | PITTMAN RD | 42 | 0.04111 | 41.92 | 150 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 370 |
| 0.30140 | 2300 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 36 | 1.28000 | 20.93 | 7150 | 9010 | 10050 | 3230 | 29440 |
| 0.30140 | 2300 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 36 | 1.32478 | 20.00 | 8350 | 9150 | 9820 | 3150 | 30470 |
| 0.50000 | 2300 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 36 | 1.28000 | 20.93 | 7150 | 9010 | 10050 | 3230 | 29440 |
| 0.50000 | 2500 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 46 | 1.22280 | 29.32 | 8400 | 9330 | 9570 | 3270 | 30570 |
| 0.50000 | 2300 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 36 | 1.32478 | 20.04 | 8350 | 9150 | 9820 | 3150 | 30470 |
| 0.50000 | 2500 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 46 | 1.18960 | 29.80 | 6970 | 9240 | 10160 | 3370 | 29740 |
| 0.10000 | 650 | 1 | POWERS FERRY | 28 | 0.72308 | 23.65 | 1540 | 1450 | 1570 | 140 | 4700 |
| 0.40000 | 650 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.34462 | 26.60 | 520 | 480 | 1120 | 120 | 2240 |
| 0.40000 | 650 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.33385 | 26.82 | 680 | 570 | 810 | 110 | 2170 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.34462 | 26.60 | 520 | 480 | 1120 | 120 | 2240 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.33385 | 26.82 | 680 | 570 | 810 | 110 | 2170 |
| 0.10000 | 650 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.73846 | 22.42 | 1050 | 1340 | 2260 | 150 | 4800 |
| 0.57000 | 700 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 34 | 0.67143 | 29.16 | 1180 | 1600 | 1870 | 50 | 4700 |
| 0.57000 | 700 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 34 | 0.79714 | 27.79 | 1430 | 2050 | 2000 | 100 | 5580 |
| 0.57000 | 700 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 34 | 0.80429 | 27.20 | 1360 | 1940 | 2230 | 100 | 5630 |
| 0.57000 | 700 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 34 | 0.66857 | 28.68 | 1010 | 1460 | 2160 | 50 | 4680 |
| 0.59017 | 900 | 1 | PROVIDENCE RD | 42 | 0.64667 | 37.58 | 2070 | 1350 | 1920 | 480 | 5820 |
| 0.33486 | 900 | 1 | PROVIDENCE RD | 42 | 0.67222 | 37.24 | 1210 | 1510 | 2630 | 700 | 6050 |
| 0.59017 | 900 | 1 | PROVIDENCE RD | 42 | 0.59333 | 38.39 | 1070 | 1290 | 2370 | 610 | 5340 |
| 0.63647 | 900 | 1 | PROVIDENCE RD | 42 | 0.68556 | 37.16 | 2140 | 1460 | 2050 | 520 | 6170 |
| 0.33486 | 900 | 1 | PROVIDENCE RD | 42 | 0.71667 | 36.76 | 2220 | 1570 | 2100 | 560 | 6450 |
| 0.63647 | 900 | 1 | PROVIDENCE RD | 42 | 0.63333 | 37.86 | 1170 | 1400 | 2480 | 650 | 5700 |
| 1.40000 | 900 | 1 | REDWINE RD | 42 | 0.09222 | 41.82 | 410 | 160 | 200 | 60 | 830 |
| 1.40000 | 900 | 1 | REDWINE RD | 42 | 0.09222 | 41.84 | 120 | 140 | 490 | 80 | 830 |
| 2.10000 | 900 | 1 | REDWINE RD | 42 | 0.30000 | 41.04 | 940 | 610 | 810 | 340 | 2700 |
| 2.10000 | 900 | 1 | REDWINE RD | 42 | 0.30000 | 40.98 | 650 | 590 | 1120 | 340 | 2700 |
| 1.91896 | 900 | 1 | REDWINE RD | 42 | 0.29556 | 41.05 | 960 | 590 | 790 | 320 | 2660 |
| 1.91896 | 900 | 1 | REDWINE RD | 42 | 0.29778 | 40.98 | 630 | 580 | 1130 | 340 | 2680 |
| 1.16382 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.33111 | 40.89 | 720 | 700 | 1120 | 440 | 2980 |
| 0.44523 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.15222 | 41.69 | 500 | 310 | 420 | 140 | 1370 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.16333 | 41.72 | 330 | 340 | 600 | 200 | 1470 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.18667 | 41.61 | 590 | 390 | 520 | 180 | 1680 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.18667 | 41.68 | 360 | 400 | 700 | 220 | 1680 |
| 1.16382 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.33000 | 40.85 | 1010 | 720 | 860 | 380 | 2970 |
| 0.44523 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.15000 | 41.74 | 310 | 300 | 550 | 190 | 1350 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.15222 | 41.69 | 500 | 310 | 420 | 140 | 1370 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.15000 | 41.74 | 310 | 300 | 550 | 190 | 1350 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.15222 | 41.69 | 500 | 310 | 420 | 140 | 1370 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.15000 | 41.74 | 310 | 300 | 550 | 190 | 1350 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.16222 | 41.67 | 520 | 330 | 450 | 160 | 1460 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.16333 | 41.72 | 330 | 340 | 600 | 200 | 1470 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.16222 | 41.67 | 520 | 330 | 450 | 160 | 1460 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.16222 | 41.67 | 520 | 330 | 450 | 160 | 1460 |
| 0.48000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.16333 | 41.72 | 330 | 340 | 600 | 200 | 1470 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.18667 | 41.68 | 360 | 400 | 700 | 220 | 1680 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | RICO RD | 42 | 0.18667 | 41.61 | 590 | 390 | 520 | 180 | 1680 |
| 0.53098 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.02111 | 41.96 | 30 | 50 | 90 | 20 | 190 |
| 0.46230 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.01556 | 41.97 | 40 | 30 | 70 | 0 | 140 |
| 0.53098 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.01889 | 41.96 | 50 | 40 | 70 | 10 | 170 |
| 0.55917 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.00889 | 41.98 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 80 |
| 0.55917 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.00556 | 41.99 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 0 | 50 |
| 0.47583 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.01222 | 41.98 | 50 | 20 | 40 | 0 | 110 |
| 0.47583 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.01333 | 41.98 | 20 | 30 | 70 | 0 | 120 |
| 0.49760 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.01444 | 41.97 | 60 | 10 | 60 | 0 | 130 |
| 0.46230 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.01444 | 41.97 | 60 | 10 | 60 | 0 | 130 |
| 0.49760 | 900 | 1 | RIDGE RD | 42 | 0.01556 | 41.97 | 40 | 30 | 70 | 0 | 140 |
| 0.19430 | 1300 | 2 | RIVER EXCHANGE DR | 28 | 0.26538 | 27.27 | 1100 | 930 | 1170 | 250 | 3450 |
| 0.19430 | 1300 | 2 | RIVER EXCHANGE DR | 28 | 0.34538 | 26.46 | 710 | 880 | 2620 | 280 | 4490 |
| 0.14970 | 1300 | 2 | RIVER EXCHANGE DR | 28 | 0.26538 | 27.26 | 1100 | 930 | 1170 | 250 | 3450 |
| 0.14970 | 1300 | 2 | RIVER EXCHANGE DR | 28 | 0.34538 | 26.46 | 710 | 880 | 2620 | 280 | 4490 |
| 0.86876 | 700 | 1 | RIVER RD | 38 | 0.17714 | 37.46 | 430 | 260 | 440 | 110 | 1240 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|----------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.86876 | 700 | 1 | RIVER RD | 38 | 0.15571 | 37.57 | 170 | 250 | 580 | 90 | 1090 |
| 0.50634 | 1800 | 2 | RIVER VALLY RD | 31 | 0.60444 | 28.08 | 3910 | 3560 | 2920 | 490 | 10880 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 1 | RIVER VALLY RD | 31 | 1.26889 | 16.60 | 1720 | 3930 | 5010 | 760 | 11420 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 1 | RIVER VALLY RD | 31 | 1.33000 | 15.51 | 4020 | 4040 | 3290 | 620 | 11970 |
| 0.36539 | 1000 | 1 | RIVER VALLY RD | 34 | 1.10400 | 21.63 | 1530 | 3650 | 5160 | 700 | 11040 |
| 0.36539 | 1000 | 1 | RIVER VALLY RD | 34 | 1.13500 | 23.56 | 4070 | 3730 | 3000 | 550 | 11350 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 28 | 0.58615 | 25.15 | 1100 | 1070 | 1310 | 330 | 3810 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 28 | 0.75692 | 23.50 | 1050 | 1600 | 1900 | 370 | 4920 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.90429 | 10.35 | 2930 | 3760 | 4690 | 1950 | 13330 |
| 0.30000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.65000 | 14.38 | 3920 | 3240 | 3040 | 1350 | 11550 |
| 0.44771 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.15429 | 26.17 | 1580 | 2590 | 2580 | 1330 | 8080 |
| 0.30000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.69000 | 17.32 | 1890 | 3130 | 5290 | 1520 | 11830 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.91000 | 9.88 | 4370 | 3780 | 3600 | 1620 | 13370 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.77714 | 10.73 | 3190 | 3580 | 3730 | 1940 | 12440 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.94714 | 13.08 | 2240 | 3630 | 6000 | 1760 | 13630 |
| 0.48097 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.23714 | 24.69 | 2300 | 2820 | 2300 | 1240 | 8660 |
| 0.44771 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.18143 | 26.02 | 2230 | 2730 | 2130 | 1180 | 8270 |
| 0.61062 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.16857 | 25.72 | 1580 | 2620 | 2620 | 1360 | 8180 |
| 0.48097 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.21429 | 24.43 | 1710 | 2680 | 2720 | 1390 | 8500 |
| 0.61062 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.19571 | 25.72 | 2250 | 2760 | 2160 | 1200 | 8370 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 34 | 0.80143 | 26.49 | 1180 | 1430 | 2550 | 450 | 5610 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 0.77286 | 31.72 | 1850 | 1450 | 1640 | 470 | 5410 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 34 | 0.78429 | 28.17 | 1890 | 1460 | 1670 | 470 | 5490 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 0.79286 | 29.94 | 1170 | 1420 | 2510 | 450 | 5550 |
| 0.43000 | 850 | 1 | RIVERSIDE RD | 38 | 1.12471 | 24.46 | 2850 | 2880 | 3230 | 600 | 9560 |
| 0.43000 | 850 | 1 | RIVERSIDE RD | 38 | 1.08941 | 25.12 | 2370 | 2880 | 3350 | 660 | 9260 |
| 0.43000 | 850 | 1 | RIVERSIDE RD | 38 | 1.12471 | 24.49 | 2850 | 2880 | 3230 | 600 | 9560 |
| 0.43000 | 850 | 1 | RIVERSIDE RD | 38 | 1.08941 | 25.12 | 2370 | 2880 | 3350 | 660 | 9260 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.08889 | 41.84 | 100 | 200 | 430 | 70 | 800 |
| 0.20873 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.12111 | 41.78 | 330 | 290 | 390 | 80 | 1090 |
| 0.45175 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.03000 | 41.95 | 30 | 50 | 160 | 30 | 270 |
| 0.32909 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.04333 | 41.92 | 150 | 90 | 120 | 30 | 390 |
| 0.44362 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.12444 | 41.78 | 250 | 280 | 490 | 100 | 1120 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.06556 | 41.88 | 240 | 140 | 170 | 40 | 590 |
| 0.40127 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.05889 | 41.90 | 70 | 120 | 290 | 50 | 530 |
| 0.49825 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.06556 | 41.89 | 80 | 150 | 300 | 60 | 590 |
| 0.44362 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.11667 | 41.79 | 250 | 270 | 430 | 100 | 1050 |
| 0.38879 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.12111 | 41.78 | 240 | 280 | 470 | 100 | 1090 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.08889 | 41.84 | 310 | 190 | 240 | 60 | 800 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.06889 | 41.88 | 80 | 140 | 340 | 60 | 620 |
| 0.32909 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.04667 | 41.92 | 60 | 90 | 230 | 40 | 420 |
| 0.74697 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.04333 | 41.92 | 150 | 90 | 120 | 30 | 390 |
| 0.40127 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.05667 | 41.90 | 190 | 120 | 160 | 40 | 510 |
| 0.74697 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.04667 | 41.92 | 60 | 90 | 230 | 40 | 420 |
| 0.20873 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.12778 | 41.77 | 230 | 300 | 520 | 100 | 1150 |
| 0.38879 | 900 | 1 | RIVERTOWN RD | 42 | 0.11556 | 41.80 | 260 | 260 | 420 | 100 | 1040 |
| 0.85846 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS DR | 28 | 0.48462 | 25.57 | 1420 | 770 | 800 | 160 | 3150 |
| 0.85846 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS DR | 28 | 0.42615 | 26.15 | 610 | 720 | 1280 | 160 | 2770 |
| 0.41668 | 450 | 1 | ROBERTS DR | 24 | 1.46000 | 10.55 | 1540 | 1980 | 2290 | 760 | 6570 |
| 0.31462 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS DR | 28 | 1.19077 | 18.16 | 2500 | 2230 | 2160 | 850 | 7740 |
| 0.40200 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 31 | 0.66769 | 26.31 | 1810 | 1190 | 1190 | 150 | 4340 |
| 0.56204 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 28 | 1.11692 | 17.42 | 1600 | 2220 | 2830 | 610 | 7260 |
| 0.41668 | 450 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 24 | 1.50444 | 11.01 | 2320 | 1950 | 1760 | 740 | 6770 |
| 0.31462 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 28 | 1.15385 | 17.67 | 1760 | 2240 | 2650 | 850 | 7500 |
| 0.56204 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 28 | 1.26462 | 15.09 | 2470 | 2610 | 2560 | 580 | 8220 |
| 0.48797 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 28 | 0.25231 | 27.09 | 380 | 350 | 910 | 0 | 1640 |
| 0.40200 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 31 | 0.58000 | 27.15 | 670 | 960 | 1950 | 190 | 3770 |
| 0.48797 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 28 | 0.35231 | 26.46 | 1020 | 570 | 700 | 0 | 2290 |
| 0.33613 | 950 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.21789 | 41.20 | 380 | 390 | 1200 | 100 | 2070 |
| 0.43173 | 900 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 38 | 0.16778 | 37.68 | 550 | 340 | 510 | 110 | 1510 |
| 0.43173 | 900 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 38 | 0.18000 | 37.54 | 250 | 350 | 910 | 110 | 1620 |
| 0.22902 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.33773 | 46.53 | 1090 | 1730 | 3990 | 620 | 7430 |
| 0.49000 | 2100 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 44 | 0.32048 | 42.90 | 2980 | 1520 | 1760 | 470 | 6730 |
| 0.33613 | 950 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.17895 | 41.62 | 590 | 400 | 590 | 120 | 1700 |
| 0.14578 | 950 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.29579 | 40.65 | 320 | 650 | 1610 | 230 | 2810 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.14578 | 950 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.25053 | 41.20 | 990 | 650 | 550 | 190 | 2380 |
| 0.50000 | 950 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.36316 | 40.37 | 510 | 950 | 1670 | 320 | 3450 |
| 0.22902 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.33409 | 46.77 | 3030 | 1770 | 2000 | 550 | 7350 |
| 0.51511 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.32045 | 46.60 | 990 | 1560 | 3930 | 570 | 7050 |
| 0.51511 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.31545 | 46.87 | 3020 | 1620 | 1810 | 490 | 6940 |
| 0.70000 | 2100 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 44 | 0.24381 | 43.11 | 570 | 1010 | 3170 | 370 | 5120 |
| 0.70000 | 2100 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 44 | 0.24048 | 43.30 | 2470 | 1080 | 1180 | 320 | 5050 |
| 0.40000 | 1900 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.25263 | 40.87 | 520 | 940 | 3010 | 330 | 4800 |
| 0.40000 | 1900 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.25000 | 41.05 | 2350 | 980 | 1130 | 290 | 4750 |
| 0.65189 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.15519 | 54.73 | 1440 | 1220 | 1160 | 370 | 4190 |
| 0.57000 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.17864 | 47.71 | 680 | 1240 | 1560 | 450 | 3930 |
| 0.69870 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.12963 | 54.77 | 680 | 1150 | 1300 | 370 | 3500 |
| 0.69870 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.14111 | 54.75 | 1170 | 1160 | 1160 | 320 | 3810 |
| 0.30349 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.13037 | 54.77 | 680 | 1160 | 1310 | 370 | 3520 |
| 0.50000 | 950 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.18000 | 41.63 | 560 | 450 | 560 | 140 | 1710 |
| 0.49000 | 2100 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 44 | 0.32476 | 42.66 | 960 | 1450 | 3860 | 550 | 6820 |
| 0.50000 | 950 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.16842 | 41.66 | 530 | 450 | 480 | 140 | 1600 |
| 0.50000 | 950 | 1 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 42 | 0.25684 | 40.82 | 260 | 480 | 1540 | 160 | 2440 |
| 0.65189 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.14259 | 54.74 | 650 | 1200 | 1560 | 440 | 3850 |
| 0.50142 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.13444 | 54.76 | 1130 | 1100 | 1090 | 310 | 3630 |
| 0.50142 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.12222 | 54.78 | 600 | 1090 | 1260 | 350 | 3300 |
| 0.49676 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.13444 | 54.76 | 1130 | 1100 | 1090 | 310 | 3630 |
| 0.30349 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.14148 | 54.75 | 1170 | 1160 | 1170 | 320 | 3820 |
| 0.49676 | 2700 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 55 | 0.12222 | 54.78 | 600 | 1090 | 1260 | 350 | 3300 |
| 0.57000 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.19500 | 47.69 | 1440 | 1260 | 1210 | 380 | 4290 |
| 0.57000 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.15045 | 47.76 | 540 | 1010 | 1380 | 380 | 3310 |
| 0.57000 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.16500 | 47.75 | 1320 | 1030 | 970 | 310 | 3630 |
| 0.20000 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.37864 | 46.44 | 3210 | 1940 | 2560 | 620 | 8330 |
| 0.20000 | 2200 | 2 | ROOSEVELT HWY | 48 | 0.37182 | 46.35 | 1400 | 1870 | 4240 | 670 | 8180 |
| 0.30000 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.59292 | 37.81 | 2360 | 3720 | 7390 | 760 | 14230 |
| 0.32456 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.50000 | 39.47 | 5010 | 3040 | 3430 | 520 | 12000 |
| 0.30000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.72150 | 30.45 | 2490 | 4950 | 5740 | 1250 | 14430 |
| 0.30000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.56200 | 32.01 | 2390 | 3880 | 4080 | 890 | 11240 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 40 | 0.54850 | 37.74 | 3230 | 3670 | 3240 | 830 | 10970 |
| 0.30000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.56950 | 31.89 | 3280 | 3770 | 3570 | 770 | 11390 |
| 0.50000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.57800 | 31.91 | 2460 | 3980 | 4150 | 970 | 11560 |
| 0.50000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.59250 | 31.74 | 3470 | 3910 | 3610 | 860 | 11850 |
| 0.40000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 40 | 0.54150 | 37.87 | 2310 | 3750 | 3840 | 930 | 10830 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 40 | 0.54150 | 37.87 | 2310 | 3750 | 3840 | 930 | 10830 |
| 0.40000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 40 | 0.54850 | 37.74 | 3230 | 3670 | 3240 | 830 | 10970 |
| 0.30000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.74700 | 30.28 | 4730 | 4610 | 4450 | 1150 | 14940 |
| 0.50000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.70250 | 28.62 | 2340 | 3990 | 6980 | 740 | 14050 |
| 0.50000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.72050 | 29.64 | 5470 | 3840 | 4420 | 680 | 14410 |
| 0.64063 | 2200 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 33 | 0.70909 | 27.77 | 2460 | 4520 | 7680 | 940 | 15600 |
| 0.64063 | 2200 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 33 | 0.71909 | 28.97 | 5890 | 4360 | 4700 | 870 | 15820 |
| 0.37544 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.54375 | 38.28 | 1800 | 3400 | 7240 | 610 | 13050 |
| 0.30000 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.56792 | 38.98 | 5110 | 3530 | 4220 | 770 | 13630 |
| 0.20000 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.60130 | 32.26 | 2350 | 3620 | 7150 | 710 | 13830 |
| 0.20000 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.57609 | 33.34 | 4930 | 3430 | 4150 | 740 | 13250 |
| 0.60000 | 2200 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 33 | 0.52727 | 29.99 | 1670 | 2770 | 6720 | 440 | 11600 |
| 0.80000 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.48957 | 33.75 | 5070 | 2600 | 3090 | 500 | 11260 |
| 0.20000 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.74167 | 35.34 | 2660 | 5100 | 8370 | 1670 | 17800 |
| 0.55223 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.61304 | 32.94 | 5680 | 3830 | 3430 | 1160 | 14100 |
| 0.60000 | 2200 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 33 | 0.51182 | 30.72 | 5070 | 2600 | 3090 | 500 | 11260 |
| 0.80000 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.50435 | 33.16 | 1670 | 2770 | 6720 | 440 | 11600 |
| 0.20000 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.75000 | 35.94 | 7460 | 5020 | 4210 | 1310 | 18000 |
| 0.10000 | 1700 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 28 | 1.19412 | 17.15 | 4700 | 6650 | 7050 | 1900 | 20300 |
| 0.30106 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.06526 | 23.13 | 5280 | 6250 | 6220 | 2490 | 20240 |
| 0.10000 | 1700 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 28 | 1.60824 | 10.13 | 7330 | 8080 | 8040 | 3890 | 27340 |
| 0.10000 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.52368 | 11.95 | 6630 | 9260 | 9470 | 3590 | 28950 |
| 0.40185 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.82684 | 26.53 | 3760 | 5090 | 4990 | 1870 | 15710 |
| 0.20000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.79050 | 29.94 | 4600 | 5250 | 4860 | 1100 | 15810 |
| 0.20000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.78600 | 30.07 | 3460 | 5530 | 5560 | 1170 | 15720 |
| 0.20672 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 1.08000 | 26.04 | 4510 | 7090 | 6990 | 3010 | 21600 |
| 0.09686 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 1.18450 | 24.23 | 7060 | 7410 | 6390 | 2830 | 23690 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.10000 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.42579 | 14.58 | 7790 | 8310 | 7740 | 3250 | 27090 |
| 0.20314 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.31158 | 17.58 | 5920 | 8180 | 7350 | 3470 | 24920 |
| 0.10000 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.50158 | 12.56 | 8020 | 8560 | 8600 | 3350 | 28530 |
| 0.13951 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.81053 | 26.45 | 3680 | 4950 | 5240 | 1530 | 15400 |
| 0.13951 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.84789 | 25.97 | 4350 | 5160 | 5230 | 1370 | 16110 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.91900 | 28.61 | 3430 | 6140 | 6410 | 2400 | 18380 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.83850 | 26.55 | 3010 | 5060 | 7600 | 1100 | 16770 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.85100 | 28.23 | 5850 | 4800 | 5440 | 930 | 17020 |
| 0.21757 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.80435 | 28.72 | 3180 | 5540 | 8550 | 1230 | 18500 |
| 0.21757 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.82435 | 30.27 | 6780 | 5390 | 5650 | 1140 | 18960 |
| 0.55463 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.81087 | 29.81 | 3160 | 5490 | 8040 | 1960 | 18650 |
| 0.40000 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.84250 | 34.78 | 7990 | 5750 | 4920 | 1560 | 20220 |
| 0.40000 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.82833 | 33.65 | 3260 | 5810 | 8890 | 1920 | 19880 |
| 0.19328 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.91000 | 28.77 | 3640 | 5930 | 6300 | 2330 | 18200 |
| 0.55463 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.80522 | 30.86 | 6630 | 5320 | 4820 | 1750 | 18520 |
| 0.10000 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.42158 | 14.12 | 6420 | 8880 | 8240 | 3470 | 27010 |
| 0.30106 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.14684 | 21.19 | 5350 | 6970 | 6880 | 2590 | 21790 |
| 0.20672 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 1.13950 | 24.72 | 6690 | 6690 | 6580 | 2830 | 22790 |
| 0.09686 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 1.11150 | 25.28 | 4800 | 7250 | 7170 | 3010 | 22230 |
| 0.20314 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.34737 | 17.00 | 7050 | 7920 | 7380 | 3250 | 25600 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.98500 | 27.31 | 6450 | 5810 | 5310 | 2130 | 19700 |
| 0.22604 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.96842 | 24.35 | 4800 | 5710 | 6050 | 1840 | 18400 |
| 0.40185 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.76632 | 26.91 | 4180 | 4440 | 4190 | 1750 | 14560 |
| 0.32456 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.52375 | 38.57 | 1730 | 3250 | 7040 | 550 | 12570 |
| 0.37544 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.52250 | 39.22 | 5180 | 3200 | 3600 | 560 | 12540 |
| 0.22604 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.95158 | 24.85 | 4550 | 5730 | 5880 | 1920 | 18080 |
| 0.19328 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.97800 | 27.28 | 6400 | 5610 | 5500 | 2050 | 19560 |
| 0.55223 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.62913 | 32.67 | 2020 | 4150 | 6820 | 1480 | 14470 |
| 0.60000 | 750 | 1 | RUCKER RD | 29 | 0.75600 | 23.83 | 830 | 1720 | 2640 | 480 | 5670 |
| 0.20000 | 850 | 1 | RUCKER RD | 38 | 0.64588 | 33.83 | 920 | 1660 | 2480 | 430 | 5490 |
| 0.60000 | 850 | 1 | RUCKER RD | 38 | 0.70353 | 33.67 | 1880 | 1860 | 1820 | 420 | 5980 |
| 0.70000 | 850 | 1 | RUCKER RD | 38 | 0.55412 | 35.06 | 1560 | 1430 | 1400 | 320 | 4710 |
| 0.20000 | 850 | 1 | RUCKER RD | 38 | 0.65294 | 34.19 | 1740 | 1730 | 1710 | 370 | 5550 |
| 0.70000 | 850 | 1 | RUCKER RD | 38 | 0.54588 | 35.23 | 800 | 1370 | 2090 | 380 | 4640 |
| 0.60000 | 750 | 1 | RUCKER RD | 29 | 0.76933 | 24.89 | 1960 | 1810 | 1630 | 370 | 5770 |
| 0.60000 | 850 | 1 | RUCKER RD | 38 | 0.69176 | 33.23 | 1000 | 1780 | 2600 | 500 | 5880 |
| 0.28940 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.40308 | 26.06 | 1020 | 1200 | 2880 | 140 | 5240 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.52462 | 25.27 | 2300 | 1760 | 2580 | 180 | 6820 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.21923 | 27.27 | 850 | 440 | 1560 | 0 | 2850 |
| 0.11850 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.36923 | 26.25 | 960 | 1130 | 2690 | 20 | 4800 |
| 0.28940 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.37000 | 26.47 | 1710 | 1220 | 1780 | 100 | 4810 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.57308 | 24.34 | 1400 | 1840 | 4010 | 200 | 7450 |
| 0.18150 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.18769 | 27.49 | 790 | 450 | 1200 | 0 | 2440 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.25615 | 27.03 | 540 | 730 | 2060 | 0 | 3330 |
| 0.11850 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.34077 | 26.55 | 1170 | 1010 | 2230 | 20 | 4430 |
| 0.18150 | 1300 | 2 | SANDY SPRGS CIR | 28 | 0.19077 | 27.31 | 460 | 280 | 1740 | 0 | 2480 |
| 0.20000 | 450 | 1 | SANDY SPRINGS CIR | 24 | 0.18889 | 23.23 | 100 | 0 | 750 | 0 | 850 |
| 0.20000 | 450 | 1 | SANDY SPRINGS CIR | 24 | 0.27333 | 22.35 | 20 | 40 | 1170 | 0 | 1230 |
| 0.67674 | 800 | 1 | SARGENT | 34 | 0.52500 | 31.88 | 740 | 1250 | 1750 | 460 | 4200 |
| 0.92281 | 800 | 1 | SARGENT RD | 34 | 0.51125 | 31.95 | 900 | 1260 | 1540 | 390 | 4090 |
| 0.67674 | 800 | 1 | SARGENT RD | 34 | 0.53875 | 31.60 | 1340 | 1270 | 1310 | 390 | 4310 |
| 0.92281 | 800 | 1 | SARGENT RD | 34 | 0.50250 | 31.99 | 1050 | 1260 | 1340 | 370 | 4020 |
| 0.65329 | 500 | 1 | SCOTT DUNN RD | 27 | 0.42200 | 25.31 | 690 | 550 | 750 | 120 | 2110 |
| 0.65329 | 500 | 1 | SCOTT DUNN RD | 27 | 0.41200 | 25.26 | 360 | 570 | 1020 | 110 | 2060 |
| 0.30000 | 2700 | 2 | SENOIA RD | 55 | 0.84185 | 45.35 | 4190 | 6390 | 9440 | 2710 | 22730 |
| 0.20000 | 1500 | 1 | SENOIA RD | 25 | 1.38133 | 12.82 | 4280 | 6620 | 7000 | 2820 | 20720 |
| 0.30000 | 2700 | 2 | SENOIA RD | 55 | 0.84778 | 46.55 | 7830 | 6480 | 6300 | 2280 | 22890 |
| 0.05000 | 2700 | 2 | SENOIA RD | 55 | 0.84185 | 45.35 | 4190 | 6390 | 9440 | 2710 | 22730 |
| 0.05000 | 2700 | 2 | SENOIA RD | 55 | 0.84778 | 46.56 | 7830 | 6480 | 6300 | 2280 | 22890 |
| 0.20000 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 65 | 0.33500 | 63.04 | 1650 | 2820 | 6490 | 1100 | 12060 |
| 0.08000 | 1400 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 30 | 0.33000 | 29.12 | 670 | 1050 | 2480 | 420 | 4620 |
| 0.21000 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 65 | 0.33500 | 63.04 | 1650 | 2820 | 6490 | 1100 | 12060 |
| 0.48000 | 4800 | 3 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 63 | 0.50687 | 59.66 | 9270 | 6600 | 6350 | 2110 | 24330 |
| 0.30000 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 63 | 0.46306 | 59.54 | 2320 | 3860 | 8970 | 1520 | 16670 |
| 0.70000 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 63 | 0.46139 | 59.77 | 7420 | 3960 | 3960 | 1270 | 16610 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.20000 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 65 | 0.31611 | 63.50 | 4890 | 2840 | 2740 | 910 | 11380 |
| 1.49963 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.25083 | 58.70 | 1050 | 1580 | 5630 | 770 | 9030 |
| 2.12975 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.12500 | 59.64 | 360 | 610 | 3270 | 260 | 4500 |
| 1.75891 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.23611 | 58.92 | 4620 | 1620 | 1670 | 590 | 8500 |
| 0.55133 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.05750 | 59.89 | 1450 | 270 | 260 | 90 | 2070 |
| 1.00602 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.05111 | 59.88 | 90 | 160 | 1500 | 90 | 1840 |
| 1.26548 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.04833 | 59.91 | 1340 | 180 | 160 | 60 | 1740 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.15571 | 37.25 | 40 | 100 | 880 | 70 | 1090 |
| 0.55133 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.06028 | 59.86 | 140 | 260 | 1640 | 130 | 2170 |
| 1.02397 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.08472 | 59.84 | 2210 | 340 | 380 | 120 | 3050 |
| 1.06922 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.09857 | 37.66 | 20 | 50 | 600 | 20 | 690 |
| 0.47359 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.13286 | 37.34 | 710 | 100 | 90 | 30 | 930 |
| 1.06922 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.09286 | 37.59 | 550 | 40 | 50 | 10 | 650 |
| 0.08000 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 63 | 0.67000 | 56.63 | 9230 | 6530 | 6290 | 2070 | 24120 |
| 1.00602 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.04833 | 59.91 | 1340 | 180 | 160 | 60 | 1740 |
| 1.26548 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.05111 | 59.88 | 90 | 160 | 1500 | 90 | 1840 |
| 0.20000 | 1500 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 40 | 0.04467 | 39.94 | 100 | 160 | 350 | 60 | 670 |
| 0.20000 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 65 | 0.31611 | 63.50 | 4890 | 2840 | 2740 | 910 | 11380 |
| 0.70000 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 63 | 0.46306 | 59.54 | 2320 | 3860 | 8970 | 1520 | 16670 |
| 0.31000 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 63 | 0.46139 | 59.77 | 7420 | 3960 | 3960 | 1270 | 16610 |
| 2.12975 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.11500 | 59.78 | 2660 | 620 | 650 | 210 | 4140 |
| 0.97251 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.09833 | 59.77 | 210 | 370 | 2790 | 170 | 3540 |
| 0.48000 | 1500 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 40 | 0.04467 | 39.94 | 100 | 160 | 350 | 60 | 670 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.14286 | 37.28 | 760 | 110 | 90 | 40 | 1000 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.15571 | 37.24 | 40 | 100 | 880 | 70 | 1090 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.14286 | 37.28 | 760 | 110 | 90 | 40 | 1000 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.15571 | 37.24 | 40 | 100 | 880 | 70 | 1090 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.14286 | 37.28 | 760 | 110 | 90 | 40 | 1000 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.15571 | 37.24 | 40 | 100 | 880 | 70 | 1090 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.14286 | 37.28 | 760 | 110 | 90 | 40 | 1000 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.16143 | 37.21 | 50 | 110 | 890 | 80 | 1130 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.14857 | 37.25 | 770 | 130 | 100 | 40 | 1040 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.16143 | 37.21 | 50 | 110 | 890 | 80 | 1130 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.14857 | 37.25 | 770 | 130 | 100 | 40 | 1040 |
| 0.45178 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.14857 | 37.30 | 50 | 90 | 840 | 60 | 1040 |
| 0.47359 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.14857 | 37.30 | 50 | 90 | 840 | 60 | 1040 |
| 0.45178 | 700 | 1 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 38 | 0.13286 | 37.34 | 710 | 100 | 90 | 30 | 930 |
| 1.49963 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.23611 | 58.92 | 4620 | 1620 | 1670 | 590 | 8500 |
| 1.75891 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.25000 | 58.68 | 1040 | 1570 | 5630 | 760 | 9000 |
| 1.02397 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.09500 | 59.78 | 190 | 340 | 2730 | 160 | 3420 |
| 0.97251 | 3600 | 2 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | 60 | 0.08806 | 59.83 | 2250 | 380 | 410 | 130 | 3170 |
| 0.21207 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 0.50154 | 26.01 | 960 | 910 | 980 | 410 | 3260 |
| 0.21207 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 0.49231 | 26.20 | 660 | 950 | 1110 | 480 | 3200 |
| 0.19225 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 1.13385 | 18.76 | 1980 | 2310 | 2330 | 750 | 7370 |
| 0.21892 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 1.12462 | 17.92 | 1610 | 2260 | 2680 | 760 | 7310 |
| 0.19225 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 1.12154 | 18.54 | 1730 | 2290 | 2490 | 780 | 7290 |
| 0.21892 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 1.14462 | 18.42 | 2080 | 2320 | 2330 | 710 | 7440 |
| 0.80000 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.68143 | 29.10 | 900 | 1370 | 2120 | 380 | 4770 |
| 0.80000 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.67857 | 29.24 | 1740 | 1320 | 1390 | 300 | 4750 |
| 0.59452 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.85286 | 26.18 | 1190 | 1760 | 2530 | 490 | 5970 |
| 0.46101 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.83571 | 27.38 | 1940 | 1700 | 1810 | 400 | 5850 |
| 0.24425 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.79286 | 27.50 | 1130 | 1660 | 2320 | 440 | 5550 |
| 0.59452 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.83571 | 27.38 | 1940 | 1700 | 1810 | 400 | 5850 |
| 0.46101 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.85286 | 26.19 | 1190 | 1760 | 2530 | 490 | 5970 |
| 0.24425 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.77571 | 28.30 | 1750 | 1600 | 1710 | 370 | 5430 |
| 0.30000 | 1000 | 1 | SPENCE | 45 | 0.44300 | 42.68 | 1450 | 1300 | 1310 | 370 | 4430 |
| 1.10000 | 1050 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 44 | 0.37524 | 42.74 | 810 | 1030 | 1740 | 360 | 3940 |
| 0.30000 | 1100 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 48 | 0.38636 | 46.58 | 1440 | 1220 | 1250 | 340 | 4250 |
| 0.50000 | 1000 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 45 | 0.42900 | 42.89 | 900 | 1230 | 1790 | 370 | 4290 |
| 0.30000 | 1100 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 48 | 0.41455 | 46.38 | 1070 | 1300 | 1800 | 390 | 4560 |
| 0.01000 | 1000 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 45 | 0.49100 | 42.19 | 1430 | 1340 | 1760 | 380 | 4910 |
| 0.01000 | 1000 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 45 | 0.50500 | 42.07 | 1420 | 1370 | 1860 | 400 | 5050 |
| 0.50000 | 1000 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 45 | 0.43700 | 42.69 | 1470 | 1260 | 1290 | 350 | 4370 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|
| 1.10000 | 1050 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 44 | 0.36286 | 42.85 | 1230 | 1010 | 1240 | 330 | 3810 |
| 0.30000 | 1100 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 48 | 0.39000 | 46.60 | 900 | 1230 | 1790 | 370 | 4290 |
| 0.50000 | 1000 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 45 | 0.42500 | 42.80 | 1440 | 1220 | 1250 | 340 | 4250 |
| 0.50000 | 1000 | 1 | SPENCE RD | 45 | 0.44000 | 42.79 | 920 | 1260 | 1840 | 380 | 4400 |
| 0.09000 | 3600 | 2 | SPUR 14 | 63 | 0.66889 | 57.22 | 8520 | 6330 | 7090 | 2140 | 24080 |
| 0.08000 | 3600 | 2 | SPUR 14 | 63 | 0.66889 | 57.21 | 8520 | 6330 | 7090 | 2140 | 24080 |
| 0.21000 | 3600 | 2 | SPUR 14 | 63 | 0.63944 | 56.07 | 3680 | 5780 | 11450 | 2110 | 23020 |
| 0.25000 | 4800 | 3 | SPUR 14 | 61 | 0.65125 | 55.63 | 10700 | 8490 | 9740 | 2330 | 31260 |
| 0.17000 | 1700 | 1 | SPUR 14 | 50 | 0.42235 | 48.01 | 2180 | 2160 | 2650 | 190 | 7180 |
| 0.20000 | 4800 | 3 | SPUR 14 | 61 | 0.65125 | 55.63 | 10700 | 8490 | 9740 | 2330 | 31260 |
| 0.12000 | 4800 | 3 | SPUR 14 | 63 | 0.60979 | 58.27 | 10210 | 7940 | 8500 | 2620 | 29270 |
| 0.25000 | 4800 | 3 | SPUR 14 | 63 | 0.64417 | 57.20 | 6900 | 7750 | 13630 | 2640 | 30920 |
| 0.17000 | 3600 | 2 | SPUR 14 | 63 | 0.57806 | 58.14 | 3430 | 5270 | 10190 | 1920 | 20810 |
| 0.29627 | 2300 | 2 | SR 120 | 36 | 0.74565 | 31.97 | 5000 | 5410 | 5740 | 1000 | 17150 |
| 0.20000 | 2400 | 2 | SR 120 | 42 | 0.44625 | 40.39 | 3310 | 2910 | 3370 | 1120 | 10710 |
| 0.41570 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 40 | 0.44200 | 38.29 | 890 | 1160 | 2050 | 320 | 4420 |
| 0.20000 | 2400 | 2 | SR 120 | 42 | 0.44542 | 40.42 | 2400 | 2840 | 4210 | 1240 | 10690 |
| 0.41570 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 40 | 0.51600 | 37.63 | 1710 | 1250 | 1880 | 320 | 5160 |
| 0.40000 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.16500 | 21.97 | 2460 | 3850 | 4220 | 1120 | 11650 |
| 0.27430 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.19400 | 22.54 | 3550 | 3840 | 3530 | 1020 | 11940 |
| 0.62690 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.62750 | 12.10 | 3630 | 3710 | 3910 | 1770 | 13020 |
| 0.36856 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.46375 | 15.71 | 3160 | 3480 | 3490 | 1580 | 11710 |
| 0.46240 | 750 | 1 | SR 120 | 29 | 1.51600 | 12.42 | 2720 | 3380 | 3730 | 1540 | 11370 |
| 0.43144 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.34875 | 18.67 | 2550 | 3230 | 3500 | 1510 | 10790 |
| 0.47586 | 2000 | 2 | SR 120 | 34 | 0.91400 | 25.78 | 3300 | 5970 | 7750 | 1260 | 18280 |
| 0.10000 | 900 | 1 | SR 120 | 31 | 1.32667 | 16.22 | 3550 | 3840 | 3530 | 1020 | 11940 |
| 0.40000 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.19400 | 22.52 | 3550 | 3840 | 3530 | 1020 | 11940 |
| 0.10000 | 900 | 1 | SR 120 | 31 | 1.29444 | 16.44 | 2460 | 3850 | 4220 | 1120 | 11650 |
| 0.47586 | 2000 | 2 | SR 120 | 34 | 0.92750 | 27.37 | 5920 | 5750 | 5840 | 1040 | 18550 |
| 0.62841 | 2300 | 2 | SR 120 | 36 | 0.86565 | 31.09 | 5670 | 6280 | 5870 | 2090 | 19910 |
| 0.62841 | 2300 | 2 | SR 120 | 36 | 0.88348 | 30.58 | 4540 | 6280 | 7190 | 2310 | 20320 |
| 0.62690 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.52000 | 14.00 | 3120 | 3660 | 3830 | 1550 | 12160 |
| 0.46240 | 750 | 1 | SR 120 | 29 | 1.62667 | 10.86 | 3680 | 3450 | 3340 | 1730 | 12200 |
| 0.29627 | 2300 | 2 | SR 120 | 36 | 0.73565 | 31.64 | 3340 | 5460 | 6960 | 1160 | 16920 |
| 0.27430 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.16500 | 22.03 | 2460 | 3850 | 4220 | 1120 | 11650 |
| 0.31756 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 40 | 1.22100 | 25.52 | 3410 | 3980 | 3720 | 1100 | 12210 |
| 0.31756 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 40 | 1.18700 | 25.74 | 2740 | 3950 | 4000 | 1180 | 11870 |
| 0.36856 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.50250 | 15.07 | 2840 | 3560 | 3860 | 1760 | 12020 |
| 0.43144 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.29625 | 20.07 | 2790 | 3020 | 3160 | 1400 | 10370 |
| 0.60000 | 2200 | 2 | SR 138 | 48 | 0.62545 | 43.71 | 2860 | 3530 | 6270 | 1100 | 13760 |
| 0.60000 | 2200 | 2 | SR 138 | 48 | 0.61045 | 44.55 | 4220 | 3710 | 4280 | 1220 | 13430 |
| 0.91281 | 1200 | 2 | SR 138 EXT | 35 | 0.10583 | 34.75 | 340 | 310 | 520 | 100 | 1270 |
| 0.91281 | 1200 | 2 | SR 138 EXT | 35 | 0.11083 | 34.73 | 380 | 290 | 570 | 90 | 1330 |
| 0.02000 | 900 | 1 | SR 141 | 31 | 1.59889 | 11.36 | 3210 | 4470 | 4890 | 1820 | 14390 |
| 0.02000 | 900 | 1 | SR 141 | 31 | 1.59333 | 10.37 | 4190 | 4480 | 4140 | 1530 | 14340 |
| 0.55013 | 1100 | 1 | SR 166 | 48 | 0.93182 | 38.06 | 3980 | 2440 | 2860 | 970 | 10250 |
| 0.55013 | 1100 | 1 | SR 166 | 48 | 0.91727 | 35.49 | 2170 | 2360 | 4480 | 1080 | 10090 |
| 1.22865 | 900 | 1 | SR 372 | 42 | 0.11444 | 41.74 | 530 | 190 | 260 | 50 | 1030 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | SR 372 | 42 | 0.11667 | 41.79 | 130 | 170 | 700 | 50 | 1050 |
| 1.22865 | 900 | 1 | SR 372 | 42 | 0.12444 | 41.78 | 150 | 190 | 720 | 60 | 1120 |
| 0.58699 | 900 | 1 | SR 372 | 42 | 0.10889 | 41.75 | 510 | 180 | 240 | 50 | 980 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | SR 372 | 42 | 0.10889 | 41.75 | 510 | 180 | 240 | 50 | 980 |
| 0.58699 | 900 | 1 | SR 372 | 42 | 0.11667 | 41.79 | 130 | 170 | 700 | 50 | 1050 |
| 0.54901 | 900 | 1 | SR 9 | 42 | 0.50444 | 39.21 | 990 | 1130 | 2070 | 350 | 4540 |
| 0.77775 | 900 | 1 | SR 9 | 42 | 0.44111 | 39.75 | 1160 | 1070 | 1490 | 250 | 3970 |
| 0.54901 | 900 | 1 | SR 9 | 42 | 0.51222 | 39.01 | 1540 | 1210 | 1560 | 300 | 4610 |
| 0.77775 | 900 | 1 | SR 9 | 42 | 0.43444 | 39.84 | 990 | 1020 | 1620 | 280 | 3910 |
| 1.06519 | 2700 | 2 | SR 92 | 55 | 0.39926 | 53.04 | 3470 | 2460 | 3960 | 890 | 10780 |
| 1.06519 | 2700 | 2 | SR 92 | 55 | 0.39852 | 53.11 | 3220 | 2460 | 4080 | 1000 | 10760 |
| 0.66167 | 2700 | 2 | SR 92 | 55 | 0.33222 | 53.75 | 2070 | 2160 | 3960 | 780 | 8970 |
| 0.66167 | 2700 | 2 | SR 92 | 55 | 0.32593 | 53.80 | 3100 | 2200 | 2740 | 760 | 8800 |
| 0.42090 | 1000 | 1 | STATE BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.99600 | 32.91 | 2500 | 3620 | 2780 | 1060 | 9960 |
| 0.42090 | 1000 | 1 | STATE BRIDGE RD | 40 | 1.03800 | 31.60 | 2300 | 3670 | 3250 | 1160 | 10380 |
| 0.71000 | 1900 | 2 | STATES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.85053 | 35.34 | 3580 | 4730 | 5860 | 1990 | 16160 |
| 0.71000 | 1900 | 2 | STATES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.90105 | 34.85 | 5190 | 4910 | 4900 | 2120 | 17120 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.62000 | 850 | 1 | STATES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 1.62471 | 14.07 | 4160 | 3910 | 3840 | 1900 | 13810 |
| 0.62000 | 850 | 1 | STATES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 1.53059 | 16.34 | 2980 | 3820 | 4460 | 1750 | 13010 |
| 0.61590 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.13667 | 41.76 | 180 | 290 | 630 | 130 | 1230 |
| 0.23531 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.23000 | 41.28 | 510 | 420 | 1000 | 140 | 2070 |
| 1.18640 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.11889 | 41.79 | 320 | 220 | 450 | 80 | 1070 |
| 0.52404 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.44667 | 39.28 | 1710 | 830 | 1270 | 210 | 4020 |
| 0.41025 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.43556 | 39.53 | 730 | 720 | 2180 | 290 | 3920 |
| 0.40856 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.01333 | 41.98 | 30 | 30 | 50 | 10 | 120 |
| 0.36800 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.01222 | 41.98 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 110 |
| 0.63511 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.21444 | 41.52 | 410 | 540 | 790 | 190 | 1930 |
| 2.17500 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.01222 | 41.98 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 110 |
| 0.55552 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.29222 | 40.98 | 720 | 570 | 1110 | 230 | 2630 |
| 0.40856 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.01222 | 41.98 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 10 | 110 |
| 2.17500 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.01333 | 41.98 | 30 | 30 | 50 | 10 | 120 |
| 0.61590 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.15222 | 41.71 | 420 | 310 | 540 | 100 | 1370 |
| 0.08170 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.13889 | 41.76 | 190 | 300 | 630 | 130 | 1250 |
| 1.18640 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.10444 | 41.82 | 150 | 220 | 480 | 90 | 940 |
| 0.08170 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.15333 | 41.71 | 420 | 310 | 550 | 100 | 1380 |
| 0.23531 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.23667 | 41.36 | 680 | 430 | 850 | 170 | 2130 |
| 0.26757 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.27889 | 40.99 | 670 | 540 | 1120 | 180 | 2510 |
| 0.55552 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.27889 | 40.99 | 670 | 540 | 1120 | 180 | 2510 |
| 0.26757 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.29222 | 40.97 | 720 | 570 | 1110 | 230 | 2630 |
| 0.36800 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.01333 | 41.98 | 30 | 30 | 50 | 10 | 120 |
| 0.63511 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.21111 | 41.56 | 480 | 570 | 670 | 180 | 1900 |
| 0.52404 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.45667 | 39.30 | 850 | 790 | 2190 | 280 | 4110 |
| 0.41025 | 900 | 1 | STONEWALL TELL RD | 42 | 0.42778 | 39.42 | 1740 | 770 | 1130 | 210 | 3850 |
| 0.74389 | 800 | 1 | STRICKLAND | 34 | 0.12375 | 33.83 | 100 | 200 | 610 | 80 | 990 |
| 0.74389 | 800 | 1 | STRICKLAND | 34 | 0.10875 | 33.80 | 460 | 160 | 210 | 40 | 870 |
| 0.92240 | 2500 | 2 | THORNTON RD | 46 | 0.76840 | 38.58 | 7940 | 4480 | 5840 | 950 | 19210 |
| 0.92240 | 2500 | 2 | THORNTON RD | 46 | 0.79200 | 35.95 | 4340 | 4680 | 9590 | 1190 | 19800 |
| 0.81255 | 700 | 1 | UNION HILL RD | 38 | 0.20714 | 37.21 | 170 | 320 | 820 | 140 | 1450 |
| 0.81255 | 700 | 1 | UNION HILL RD | 38 | 0.21571 | 37.16 | 690 | 350 | 370 | 100 | 1510 |
| 0.10000 | 900 | 1 | UNION RD | 42 | 0.08556 | 41.85 | 110 | 130 | 480 | 50 | 770 |
| 0.95380 | 900 | 1 | UNION RD | 42 | 0.04222 | 41.92 | 100 | 90 | 170 | 20 | 380 |
| 0.60040 | 700 | 1 | UNION RD | 38 | 0.03000 | 37.92 | 40 | 40 | 120 | 10 | 210 |
| 0.10000 | 900 | 1 | UNION RD | 42 | 0.10444 | 41.76 | 510 | 150 | 240 | 40 | 940 |
| 0.95380 | 900 | 1 | UNION RD | 42 | 0.04111 | 41.93 | 90 | 80 | 170 | 30 | 370 |
| 0.60040 | 700 | 1 | UNION RD | 38 | 0.03143 | 37.92 | 70 | 50 | 90 | 10 | 220 |
| 0.10000 | 900 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 24 | 0.61333 | 21.81 | 1200 | 1470 | 1870 | 980 | 5520 |
| 0.33943 | 1300 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 28 | 0.17923 | 27.07 | 1980 | 160 | 110 | 80 | 2330 |
| 0.33943 | 1300 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 28 | 0.18154 | 27.30 | 30 | 460 | 1820 | 50 | 2360 |
| 0.12000 | 1300 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 28 | 0.56385 | 25.70 | 1480 | 2030 | 2670 | 1150 | 7330 |
| 0.09000 | 900 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 24 | 0.92667 | 19.49 | 2060 | 3070 | 2170 | 1040 | 8340 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 28 | 0.86462 | 22.38 | 4020 | 3990 | 2290 | 940 | 11240 |
| 0.12000 | 1300 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 28 | 0.96385 | 21.49 | 4180 | 4390 | 2700 | 1260 | 12530 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 28 | 1.17615 | 18.92 | 3070 | 5240 | 4680 | 2300 | 15290 |
| 0.10000 | 900 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 24 | 1.03333 | 17.60 | 2950 | 3450 | 1970 | 930 | 9300 |
| 0.40528 | 700 | 1 | WASHINGTON RD | 34 | 0.54429 | 30.90 | 880 | 1070 | 1590 | 270 | 3810 |
| 0.40528 | 700 | 1 | WASHINGTON RD | 34 | 0.65429 | 30.09 | 1150 | 1430 | 1550 | 450 | 4580 |
| 0.51158 | 850 | 1 | WASHINGTON RD | 38 | 0.35647 | 36.57 | 860 | 800 | 1210 | 160 | 3030 |
| 0.51158 | 850 | 1 | WASHINGTON RD | 38 | 0.30353 | 36.87 | 490 | 600 | 1290 | 200 | 2580 |
| 0.25850 | 850 | 1 | WATERS RD | 38 | 1.12000 | 28.04 | 2270 | 3230 | 2760 | 1260 | 9520 |
| 0.25850 | 850 | 1 | WATERS RD | 38 | 1.13176 | 28.13 | 2410 | 3250 | 2630 | 1330 | 9620 |
| 0.13680 | 750 | 1 | WEBB BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.54000 | 26.84 | 740 | 1150 | 1870 | 290 | 4050 |
| 0.21170 | 750 | 1 | WEBB BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.53600 | 26.89 | 1170 | 1110 | 1460 | 280 | 4020 |
| 0.13680 | 750 | 1 | WEBB BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.53600 | 26.89 | 1170 | 1110 | 1460 | 280 | 4020 |
| 0.21170 | 750 | 1 | WEBB BRIDGE RD | 29 | 0.54000 | 26.84 | 740 | 1150 | 1870 | 290 | 4050 |
| 1.31791 | 850 | 1 | WEBB RD | 38 | 0.00000 | 38.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.26109 | 750 | 1 | WEBB RD | 29 | 0.10533 | 28.87 | 180 | 290 | 240 | 80 | 790 |
| 1.31791 | 850 | 1 | WEBB RD | 38 | 0.00000 | 38.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.26109 | 750 | 1 | WEBB RD | 29 | 0.10267 | 28.88 | 130 | 290 | 270 | 80 | 770 |
| 0.31042 | 650 | 1 | WEBB RD | 28 | 0.14462 | 27.74 | 260 | 290 | 310 | 80 | 940 |
| 0.37515 | 650 | 1 | WEBB RD | 28 | 0.06769 | 27.86 | 50 | 140 | 240 | 10 | 440 |
| 0.31042 | 650 | 1 | WEBB RD | 28 | 0.14615 | 27.72 | 140 | 330 | 410 | 70 | 950 |
| 0.37515 | 650 | 1 | WEBB RD | 28 | 0.05846 | 27.89 | 140 | 90 | 140 | 10 | 380 |

ARC Regional Transportation Model-Fulton County Road Segment

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | V/C | CONGESTED SPEED | V_AM | V_MD | V_PM | V_NT | V_TODAY |
|----------|----------|-------|----------------|-------|---------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 0.45000 | 1800 | 2 | WELCOME ALL RD | 42 | 0.13667 | 41.72 | 920 | 570 | 810 | 160 | 2460 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 42 | 0.33333 | 40.46 | 480 | 660 | 1610 | 250 | 3000 |
| 0.28000 | 850 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 38 | 0.30706 | 36.88 | 600 | 580 | 1230 | 200 | 2610 |
| 0.50000 | 850 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 38 | 0.34941 | 36.64 | 860 | 720 | 1170 | 220 | 2970 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 42 | 0.26556 | 41.19 | 720 | 560 | 930 | 180 | 2390 |
| 0.28000 | 850 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 38 | 0.28118 | 37.15 | 720 | 560 | 930 | 180 | 2390 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 42 | 0.29000 | 40.89 | 600 | 580 | 1230 | 200 | 2610 |
| 0.45000 | 1800 | 2 | WELCOME ALL RD | 42 | 0.13722 | 41.76 | 380 | 530 | 1350 | 210 | 2470 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 42 | 0.32444 | 40.69 | 1080 | 690 | 950 | 200 | 2920 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 42 | 0.34333 | 40.53 | 700 | 730 | 1420 | 240 | 3090 |
| 0.50000 | 850 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 38 | 0.36353 | 36.53 | 700 | 730 | 1420 | 240 | 3090 |
| 0.50000 | 900 | 1 | WELCOME ALL RD | 42 | 0.33000 | 40.65 | 860 | 720 | 1170 | 220 | 2970 |
| 0.41946 | 900 | 1 | WESTBRIDGE | 42 | 0.48111 | 39.49 | 720 | 1130 | 2090 | 390 | 4330 |
| 0.41946 | 900 | 1 | WESTBRIDGE | 42 | 0.47444 | 39.25 | 1600 | 1060 | 1340 | 270 | 4270 |
| 0.81264 | 700 | 1 | WHITE MILL RD | 38 | 0.00429 | 37.99 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 30 |
| 0.81264 | 700 | 1 | WHITE MILL RD | 38 | 0.00143 | 37.99 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 0.44000 | 700 | 1 | WHITE MILL RD | 38 | 0.00429 | 37.99 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 30 |
| 0.44000 | 700 | 1 | WHITE MILL RD | 38 | 0.00571 | 37.99 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 40 |
| 0.86439 | 700 | 1 | WHITE MILL RD | 38 | 0.00000 | 38.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.86439 | 700 | 1 | WHITE MILL RD | 38 | 0.00000 | 38.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.80000 | 650 | 1 | WINDSOR PKWY | 31 | 0.73846 | 26.24 | 1240 | 1440 | 1790 | 330 | 4800 |
| 0.80000 | 650 | 1 | WINDSOR PKWY | 31 | 0.77846 | 25.66 | 1280 | 1640 | 1870 | 270 | 5060 |
| 0.36000 | 650 | 1 | WINDSOR PKWY | 31 | 0.82615 | 25.28 | 1310 | 1750 | 1920 | 390 | 5370 |
| 0.46000 | 650 | 1 | WINDSOR PKWY | 28 | 0.92462 | 21.72 | 1360 | 2160 | 2070 | 420 | 6010 |
| 0.36000 | 650 | 1 | WINDSOR PKWY | 31 | 0.82615 | 25.54 | 1340 | 1970 | 1740 | 320 | 5370 |
| 0.46000 | 650 | 1 | WINDSOR PKWY | 28 | 0.91385 | 22.08 | 1620 | 1980 | 1880 | 460 | 5940 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 1860 | 5400 | 1500 | 5037.31250 | 9.97086 |
| 2050 | 6670 | 1910 | 4863.11035 | 11.81050 |
| 1760 | 6000 | 1340 | 2373.00684 | 5.12137 |
| 1940 | 5700 | 1270 | 2320.85303 | 4.72477 |
| 1670 | 5670 | 1270 | 8196.77400 | 16.48738 |
| 1870 | 5410 | 1200 | 8025.81000 | 14.80566 |
| 1870 | 5240 | 1440 | 4910.94873 | 9.24426 |
| 2230 | 6540 | 1810 | 8018.43066 | 13.86256 |
| 2600 | 8930 | 2480 | 8486.83789 | 19.97664 |
| 2060 | 6760 | 1640 | 5863.20000 | 12.27721 |
| 2250 | 6710 | 1870 | 8192.58008 | 16.83341 |
| 2570 | 8790 | 2450 | 8365.68359 | 15.99192 |
| 1870 | 6960 | 1690 | 5891.20000 | 12.98868 |
| 2030 | 6850 | 1970 | 4963.85303 | 11.94762 |
| 6860 | 18610 | 5210 | 1583.91089 | 5.32860 |
| 3610 | 11750 | 3520 | 5670.00000 | 13.89192 |
| 5920 | 17460 | 5110 | 1280.62549 | 3.92517 |
| 5630 | 15290 | 4100 | 2400.12671 | 7.23876 |
| 3440 | 10920 | 3230 | 5274.00000 | 13.58777 |
| 6160 | 17300 | 4910 | 1274.78198 | 4.13814 |
| 4530 | 13500 | 4050 | 2879.73000 | 8.64068 |
| 2730 | 9870 | 2860 | 3088.00000 | 5.62264 |
| 2750 | 9670 | 2830 | 3052.00000 | 7.10270 |
| 2590 | 9450 | 2750 | 2960.00000 | 6.76593 |
| 2940 | 10450 | 3120 | 3300.00000 | 7.23747 |
| 3730 | 13050 | 3920 | 8280.00000 | 21.09173 |
| 3660 | 12670 | 3790 | 8048.00000 | 19.46856 |
| 4110 | 11590 | 3430 | 2499.68400 | 9.03290 |
| 4230 | 13680 | 4110 | 1203.61316 | 4.47725 |
| 3730 | 7290 | 1810 | 6807.59800 | 14.21474 |
| 2680 | 5670 | 1490 | 5231.71600 | 8.64730 |
| 180 | 720 | 200 | 218.00000 | 0.92078 |
| 200 | 780 | 250 | 246.00000 | 1.00505 |
| 220 | 910 | 320 | 435.00000 | 1.57849 |
| 280 | 1240 | 450 | 588.00000 | 1.72294 |
| 310 | 1960 | 480 | 1786.82400 | 4.44177 |
| 600 | 2920 | 840 | 3967.22876 | 11.24193 |
| 520 | 2470 | 700 | 3342.25439 | 8.28804 |
| 490 | 2320 | 640 | 692.00000 | 1.83008 |
| 390 | 1880 | 490 | 550.00000 | 1.41563 |
| 670 | 3300 | 870 | 968.00000 | 2.60129 |
| 580 | 2860 | 730 | 832.00000 | 1.94848 |
| 70 | 650 | 140 | 784.14838 | 0.94917 |
| 220 | 1810 | 450 | 1612.02600 | 5.64180 |
| 80 | 530 | 100 | 639.93719 | 0.71176 |
| 1730 | 6970 | 1760 | 14670.56836 | 42.59861 |
| 1960 | 7630 | 1980 | 4169.82800 | 12.86922 |
| 1610 | 6640 | 1740 | 8308.30000 | 20.49310 |
| 2430 | 9840 | 2540 | 9213.29688 | 21.61042 |
| 2700 | 10310 | 2590 | 2134.39209 | 6.70073 |
| 1690 | 6780 | 1710 | 8449.40000 | 24.27454 |
| 2580 | 9600 | 2330 | 9032.76562 | 26.63487 |
| 2530 | 10340 | 2750 | 2141.23315 | 5.29632 |
| 1820 | 7900 | 2200 | 4295.96800 | 9.77196 |
| 1650 | 6830 | 1810 | 14446.16211 | 33.32859 |
| 1040 | 2810 | 720 | 1820.00000 | 5.47931 |
| 460 | 1500 | 410 | 711.00000 | 1.63930 |
| 660 | 2110 | 620 | 1352.00000 | 4.19631 |
| 880 | 2520 | 610 | 1203.00000 | 2.59836 |
| 820 | 2910 | 830 | 696.46800 | 2.08321 |
| 1290 | 3790 | 1050 | 903.31200 | 2.85447 |
| 1100 | 3120 | 810 | 765.04800 | 2.20664 |
| 1050 | 3560 | 1040 | 832.46400 | 2.85468 |
| 820 | 3840 | 870 | 2746.69531 | 6.77982 |
| 810 | 3810 | 870 | 2698.84302 | 6.68562 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------|
| 800 | 3590 | 840 | 2607.11743 | 8.53744 |
| 740 | 3400 | 750 | 2059.05151 | 5.04542 |
| 780 | 3590 | 830 | 2556.28125 | 8.41904 |
| 720 | 3180 | 710 | 1945.36145 | 6.41175 |
| 340 | 1250 | 350 | 2859.09000 | 12.98095 |
| 390 | 1240 | 270 | 2756.45600 | 13.41593 |
| 1340 | 5340 | 1110 | 4680.00000 | 7.75647 |
| 840 | 4270 | 1100 | 839.08331 | 2.05720 |
| 1390 | 5460 | 1090 | 4764.00000 | 7.75691 |
| 890 | 4000 | 1030 | 799.89905 | 2.53490 |
| 1130 | 4820 | 980 | 2772.00000 | 4.68979 |
| 770 | 2750 | 490 | 2490.62793 | 3.69717 |
| 900 | 3360 | 610 | 3896.00000 | 5.73194 |
| 830 | 2990 | 590 | 2256.89697 | 3.18381 |
| 1060 | 4690 | 920 | 2668.00000 | 5.36347 |
| 650 | 3130 | 770 | 2718.00000 | 6.86656 |
| 480 | 2100 | 500 | 2448.00000 | 4.58249 |
| 750 | 3360 | 820 | 1235.00000 | 3.80627 |
| 670 | 2920 | 710 | 2568.00000 | 8.80942 |
| 720 | 3580 | 880 | 1297.50000 | 2.99563 |
| 910 | 3330 | 610 | 3872.00000 | 5.34868 |
| 430 | 2010 | 510 | 2368.00000 | 4.77417 |
| 770 | 2680 | 490 | 2441.06323 | 3.54889 |
| 820 | 3070 | 600 | 2308.18994 | 3.42926 |
| 290 | 1930 | 610 | 1415.00000 | 3.44440 |
| 180 | 1100 | 310 | 779.10000 | 1.94198 |
| 250 | 1790 | 540 | 1295.00000 | 3.04434 |
| 170 | 1090 | 320 | 764.40000 | 1.55237 |
| 250 | 1850 | 560 | 1320.00000 | 3.04482 |
| 280 | 1900 | 600 | 1385.00000 | 3.31115 |
| 170 | 1230 | 370 | 857.50000 | 1.94188 |
| 100 | 700 | 190 | 485.10000 | 0.90432 |
| 140 | 940 | 260 | 661.50000 | 1.29273 |
| 100 | 820 | 240 | 568.40000 | 0.90437 |
| 230 | 1410 | 380 | 1809.00000 | 3.64916 |
| 250 | 1590 | 470 | 2088.00000 | 3.64921 |
| 180 | 1390 | 350 | 1344.00000 | 2.50369 |
| 200 | 1270 | 280 | 904.80000 | 1.11525 |
| 210 | 1400 | 330 | 1358.00000 | 1.83530 |
| 250 | 1820 | 410 | 496.00000 | 0.90651 |
| 280 | 1800 | 390 | 490.00000 | 0.66763 |
| 210 | 1640 | 430 | 1642.68799 | 3.25120 |
| 170 | 1250 | 300 | 889.20000 | 1.61156 |
| 200 | 1270 | 280 | 904.80000 | 1.11525 |
| 170 | 1250 | 300 | 889.20000 | 1.61156 |
| 230 | 1690 | 410 | 1206.40000 | 1.73586 |
| 210 | 1640 | 410 | 1180.40000 | 2.35690 |
| 230 | 1690 | 410 | 1206.40000 | 1.73586 |
| 230 | 1710 | 420 | 1692.90112 | 2.56570 |
| 210 | 1640 | 410 | 1180.40000 | 2.35690 |
| 1000 | 5120 | 1210 | 3007.37012 | 7.98871 |
| 1040 | 5400 | 1240 | 3159.38184 | 6.30109 |
| 80 | 660 | 150 | 467.30838 | 0.37515 |
| 40 | 600 | 160 | 420.05249 | 0.37516 |
| 70 | 560 | 120 | 418.48013 | 0.26575 |
| 60 | 720 | 200 | 597.78442 | 0.80308 |
| 570 | 2910 | 520 | 1209.00000 | 2.07743 |
| 600 | 2940 | 490 | 1853.80000 | 3.51619 |
| 590 | 3130 | 580 | 1287.00000 | 2.50885 |
| 580 | 2940 | 550 | 1822.50000 | 3.00851 |
| 700 | 3510 | 700 | 2159.68726 | 3.99480 |
| 590 | 3180 | 560 | 1979.83606 | 3.93365 |
| 680 | 3710 | 720 | 2247.65845 | 4.94575 |
| 90 | 780 | 180 | 640.48328 | 0.80303 |
| 30 | 540 | 140 | 738.57892 | 0.50254 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------|
| 610 | 2950 | 510 | 1872.20000 | 3.29559 |
| 30 | 540 | 140 | 390.58145 | 0.26576 |
| 70 | 560 | 120 | 791.33453 | 0.50253 |
| 590 | 2770 | 450 | 1752.60000 | 2.96513 |
| 600 | 2950 | 500 | 1863.00000 | 3.51630 |
| 610 | 3080 | 540 | 1955.00000 | 3.84681 |
| 590 | 2800 | 470 | 1771.00000 | 2.96525 |
| 590 | 3140 | 570 | 1935.00000 | 3.76336 |
| 590 | 3110 | 590 | 2321.33057 | 3.99696 |
| 610 | 3310 | 610 | 2450.89331 | 4.90314 |
| 590 | 3110 | 590 | 2654.36646 | 4.57040 |
| 580 | 2990 | 560 | 1888.38867 | 3.16645 |
| 610 | 3310 | 610 | 2802.51733 | 5.60659 |
| 210 | 1230 | 350 | 881.27075 | 1.44974 |
| 250 | 1590 | 410 | 1107.74255 | 1.59474 |
| 2050 | 6200 | 1720 | 995.00000 | 2.61340 |
| 1690 | 5370 | 1450 | 7659.00000 | 18.37295 |
| 1700 | 5640 | 1640 | 8082.00000 | 18.37190 |
| 960 | 4600 | 1260 | 5440.00000 | 15.40810 |
| 780 | 4020 | 1160 | 4776.00000 | 15.64588 |
| 580 | 4420 | 1300 | 3145.00000 | 6.70432 |
| 540 | 3310 | 920 | 3339.00000 | 8.32968 |
| 550 | 4310 | 1340 | 3095.00000 | 7.30690 |
| 570 | 3540 | 1060 | 3612.00000 | 8.88783 |
| 140 | 1260 | 360 | 176.00000 | 0.39538 |
| 680 | 2460 | 700 | 1544.00000 | 4.54715 |
| 430 | 1570 | 430 | 976.00000 | 3.06197 |
| 530 | 2610 | 640 | 3024.00000 | 7.39642 |
| 360 | 2060 | 550 | 2360.00000 | 6.54835 |
| 550 | 4310 | 1340 | 3095.00000 | 7.30690 |
| 580 | 4420 | 1300 | 3145.00000 | 6.70432 |
| 1410 | 3300 | 880 | 2460.08000 | 4.43157 |
| 1410 | 3300 | 880 | 8886.75195 | 14.32341 |
| 1320 | 3110 | 900 | 4194.71000 | 12.09220 |
| 1410 | 3300 | 880 | 4407.20000 | 8.71328 |
| 1320 | 3110 | 900 | 8458.28418 | 19.87226 |
| 540 | 1890 | 560 | 3132.71997 | 0.33694 |
| 550 | 1940 | 590 | 3216.25928 | 0.67399 |
| 1320 | 3110 | 900 | 2341.46900 | 6.14834 |
| 120 | 660 | 190 | 582.00000 | 1.10717 |
| 70 | 490 | 130 | 309.05298 | 0.69820 |
| 120 | 630 | 190 | 364.00000 | 0.76254 |
| 130 | 690 | 200 | 404.00000 | 0.76252 |
| 170 | 1150 | 320 | 1061.40800 | 2.16041 |
| 100 | 580 | 170 | 510.00000 | 1.10730 |
| 140 | 810 | 230 | 1007.00690 | 1.83029 |
| 0 | 70 | 10 | 81.00000 | 0.23687 |
| 20 | 110 | 40 | 34.00000 | 0.05264 |
| 10 | 80 | 20 | 99.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 80 | 10 | 72.00000 | 0.14286 |
| 10 | 110 | 20 | 90.00000 | 0.14287 |
| 20 | 220 | 80 | 145.70000 | 0.22386 |
| 40 | 240 | 80 | 152.01854 | 0.31035 |
| 190 | 1200 | 360 | 1132.60000 | 2.46958 |
| 130 | 730 | 210 | 896.06549 | 1.83044 |
| 10 | 100 | 10 | 24.00000 | 0.05264 |
| 50 | 320 | 100 | 232.14111 | 0.38206 |
| 10 | 110 | 20 | 90.00000 | 0.14287 |
| 0 | 80 | 10 | 72.00000 | 0.14286 |
| 40 | 230 | 80 | 159.80000 | 0.33582 |
| 20 | 200 | 70 | 222.22801 | 0.35281 |
| 40 | 220 | 60 | 237.04321 | 0.52927 |
| 20 | 200 | 70 | 126.81559 | 0.20134 |
| 40 | 230 | 80 | 152.01854 | 0.31032 |
| 40 | 220 | 60 | 135.26996 | 0.30203 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 90 | 550 | 170 | 357.61847 | 0.69820 |
| 40 | 260 | 70 | 183.77838 | 0.25469 |
| 3850 | 10950 | 1490 | 325.80000 | 0.49004 |
| 3690 | 11060 | 1400 | 323.20000 | 0.43083 |
| 3920 | 11400 | 1660 | 22100.00000 | 29.10734 |
| 3770 | 11590 | 1560 | 22009.00000 | 25.55789 |
| 3650 | 10250 | 1280 | 4548.00000 | 4.21092 |
| 3690 | 11060 | 1400 | 8080.00000 | 7.38369 |
| 3420 | 9880 | 1150 | 14333.48000 | 11.59151 |
| 3620 | 9730 | 1120 | 6127.13574 | 5.25090 |
| 3430 | 10080 | 1190 | 4413.00000 | 3.66275 |
| 3620 | 10040 | 1230 | 14810.60000 | 13.40711 |
| 3850 | 10950 | 1490 | 8145.00000 | 8.38950 |
| 2580 | 9080 | 1190 | 5260.66162 | 5.17277 |
| 3750 | 10830 | 1170 | 14681.83496 | 11.04085 |
| 2670 | 8830 | 1120 | 18548.67969 | 11.78493 |
| 4080 | 11230 | 1290 | 7592.43100 | 6.24889 |
| 3410 | 9480 | 1030 | 11475.33301 | 9.16842 |
| 4010 | 10910 | 1200 | 15036.06348 | 11.89202 |
| 3830 | 11140 | 1260 | 7409.59100 | 5.74795 |
| 2480 | 8710 | 1070 | 18033.84766 | 13.66307 |
| 2690 | 8990 | 1150 | 7069.97168 | 4.51544 |
| 2740 | 9230 | 1230 | 5403.94824 | 4.45802 |
| 2500 | 8870 | 1130 | 6893.63574 | 5.31965 |
| 3420 | 9530 | 1040 | 5923.74512 | 4.70929 |
| 3620 | 9700 | 1100 | 8894.71582 | 7.53645 |
| 3610 | 9680 | 1100 | 11879.56836 | 10.07243 |
| 3420 | 9490 | 1030 | 8598.43164 | 6.86009 |
| 290 | 1270 | 190 | 1044.00000 | 3.00646 |
| 320 | 1330 | 210 | 943.05719 | 1.81348 |
| 700 | 2800 | 360 | 1556.00000 | 2.09980 |
| 680 | 2900 | 390 | 1584.00000 | 2.77007 |
| 280 | 1290 | 210 | 1068.00000 | 2.28939 |
| 660 | 2200 | 650 | 1408.00000 | 2.42237 |
| 580 | 2240 | 660 | 1396.00000 | 1.83667 |
| 590 | 1860 | 520 | 1499.01831 | 2.00098 |
| 580 | 1970 | 520 | 2448.00000 | 2.67023 |
| 520 | 1940 | 550 | 1860.29480 | 2.08370 |
| 510 | 1870 | 520 | 2320.00000 | 2.33610 |
| 610 | 2200 | 580 | 1705.00000 | 1.98234 |
| 2060 | 4760 | 810 | 1524.00000 | 2.30211 |
| 1980 | 4980 | 890 | 1568.00000 | 1.92401 |
| 1920 | 4680 | 810 | 1482.00000 | 1.75608 |
| 310 | 1330 | 190 | 908.81281 | 2.47494 |
| 540 | 2110 | 590 | 1625.00000 | 1.98220 |
| 2130 | 5040 | 890 | 1610.00000 | 2.47033 |
| 280 | 1270 | 190 | 1056.00000 | 2.00279 |
| 290 | 1270 | 210 | 1074.00000 | 2.86289 |
| 310 | 1330 | 190 | 932.91681 | 2.54058 |
| 320 | 1330 | 210 | 918.69122 | 1.76662 |
| 520 | 1900 | 540 | 1488.92395 | 1.57924 |
| 590 | 1870 | 530 | 1866.53748 | 2.34454 |
| 510 | 2920 | 180 | 2975.11206 | 9.90335 |
| 540 | 2870 | 150 | 1151.74084 | 3.08491 |
| 500 | 2930 | 180 | 829.61346 | 2.45991 |
| 540 | 2870 | 150 | 2950.31934 | 8.78981 |
| 510 | 2920 | 180 | 1161.41931 | 3.47253 |
| 540 | 2870 | 150 | 973.57141 | 2.60769 |
| 550 | 2890 | 160 | 825.04260 | 2.18535 |
| 510 | 2920 | 180 | 981.75269 | 2.93535 |
| 450 | 2060 | 210 | 1071.45276 | 2.35939 |
| 30 | 230 | 80 | 155.10000 | 0.33582 |
| 20 | 210 | 60 | 167.40000 | 0.51447 |
| 470 | 2010 | 200 | 1254.90000 | 3.36744 |
| 270 | 1930 | 190 | 4180.77930 | 5.02524 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------|
| 260 | 1860 | 180 | 1840.00000 | 2.09764 |
| 210 | 1920 | 200 | 4558.01611 | 7.93162 |
| 210 | 1920 | 200 | 1864.00000 | 3.24360 |
| 60 | 410 | 110 | 147.50000 | 0.29778 |
| 50 | 330 | 90 | 220.90000 | 0.55979 |
| 10 | 80 | 10 | 54.00000 | 0.12858 |
| 20 | 200 | 60 | 117.45500 | 0.21517 |
| 70 | 420 | 110 | 147.50000 | 0.35737 |
| 60 | 410 | 110 | 293.96750 | 0.59348 |
| 470 | 2030 | 210 | 1063.54529 | 2.83279 |
| 450 | 2060 | 210 | 1273.70000 | 2.80474 |
| 470 | 2030 | 210 | 1264.30000 | 3.36751 |
| 450 | 2040 | 200 | 1264.30000 | 2.80471 |
| 450 | 2040 | 200 | 1264.30000 | 2.80471 |
| 470 | 2010 | 200 | 1254.90000 | 3.36744 |
| 30 | 250 | 60 | 164.50000 | 0.44778 |
| 30 | 230 | 80 | 155.10000 | 0.33582 |
| 40 | 320 | 100 | 220.90000 | 0.55979 |
| 30 | 250 | 60 | 164.50000 | 0.44778 |
| 30 | 220 | 70 | 162.00000 | 0.38584 |
| 20 | 210 | 60 | 167.40000 | 0.51447 |
| 30 | 220 | 70 | 162.00000 | 0.38584 |
| 10 | 80 | 20 | 54.00000 | 0.12859 |
| 0 | 80 | 20 | 48.60000 | 0.12858 |
| 10 | 80 | 20 | 54.00000 | 0.12859 |
| 20 | 80 | 20 | 54.00000 | 0.12859 |
| 0 | 80 | 20 | 48.60000 | 0.12858 |
| 240 | 1970 | 210 | 4215.91211 | 7.54190 |
| 260 | 1860 | 180 | 4499.32910 | 5.12933 |
| 660 | 2920 | 820 | 2205.00000 | 3.88049 |
| 1810 | 4990 | 1040 | 5495.00000 | 13.87845 |
| 1490 | 4880 | 980 | 4569.60449 | 9.11921 |
| 710 | 2720 | 760 | 2105.00000 | 4.36656 |
| 1210 | 5380 | 1600 | 1640.00000 | 4.59706 |
| 1250 | 5080 | 1490 | 1564.00000 | 4.85707 |
| 1820 | 6460 | 1540 | 1276.60000 | 4.00313 |
| 1730 | 6660 | 1940 | 1339.00000 | 3.83382 |
| 2450 | 8830 | 2130 | 5360.00000 | 9.20254 |
| 2470 | 8170 | 1960 | 5044.00000 | 9.05608 |
| 2110 | 7530 | 1810 | 3429.00000 | 5.52796 |
| 2140 | 7010 | 1660 | 3243.00000 | 5.63768 |
| 2060 | 7160 | 1680 | 2180.00000 | 3.42906 |
| 2070 | 6620 | 1540 | 2046.00000 | 3.53888 |
| 1810 | 4990 | 1040 | 6280.00000 | 11.22869 |
| 1810 | 4660 | 960 | 5944.00000 | 12.74705 |
| 1810 | 4660 | 960 | 5201.00000 | 15.75636 |
| 1470 | 5030 | 1090 | 8386.19922 | 16.92787 |
| 1410 | 5050 | 1020 | 4662.86182 | 9.90574 |
| 1510 | 4690 | 1010 | 7976.84668 | 15.99477 |
| 4590 | 7710 | 2010 | 1717.20000 | 1.77497 |
| 4750 | 7710 | 1820 | 1712.40000 | 2.56882 |
| 120 | 4840 | 2050 | 629.10000 | 1.18047 |
| 0 | 1380 | 500 | 148.80000 | 0.53872 |
| 440 | 7790 | 2780 | 1760.00000 | 3.35578 |
| 5640 | 14570 | 4360 | 4180.30000 | 6.52750 |
| 5640 | 14570 | 4360 | 7868.80000 | 12.28705 |
| 900 | 6870 | 2540 | 1751.00000 | 3.14402 |
| 900 | 6870 | 2540 | 2163.00000 | 3.88379 |
| 4950 | 10270 | 2780 | 3060.00000 | 4.68620 |
| 4950 | 10270 | 2780 | 5760.00000 | 8.82108 |
| 70 | 680 | 40 | 553.00000 | 0.83379 |
| 50 | 630 | 30 | 2117.00000 | 4.83654 |
| 60 | 230 | 30 | 172.92442 | 0.25739 |
| 40 | 210 | 60 | 209.70012 | 0.33292 |
| 100 | 620 | 170 | 455.00000 | 0.95315 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|---------|
| 100 | 610 | 160 | 368.30734 | 0.82597 |
| 110 | 660 | 180 | 475.00000 | 1.07236 |
| 100 | 670 | 180 | 191.87105 | 0.43777 |
| 140 | 510 | 110 | 675.00000 | 1.07197 |
| 60 | 690 | 50 | 567.00000 | 1.16748 |
| 0 | 70 | 0 | 45.94062 | 0.00000 |
| 60 | 620 | 40 | 2117.00000 | 3.45416 |
| 120 | 490 | 110 | 639.00000 | 1.07198 |
| 150 | 620 | 150 | 605.69110 | 0.96203 |
| 110 | 660 | 180 | 193.91223 | 0.43778 |
| 140 | 590 | 130 | 585.50134 | 1.12245 |
| 40 | 230 | 50 | 189.13609 | 0.25739 |
| 60 | 230 | 30 | 190.83157 | 0.28404 |
| 40 | 230 | 50 | 208.72203 | 0.28404 |
| 100 | 550 | 150 | 335.49109 | 0.72668 |
| 100 | 580 | 160 | 355.30826 | 0.72270 |
| 90 | 580 | 150 | 352.91919 | 0.72671 |
| 40 | 220 | 40 | 209.70012 | 0.33293 |
| 0 | 60 | 20 | 57.42577 | 0.00000 |
| 420 | 1210 | 490 | 636.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 370 | 880 | 300 | 465.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 10 | 50 | 10 | 14.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 80 | 350 | 120 | 110.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 30 | 140 | 20 | 152.00000 | 0.19050 |
| 30 | 170 | 50 | 130.96002 | 0.23990 |
| 30 | 150 | 50 | 103.40000 | 0.22385 |
| 80 | 720 | 70 | 430.00000 | 0.71473 |
| 160 | 1050 | 180 | 1104.00000 | 2.09765 |
| 80 | 750 | 70 | 455.00000 | 0.95318 |
| 150 | 1090 | 160 | 1104.00000 | 2.67057 |
| 610 | 3120 | 370 | 1628.00000 | 3.44124 |
| 610 | 3090 | 360 | 1624.00000 | 4.30517 |
| 100 | 570 | 90 | 410.03717 | 0.26392 |
| 50 | 250 | 60 | 192.50000 | 0.39298 |
| 20 | 100 | 20 | 42.00000 | 0.07144 |
| 120 | 630 | 90 | 467.50000 | 0.39298 |
| 70 | 670 | 110 | 502.79288 | 0.42264 |
| 50 | 200 | 60 | 170.50000 | 0.39297 |
| 70 | 690 | 110 | 484.00000 | 0.39298 |
| 20 | 100 | 20 | 120.00000 | 0.19050 |
| 30 | 140 | 30 | 57.00000 | 0.14288 |
| 30 | 190 | 60 | 135.99695 | 0.23990 |
| 30 | 170 | 50 | 135.26080 | 0.24778 |
| 30 | 190 | 60 | 140.46315 | 0.24778 |
| 20 | 120 | 40 | 117.45110 | 0.29441 |
| 20 | 150 | 50 | 129.81438 | 0.29442 |
| 20 | 160 | 50 | 92.32564 | 0.19987 |
| 30 | 180 | 60 | 109.11212 | 0.19989 |
| 20 | 160 | 50 | 96.04449 | 0.20792 |
| 30 | 180 | 60 | 113.50713 | 0.20794 |
| 20 | 140 | 40 | 85.42580 | 0.11301 |
| 20 | 140 | 40 | 84.60000 | 0.11192 |
| 30 | 150 | 50 | 104.40931 | 0.22604 |
| 80 | 750 | 70 | 455.00000 | 0.95318 |
| 80 | 720 | 70 | 430.00000 | 0.71473 |
| 70 | 610 | 110 | 432.20132 | 0.26391 |
| 100 | 570 | 90 | 328.29205 | 0.21130 |
| 70 | 610 | 110 | 346.03757 | 0.21130 |
| 100 | 570 | 90 | 388.85226 | 0.25028 |
| 110 | 610 | 90 | 479.13202 | 0.42263 |
| 70 | 610 | 110 | 409.87131 | 0.25028 |
| 500 | 3580 | 880 | 2132.80000 | 4.62838 |
| 370 | 2370 | 590 | 2922.80225 | 6.95197 |
| 460 | 3680 | 910 | 2175.80000 | 6.49126 |
| 380 | 2580 | 650 | 3168.56348 | 9.27863 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------|
| 340 | 2180 | 560 | 1749.40076 | 4.04747 |
| 400 | 2420 | 610 | 573.44580 | 1.58539 |
| 390 | 2410 | 620 | 1931.15674 | 5.70306 |
| 360 | 2130 | 540 | 506.76608 | 1.23194 |
| 420 | 3580 | 870 | 2094.10000 | 6.07671 |
| 490 | 3430 | 860 | 2059.70000 | 4.62801 |
| 530 | 3660 | 920 | 2201.60000 | 4.93815 |
| 410 | 3420 | 840 | 2008.10000 | 5.86925 |
| 1070 | 4210 | 1040 | 2207.33472 | 4.68341 |
| 1010 | 4580 | 1210 | 2367.99512 | 4.51520 |
| 950 | 3780 | 920 | 2416.42578 | 4.92021 |
| 870 | 4090 | 1070 | 2583.51904 | 4.81733 |
| 920 | 3610 | 870 | 6255.95605 | 11.93446 |
| 840 | 3870 | 990 | 6638.97412 | 11.93434 |
| 250 | 2160 | 640 | 881.09650 | 2.07411 |
| 170 | 1330 | 350 | 751.20160 | 1.49344 |
| 270 | 1970 | 560 | 811.53625 | 1.61053 |
| 250 | 2160 | 640 | 1691.25391 | 3.98123 |
| 180 | 1490 | 400 | 831.97595 | 1.60043 |
| 270 | 1970 | 560 | 1557.73389 | 3.09139 |
| 190 | 1210 | 320 | 592.35083 | 2.02812 |
| 520 | 2720 | 760 | 1396.28200 | 6.86783 |
| 110 | 920 | 250 | 440.81921 | 2.53593 |
| 190 | 1210 | 320 | 965.36719 | 3.30526 |
| 110 | 920 | 250 | 718.41278 | 4.13286 |
| 320 | 1540 | 420 | 993.39746 | 3.92972 |
| 650 | 3120 | 850 | 1608.68400 | 5.41799 |
| 210 | 1220 | 360 | 774.58740 | 4.68690 |
| 2980 | 9630 | 2080 | 4410.00000 | 10.08370 |
| 3190 | 9280 | 2020 | 4347.00000 | 9.80512 |
| 930 | 3830 | 1090 | 1168.00000 | 2.18110 |
| 780 | 2800 | 740 | 3255.00000 | 5.36659 |
| 830 | 2860 | 830 | 1941.78381 | 7.46393 |
| 990 | 3730 | 1070 | 148.72763 | 0.57071 |
| 890 | 3010 | 860 | 664.61456 | 2.07449 |
| 990 | 3770 | 1080 | 150.52882 | 0.50255 |
| 900 | 2990 | 840 | 660.40814 | 2.37509 |
| 620 | 2580 | 720 | 650.67084 | 2.09533 |
| 930 | 3630 | 1010 | 1114.00000 | 2.18124 |
| 710 | 2620 | 760 | 438.20258 | 1.72711 |
| 720 | 2610 | 750 | 672.19434 | 2.59127 |
| 630 | 2610 | 730 | 427.46231 | 1.40494 |
| 540 | 3010 | 920 | 2230.00000 | 4.89473 |
| 540 | 2950 | 920 | 2210.00000 | 5.34418 |
| 810 | 2980 | 830 | 3457.50000 | 5.76678 |
| 810 | 3050 | 800 | 2006.22351 | 6.36311 |
| 530 | 3060 | 950 | 2275.00000 | 5.34451 |
| 530 | 2880 | 880 | 2145.00000 | 4.59523 |
| 3010 | 10230 | 2800 | 1606.00000 | 6.14848 |
| 4120 | 11950 | 3630 | 1971.00000 | 11.30367 |
| 1910 | 7460 | 890 | 2312.50244 | 4.59613 |
| 1780 | 7420 | 870 | 2276.40503 | 5.12192 |
| 1340 | 4960 | 640 | 3774.96216 | 10.16748 |
| 1350 | 5010 | 650 | 2708.03320 | 7.23138 |
| 410 | 2290 | 660 | 1685.00000 | 4.44618 |
| 180 | 1010 | 330 | 906.00000 | 2.21885 |
| 400 | 2090 | 610 | 1540.00000 | 4.14756 |
| 210 | 1080 | 360 | 990.00000 | 2.21854 |
| 180 | 1030 | 340 | 1085.00000 | 2.77385 |
| 1430 | 5100 | 680 | 2785.29517 | 5.17835 |
| 210 | 1140 | 370 | 1204.00000 | 2.58843 |
| 330 | 1760 | 460 | 254.00000 | 0.50053 |
| 350 | 1600 | 440 | 1428.00000 | 3.33436 |
| 360 | 1710 | 460 | 253.00000 | 0.40511 |
| 1340 | 4940 | 630 | 6910.00000 | 16.35545 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------|
| 1420 | 5140 | 720 | 6925.50000 | 12.93360 |
| 1640 | 6130 | 1030 | 3980.59204 | 6.26659 |
| 1690 | 6000 | 990 | 1812.11670 | 3.31969 |
| 1420 | 5380 | 780 | 7182.00000 | 16.94194 |
| 1400 | 5030 | 670 | 7120.00000 | 13.19387 |
| 1690 | 5960 | 990 | 3903.69434 | 6.18396 |
| 1650 | 6160 | 1020 | 5584.26855 | 8.76130 |
| 1360 | 5050 | 680 | 6735.50000 | 15.93873 |
| 1470 | 5440 | 810 | 7324.50000 | 13.73430 |
| 1650 | 6170 | 1020 | 1847.64844 | 3.31975 |
| 1690 | 5980 | 990 | 5483.08154 | 8.76118 |
| 330 | 1690 | 450 | 1482.00000 | 3.81325 |
| 1430 | 5060 | 680 | 3889.02563 | 7.28056 |
| 370 | 1550 | 320 | 672.00000 | 1.66709 |
| 20 | 450 | 100 | 522.00000 | 0.23689 |
| 310 | 1510 | 330 | 648.00000 | 1.34799 |
| 100 | 450 | 110 | 310.20000 | 0.74322 |
| 60 | 450 | 90 | 549.00000 | 0.23690 |
| 150 | 650 | 160 | 460.60000 | 0.74335 |
| 150 | 620 | 160 | 441.80000 | 0.74324 |
| 110 | 490 | 110 | 333.70000 | 0.74335 |
| 180 | 1480 | 450 | 1672.00000 | 3.77169 |
| 240 | 1900 | 550 | 1072.00000 | 1.90865 |
| 220 | 1860 | 550 | 2096.00000 | 4.48040 |
| 200 | 1510 | 450 | 648.00000 | 1.86616 |
| 250 | 1590 | 460 | 920.00000 | 3.45361 |
| 200 | 1510 | 450 | 864.00000 | 1.71743 |
| 240 | 1900 | 550 | 804.00000 | 2.07404 |
| 140 | 1110 | 340 | 640.00000 | 1.38011 |
| 250 | 1590 | 460 | 460.00000 | 1.72680 |
| 140 | 1110 | 340 | 320.00000 | 0.69005 |
| 250 | 1590 | 460 | 230.00000 | 0.86340 |
| 140 | 1110 | 340 | 160.00000 | 0.34503 |
| 280 | 2160 | 690 | 1931.69995 | 7.27371 |
| 150 | 1630 | 550 | 1436.39233 | 3.63322 |
| 460 | 3610 | 1050 | 2563.21216 | 5.84384 |
| 310 | 3100 | 950 | 2173.48389 | 4.88777 |
| 700 | 4630 | 1290 | 6552.61035 | 14.63513 |
| 1910 | 10350 | 2930 | 1521.00000 | 4.38976 |
| 1630 | 9340 | 2680 | 1365.00000 | 4.12088 |
| 2460 | 8360 | 2340 | 2632.00000 | 6.39930 |
| 1930 | 8110 | 2450 | 1249.00000 | 3.79229 |
| 1930 | 8290 | 2560 | 1278.00000 | 3.88182 |
| 620 | 1620 | 510 | 2475.00000 | 7.15801 |
| 560 | 4090 | 1180 | 5752.06543 | 13.68868 |
| 630 | 1590 | 500 | 2448.00000 | 6.62695 |
| 1220 | 2830 | 690 | 2850.00000 | 3.13236 |
| 960 | 2910 | 700 | 2736.00000 | 3.13252 |
| 10010 | 16880 | 3450 | 3736.97778 | 9.09827 |
| 10010 | 16880 | 3450 | 7342.58350 | 17.87668 |
| 10260 | 17460 | 3930 | 6011.60000 | 11.83838 |
| 3110 | 6190 | 1350 | 1707.17800 | 1.42837 |
| 2990 | 5910 | 1250 | 1652.42000 | 1.22449 |
| 2460 | 5110 | 1130 | 1394.00800 | 0.91449 |
| 2350 | 4920 | 1050 | 1349.61200 | 0.77843 |
| 2160 | 5810 | 980 | 7113.37891 | 13.18252 |
| 2100 | 5640 | 960 | 3883.90869 | 6.27344 |
| 2100 | 5640 | 960 | 6914.45898 | 13.35643 |
| 3030 | 7330 | 1270 | 2723.61182 | 5.52474 |
| 4090 | 11130 | 1900 | 3785.06079 | 7.52883 |
| 3910 | 11220 | 1930 | 3903.73828 | 9.13559 |
| 3910 | 11220 | 1930 | 3774.00635 | 8.83199 |
| 3450 | 7400 | 1380 | 6115.00000 | 13.80378 |
| 4230 | 8510 | 1910 | 4392.00000 | 10.55276 |
| 3880 | 8730 | 1880 | 7245.00000 | 11.59488 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------|
| 4110 | 8410 | 1910 | 4320.00000 | 10.13187 |
| 4230 | 8510 | 1910 | 1464.00000 | 3.51759 |
| 4840 | 8850 | 1970 | 3132.00000 | 6.19525 |
| 4690 | 8810 | 1970 | 4638.00000 | 11.79387 |
| 4690 | 8810 | 1970 | 3092.00000 | 6.15149 |
| 4840 | 8850 | 1970 | 10962.00000 | 21.68339 |
| 4690 | 8810 | 1970 | 10822.00000 | 21.53020 |
| 7120 | 12100 | 2500 | 6516.00000 | 14.49062 |
| 6940 | 12070 | 2470 | 6447.00000 | 12.95974 |
| 9850 | 16720 | 3450 | 3696.33179 | 7.80090 |
| 9850 | 16720 | 3450 | 7262.72021 | 15.32756 |
| 4260 | 9810 | 1860 | 3024.80000 | 5.33033 |
| 5490 | 13000 | 2760 | 4248.00000 | 7.76526 |
| 4270 | 10430 | 2340 | 3410.00000 | 4.87874 |
| 4580 | 10790 | 2260 | 5638.40000 | 9.12391 |
| 3500 | 8620 | 1920 | 4486.40000 | 5.10124 |
| 4840 | 8850 | 1970 | 4698.00000 | 11.87781 |
| 4110 | 8410 | 1910 | 1440.00000 | 3.37729 |
| 660 | 3970 | 630 | 9450.00000 | 12.12425 |
| 2160 | 5810 | 980 | 3995.64355 | 6.19177 |
| 640 | 3770 | 610 | 9036.00000 | 16.71942 |
| 4090 | 11130 | 1900 | 3915.17285 | 7.78763 |
| 2960 | 7120 | 1260 | 2458.61000 | 4.59212 |
| 4110 | 8410 | 1910 | 1440.00000 | 3.37729 |
| 4230 | 8510 | 1910 | 1464.00000 | 3.51759 |
| 3340 | 7380 | 1400 | 6055.00000 | 13.94378 |
| 4020 | 8910 | 1890 | 7410.00000 | 11.50335 |
| 2960 | 7120 | 1260 | 2655.63867 | 4.96012 |
| 3030 | 7330 | 1270 | 2521.54000 | 5.11484 |
| 17410 | 37520 | 10180 | 4557.00000 | 11.25103 |
| 17410 | 37520 | 10180 | 6510.00000 | 16.07290 |
| 5520 | 9740 | 2330 | 1759.00000 | 4.60771 |
| 180 | 10300 | 3810 | 2142.00000 | 3.61271 |
| 4950 | 8890 | 2280 | 1129.10000 | 2.66985 |
| 17720 | 38260 | 10520 | 8646.30000 | 18.35045 |
| 6790 | 31610 | 9150 | 3327.80000 | 5.82880 |
| 16460 | 44260 | 12600 | 10264.80000 | 21.41246 |
| 15100 | 38810 | 11100 | 16250.00000 | 36.15851 |
| 22430 | 51920 | 14840 | 26757.00000 | 60.91825 |
| 21090 | 46900 | 12310 | 208806.00000 | 440.03885 |
| 19190 | 42060 | 11730 | 21167.09961 | 46.61142 |
| 22250 | 48810 | 13110 | 50514.00000 | 115.75178 |
| 22430 | 51920 | 14840 | 6243.30000 | 14.21426 |
| 22250 | 48810 | 13110 | 16838.00000 | 38.58393 |
| 22250 | 48810 | 13110 | 8419.00000 | 19.29196 |
| 22250 | 48810 | 13110 | 50514.00000 | 115.50661 |
| 22250 | 48810 | 13110 | 168380.00000 | 406.71054 |
| 22430 | 51920 | 14840 | 53514.00000 | 121.83649 |
| 18480 | 38700 | 10080 | 13454.00000 | 29.14384 |
| 2230 | 34190 | 11130 | 52305.00000 | 94.07186 |
| 2230 | 34190 | 11130 | 46000.82031 | 82.73364 |
| 2050 | 23890 | 7330 | 20960.09961 | 40.02950 |
| 2050 | 23890 | 7330 | 6654.00000 | 12.70778 |
| 3870 | 27150 | 9030 | 25237.80078 | 39.50560 |
| 21130 | 46910 | 12470 | 16100.00000 | 29.84988 |
| 21130 | 46910 | 12470 | 8050.00000 | 14.92494 |
| 22310 | 49460 | 13470 | 170480.00000 | 349.79599 |
| 17720 | 38260 | 10520 | 17957.69922 | 38.11247 |
| 22560 | 52030 | 14980 | 17912.00000 | 36.46104 |
| 14200 | 39690 | 11780 | 6566.00000 | 11.84317 |
| 15750 | 47700 | 14840 | 10960.60000 | 18.34557 |
| 8460 | 34870 | 11060 | 3262.20000 | 4.57089 |
| 22560 | 52030 | 14980 | 53736.00000 | 109.38311 |
| 21130 | 46910 | 12470 | 209300.00000 | 387.41241 |
| 22310 | 49460 | 13470 | 51144.00000 | 99.58496 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| 22310 | 49460 | 13470 | 51144.00000 | 99.40345 |
| 22560 | 52030 | 14980 | 26868.00000 | 54.69156 |
| 16860 | 37590 | 9580 | 79619.10938 | 171.62289 |
| 18530 | 38910 | 10360 | 10846.40000 | 20.21347 |
| 4300 | 34940 | 11810 | 56177.00000 | 90.03350 |
| 4300 | 34940 | 11810 | 50346.85156 | 80.68967 |
| 3870 | 27150 | 9030 | 8012.00000 | 12.54146 |
| 3170 | 7120 | 2190 | 1248.00000 | 3.21611 |
| 4040 | 8210 | 2040 | 1427.00000 | 9.35092 |
| 950 | 2740 | 790 | 567.60065 | 1.85568 |
| 870 | 2290 | 620 | 1105.32629 | 1.89434 |
| 1050 | 2540 | 730 | 1235.67700 | 4.21082 |
| 2420 | 4850 | 1460 | 1746.00000 | 3.65842 |
| 1500 | 2950 | 840 | 1058.00000 | 1.64093 |
| 1640 | 3540 | 1060 | 1872.00000 | 2.87270 |
| 2000 | 4440 | 1300 | 773.00000 | 1.55345 |
| 900 | 2400 | 700 | 506.65024 | 2.07345 |
| 860 | 1770 | 440 | 616.00000 | 0.72810 |
| 1530 | 4640 | 1590 | 777.00000 | 1.56544 |
| 530 | 1130 | 300 | 390.00000 | 0.72819 |
| 2150 | 4680 | 1290 | 811.00000 | 1.69064 |
| 1490 | 2950 | 850 | 2645.00000 | 3.81115 |
| 870 | 2160 | 620 | 1815.00000 | 2.80580 |
| 1380 | 1970 | 530 | 1945.00000 | 1.80252 |
| 790 | 1290 | 330 | 1210.00000 | 1.00073 |
| 930 | 2620 | 740 | 1323.55078 | 3.55744 |
| 1120 | 3090 | 870 | 1450.70200 | 4.07762 |
| 2720 | 6010 | 1900 | 3192.00000 | 7.56253 |
| 2940 | 6130 | 1690 | 1077.00000 | 1.89349 |
| 1810 | 6690 | 2240 | 3648.20000 | 4.93249 |
| 1740 | 5050 | 1470 | 2808.40000 | 4.34437 |
| 3230 | 8510 | 2430 | 2267.20000 | 5.53958 |
| 4110 | 8690 | 2270 | 2414.40000 | 6.70858 |
| 800 | 1960 | 540 | 973.39081 | 2.21207 |
| 990 | 2960 | 810 | 1468.55518 | 3.22180 |
| 1810 | 6690 | 2240 | 429.20000 | 0.60235 |
| 1740 | 5050 | 1470 | 330.40000 | 0.53039 |
| 4870 | 8620 | 2160 | 4063.80000 | 8.09855 |
| 270 | 4510 | 1400 | 1601.60000 | 4.40185 |
| 1920 | 6120 | 1130 | 3668.00000 | 7.78444 |
| 1690 | 5910 | 1190 | 3528.00000 | 7.04677 |
| 3870 | 12210 | 2250 | 5167.48242 | 7.93033 |
| 3530 | 11020 | 2010 | 11599.00000 | 16.34643 |
| 3530 | 11020 | 2010 | 4668.76660 | 5.50141 |
| 3870 | 12040 | 2260 | 5451.00000 | 9.83623 |
| 3660 | 11050 | 2070 | 5037.00000 | 7.53140 |
| 3850 | 12130 | 2250 | 1821.00000 | 3.30078 |
| 3870 | 12210 | 2250 | 12838.00000 | 23.56650 |
| 3500 | 10930 | 2010 | 1643.00000 | 2.31325 |
| 770 | 2670 | 610 | 1753.36000 | 6.08738 |
| 750 | 2540 | 590 | 1692.60000 | 5.39518 |
| 600 | 2650 | 450 | 4668.68164 | 13.61766 |
| 500 | 2200 | 390 | 3909.54663 | 10.20936 |
| 1930 | 4520 | 1250 | 1540.00000 | 3.10712 |
| 340 | 1680 | 490 | 502.00000 | 0.91043 |
| 2950 | 6560 | 1960 | 693.55920 | 2.22766 |
| 130 | 410 | 110 | 320.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 70 | 170 | 40 | 87.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 390 | 1630 | 490 | 502.00000 | 0.81928 |
| 70 | 590 | 150 | 664.44600 | 0.00000 |
| 40 | 370 | 70 | 240.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 170 | 670 | 200 | 858.91800 | 0.00000 |
| 130 | 570 | 160 | 261.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 290 | 1280 | 430 | 398.00000 | 0.07144 |
| 410 | 1890 | 570 | 570.00000 | 0.21438 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 410 | 1020 | 320 | 348.00000 | 0.07144 |
| 280 | 1000 | 290 | 217.09961 | 0.00000 |
| 700 | 2050 | 560 | 662.00000 | 0.21438 |
| 310 | 1450 | 430 | 352.54959 | 0.23130 |
| 2950 | 6560 | 1960 | 1459.54565 | 4.68794 |
| 2970 | 6810 | 2070 | 2171.33765 | 7.43456 |
| 2330 | 6470 | 2130 | 1023.15735 | 1.97112 |
| 2740 | 5920 | 1730 | 2074.00000 | 5.31946 |
| 2390 | 5610 | 1510 | 575.54523 | 1.86196 |
| 2110 | 5510 | 1770 | 1364.88379 | 4.07220 |
| 2260 | 6050 | 1790 | 1075.55359 | 2.87586 |
| 2390 | 5610 | 1510 | 1211.19360 | 3.91835 |
| 2500 | 6170 | 1750 | 1910.92383 | 6.83579 |
| 2240 | 6000 | 1920 | 952.01373 | 2.92354 |
| 2520 | 6260 | 2010 | 1145.69836 | 3.07293 |
| 600 | 1640 | 570 | 568.00000 | 0.07144 |
| 140 | 770 | 250 | 234.00000 | 0.07144 |
| 1840 | 5420 | 1570 | 1283.39819 | 5.76337 |
| 260 | 1080 | 320 | 230.92761 | 0.00000 |
| 330 | 1410 | 400 | 347.69800 | 0.28918 |
| 1560 | 6260 | 1450 | 1353.46680 | 3.41702 |
| 1490 | 5920 | 1440 | 1295.00171 | 3.26037 |
| 1440 | 5490 | 1200 | 5624.61328 | 13.61343 |
| 1390 | 5210 | 1200 | 5416.55078 | 13.24213 |
| 290 | 1520 | 430 | 2125.78247 | 0.65466 |
| 1410 | 6230 | 1780 | 3012.23340 | 5.64105 |
| 310 | 1540 | 440 | 2173.23291 | 0.98209 |
| 430 | 2330 | 650 | 5292.35449 | 2.67762 |
| 1620 | 6180 | 1740 | 3053.80347 | 5.08635 |
| 470 | 2640 | 720 | 5944.19873 | 5.89490 |
| 1930 | 4690 | 1160 | 778.00000 | 0.65081 |
| 2460 | 5110 | 1120 | 869.00000 | 0.62103 |
| 1260 | 3650 | 890 | 1097.73291 | 0.85495 |
| 1090 | 3820 | 880 | 1101.53784 | 1.20899 |
| 60 | 360 | 100 | 370.98920 | 0.00000 |
| 10 | 170 | 50 | 115.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 10 | 170 | 50 | 164.09138 | 0.00000 |
| 60 | 360 | 100 | 260.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 60 | 360 | 100 | 260.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 10 | 170 | 50 | 115.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 30 | 180 | 40 | 216.00000 | 0.42867 |
| 40 | 170 | 30 | 207.00000 | 0.42866 |
| 40 | 200 | 40 | 131.60000 | 0.33581 |
| 50 | 310 | 70 | 192.70000 | 0.33583 |
| 40 | 190 | 40 | 122.20000 | 0.22386 |
| 30 | 180 | 40 | 112.80000 | 0.22386 |
| 50 | 300 | 60 | 197.40000 | 0.33581 |
| 30 | 170 | 30 | 112.80000 | 0.22386 |
| 7210 | 19030 | 4640 | 27801.00000 | 50.55759 |
| 7060 | 19340 | 4840 | 28116.00000 | 43.58971 |
| 380 | 3220 | 740 | 870.00000 | 1.96055 |
| 440 | 2950 | 670 | 2302.80000 | 4.08376 |
| 440 | 3560 | 820 | 2741.70000 | 6.13511 |
| 580 | 3010 | 750 | 2160.00000 | 3.22318 |
| 460 | 3110 | 730 | 860.00000 | 1.52880 |
| 410 | 2430 | 650 | 2094.00000 | 2.37223 |
| 170 | 1100 | 310 | 1113.00000 | 0.83373 |
| 430 | 2350 | 640 | 2046.00000 | 2.53059 |
| 380 | 2280 | 620 | 1316.00000 | 1.47586 |
| 400 | 2220 | 610 | 1288.00000 | 1.47593 |
| 250 | 1650 | 420 | 1864.00000 | 0.84247 |
| 260 | 1600 | 420 | 1816.00000 | 0.84244 |
| 140 | 1160 | 330 | 1141.00000 | 0.66697 |
| 600 | 3030 | 790 | 2220.00000 | 3.58226 |
| 380 | 3060 | 680 | 2342.70000 | 5.31370 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------|
| 530 | 3560 | 820 | 2781.60000 | 5.04042 |
| 510 | 3450 | 800 | 2718.90000 | 4.90350 |
| 440 | 3630 | 850 | 2815.80000 | 6.27202 |
| 580 | 2920 | 740 | 2120.00000 | 3.22315 |
| 580 | 2980 | 740 | 2155.00000 | 2.98376 |
| 610 | 3130 | 790 | 2260.00000 | 3.34293 |
| 580 | 2920 | 760 | 2130.00000 | 3.22315 |
| 2050 | 7680 | 2040 | 2352.00000 | 9.92664 |
| 1870 | 7810 | 2260 | 2390.00000 | 7.47946 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 20.40000 | 0.00000 |
| 10 | 140 | 30 | 119.33563 | 0.25834 |
| 30 | 210 | 60 | 180.00000 | 0.42871 |
| 210 | 1030 | 140 | 630.00000 | 1.60960 |
| 240 | 1320 | 180 | 899.60000 | 1.86000 |
| 140 | 990 | 120 | 127.00000 | 0.21094 |
| 270 | 1270 | 140 | 868.40000 | 1.73582 |
| 170 | 940 | 110 | 122.00000 | 0.29029 |
| 40 | 200 | 60 | 168.00000 | 0.28578 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 25.50000 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 20.40000 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 25.50000 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 21.36981 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 26.71226 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 20.21733 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 25.27167 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 22.22736 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 27.78420 | 0.00000 |
| 20 | 160 | 30 | 109.02367 | 0.24728 |
| 10 | 140 | 30 | 114.21527 | 0.24726 |
| 20 | 160 | 30 | 130.67188 | 0.29638 |
| 20 | 160 | 30 | 113.91129 | 0.25836 |
| 10 | 140 | 30 | 136.89435 | 0.29635 |
| 40 | 200 | 60 | 168.00000 | 0.28578 |
| 30 | 210 | 60 | 180.00000 | 0.42871 |
| 220 | 1040 | 130 | 630.00000 | 1.71710 |
| 240 | 1210 | 210 | 756.00000 | 1.82453 |
| 240 | 1220 | 210 | 751.50000 | 1.93203 |
| 220 | 1050 | 160 | 684.62164 | 1.58708 |
| 210 | 1030 | 150 | 670.35864 | 1.81401 |
| 280 | 1280 | 140 | 878.80000 | 1.73582 |
| 240 | 1320 | 180 | 899.60000 | 1.86000 |
| 280 | 1280 | 140 | 878.80000 | 1.73582 |
| 240 | 1310 | 180 | 894.40000 | 1.86002 |
| 240 | 1310 | 180 | 894.40000 | 1.86002 |
| 270 | 1270 | 140 | 868.40000 | 1.73582 |
| 15490 | 40090 | 6470 | 37242.00000 | 92.72627 |
| 13660 | 35130 | 5690 | 16344.00000 | 43.27565 |
| 21660 | 47900 | 8560 | 1562.20000 | 3.78899 |
| 15490 | 40090 | 6470 | 37242.00000 | 95.66997 |
| 21660 | 47900 | 8560 | 117165.00000 | 284.17416 |
| 15800 | 39640 | 6310 | 37050.00000 | 112.44346 |
| 23010 | 49840 | 8810 | 122505.00000 | 334.16537 |
| 14140 | 35020 | 5550 | 1094.00000 | 3.44449 |
| 14140 | 35020 | 5550 | 16410.00000 | 51.66739 |
| 15800 | 39640 | 6310 | 37050.00000 | 116.01310 |
| 5270 | 17960 | 2950 | 1047.20000 | 1.96574 |
| 6620 | 22750 | 3980 | 3335.00000 | 5.21918 |
| 17230 | 49400 | 5260 | 143760.00000 | 279.01398 |
| 16820 | 48130 | 5310 | 140480.00000 | 220.00456 |
| 6600 | 20540 | 3140 | 6966.70000 | 15.65894 |
| 15300 | 44910 | 5980 | 57594.00000 | 83.76992 |
| 13120 | 38350 | 4410 | 11734.80000 | 21.64252 |
| 15260 | 44870 | 5940 | 56846.00000 | 103.36032 |
| 15370 | 43590 | 4360 | 18993.00000 | 30.23961 |
| 15650 | 44800 | 4260 | 19416.00000 | 38.46121 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------|
| 8370 | 12340 | 3220 | 7170.00000 | 22.56508 |
| 7330 | 13110 | 3750 | 5319.60000 | 14.93719 |
| 32200 | 61270 | 16350 | 10981.00000 | 22.83570 |
| 34050 | 56770 | 14240 | 21012.00000 | 49.67102 |
| 33930 | 51810 | 11660 | 48700.00000 | 106.29321 |
| 38870 | 65070 | 16150 | 72066.00000 | 164.94983 |
| 31300 | 54400 | 13800 | 6964.30000 | 14.84111 |
| 31300 | 54400 | 13800 | 9949.00000 | 21.20158 |
| 31300 | 54400 | 13800 | 9949.00000 | 21.20158 |
| 24010 | 41570 | 10020 | 7559.00000 | 16.47363 |
| 24010 | 41570 | 10020 | 7559.00000 | 15.62868 |
| 9930 | 27600 | 3440 | 11061.90000 | 18.99778 |
| 9930 | 27600 | 3440 | 8194.00000 | 14.53382 |
| 37260 | 71030 | 19060 | 43299.00000 | 101.01651 |
| 37260 | 71030 | 19060 | 7641.00000 | 17.82644 |
| 33220 | 62710 | 16720 | 11265.00000 | 25.99570 |
| 35110 | 53980 | 12280 | 10137.00000 | 18.94965 |
| 37540 | 59950 | 14030 | 133824.00000 | 270.34662 |
| 32800 | 51940 | 12020 | 29025.00000 | 60.41974 |
| 32800 | 51940 | 12020 | 19350.00000 | 40.27983 |
| 35880 | 59560 | 13830 | 54635.00000 | 105.91669 |
| 35880 | 59560 | 13830 | 10927.00000 | 21.91063 |
| 36350 | 58520 | 13650 | 119394.00000 | 235.45279 |
| 35110 | 53980 | 12280 | 40548.00000 | 80.91277 |
| 7210 | 18420 | 2050 | 4152.00000 | 5.52143 |
| 260 | 740 | 170 | 386.10000 | 0.29141 |
| 7210 | 18420 | 2050 | 3321.60000 | 4.41715 |
| 1020 | 3190 | 870 | 659.10000 | 1.32966 |
| 290 | 1530 | 410 | 133.80000 | 0.30033 |
| 37220 | 61010 | 13660 | 134268.00000 | 284.95020 |
| 36030 | 59730 | 13360 | 130956.00000 | 271.95081 |
| 33070 | 53550 | 11890 | 29556.00000 | 66.61091 |
| 33070 | 53550 | 11890 | 9852.00000 | 22.20364 |
| 35840 | 60680 | 13470 | 55000.00000 | 117.11390 |
| 35840 | 60680 | 13470 | 88000.00000 | 205.00066 |
| 34900 | 55080 | 11940 | 40768.00000 | 86.36030 |
| 36030 | 59730 | 13360 | 10913.00000 | 21.96526 |
| 33070 | 53550 | 11890 | 19704.00000 | 44.40727 |
| 37170 | 71340 | 19040 | 38271.00000 | 87.96854 |
| 32200 | 61270 | 16350 | 21962.00000 | 48.19605 |
| 17120 | 50240 | 5820 | 139023.00000 | 264.09964 |
| 33220 | 62710 | 16720 | 20277.00000 | 46.79226 |
| 25710 | 47050 | 11430 | 8418.00000 | 19.45795 |
| 34080 | 59380 | 14640 | 10809.00000 | 25.91932 |
| 34080 | 59380 | 14640 | 21618.00000 | 51.83864 |
| 37760 | 65620 | 15970 | 71610.00000 | 174.29448 |
| 32950 | 51990 | 11320 | 48135.00000 | 111.77378 |
| 25710 | 47050 | 11430 | 5050.80000 | 11.06130 |
| 25710 | 47050 | 11430 | 8418.00000 | 18.43551 |
| 24340 | 41590 | 9920 | 7586.00000 | 17.98651 |
| 24340 | 41590 | 9920 | 7586.00000 | 17.04597 |
| 6930 | 19230 | 1850 | 7842.80000 | 6.46021 |
| 5710 | 20370 | 3070 | 5836.00000 | 10.21373 |
| 6690 | 23030 | 4040 | 3714.70000 | 5.66714 |
| 6620 | 22750 | 3980 | 4335.50000 | 6.57616 |
| 14910 | 49500 | 7750 | 171042.90625 | 343.54474 |
| 9070 | 29230 | 4630 | 12879.00000 | 28.67330 |
| 9070 | 29230 | 4630 | 1717.20000 | 3.82311 |
| 9070 | 29230 | 4630 | 11591.10000 | 25.80597 |
| 12460 | 41130 | 5410 | 29505.00000 | 63.73478 |
| 12680 | 41290 | 5280 | 29620.00000 | 74.68047 |
| 13430 | 44770 | 6290 | 77412.00000 | 186.08553 |
| 8170 | 32870 | 3510 | 164835.00000 | 346.97153 |
| 11280 | 39560 | 5180 | 28010.00000 | 59.60727 |
| 14840 | 48270 | 7250 | 8443.20000 | 19.24067 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------|
| 13190 | 44680 | 6400 | 77088.00000 | 158.66208 |
| 12220 | 43350 | 5990 | 147744.00000 | 300.08359 |
| 14890 | 48410 | 7290 | 172896.50000 | 406.59143 |
| 11530 | 39240 | 5060 | 27915.00000 | 71.11381 |
| 12570 | 43080 | 5850 | 147600.00000 | 357.92645 |
| 8200 | 32750 | 3480 | 164391.00000 | 411.66956 |
| 7580 | 30330 | 3050 | 24564.00000 | 53.12524 |
| 7600 | 30160 | 3030 | 20395.00000 | 52.31382 |
| 5270 | 17960 | 2950 | 3927.00000 | 7.37152 |
| 1480 | 3150 | 640 | 4224.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 1100 | 2120 | 420 | 2896.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 1200 | 2370 | 520 | 2784.02856 | 12.99967 |
| 1100 | 2240 | 500 | 2620.66260 | 11.23848 |
| 580 | 2110 | 320 | 1336.06787 | 8.63886 |
| 580 | 2010 | 340 | 1300.67529 | 6.73294 |
| 420 | 2700 | 710 | 381.00000 | 0.26351 |
| 1430 | 4500 | 1100 | 655.65000 | 3.50511 |
| 680 | 2380 | 620 | 367.00000 | 0.79053 |
| 1610 | 5000 | 1370 | 853.86000 | 5.66000 |
| 690 | 2370 | 570 | 362.00000 | 0.82685 |
| 2430 | 5530 | 1300 | 1082.80493 | 3.33985 |
| 2030 | 5410 | 1490 | 1788.00000 | 4.10424 |
| 2140 | 6700 | 1720 | 5336.82373 | 9.25077 |
| 3580 | 7670 | 1840 | 3289.09668 | 16.55830 |
| 7020 | 22260 | 5660 | 3496.00000 | 6.83208 |
| 4450 | 14190 | 3460 | 6630.00000 | 10.76349 |
| 1900 | 6310 | 1600 | 1964.00000 | 9.72196 |
| 1950 | 5710 | 1430 | 1820.00000 | 11.09939 |
| 1890 | 6180 | 1560 | 2886.00000 | 14.19972 |
| 1920 | 5590 | 1390 | 2673.00000 | 16.13630 |
| 1820 | 5900 | 1470 | 2757.00000 | 13.18545 |
| 1870 | 5350 | 1310 | 2556.00000 | 15.34905 |
| 5020 | 9310 | 2150 | 1739.29919 | 6.99396 |
| 5020 | 9310 | 2150 | 4144.06055 | 16.66384 |
| 3580 | 7670 | 1840 | 1380.46326 | 6.94967 |
| 4270 | 13660 | 3370 | 12780.00000 | 24.82686 |
| 4200 | 13070 | 3310 | 2058.00000 | 3.69348 |
| 4440 | 14010 | 3430 | 13128.00000 | 21.27334 |
| 4290 | 13830 | 3400 | 6447.00000 | 12.41345 |
| 2940 | 6120 | 1480 | 1234.98303 | 4.41215 |
| 6870 | 21890 | 5590 | 3435.00000 | 6.69112 |
| 4080 | 12340 | 3110 | 1953.00000 | 4.30728 |
| 2230 | 5200 | 1380 | 1762.00000 | 4.03171 |
| 1380 | 3800 | 980 | 571.02000 | 4.12263 |
| 1630 | 5690 | 1500 | 944.81000 | 4.98061 |
| 200 | 1090 | 300 | 1120.87952 | 1.45255 |
| 1060 | 4210 | 1110 | 1389.93103 | 2.76173 |
| 1380 | 6370 | 1940 | 96.90000 | 0.24645 |
| 610 | 4520 | 1500 | 2947.03500 | 9.19641 |
| 870 | 4640 | 1370 | 3435.00000 | 9.84294 |
| 1720 | 6720 | 2090 | 1214.61121 | 4.17433 |
| 2300 | 7770 | 2230 | 1296.08447 | 4.62206 |
| 900 | 4340 | 1380 | 3300.00000 | 12.03223 |
| 690 | 4800 | 1510 | 3102.61000 | 9.78974 |
| 1610 | 6690 | 2070 | 1192.75745 | 3.93514 |
| 1670 | 6700 | 2130 | 1810.78650 | 6.62937 |
| 2020 | 7420 | 2190 | 2956.38916 | 11.83340 |
| 870 | 5460 | 1810 | 2841.90500 | 9.62097 |
| 1410 | 6270 | 1900 | 95.90000 | 0.24045 |
| 1540 | 6590 | 2100 | 1769.27844 | 6.62766 |
| 960 | 5510 | 1830 | 1435.61597 | 4.98988 |
| 1020 | 3920 | 1100 | 3344.05566 | 5.43606 |
| 1100 | 4220 | 1110 | 3360.31494 | 4.75404 |
| 930 | 5430 | 1840 | 2862.82700 | 11.25200 |
| 930 | 5630 | 1850 | 1449.41992 | 4.20819 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 2100 | 7880 | 2270 | 1291.86951 | 4.09622 |
| 2200 | 7320 | 2130 | 2964.01514 | 12.71663 |
| 420 | 2360 | 720 | 1750.00000 | 5.46423 |
| 340 | 2270 | 750 | 2696.00000 | 4.14779 |
| 1080 | 4920 | 1510 | 6008.00000 | 15.88591 |
| 1060 | 4240 | 1230 | 3492.34912 | 7.27411 |
| 580 | 3890 | 1290 | 3369.48486 | 10.15142 |
| 1130 | 4840 | 1450 | 5928.00000 | 15.64672 |
| 600 | 3990 | 1370 | 3480.63110 | 10.34487 |
| 1050 | 4300 | 1220 | 3519.08984 | 7.27352 |
| 110 | 1010 | 320 | 725.00000 | 1.47226 |
| 110 | 930 | 310 | 675.00000 | 1.61973 |
| 160 | 1580 | 550 | 1475.14929 | 2.71106 |
| 210 | 1000 | 280 | 1050.38403 | 1.24490 |
| 110 | 1060 | 340 | 809.24800 | 1.72459 |
| 290 | 2120 | 740 | 2512.00000 | 4.66889 |
| 200 | 1770 | 570 | 1642.63342 | 2.50191 |
| 1020 | 3840 | 1080 | 3288.59888 | 5.03662 |
| 1010 | 3870 | 1080 | 3874.41553 | 6.88394 |
| 1090 | 4160 | 1080 | 1376.88013 | 2.18405 |
| 1060 | 4280 | 1130 | 3668.47217 | 7.19918 |
| 1020 | 3800 | 1060 | 2449.83887 | 4.07300 |
| 1020 | 3800 | 1060 | 3828.83423 | 6.36567 |
| 1010 | 3870 | 1080 | 2479.00366 | 4.40461 |
| 1060 | 4280 | 1130 | 3386.48560 | 6.01114 |
| 1100 | 4220 | 1110 | 4377.31006 | 6.19285 |
| 1100 | 4220 | 1110 | 3640.12231 | 5.69330 |
| 1060 | 4280 | 1130 | 4411.40088 | 7.83040 |
| 430 | 2480 | 750 | 1835.00000 | 4.57516 |
| 110 | 930 | 310 | 675.00000 | 1.61973 |
| 110 | 1010 | 320 | 725.00000 | 1.47226 |
| 110 | 990 | 330 | 756.00800 | 1.88165 |
| 2140 | 9160 | 2060 | 4781.02441 | 9.07321 |
| 1950 | 9500 | 2200 | 4892.04443 | 8.16928 |
| 2400 | 10210 | 2390 | 2926.49780 | 6.01539 |
| 1720 | 7600 | 1700 | 11344.09863 | 22.18425 |
| 1890 | 7490 | 1670 | 9041.77344 | 16.57587 |
| 1860 | 7370 | 1650 | 11199.98047 | 23.69788 |
| 1720 | 7600 | 1700 | 5802.91113 | 9.89587 |
| 2280 | 10400 | 2410 | 2944.06860 | 5.23381 |
| 1860 | 7370 | 1650 | 5729.18994 | 12.12231 |
| 1840 | 7840 | 1680 | 4294.98877 | 8.66305 |
| 2740 | 9430 | 2050 | 8544.00000 | 18.09064 |
| 1740 | 7640 | 1700 | 9049.95605 | 17.80530 |
| 1890 | 7540 | 1650 | 5334.63300 | 9.40911 |
| 2610 | 10030 | 2120 | 8850.00000 | 16.77354 |
| 1990 | 7790 | 1700 | 4344.13916 | 9.24301 |
| 1740 | 7560 | 1640 | 5262.34800 | 8.79149 |
| 400 | 1840 | 510 | 1087.61560 | 1.98845 |
| 510 | 2780 | 850 | 2252.64000 | 0.93417 |
| 530 | 2510 | 760 | 454.87579 | 0.17659 |
| 490 | 2790 | 930 | 2230.01685 | 1.24454 |
| 470 | 2460 | 810 | 448.87482 | 0.17661 |
| 470 | 1800 | 460 | 1395.92100 | 0.60626 |
| 460 | 1880 | 510 | 1123.34021 | 2.45767 |
| 400 | 1710 | 470 | 1323.80700 | 0.60627 |
| 480 | 2530 | 830 | 2084.77500 | 0.74725 |
| 560 | 2930 | 910 | 2325.13599 | 1.24456 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 10 | 70 | 20 | 38.83810 | 0.11358 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 10 | 70 | 10 | 53.45127 | 0.12790 |
| 10 | 70 | 20 | 43.73286 | 0.12789 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 10 | 70 | 10 | 85.85318 | 0.20544 |
| 10 | 70 | 20 | 70.24352 | 0.20542 |
| 10 | 70 | 10 | 69.25333 | 0.16572 |
| 10 | 70 | 20 | 56.66182 | 0.16570 |
| 10 | 70 | 10 | 95.97058 | 0.22965 |
| 10 | 70 | 10 | 47.46880 | 0.11359 |
| 10 | 70 | 20 | 78.52139 | 0.22962 |
| 870 | 2450 | 540 | 772.00000 | 0.50105 |
| 1130 | 2390 | 570 | 820.00000 | 0.57264 |
| 60 | 730 | 170 | 362.60000 | 0.58509 |
| 130 | 790 | 160 | 407.00000 | 0.48745 |
| 150 | 1100 | 330 | 848.91064 | 1.58417 |
| 980 | 3420 | 710 | 3823.44946 | 6.98236 |
| 1020 | 3630 | 840 | 2189.84106 | 4.55113 |
| 1060 | 3830 | 830 | 2289.92529 | 4.33858 |
| 920 | 3280 | 730 | 1411.81641 | 2.89850 |
| 170 | 1070 | 320 | 838.16492 | 1.58420 |
| 110 | 860 | 240 | 954.58447 | 1.15225 |
| 110 | 640 | 180 | 427.50000 | 0.59280 |
| 920 | 3160 | 700 | 3583.07544 | 7.38452 |
| 950 | 3470 | 740 | 4053.59814 | 7.49823 |
| 130 | 830 | 250 | 938.93555 | 1.38291 |
| 110 | 860 | 240 | 549.00000 | 0.59293 |
| 100 | 660 | 180 | 423.00000 | 0.47420 |
| 130 | 830 | 250 | 540.00000 | 0.71162 |
| 950 | 3470 | 740 | 1483.55505 | 2.74424 |
| 920 | 3280 | 730 | 3857.58276 | 7.91973 |
| 530 | 2630 | 560 | 1993.01038 | 3.64355 |
| 810 | 3410 | 930 | 1682.86548 | 5.03642 |
| 950 | 4350 | 1140 | 2264.20801 | 6.19133 |
| 630 | 2030 | 480 | 2302.05151 | 5.72698 |
| 770 | 3560 | 740 | 2801.88501 | 4.76935 |
| 840 | 3650 | 790 | 2912.41284 | 6.57364 |
| 820 | 3580 | 750 | 2540.37573 | 4.67249 |
| 800 | 2700 | 560 | 523.90000 | 0.79313 |
| 500 | 2360 | 440 | 971.89679 | 1.30829 |
| 390 | 1650 | 300 | 1473.89453 | 2.78361 |
| 710 | 2970 | 670 | 564.20000 | 0.98067 |
| 530 | 2570 | 550 | 1966.15039 | 4.27929 |
| 380 | 1700 | 320 | 1511.68677 | 1.85472 |
| 1140 | 3820 | 980 | 4151.00000 | 14.27833 |
| 1220 | 3690 | 990 | 4137.00000 | 14.28081 |
| 2400 | 7560 | 1610 | 7832.01709 | 27.63153 |
| 2300 | 6460 | 1240 | 10576.20508 | 38.30415 |
| 2290 | 6780 | 1360 | 11042.49023 | 34.05210 |
| 2450 | 7280 | 1480 | 5923.13965 | 21.41071 |
| 950 | 4230 | 1120 | 2215.06250 | 7.29082 |
| 1470 | 5270 | 1390 | 3263.21948 | 19.83948 |
| 1350 | 5590 | 1470 | 3375.60571 | 15.15168 |
| 2450 | 7280 | 1480 | 7581.77100 | 27.40626 |
| 2400 | 7560 | 1610 | 6118.64014 | 21.58669 |
| 600 | 1660 | 400 | 763.10077 | 1.92502 |
| 720 | 2430 | 570 | 1560.79700 | 4.56753 |
| 710 | 2830 | 660 | 1815.78479 | 5.43757 |
| 810 | 3230 | 840 | 1597.90540 | 6.03851 |
| 1970 | 6710 | 1610 | 3606.43800 | 18.23167 |
| 1860 | 7150 | 1650 | 3735.86400 | 15.89482 |
| 910 | 3010 | 460 | 3573.99243 | 8.58622 |
| 350 | 1880 | 430 | 2611.31000 | 3.52888 |
| 900 | 3480 | 600 | 4071.74023 | 7.36520 |
| 750 | 3490 | 730 | 2441.91162 | 3.49687 |
| 500 | 2420 | 440 | 989.62134 | 2.09807 |
| 760 | 3420 | 820 | 2168.49121 | 5.43899 |
| 410 | 1630 | 290 | 2286.12800 | 4.23684 |
| 640 | 1750 | 360 | 786.05115 | 2.14048 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 680 | 2300 | 590 | 1497.69200 | 3.77300 |
| 630 | 1900 | 410 | 2155.88940 | 7.10589 |
| 5070 | 15490 | 3430 | 16786.00000 | 43.39832 |
| 6350 | 19220 | 4520 | 15035.00000 | 37.58921 |
| 4960 | 14700 | 3120 | 9112.00000 | 25.20556 |
| 5610 | 16550 | 3360 | 6518.82568 | 18.22681 |
| 4770 | 16620 | 3800 | 15120.00000 | 40.71881 |
| 6700 | 18510 | 4240 | 14725.00000 | 42.77951 |
| 5360 | 16840 | 3860 | 18235.00000 | 49.49320 |
| 4600 | 15320 | 3380 | 9324.00000 | 19.26576 |
| 4960 | 14700 | 3120 | 13668.00000 | 49.07595 |
| 5610 | 16090 | 3580 | 17703.00000 | 61.37527 |
| 5490 | 17090 | 3540 | 6677.26074 | 15.78408 |
| 5130 | 15970 | 3570 | 14802.00000 | 53.12331 |
| 4600 | 15320 | 3380 | 13986.00000 | 37.41537 |
| 6330 | 18600 | 4350 | 20503.00000 | 51.86853 |
| 4720 | 16090 | 3640 | 17108.00000 | 33.43905 |
| 6120 | 19140 | 4560 | 20874.00000 | 42.66599 |
| 5250 | 15440 | 3100 | 5619.41797 | 15.18707 |
| 3950 | 13610 | 2710 | 20419.08789 | 58.45815 |
| 4150 | 13210 | 2590 | 20116.58203 | 71.58205 |
| 5160 | 15960 | 3220 | 5749.27832 | 13.05432 |
| 500 | 2270 | 620 | 1352.00000 | 4.86610 |
| 500 | 2330 | 630 | 1388.00000 | 5.50444 |
| 510 | 2200 | 580 | 1378.41000 | 3.46176 |
| 480 | 2160 | 560 | 1328.28600 | 4.76271 |
| 340 | 1590 | 440 | 588.11200 | 1.63459 |
| 300 | 1500 | 410 | 555.71600 | 2.23775 |
| 820 | 2910 | 790 | 2406.20000 | 6.52466 |
| 2080 | 4360 | 1120 | 3020.00000 | 8.16089 |
| 1620 | 4570 | 1210 | 2960.00000 | 6.52520 |
| 1890 | 3350 | 830 | 607.00000 | 2.39876 |
| 1440 | 3550 | 890 | 588.00000 | 1.90986 |
| 1830 | 3950 | 1000 | 1205.32776 | 4.20347 |
| 1500 | 4190 | 1060 | 1196.43896 | 3.48105 |
| 1850 | 3930 | 1030 | 2322.98779 | 8.81152 |
| 1560 | 4270 | 1080 | 2353.64307 | 8.05259 |
| 1890 | 3350 | 830 | 4249.00000 | 10.46668 |
| 1440 | 3550 | 890 | 4116.00000 | 8.38791 |
| 1280 | 3300 | 880 | 2735.00000 | 9.11457 |
| 1430 | 3690 | 930 | 3025.00000 | 8.20509 |
| 1840 | 3920 | 1030 | 1879.59216 | 5.62791 |
| 1560 | 4230 | 1080 | 1898.94092 | 5.29054 |
| 1130 | 2590 | 630 | 2175.00000 | 1.79069 |
| 1220 | 2570 | 730 | 180.40000 | 0.20076 |
| 1070 | 2850 | 730 | 464.00000 | 0.75447 |
| 980 | 2470 | 660 | 1233.00000 | 1.92924 |
| 1110 | 2330 | 670 | 412.00000 | 0.50191 |
| 1270 | 2740 | 630 | 1398.00000 | 0.97041 |
| 700 | 2560 | 710 | 777.45807 | 1.60267 |
| 1140 | 4040 | 1240 | 819.24048 | 2.15824 |
| 1080 | 2090 | 660 | 1149.00000 | 0.67876 |
| 1240 | 2630 | 690 | 455.00000 | 0.61011 |
| 990 | 2690 | 810 | 553.15717 | 1.01865 |
| 910 | 2880 | 800 | 1287.44177 | 2.04499 |
| 1050 | 2710 | 670 | 1326.00000 | 2.53628 |
| 1020 | 2510 | 670 | 1263.00000 | 1.72190 |
| 1020 | 2510 | 670 | 421.00000 | 0.57397 |
| 1070 | 2850 | 730 | 1392.00000 | 2.26341 |
| 1010 | 2100 | 540 | 279.56079 | 0.30262 |
| 1050 | 2250 | 720 | 2010.00000 | 1.25244 |
| 810 | 3370 | 930 | 1114.31079 | 1.79246 |
| 2000 | 4360 | 1020 | 1474.00000 | 1.36441 |
| 2210 | 5180 | 1380 | 438.50000 | 0.28697 |
| 2470 | 5960 | 1420 | 493.00000 | 0.34110 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------|
| 1630 | 4050 | 1000 | 2140.38574 | 1.84447 |
| 1130 | 3370 | 920 | 1122.61255 | 2.34366 |
| 1310 | 3230 | 820 | 214.40000 | 0.24405 |
| 1330 | 3160 | 980 | 430.84174 | 0.19695 |
| 1070 | 3260 | 940 | 1089.41138 | 2.25977 |
| 1410 | 3450 | 1060 | 1899.35132 | 1.49755 |
| 1150 | 3520 | 1010 | 1093.36060 | 2.95956 |
| 720 | 2630 | 750 | 2178.30000 | 5.33190 |
| 1740 | 3660 | 940 | 1266.00000 | 1.14790 |
| 1190 | 3690 | 1040 | 1141.48389 | 2.95974 |
| 810 | 2860 | 820 | 877.08209 | 1.60265 |
| 1000 | 3600 | 950 | 1212.63232 | 2.09221 |
| 1550 | 3770 | 930 | 489.80731 | 0.28159 |
| 1070 | 2260 | 720 | 2020.00000 | 1.61127 |
| 1100 | 2640 | 650 | 2195.00000 | 1.43174 |
| 1120 | 3010 | 860 | 614.75592 | 1.15225 |
| 890 | 1770 | 520 | 244.99971 | 0.27505 |
| 920 | 3270 | 980 | 662.28320 | 1.86508 |
| 1010 | 3520 | 1010 | 1551.10083 | 2.68579 |
| 1530 | 3960 | 1100 | 5542.84521 | 13.61102 |
| 1650 | 4390 | 1170 | 2503.32739 | 7.71401 |
| 1510 | 4070 | 1080 | 2334.80347 | 6.63719 |
| 1580 | 4790 | 1320 | 4102.44922 | 12.17195 |
| 1750 | 5970 | 1790 | 4065.33252 | 11.59501 |
| 1700 | 5450 | 1560 | 605.02588 | 1.79305 |
| 1790 | 6010 | 1740 | 4078.17041 | 11.45940 |
| 1620 | 5280 | 1560 | 586.98615 | 1.77242 |
| 1620 | 4090 | 1070 | 5728.16797 | 15.85875 |
| 1490 | 4540 | 1310 | 3915.97412 | 11.85364 |
| 1410 | 3850 | 1080 | 2222.78882 | 6.01111 |
| 1550 | 4260 | 1200 | 2430.51587 | 6.88470 |
| 140 | 1030 | 260 | 741.87091 | 1.93177 |
| 160 | 1060 | 260 | 773.21759 | 1.37835 |
| 80 | 720 | 180 | 551.72144 | 1.97596 |
| 110 | 740 | 180 | 540.43445 | 1.32727 |
| 30 | 380 | 80 | 432.00000 | 0.64321 |
| 100 | 860 | 200 | 625.20844 | 1.51733 |
| 140 | 1180 | 310 | 788.52313 | 1.38718 |
| 80 | 680 | 200 | 529.65259 | 1.57988 |
| 160 | 1370 | 360 | 898.43848 | 1.64057 |
| 40 | 250 | 70 | 315.00000 | 0.64323 |
| 1030 | 1910 | 380 | 332.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 2350 | 5000 | 1340 | 868.00000 | 5.28086 |
| 1750 | 3000 | 660 | 594.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 1460 | 2820 | 670 | 495.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 1100 | 2310 | 430 | 384.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 1100 | 2310 | 430 | 384.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 900 | 2360 | 550 | 419.10000 | 0.00000 |
| 1030 | 1910 | 380 | 332.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 2970 | 6170 | 1460 | 1591.50000 | 4.14863 |
| 1840 | 3770 | 860 | 1944.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 2060 | 5110 | 1310 | 678.40000 | 1.99055 |
| 3560 | 6580 | 1640 | 2356.00000 | 5.61904 |
| 480 | 880 | 160 | 530.88391 | 0.10208 |
| 470 | 1850 | 330 | 1330.00000 | 1.71640 |
| 470 | 1680 | 370 | 1265.00000 | 1.58386 |
| 450 | 1690 | 270 | 964.00000 | 1.37312 |
| 470 | 1510 | 320 | 924.00000 | 1.26709 |
| 450 | 1690 | 270 | 1266.42944 | 1.80390 |
| 470 | 1510 | 320 | 1213.88049 | 1.66460 |
| 280 | 910 | 140 | 520.01379 | 0.90834 |
| 350 | 950 | 220 | 585.49701 | 0.79445 |
| 100 | 380 | 60 | 227.46463 | 0.50544 |
| 160 | 440 | 100 | 352.74808 | 0.29241 |
| 320 | 910 | 210 | 565.62195 | 0.69746 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 1860 | 3650 | 750 | 688.60000 | 2.53902 |
| 1840 | 4400 | 1370 | 761.00000 | 1.24886 |
| 1560 | 3130 | 580 | 577.50000 | 3.20445 |
| 2240 | 5330 | 1420 | 902.00000 | 1.39957 |
| 1220 | 3930 | 1070 | 2272.84570 | 6.55090 |
| 1360 | 3670 | 1000 | 2210.72607 | 5.88534 |
| 290 | 660 | 180 | 114.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 170 | 460 | 110 | 313.30032 | 0.25260 |
| 100 | 370 | 60 | 268.28726 | 0.58505 |
| 480 | 1290 | 360 | 214.00000 | 0.62873 |
| 300 | 810 | 180 | 451.07785 | 0.10207 |
| 490 | 950 | 170 | 628.03540 | 0.69754 |
| 1890 | 3770 | 750 | 641.00000 | 2.30820 |
| 1910 | 3880 | 750 | 654.00000 | 2.91314 |
| 1140 | 3390 | 810 | 3997.50000 | 7.53090 |
| 290 | 1300 | 270 | 935.00000 | 0.71471 |
| 320 | 1340 | 270 | 1056.00000 | 2.47114 |
| 1280 | 3510 | 820 | 4200.00000 | 8.72561 |
| 160 | 1220 | 280 | 830.00000 | 0.71473 |
| 610 | 2250 | 530 | 2693.37158 | 5.93145 |
| 340 | 1300 | 260 | 1045.00000 | 1.88805 |
| 580 | 2080 | 460 | 2493.56641 | 4.86705 |
| 160 | 1220 | 280 | 830.00000 | 0.71473 |
| 290 | 1300 | 270 | 935.00000 | 0.71471 |
| 330 | 1200 | 250 | 968.00000 | 1.74214 |
| 330 | 1420 | 300 | 1133.00000 | 2.61725 |
| 1900 | 7290 | 2050 | 4500.00000 | 16.09431 |
| 2460 | 6830 | 1760 | 6691.43799 | 20.16666 |
| 1920 | 7560 | 2120 | 4636.00000 | 14.23029 |
| 2020 | 8140 | 2350 | 4422.28500 | 14.32080 |
| 1810 | 7060 | 1980 | 8483.61500 | 21.93197 |
| 3320 | 9750 | 2660 | 7456.51025 | 18.93877 |
| 2010 | 8420 | 2410 | 4538.94000 | 12.96165 |
| 1840 | 7030 | 2020 | 8514.89100 | 24.01419 |
| 2420 | 6510 | 1740 | 6461.32520 | 23.41644 |
| 3420 | 9780 | 2660 | 7518.09521 | 17.03413 |
| 3220 | 9660 | 2660 | 4145.45020 | 12.89016 |
| 3340 | 9690 | 2660 | 4188.13184 | 11.59489 |
| 1830 | 6250 | 1680 | 4352.00977 | 9.66058 |
| 1890 | 6150 | 1680 | 6071.20947 | 15.18677 |
| 1810 | 5770 | 1580 | 6906.54834 | 19.21411 |
| 1770 | 5910 | 1590 | 6981.94727 | 18.44684 |
| 1880 | 6180 | 1680 | 4146.22070 | 9.48388 |
| 1890 | 6150 | 1680 | 4338.61914 | 9.94421 |
| 1830 | 6280 | 1680 | 4171.76172 | 9.21321 |
| 1830 | 6250 | 1680 | 6089.94775 | 14.75344 |
| 1810 | 6150 | 1680 | 4007.06592 | 10.47643 |
| 1760 | 6220 | 1700 | 4027.82788 | 9.84189 |
| 1890 | 6690 | 1820 | 4903.63037 | 12.10807 |
| 1950 | 6560 | 1820 | 4875.36768 | 12.10736 |
| 1480 | 5170 | 1010 | 10417.60000 | 25.12902 |
| 1550 | 5200 | 1070 | 10662.40000 | 21.84208 |
| 110 | 710 | 120 | 570.00000 | 0.71462 |
| 70 | 570 | 130 | 408.10000 | 0.75761 |
| 70 | 570 | 130 | 462.00000 | 0.85768 |
| 370 | 1320 | 290 | 1182.00000 | 2.14620 |
| 320 | 1200 | 290 | 1092.00000 | 2.28941 |
| 120 | 550 | 140 | 380.70000 | 0.61923 |
| 70 | 450 | 50 | 302.10000 | 0.25242 |
| 120 | 710 | 170 | 465.30000 | 0.61925 |
| 110 | 710 | 120 | 503.50000 | 0.63125 |
| 60 | 500 | 130 | 365.70000 | 0.63128 |
| 40 | 290 | 60 | 217.30000 | 0.25242 |
| 110 | 660 | 120 | 466.40000 | 0.50498 |
| 370 | 1470 | 380 | 602.10000 | 0.00000 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 270 | 1040 | 230 | 418.50000 | 0.11254 |
| 2380 | 9530 | 2110 | 5054.30762 | 13.68285 |
| 2660 | 10290 | 2210 | 5461.39014 | 10.04666 |
| 2070 | 9120 | 1950 | 7362.64746 | 18.93815 |
| 2260 | 9470 | 1940 | 7654.23779 | 13.44164 |
| 1840 | 7790 | 1540 | 15480.91797 | 23.97248 |
| 2110 | 8240 | 1550 | 10723.00684 | 12.17445 |
| 1730 | 7810 | 1660 | 11200.00000 | 16.96231 |
| 1760 | 7960 | 1710 | 1179.57178 | 1.80870 |
| 2020 | 8330 | 1660 | 3691.63379 | 4.37067 |
| 1920 | 7790 | 1760 | 5714.62939 | 8.07935 |
| 2020 | 8330 | 1660 | 1240.51294 | 1.46869 |
| 1700 | 7260 | 1700 | 5301.46338 | 9.08132 |
| 3320 | 12760 | 3000 | 13356.00000 | 31.21999 |
| 3540 | 13440 | 3100 | 14056.00000 | 24.97421 |
| 2430 | 9930 | 2250 | 5076.06400 | 16.01858 |
| 2690 | 10680 | 2340 | 5454.51200 | 11.82277 |
| 2110 | 8240 | 1550 | 16435.50586 | 18.66018 |
| 1840 | 7790 | 1540 | 10100.20605 | 15.64035 |
| 2010 | 8170 | 1600 | 11780.00000 | 13.67077 |
| 1760 | 7960 | 1710 | 3510.27954 | 5.38251 |
| 310 | 430 | 110 | 290.48257 | 1.43090 |
| 450 | 470 | 120 | 347.90353 | 1.69161 |
| 3030 | 2820 | 830 | 4690.00000 | 19.72946 |
| 2310 | 7140 | 1950 | 3420.00000 | 7.13723 |
| 450 | 2560 | 620 | 2817.02515 | 7.57377 |
| 2230 | 560 | 120 | 1746.00000 | 4.30990 |
| 2550 | 830 | 200 | 2142.00000 | 4.52710 |
| 1430 | 3830 | 1090 | 955.10345 | 4.07007 |
| 1210 | 3360 | 780 | 2273.34473 | 7.39630 |
| 1410 | 4310 | 960 | 1865.43958 | 6.12872 |
| 810 | 2380 | 530 | 1172.30164 | 2.57834 |
| 720 | 2060 | 420 | 889.49963 | 2.03273 |
| 1600 | 4860 | 1210 | 478.97983 | 1.77887 |
| 960 | 2980 | 760 | 268.12729 | 0.86190 |
| 3730 | 8490 | 2380 | 601.37396 | 2.45186 |
| 6020 | 13240 | 3890 | 2315.00000 | 15.17990 |
| 4690 | 10130 | 3130 | 2685.14062 | 13.15939 |
| 3440 | 7900 | 2170 | 1352.00000 | 5.13719 |
| 3360 | 3310 | 940 | 4572.00000 | 17.62689 |
| 3380 | 3340 | 930 | 4590.00000 | 19.28189 |
| 3010 | 2840 | 850 | 4697.00000 | 18.10772 |
| 3640 | 7670 | 1910 | 1323.00000 | 5.25098 |
| 4690 | 10030 | 2750 | 5735.92529 | 25.86483 |
| 1090 | 3960 | 1120 | 3149.90674 | 16.18911 |
| 1120 | 4000 | 1130 | 3216.49023 | 15.92786 |
| 5410 | 11400 | 3020 | 816.38574 | 3.56896 |
| 3970 | 8730 | 2400 | 4951.21680 | 19.93325 |
| 3940 | 8980 | 2870 | 2362.02612 | 14.24670 |
| 2720 | 6070 | 1820 | 1062.00000 | 4.14746 |
| 910 | 3470 | 970 | 906.93201 | 2.99822 |
| 980 | 3470 | 980 | 1673.50720 | 5.54308 |
| 980 | 3470 | 980 | 922.18884 | 3.05452 |
| 910 | 3470 | 970 | 1645.82056 | 5.44090 |
| 380 | 2550 | 640 | 2770.46289 | 9.87068 |
| 3210 | 7300 | 1780 | 3690.00000 | 10.09535 |
| 1780 | 4630 | 1300 | 1161.16516 | 3.44449 |
| 880 | 2450 | 560 | 1656.05078 | 3.49248 |
| 1170 | 3130 | 670 | 1555.73547 | 5.46036 |
| 1020 | 3070 | 790 | 305.77173 | 0.97144 |
| 1540 | 4680 | 1140 | 420.77121 | 1.59991 |
| 3930 | 11180 | 3270 | 3868.78003 | 13.44687 |
| 4290 | 12850 | 3920 | 3357.51733 | 11.93494 |
| 4090 | 12440 | 3700 | 4256.07910 | 14.95580 |
| 4190 | 11460 | 3460 | 3048.23022 | 11.38761 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 50 | 360 | 130 | 260.86359 | 0.35845 |
| 40 | 210 | 60 | 150.57837 | 0.23906 |
| 40 | 310 | 100 | 235.78056 | 0.47795 |
| 30 | 230 | 90 | 185.71333 | 0.23906 |
| 5980 | 18610 | 4860 | 8873.21600 | 27.70265 |
| 6180 | 19340 | 4940 | 9183.65800 | 26.97048 |
| 5980 | 18610 | 4860 | 14720.00000 | 45.95662 |
| 6090 | 19330 | 5150 | 15285.00000 | 36.24865 |
| 6180 | 19340 | 4940 | 15235.00000 | 44.74201 |
| 5890 | 18750 | 5100 | 14870.00000 | 37.42403 |
| 1320 | 2810 | 590 | 470.00000 | 0.50197 |
| 410 | 1510 | 320 | 896.00000 | 1.72016 |
| 520 | 1340 | 320 | 868.00000 | 1.57641 |
| 410 | 1510 | 320 | 672.00000 | 1.29012 |
| 520 | 1340 | 320 | 651.00000 | 1.18231 |
| 1130 | 3080 | 610 | 480.00000 | 0.53794 |
| 1180 | 2740 | 800 | 2679.00000 | 0.83926 |
| 1580 | 3250 | 760 | 3180.60000 | 1.68078 |
| 1550 | 3310 | 760 | 3209.10000 | 1.68078 |
| 1170 | 2720 | 800 | 2667.60000 | 0.83926 |
| 870 | 4080 | 870 | 3434.79395 | 6.77742 |
| 940 | 4170 | 920 | 2025.87769 | 5.62077 |
| 840 | 3710 | 800 | 3151.51196 | 8.62482 |
| 920 | 4310 | 930 | 3927.04248 | 7.92163 |
| 930 | 4510 | 1010 | 2159.82007 | 4.49036 |
| 920 | 3950 | 850 | 3627.89990 | 9.91505 |
| 70 | 690 | 60 | 1162.00000 | 2.00123 |
| 70 | 720 | 60 | 1162.00000 | 2.66881 |
| 320 | 2230 | 140 | 5670.00000 | 17.05783 |
| 330 | 2240 | 150 | 5670.00000 | 17.05899 |
| 320 | 2230 | 140 | 5104.42139 | 14.66842 |
| 320 | 2240 | 130 | 5142.80029 | 15.58852 |
| 460 | 2370 | 120 | 3468.19263 | 12.24662 |
| 260 | 1060 | 50 | 609.96088 | 1.48625 |
| 250 | 1120 | 110 | 705.60000 | 2.29028 |
| 300 | 1270 | 110 | 1008.00000 | 2.57604 |
| 300 | 1270 | 120 | 1008.00000 | 3.14987 |
| 490 | 2360 | 120 | 3456.55444 | 10.57084 |
| 240 | 1030 | 80 | 601.05634 | 2.01794 |
| 260 | 1060 | 50 | 657.60000 | 1.60233 |
| 240 | 1030 | 80 | 648.00000 | 2.17555 |
| 260 | 1060 | 50 | 657.60000 | 1.60233 |
| 240 | 1030 | 80 | 648.00000 | 2.17555 |
| 270 | 1130 | 70 | 700.80000 | 1.83148 |
| 250 | 1120 | 110 | 705.60000 | 2.29028 |
| 270 | 1130 | 70 | 700.80000 | 1.83148 |
| 270 | 1130 | 70 | 700.80000 | 1.83148 |
| 250 | 1120 | 110 | 705.60000 | 2.29028 |
| 300 | 1270 | 120 | 1008.00000 | 3.14987 |
| 300 | 1270 | 110 | 1008.00000 | 2.57604 |
| 20 | 130 | 40 | 100.88612 | 0.25290 |
| 10 | 100 | 30 | 64.72135 | 0.00000 |
| 20 | 120 | 30 | 90.26653 | 0.12644 |
| 0 | 60 | 0 | 44.73392 | 0.13314 |
| 0 | 40 | 10 | 27.95870 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 80 | 20 | 52.34145 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 80 | 30 | 57.09977 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 110 | 20 | 64.68806 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 110 | 20 | 60.09840 | 0.00000 |
| 10 | 100 | 30 | 69.66407 | 0.00000 |
| 450 | 2390 | 610 | 670.33500 | 1.74091 |
| 510 | 3150 | 830 | 872.40700 | 1.95067 |
| 450 | 2390 | 610 | 516.46500 | 1.34130 |
| 510 | 3150 | 830 | 672.15300 | 1.50291 |
| 200 | 830 | 230 | 1077.26538 | 2.52235 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------|
| 130 | 750 | 210 | 946.95099 | 2.06251 |
| 2310 | 6850 | 1740 | 5508.97949 | 8.02316 |
| 2210 | 7270 | 1920 | 3426.00000 | 7.41148 |
| 2370 | 7570 | 2030 | 3591.00000 | 6.03799 |
| 2170 | 7040 | 1840 | 4033.90552 | 7.57088 |
| 2350 | 7160 | 1860 | 4147.17676 | 5.94049 |
| 820 | 2300 | 700 | 1905.00000 | 5.94720 |
| 1170 | 2910 | 860 | 2460.00000 | 6.67705 |
| 2760 | 8160 | 2390 | 2666.00000 | 12.13298 |
| 2120 | 7350 | 2080 | 3465.00000 | 11.40481 |
| 1740 | 4880 | 1460 | 3617.49683 | 16.73038 |
| 2130 | 7550 | 2140 | 3549.00000 | 13.01727 |
| 2350 | 8530 | 2470 | 1337.00000 | 4.70432 |
| 2400 | 7720 | 2310 | 2488.00000 | 12.05659 |
| 2380 | 8730 | 2520 | 1363.00000 | 5.26666 |
| 1710 | 5320 | 1620 | 4165.20020 | 16.63232 |
| 1690 | 5060 | 1520 | 3702.56177 | 14.66685 |
| 1730 | 4970 | 1490 | 4994.87158 | 23.38926 |
| 1750 | 5190 | 1560 | 4088.24487 | 18.88410 |
| 1690 | 5130 | 1560 | 5110.88965 | 20.37012 |
| 950 | 3740 | 910 | 3085.50000 | 7.36570 |
| 950 | 3590 | 860 | 2975.50000 | 6.88629 |
| 960 | 3650 | 880 | 3019.50000 | 7.69644 |
| 950 | 3690 | 900 | 3052.50000 | 6.58950 |
| 1880 | 6150 | 1510 | 4110.80000 | 6.83324 |
| 1900 | 5930 | 1460 | 3981.80000 | 7.52170 |
| 1880 | 6150 | 1510 | 4110.80000 | 6.83324 |
| 1900 | 5930 | 1460 | 3981.80000 | 7.52170 |
| 70 | 560 | 170 | 480.00000 | 1.00072 |
| 160 | 750 | 190 | 227.51854 | 0.39792 |
| 30 | 210 | 60 | 121.97250 | 0.32276 |
| 40 | 290 | 70 | 128.34593 | 0.23514 |
| 110 | 790 | 230 | 496.85196 | 1.05728 |
| 50 | 430 | 110 | 354.00000 | 0.57164 |
| 50 | 370 | 110 | 212.67360 | 0.47795 |
| 70 | 420 | 110 | 293.96750 | 0.71223 |
| 100 | 730 | 210 | 465.79871 | 1.05728 |
| 100 | 770 | 220 | 423.78189 | 0.92660 |
| 70 | 570 | 150 | 480.00000 | 0.85763 |
| 50 | 440 | 130 | 372.00000 | 0.85763 |
| 50 | 300 | 80 | 138.21869 | 0.31354 |
| 40 | 290 | 70 | 291.31757 | 0.53372 |
| 50 | 360 | 100 | 204.64819 | 0.38231 |
| 50 | 300 | 80 | 313.72662 | 0.71167 |
| 160 | 770 | 220 | 240.04250 | 0.49747 |
| 100 | 720 | 200 | 404.34235 | 0.92660 |
| 680 | 1970 | 520 | 2704.14233 | 4.92707 |
| 530 | 1710 | 520 | 2377.92822 | 4.92814 |
| 1260 | 4090 | 1210 | 2737.57788 | 13.91332 |
| 1440 | 4910 | 1400 | 2435.14844 | 9.86291 |
| 700 | 2930 | 730 | 1744.66016 | 1.95346 |
| 1310 | 4530 | 1420 | 4080.41504 | 12.45743 |
| 1330 | 4270 | 1180 | 2820.91357 | 13.52176 |
| 1380 | 4700 | 1420 | 2359.64014 | 9.86184 |
| 1490 | 5180 | 1560 | 4619.97412 | 11.83379 |
| 290 | 1060 | 290 | 800.26392 | 0.00000 |
| 580 | 2540 | 640 | 1515.52271 | 2.47680 |
| 400 | 1500 | 380 | 1117.44165 | 0.00000 |
| 360 | 1330 | 370 | 695.78906 | 0.80104 |
| 210 | 1020 | 290 | 651.91229 | 1.25111 |
| 210 | 1080 | 330 | 699.40259 | 1.25111 |
| 1080 | 5020 | 1310 | 1701.61865 | 2.96583 |
| 1180 | 4440 | 1110 | 3297.70000 | 5.24480 |
| 390 | 1070 | 240 | 571.42096 | 0.96145 |
| 510 | 1850 | 430 | 409.64178 | 0.80007 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 510 | 1540 | 320 | 346.95639 | 0.66066 |
| 370 | 2350 | 730 | 1725.00000 | 3.82141 |
| 1250 | 4840 | 1260 | 1683.29700 | 2.63018 |
| 1060 | 4770 | 1240 | 3631.52563 | 6.13149 |
| 1230 | 4550 | 1150 | 3574.86353 | 5.26916 |
| 660 | 3520 | 930 | 3584.00000 | 5.89584 |
| 830 | 3380 | 850 | 3535.00000 | 5.09786 |
| 580 | 3340 | 880 | 1920.00000 | 3.14784 |
| 750 | 3210 | 790 | 1900.00000 | 2.76576 |
| 650 | 2860 | 680 | 2731.41895 | 4.39087 |
| 640 | 2640 | 640 | 2240.10000 | 5.35374 |
| 560 | 2290 | 650 | 2445.45000 | 4.70618 |
| 590 | 2550 | 690 | 2662.04700 | 4.06961 |
| 560 | 2300 | 650 | 1068.28479 | 2.04420 |
| 170 | 1190 | 360 | 855.00000 | 1.66892 |
| 990 | 4600 | 1230 | 3341.80000 | 6.13949 |
| 140 | 1130 | 320 | 800.00000 | 1.66888 |
| 210 | 1750 | 510 | 1220.00000 | 1.90765 |
| 630 | 2600 | 640 | 2509.77637 | 5.22287 |
| 530 | 2450 | 660 | 1820.15466 | 2.82912 |
| 490 | 2180 | 630 | 1654.68604 | 3.19463 |
| 530 | 2450 | 660 | 1803.23889 | 2.80283 |
| 590 | 2550 | 690 | 1159.33191 | 1.76769 |
| 490 | 2180 | 630 | 1639.30798 | 3.16494 |
| 660 | 2920 | 710 | 2445.30000 | 4.51960 |
| 530 | 2240 | 540 | 1886.70000 | 4.51954 |
| 550 | 2490 | 590 | 2069.10000 | 3.68602 |
| 1350 | 5550 | 1430 | 1666.00000 | 2.58996 |
| 1150 | 5540 | 1480 | 1636.00000 | 2.79942 |
| 2550 | 9160 | 2510 | 4269.00000 | 5.44419 |
| 2680 | 7430 | 1860 | 3894.71973 | 4.02627 |
| 3050 | 8710 | 2650 | 4329.00000 | 11.09265 |
| 3700 | 5960 | 1580 | 3372.00000 | 7.88490 |
| 3960 | 5500 | 1470 | 1097.00000 | 2.08284 |
| 3920 | 5910 | 1580 | 3417.00000 | 6.81807 |
| 3840 | 6060 | 1680 | 5780.00000 | 14.32793 |
| 4050 | 6140 | 1660 | 5925.00000 | 12.69669 |
| 3780 | 5550 | 1510 | 4332.00000 | 9.33968 |
| 3780 | 5550 | 1510 | 1083.00000 | 2.33492 |
| 3960 | 5500 | 1470 | 4388.00000 | 8.33136 |
| 3450 | 8960 | 2530 | 4482.00000 | 10.20024 |
| 3260 | 8530 | 2280 | 7025.00000 | 10.91928 |
| 3560 | 8660 | 2200 | 7205.00000 | 10.03099 |
| 2870 | 9880 | 2870 | 9993.82812 | 18.31939 |
| 3090 | 9970 | 2740 | 10134.76660 | 16.95032 |
| 2460 | 8330 | 2260 | 4899.49219 | 5.46539 |
| 2770 | 8650 | 2220 | 4089.00000 | 5.51612 |
| 2520 | 8890 | 2420 | 2766.00000 | 3.95560 |
| 2740 | 8390 | 2130 | 2650.00000 | 4.12315 |
| 2160 | 7500 | 1940 | 6960.00000 | 8.01457 |
| 2440 | 7190 | 1630 | 9008.00000 | 11.13304 |
| 3310 | 11560 | 2920 | 3560.00000 | 8.00297 |
| 2860 | 9130 | 2090 | 7786.44287 | 17.87596 |
| 2440 | 7190 | 1630 | 6756.00000 | 9.10967 |
| 2160 | 7500 | 1940 | 9280.00000 | 9.79482 |
| 3480 | 11790 | 2730 | 3600.00000 | 6.26923 |
| 5210 | 11710 | 3390 | 2030.00000 | 6.85996 |
| 5080 | 11730 | 3420 | 6093.45410 | 25.48627 |
| 6190 | 16020 | 5130 | 2734.00000 | 15.14005 |
| 6440 | 16880 | 5630 | 2895.00000 | 12.54275 |
| 4600 | 8690 | 2430 | 6313.06348 | 25.27454 |
| 5230 | 8490 | 2080 | 3162.00000 | 6.50307 |
| 5120 | 8430 | 2190 | 3144.00000 | 6.91926 |
| 4870 | 12660 | 4060 | 4465.15186 | 18.83512 |
| 5550 | 13980 | 4150 | 2294.61328 | 8.26393 |

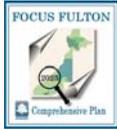
| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 6670 | 15700 | 4730 | 2709.00000 | 11.25824 |
| 5750 | 14480 | 4700 | 5062.24902 | 24.55440 |
| 6880 | 16580 | 5060 | 2853.00000 | 11.63512 |
| 4800 | 8340 | 2270 | 2148.45410 | 7.16758 |
| 5120 | 8700 | 2290 | 2247.50610 | 6.41288 |
| 4020 | 11020 | 3360 | 1838.00000 | 7.16281 |
| 3800 | 10160 | 2790 | 1677.00000 | 3.25148 |
| 4050 | 10280 | 2690 | 1702.00000 | 2.74692 |
| 3580 | 11570 | 3350 | 4025.04517 | 7.47000 |
| 3850 | 11810 | 3280 | 4125.12744 | 6.92077 |
| 4130 | 11510 | 3020 | 10343.84961 | 30.43269 |
| 3840 | 13270 | 3110 | 8088.00000 | 14.94526 |
| 3700 | 12920 | 3260 | 7952.00000 | 18.41960 |
| 4200 | 10760 | 3250 | 3517.69604 | 13.41948 |
| 4290 | 11460 | 2770 | 10271.74707 | 27.14885 |
| 6150 | 15660 | 5180 | 2701.00000 | 12.08743 |
| 5440 | 12530 | 3820 | 6560.09717 | 26.57275 |
| 5290 | 13530 | 3970 | 4711.14844 | 17.63495 |
| 4860 | 13130 | 4220 | 2153.19775 | 8.82580 |
| 6320 | 14840 | 4450 | 5200.38428 | 22.87000 |
| 4440 | 11950 | 3320 | 1970.00000 | 6.32609 |
| 5650 | 10080 | 2660 | 4159.13623 | 13.98690 |
| 4290 | 8160 | 2140 | 5850.93555 | 23.63888 |
| 2410 | 7990 | 2160 | 4079.71899 | 4.25905 |
| 2740 | 7820 | 1980 | 4708.01758 | 5.01660 |
| 5380 | 9940 | 2750 | 4086.80322 | 14.60043 |
| 4590 | 11740 | 3230 | 3780.55664 | 11.76333 |
| 2820 | 9300 | 2370 | 7990.76807 | 22.83656 |
| 700 | 3870 | 1090 | 3402.00000 | 9.98958 |
| 710 | 3720 | 1040 | 1098.00000 | 2.27353 |
| 820 | 4080 | 1080 | 3588.00000 | 6.66131 |
| 700 | 3170 | 820 | 3297.00000 | 5.91490 |
| 750 | 3780 | 1010 | 1110.00000 | 1.95511 |
| 630 | 3130 | 870 | 3248.00000 | 7.02819 |
| 780 | 3940 | 1050 | 3462.00000 | 7.68982 |
| 750 | 4010 | 1110 | 3528.00000 | 7.93676 |
| 1170 | 3250 | 820 | 1516.45600 | 1.44982 |
| 1450 | 4240 | 1130 | 1364.00000 | 1.28890 |
| 540 | 1720 | 600 | 570.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 850 | 2970 | 980 | 568.78186 | 0.08467 |
| 1100 | 2960 | 770 | 1392.01400 | 1.03498 |
| 1600 | 4700 | 1140 | 1490.00000 | 1.43263 |
| 460 | 1530 | 440 | 442.86923 | 0.00000 |
| 570 | 2010 | 750 | 666.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 770 | 2750 | 900 | 524.93823 | 0.08467 |
| 480 | 1610 | 400 | 450.12939 | 0.00000 |
| 110 | 550 | 200 | 170.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 150 | 810 | 260 | 246.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 600 | 2720 | 870 | 2842.32910 | 9.20417 |
| 630 | 2740 | 730 | 3774.29102 | 10.63212 |
| 550 | 2900 | 860 | 2916.77100 | 7.79695 |
| 690 | 2560 | 770 | 3709.69434 | 10.08512 |
| 230 | 1450 | 420 | 1378.45166 | 2.91647 |
| 230 | 1410 | 420 | 1345.78687 | 2.67249 |
| 4590 | 14910 | 3220 | 6819.00000 | 14.91800 |
| 4960 | 12910 | 2830 | 4144.00000 | 23.63127 |
| 4570 | 15030 | 3290 | 6867.00000 | 12.53244 |
| 4590 | 14910 | 3220 | 1136.50000 | 2.48633 |
| 4570 | 15030 | 3290 | 1144.50000 | 2.08874 |
| 1770 | 8680 | 1610 | 2412.00000 | 3.39403 |
| 820 | 3030 | 760 | 369.60000 | 1.12307 |
| 1770 | 8680 | 1610 | 2532.60000 | 3.56373 |
| 4800 | 16070 | 3460 | 11678.40000 | 16.14054 |
| 2590 | 11710 | 2380 | 5001.00000 | 7.26597 |
| 2910 | 11400 | 2300 | 11627.00000 | 14.15637 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 1850 | 8030 | 1500 | 2276.00000 | 2.80645 |
| 1180 | 6790 | 1050 | 13541.61426 | 19.28248 |
| 440 | 3470 | 590 | 9583.86816 | 9.23501 |
| 1300 | 6270 | 930 | 14950.71484 | 17.32185 |
| 220 | 1620 | 230 | 1141.25305 | 0.82719 |
| 140 | 1500 | 200 | 1851.07666 | 1.50939 |
| 190 | 1410 | 160 | 2201.93530 | 1.26567 |
| 60 | 920 | 110 | 545.00000 | 0.92271 |
| 180 | 1730 | 260 | 1196.38599 | 1.19494 |
| 360 | 2380 | 320 | 3123.10205 | 2.04853 |
| 40 | 590 | 60 | 737.75916 | 0.56304 |
| 80 | 790 | 70 | 440.43658 | 0.37419 |
| 60 | 550 | 50 | 694.99048 | 0.28147 |
| 4740 | 15930 | 3450 | 1929.60000 | 2.64238 |
| 190 | 1410 | 160 | 1750.47473 | 1.00617 |
| 140 | 1500 | 200 | 2328.48340 | 1.89867 |
| 80 | 460 | 130 | 134.00000 | 0.30011 |
| 1850 | 8030 | 1500 | 2276.00000 | 2.80645 |
| 2590 | 11710 | 2380 | 11669.00000 | 16.95393 |
| 2910 | 11400 | 2300 | 5149.10000 | 6.26925 |
| 530 | 3130 | 470 | 8817.15918 | 7.45803 |
| 280 | 2810 | 450 | 3442.70312 | 2.75665 |
| 80 | 460 | 130 | 321.60000 | 0.72026 |
| 70 | 820 | 80 | 500.00000 | 0.52679 |
| 60 | 920 | 110 | 545.00000 | 0.92271 |
| 70 | 820 | 80 | 500.00000 | 0.52679 |
| 60 | 920 | 110 | 545.00000 | 0.92271 |
| 70 | 820 | 80 | 500.00000 | 0.52679 |
| 60 | 920 | 110 | 545.00000 | 0.92271 |
| 70 | 820 | 80 | 500.00000 | 0.52679 |
| 60 | 920 | 110 | 545.00000 | 0.92271 |
| 70 | 820 | 80 | 500.00000 | 0.52679 |
| 60 | 950 | 110 | 565.00000 | 1.05474 |
| 80 | 850 | 80 | 520.00000 | 0.52688 |
| 60 | 950 | 110 | 565.00000 | 1.05474 |
| 80 | 850 | 80 | 520.00000 | 0.52688 |
| 60 | 880 | 110 | 469.85095 | 0.71445 |
| 60 | 880 | 110 | 492.53122 | 0.74894 |
| 80 | 790 | 70 | 420.15518 | 0.35696 |
| 1310 | 6270 | 920 | 12746.81348 | 14.76844 |
| 1160 | 6790 | 1040 | 15830.16895 | 22.32257 |
| 270 | 2720 | 430 | 3501.96997 | 2.73169 |
| 370 | 2450 | 330 | 3082.87256 | 2.10778 |
| 520 | 2140 | 590 | 691.33783 | 3.14108 |
| 570 | 2030 | 610 | 678.61383 | 3.68449 |
| 1020 | 4900 | 1440 | 1416.90198 | 5.26993 |
| 970 | 4890 | 1440 | 1600.31213 | 6.08465 |
| 1000 | 4840 | 1440 | 1401.52185 | 5.49318 |
| 1010 | 5000 | 1450 | 1628.77185 | 5.66424 |
| 790 | 3180 | 810 | 3816.00000 | 9.02985 |
| 760 | 3210 | 780 | 3800.00000 | 7.11420 |
| 910 | 3980 | 1090 | 3549.28564 | 8.67833 |
| 860 | 3940 | 1050 | 2696.93213 | 5.48083 |
| 830 | 3710 | 1010 | 1355.57373 | 3.19740 |
| 860 | 3940 | 1050 | 3477.94312 | 7.06804 |
| 910 | 3980 | 1090 | 2752.25366 | 6.72952 |
| 800 | 3660 | 970 | 1326.26404 | 2.68402 |
| 760 | 3020 | 670 | 1329.00000 | 2.47510 |
| 620 | 2740 | 570 | 4334.00000 | 9.02798 |
| 730 | 2880 | 630 | 1275.00000 | 2.13095 |
| 720 | 2950 | 610 | 2145.00000 | 4.12490 |
| 770 | 3130 | 640 | 1368.00000 | 2.44541 |
| 770 | 3380 | 750 | 49.10000 | 0.08474 |
| 820 | 3520 | 720 | 50.50000 | 0.08921 |
| 760 | 2960 | 660 | 2185.00000 | 3.90137 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 610 | 2630 | 570 | 4191.00000 | 8.27376 |
| 720 | 2950 | 610 | 1287.00000 | 2.31955 |
| 730 | 2880 | 630 | 2125.00000 | 3.78942 |
| 730 | 3020 | 650 | 2200.00000 | 4.23685 |
| 4770 | 16020 | 3300 | 2167.20000 | 3.07376 |
| 4770 | 16020 | 3300 | 1926.40000 | 2.73223 |
| 3930 | 15600 | 3490 | 4834.20000 | 7.07109 |
| 6130 | 20810 | 4330 | 7815.00000 | 9.59150 |
| 1350 | 4780 | 1040 | 1220.60000 | 0.64665 |
| 6130 | 20810 | 4330 | 6252.00000 | 7.67320 |
| 5870 | 19280 | 4130 | 3512.40000 | 5.01540 |
| 5710 | 20730 | 4480 | 7730.00000 | 10.52891 |
| 3640 | 14070 | 3080 | 3537.70000 | 5.20619 |
| 3230 | 11010 | 2890 | 5081.03076 | 8.26223 |
| 2120 | 6660 | 1930 | 2142.00000 | 5.35614 |
| 530 | 2910 | 970 | 1837.39400 | 3.33518 |
| 2100 | 6680 | 1920 | 2138.00000 | 5.93255 |
| 660 | 3430 | 1050 | 2145.01200 | 3.33522 |
| 2320 | 7270 | 2070 | 4660.00000 | 13.32334 |
| 2220 | 7610 | 2120 | 3275.14200 | 8.30632 |
| 2520 | 8000 | 2490 | 8162.23800 | 35.16072 |
| 2240 | 7160 | 2300 | 4315.83740 | 18.17525 |
| 2370 | 6850 | 2160 | 5257.48800 | 26.18685 |
| 2120 | 6670 | 2000 | 4655.23779 | 20.22562 |
| 3380 | 11800 | 3090 | 8698.72070 | 17.73622 |
| 2220 | 7610 | 2120 | 1194.00000 | 3.33048 |
| 2220 | 7610 | 2120 | 4776.00000 | 12.11275 |
| 2320 | 7270 | 2070 | 1165.00000 | 3.67924 |
| 3470 | 12020 | 3060 | 8827.20312 | 14.62508 |
| 3900 | 12520 | 3490 | 12511.64258 | 36.78664 |
| 4170 | 12620 | 3520 | 12769.29102 | 40.69391 |
| 2360 | 7400 | 2420 | 7623.10400 | 30.26443 |
| 2550 | 7410 | 2250 | 5641.28000 | 30.12720 |
| 3070 | 10910 | 2920 | 5012.88867 | 9.59036 |
| 2320 | 7270 | 2070 | 3195.59500 | 9.13648 |
| 2160 | 7840 | 2200 | 3877.40747 | 8.82092 |
| 2310 | 7440 | 2140 | 3769.43701 | 9.49862 |
| 2300 | 7420 | 2300 | 4430.09082 | 20.51285 |
| 2030 | 6370 | 1960 | 4474.03271 | 18.61222 |
| 1950 | 9570 | 2210 | 8256.00000 | 13.81270 |
| 2140 | 9220 | 2070 | 8058.00000 | 15.32717 |
| 200 | 860 | 210 | 1159.27356 | 2.61188 |
| 200 | 910 | 210 | 1214.04236 | 2.35043 |
| 3210 | 9730 | 1460 | 287.80000 | 1.24956 |
| 3040 | 9810 | 1490 | 286.80000 | 1.03130 |
| 1910 | 7460 | 890 | 5638.83252 | 11.20724 |
| 1780 | 7420 | 870 | 5550.81201 | 12.48935 |
| 130 | 770 | 140 | 1265.50928 | 1.46339 |
| 110 | 780 | 160 | 525.00000 | 0.59555 |
| 120 | 820 | 180 | 1376.08765 | 1.75619 |
| 120 | 710 | 120 | 575.25476 | 0.69912 |
| 120 | 710 | 120 | 490.00000 | 0.59551 |
| 110 | 780 | 160 | 616.34436 | 0.69917 |
| 740 | 3140 | 660 | 2492.50537 | 4.59118 |
| 700 | 2760 | 520 | 3087.66748 | 4.64117 |
| 750 | 3210 | 650 | 2530.93604 | 3.93358 |
| 700 | 2680 | 530 | 3041.00244 | 5.19950 |
| 2010 | 7690 | 1080 | 11482.74805 | 17.28858 |
| 2010 | 7700 | 1040 | 11461.44434 | 19.43220 |
| 1670 | 6250 | 1040 | 5935.18018 | 9.40826 |
| 1710 | 6070 | 1010 | 5822.69629 | 9.16661 |
| 1870 | 6340 | 1750 | 4192.16400 | 11.26229 |
| 2140 | 6440 | 1780 | 4368.94200 | 12.36465 |
| 3020 | 10120 | 3010 | 11473.60000 | 33.96444 |
| 3220 | 10800 | 3100 | 12155.20000 | 36.22897 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| 2750 | 8490 | 2560 | 8562.20000 | 33.50029 |
| 2590 | 7950 | 2470 | 8066.20000 | 30.44474 |
| 150 | 890 | 200 | 757.55432 | 1.90883 |
| 260 | 1470 | 330 | 487.09036 | 0.78549 |
| 160 | 760 | 140 | 1269.45203 | 2.26164 |
| 720 | 2910 | 390 | 2106.65942 | 2.62589 |
| 680 | 2860 | 380 | 1608.19751 | 2.84105 |
| 10 | 90 | 20 | 49.02715 | 0.09729 |
| 0 | 90 | 20 | 40.47989 | 0.08763 |
| 230 | 1320 | 400 | 1225.76282 | 2.87873 |
| 0 | 90 | 20 | 239.25015 | 0.51789 |
| 300 | 1900 | 430 | 1461.00867 | 3.04904 |
| 0 | 90 | 20 | 44.94155 | 0.09728 |
| 10 | 90 | 20 | 261.00015 | 0.51792 |
| 180 | 980 | 210 | 843.78003 | 1.46786 |
| 150 | 900 | 200 | 102.12119 | 0.25320 |
| 130 | 670 | 150 | 1115.21948 | 2.54460 |
| 180 | 990 | 220 | 112.74179 | 0.19472 |
| 270 | 1550 | 310 | 501.20892 | 0.95404 |
| 290 | 1800 | 430 | 671.59784 | 1.14885 |
| 290 | 1800 | 430 | 1394.34668 | 2.38520 |
| 300 | 1900 | 430 | 703.70612 | 1.46860 |
| 10 | 90 | 20 | 44.15988 | 0.08763 |
| 200 | 1310 | 390 | 1206.70947 | 2.72675 |
| 690 | 3000 | 420 | 2153.82349 | 3.50345 |
| 700 | 2780 | 360 | 1579.47974 | 2.05566 |
| 110 | 760 | 130 | 736.45538 | 1.75202 |
| 110 | 660 | 130 | 647.18805 | 0.87561 |
| 4060 | 13450 | 1700 | 17719.30469 | 19.11584 |
| 4110 | 13900 | 1800 | 18263.51953 | 23.96554 |
| 140 | 1060 | 260 | 1178.20264 | 3.00454 |
| 160 | 1100 | 270 | 1226.95593 | 2.14402 |
| 80 | 550 | 130 | 77.00000 | 0.11910 |
| 50 | 270 | 70 | 362.44540 | 0.45430 |
| 30 | 140 | 40 | 126.08398 | 0.15806 |
| 120 | 710 | 120 | 94.00000 | 0.09528 |
| 50 | 250 | 80 | 352.90738 | 0.68150 |
| 40 | 150 | 40 | 132.08798 | 0.15804 |
| 1880 | 3120 | 510 | 552.00000 | 4.16584 |
| 570 | 1560 | 180 | 790.87738 | 0.97092 |
| 500 | 1550 | 320 | 801.06036 | 0.60653 |
| 2320 | 4280 | 740 | 879.60000 | 5.00931 |
| 2300 | 4940 | 1100 | 750.60000 | 3.99156 |
| 3600 | 6520 | 1130 | 2248.00000 | 6.80407 |
| 3870 | 7280 | 1390 | 1503.60000 | 5.49656 |
| 6090 | 7630 | 1560 | 3058.00000 | 17.41483 |
| 3040 | 5290 | 980 | 930.00000 | 3.94940 |
| 740 | 2470 | 610 | 1544.12854 | 3.24133 |
| 790 | 2890 | 880 | 1856.19653 | 5.42743 |
| 580 | 1960 | 500 | 1550.07385 | 2.15763 |
| 420 | 1690 | 470 | 1319.86487 | 2.69816 |
| 1820 | 5960 | 1740 | 2460.89673 | 8.84611 |
| 1980 | 5910 | 1730 | 2486.74658 | 9.37656 |
| 620 | 2630 | 790 | 554.04000 | 1.37283 |
| 680 | 2550 | 770 | 851.03400 | 2.05088 |
| 680 | 2550 | 770 | 549.93600 | 1.32527 |
| 620 | 2630 | 790 | 857.38500 | 2.12448 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 140 | 510 | 140 | 206.26355 | 0.72097 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 140 | 480 | 150 | 201.04169 | 0.72097 |
| 180 | 570 | 170 | 291.79480 | 0.88879 |
| 70 | 290 | 80 | 165.06599 | 0.13403 |
| 170 | 580 | 200 | 294.89902 | 0.77764 |
| 60 | 250 | 60 | 142.55699 | 0.13403 |

| V_TRK | V_SOV | V_HOV | VMT | VHT |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|---------|
| 330 | 1680 | 460 | 1107.00000 | 1.71568 |
| 380 | 2090 | 550 | 1500.00000 | 2.98386 |
| 340 | 1800 | 470 | 730.80000 | 1.47686 |
| 400 | 2010 | 580 | 1485.00000 | 2.90170 |
| 330 | 1620 | 440 | 1195.00000 | 2.14675 |
| 330 | 1620 | 440 | 669.20000 | 1.32886 |
| 340 | 1800 | 470 | 1305.00000 | 2.38580 |
| 300 | 1710 | 460 | 1111.50000 | 2.25235 |
| 400 | 1970 | 550 | 1460.00000 | 2.38583 |
| 380 | 2130 | 580 | 1545.00000 | 2.86407 |
| 380 | 2130 | 580 | 1545.00000 | 3.16600 |
| 400 | 2010 | 580 | 1485.00000 | 2.62500 |
| 550 | 2980 | 790 | 1816.26392 | 3.91047 |
| 570 | 2940 | 760 | 1791.09619 | 2.70377 |
| 0 | 20 | 0 | 24.37926 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 10 | 0 | 8.12642 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 20 | 10 | 13.20000 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 30 | 0 | 17.60000 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00000 | 0.00000 |
| 920 | 3100 | 790 | 3840.00000 | 8.59539 |
| 1060 | 3130 | 870 | 4048.00000 | 7.02076 |
| 1400 | 3210 | 780 | 1933.20000 | 4.57894 |
| 1590 | 3480 | 920 | 2764.60000 | 6.98190 |
| 1540 | 3000 | 830 | 1933.20000 | 3.75022 |
| 1500 | 3610 | 840 | 2732.40000 | 7.65637 |



Appendix D

2003 Annual Average Daily Trips (AADT)





| 2003 ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC (AADT) | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| TC # | ROAD | Begin Intersection | End Intersection | AADT |
| 0933 | MANSELL RD | SR 400 SB | FOE KILLER CK | 47,340 |
| 0875 | STATE BRIDGE RD | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | ST GEORGEN COMMON | 36,990 |
| 0931 | MANSELL RD | OLD ROSWELL RD | ALPHARETTA HWY | 32,350 |
| 5378 | CASCADE RD | FAIRBURN RD | TO I-285 SB | 32,230 |
| 0824 | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | DULUTH ST | FM SR 400 (SB) | 30,380 |
| 0823 | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | SR-400 | ROCK MILL RD | 28,280 |
| 0935 | MANSELL RD | OLD ALABAMA CONN | FM SR 400 (NB) | 24,100 |
| 0864 | GA 400 | ROBERTS DR | GA 400 | 23,520 |
| 0964 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | UNION HILL RD | WINDWARD PKWY | 23,350 |
| 0938 | OLD ROSWELL RD | HOLCOMB BRIDGE RD | ROCK MILL WAY | 22,360 |
| 0862 | DUNWOODY PLACE | NORTHRIDGE RD | ROSWELL RD | 21,890 |
| 0821 | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | TURNER RD | OLD ALABAMA RD | 21,860 |
| 6004 | NESBIT FERRY RD | OLD ALABAMA RD | OLD ALABAMA RD | 21,100 |
| 6016 | SANDY SPRINGS CIR | JOHNSON FERRY RD | SANDY SPGS PL | 20,850 |
| 0966 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | PEACHTREE PKWY | CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER | 20,820 |
| 5376 | CASCADE RD | DANFORTH RD | OLD CASCADE RD | 20,590 |
| 5639 | GARMON RD | PEACHTREE RD | ROCKHAVEN CIR | 19,740 |
| 5646 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | OLD JOHNSON FERRY RD | TRIMBLE RD | 19,300 |
| 5386 | CASCADE RD | BEECHER ST | GORDON ST | 18,830 |
| 0861 | ROBERTS DR | NORTHRIDGE RD | SPALDING DR | 18,280 |
| 6044 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | SANDY SPRINGS CIR | LONG ACRES DR | 17,970 |
| 5988 | HAMMOND DR | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY RD | BOYLSTON DR | 17,850 |
| 0868 | JONES BRIDGE RD | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | ROTHERICK DR | 17,670 |
| 6052 | HEMBREE RD | HAYNES BRIDGE RD | SIMS IND BLVD | 17,230 |
| 6058 | AIRPORT LOOP RD | TOFFIE TERR | I-85 | 16,960 |
| 6054 | INTERSTATE N PKWY | RIVEREDGE PKWY | RIVEREDGE PKWY | 16,840 |
| 0808 | HARDSCRABBLE RD | CRABAPPLE RD | WOODSTOCK RD | 16,320 |
| 0794 | HARDSCRABBLE RD | ARNOLD MILL RD | ARNOLD MILL RD | 16,150 |
| 0867 | JONES BRIDGE RD | STATE BRIDGE RD | OLD ALABAMA RD | 15,920 |
| 6006 | NESBIT FERRY RD | SCOTT RD | HOLCOMB BRIDGE RD | 15,920 |
| 5641 | PEACHTREE-DUNWOODY RD | TRIMBLE RD | THE CROFT | 15,540 |
| 5642 | PEACHTREE-DUNWOODY RD | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY RD | EVERGREEN DR | 15,390 |
| 0790 | CRABAPPLE RD | WOODSTOCK RD | FRANCIS RD | 15,350 |
| 6050 | PEACHTREE-DUNWOODY RD | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY CT | EMBASSY ROW | 14,840 |
| 5380 | CASCADE RD | I-285 NB | WILLIS MILL RD | 14,630 |
| 6010 | HEMBREE RD | HEMBREE PKWY | NORTHMEADOW PKWY | 14,480 |
| 5752 | FLAT SHOALS RD | RED OAK RD | GUILFORD LN | 14,090 |
| 5657 | MOUNT VERNON HWY | RIVERSIDE DR | SANDY SPRINGS CIR | 13,960 |
| 0125 | GLENRIDGE DR | ROSWELL RD | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 13,930 |
| 5640 | PEACHTREE-DUNWOODY RD | WINDSOR PKWY | AGAN PL | 13,800 |
| 0937 | OLD ALABAMA CONN | OLD ALABAMA RD | MANSELL RD | 13,750 |





| 2003 ANNUAL AVERAGE FDAILY TRAFFIC (AADT) | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| TC # | ROAD | Begin Intersection | End Intersection | AADT |
| 0809 | RUCKER RD | BROADWELL RD | CRABAPPLE RD | 13,480 |
| 0748 | NOT AVAILABLE | OAKLEY RD | OFF FROM I-85 S | 13,340 |
| 0924 | MAYFIELD RD | PROVIDENCE RD | CANTON ST | 13,320 |
| 0793 | CRABAPPLE RD | RUCKER RD | HOUZE WAY | 13,260 |
| 0979 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | SEABOARD COAST LINE | HUNTER RD | 13,100 |
| 0810 | RUCKER RD | WILLS RD | N HICKORY TR | 13,060 |
| 0918 | WEBB BRIDGE RD | KIMBALL BRIDGE RD | GA 400 | 12,640 |
| 0750 | FLAT SHOALS RD | OFF RAMP FROM I-85N | TAHOE DR | 12,510 |
| 6008 | HEMBREE RD | CRABAPPLE RD | ALPHARETTA RD | 12,420 |
| 0965 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | DOUGLAS RD | SARGENT RD | 12,350 |
| 0815 | MID-BROADWELL RD | CHARLOTTE DR | LEXINGTON FARM APTS | 12,160 |
| 5382 | CASCADE RD | DODSON DR | BOULEVARD BRANADA | 12,080 |
| 5659 | MOUNT VERNON HWY | GLENRIDGE DR | LISA LN | 12,080 |
| 5647 | GLENRIDGE DR | GLENFOREST RD | MT VERNON HWY | 11,760 |
| 5714 | WASHINGTON RD | BEN HILL RD | MAIN ST | 11,510 |
| 0792 | CRABAPPLE RD | CROSSVILLE RD | MINHINETTE DR | 11,460 |
| 5664 | RIVERSIDE DR | JOHNSON FERRY RD | COLDSTREAM CT | 11,230 |
| 5726 | FAIRBURN RD | BENJAMIN E MAYS DR | S UTOY CREEK | 10,930 |
| 0884 | BARNWELL RD | HOLCOMB BRIDGE RD | JONES BRIDGE RD | 10,770 |
| 0827 | HOPEWELL RD | MILTON AVE | TRAILER ST | 10,580 |
| 5754 | FLAT SHOALS RD | OLD NATIONAL HWY | MOZART DR | 10,530 |
| 5986 | HAMMOND DR | ROSWELL RD | MT VERNON HWY | 10,460 |
| 0919 | WEBB RD | WEDGEWOOD DR | N MAIN ST | 10,400 |
| 0963 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | BETHANY RD | ALDERMAN DR | 10,370 |
| 5713 | WASHINGTON RD | CAMP CREEK PKWY | CLOVERHURST DR | 10,110 |
| 5652 | NORTHSIDE DR | W PACES FERRY RD | ISOM WAY | 9,970 |
| 5727 | FAIRBURN RD | MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR | BOULDER PARK DR | 9,950 |
| 6030 | WINDSOR PKWY | NORTHLAND DR | ROSWELL RD | 9,680 |
| 5374 | CASCADE RD | NEW HOPE RD | MANOR HILLS LN | 9,260 |
| 0830 | HOPEWELL RD | PEBBLE TRL | OLD NORTHPARKE LN | 9,210 |
| 5658 | MOUNT VERNON HWY | ROSWELL RD | VERNON WOODS DR | 9,210 |
| 5744 | BUFFINGTON RD | S FULTON PKWY | ROOSEVELT HWY | 9,170 |
| 5710 | WASHINGTON RD | ROOSEVELT HWY | ON TO I-285 | 9,160 |
| 0828 | HOPEWELL RD | MAYFIELD RD | SHADY GROVE LN | 9,050 |
| 0991 | COGBURN RD | CUMMING HWY | HOPEWELL RD | 9,030 |
| 0961 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | UNION HILL RD | WINDWARD CONCOURSE | 9,010 |
| 0816 | MID-BROADWELL RD | WILLS RD | N MAIN ST | 8,810 |
| 0926 | UNION HILL RD | N MAIN ST | WESTSIDE DR | 8,620 |
| 5743 | BUFFINGTON RD | OLD BILL COOK RD | ON RAMP TO SR14SP | 8,600 |
| 0129 | NORTHSIDE DR | MT VERNON RD | MT VERNON RD | 8,570 |
| 5660 | NORTHSIDE DR | I 285 | NORTHSIDE DR | 8,570 |
| 0817 | MAYFIELD RD | MAYFIELD RD | BIRMINGHAM HWY | 8,510 |





| 2003 ANNUAL AVERAGE FDAILY TRAFFIC (AADT) | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| TC # | ROAD | Begin Intersection | End Intersection | AADT |
| 6028 | WINDSOR PKWY | HIGHGROVE POINTE | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY RD | 8,500 |
| 5712 | WASHINGTON RD | I-285 | LAKEMONT DR | 8,240 |
| 6012 | DALRYMPLE RD | AUDEN TRL | NORTH RIVERSIDE CIR | 8,210 |
| 0831 | HOPEWELL RD | BETHANY RD | DOUBLE CREEK LN | 7,560 |
| 0981 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | STONEWALL TELL RD | DERRICK RD | 7,490 |
| 0860 | PITTS RD | SPALDING DR | MT VERNON RD | 7,420 |
| 5384 | CASCADE RD | BENJAMIN MAYS DR | WESTHAVEN RD | 7,210 |
| 0741 | BUFFINGTON RD | JONESBORO RD | CARRIAGE LN | 6,920 |
| 0922 | MAYFIELD RD | BETHANY RD | DANIA DR | 6,900 |
| 6040 | MOUNT PARAN RD | ROSWELL RD | LAUREL CHASE CT | 6,900 |
| 0869 | JONES BRIDGE RD | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | LAKE WINDWARD ELM | 6,780 |
| 0859 | PITTS RD | ROSWELL RD | COLOQUITT RD | 6,660 |
| 6020 | POWERS FERRY | PUTNAM CIR | JETT RD | 6,440 |
| 0836 | BETHANY RD | CUMMING HWY | HOPEWELL RD | 6,400 |
| 0833 | HOPEWELL RD | FRANCIS RD | BLACK OAK | 6,390 |
| 5372 | CASCADE RD | FULTON IND BLVD | CASCADE OVERLOOK | 6,210 |
| 5662 | RIVERSIDE DR | I 285 | MT VERNON HWY | 6,070 |
| 0832 | HOPEWELL RD | REDD RD | STRATFORDE DR | 5,970 |
| 5725 | FAIRBURN RD | CASCADE RD | CAMP GROUND RD | 5,530 |
| 0746 | FLAT SHOALS RD | LEE ST | BALLYE SHANNON PIKE | 5,510 |
| 0127 | NORTHSIDE DR | E CONWAY DR | HARRIS TRL | 5,450 |
| 0813 | MID-BROADWELL RD | MAYFIELD RD | CHARLOTTE DR | 5,310 |
| 0882 | BETHSAIDA RD | BETHSAIDA DR | CAMP VALLEY RD | 4,980 |
| 0805 | BROADWELL RD | MAYFIELD RD | RUCKER RD | 4,860 |
| 6034 | HIGHPOINT RD | GLENRIDGE DR | FRANKLIN RD | 4,720 |
| 0838 | BETHANY RD | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | CUMMING HWY | 4,710 |
| 6022 | POWERS FERRY | STELLA DR | MT VERNON HWY | 4,690 |
| 0880 | BETHSAIDA RD | OLD NATIONAL HWY | JONESBORO RD | 4,500 |
| 5729 | FAIRBURN RD | BANKHEAD HWY | ARGUS CIR | 4,490 |
| 0977 | STONEWALL TELL RD | S FULTON PKWY | N WEXFORD RD | 4,270 |
| 5655 | MOUNT VERNON HWY | NORTHSIDE DR | MT VERNON PKWY | 4,120 |
| 0742 | BUFFINGTON RD | FLAT SHOALS RD | MORNING CREEK | 4,070 |
| 0776 | STONEWALL TELL RD | KOWETA RD | KOWETA RD | 3,970 |
| 5721 | WASHINGTON RD | ROOSEVELT HWY | WILL LEE RD | 3,910 |
| 5651 | NORTHSIDE DR | NORTHSIDE PKWY | MOORES MILL RD | 3,900 |
| 0818 | BETHANY RD | BETHANY RD | SULKY WAY | 3,690 |
| 5731 | NEW HOPE RD | BOAT ROCK RD | BIRDIE LA | 3,680 |
| 0834 | BETHANY RD | HOPEWELL RD | BETHANY RD | 3,560 |
| 5722 | WASHINGTON RD | SCARBOROUGH RD | WELCOME ALL CONN | 3,560 |
| 0770 | RIVERTOWN RD | W CAMPBELLTON ST | NO NAME | 3,490 |
| 0331 | WEST BRIDGE RD | OLD JONESBORO RD | JONESBORO RD | 3,350 |
| 0787 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | SPENCE RD | GRAHAM RD | 3,170 |





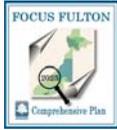
| 2003 ANNUAL AVERAGE FDAILY TRAFFIC (AADT) | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| TC # | ROAD | Begin Intersection | End Intersection | AADT |
| 6014 | RIVER VALLEY RD | RIVERSIDE DR | BRIDGEWOOD VALLEY RD | 3,130 |
| 6000 | PROVIDENCE RD | BIRMINGHAM HWY | MAYFIELD RD | 3,010 |
| 0735 | BUTNER RD | DEMOONEY RD | THAMES RD | 2,990 |
| 0778 | STONEWALL TELL RD | JONES RD | CRANWOOD DR | 2,950 |
| 0756 | CARLTON RD | CASCADE PALMETTO HWY | HUTCHESONS FERRY RD | 2,780 |
| 0780 | STONEWALL TELL RD | BUTNER RD | NEWBORN DR | 2,770 |
| 5730 | FAIRBURN RD | FULTON INDUSTRIAL BLVD | NASH RD | 2,680 |
| 5740 | BUTNER RD | TELL RD | CAMPBELLTON RD | 2,630 |
| 0777 | STONEWALL TELL RD | UNION RD | CATAWBA WAY | 2,620 |
| 6002 | ETRIS RD | COX RD | MAGNOLIA CRESCENT RD | 2,530 |
| 0820 | HAYGOOD RD | REDD RD | REDD RD | 2,510 |
| 6042 | VIRLYN B.SMITH RD | FAIRBURN INDUSTRIAL BLVD | RIVERTOWN RD | 2,480 |
| 0768 | RIVERTOWN RD | PARK DR | OAK LEAF DR | 2,460 |
| 5738 | BUTNER RD | THAXTON RD | TELL RD | 2,430 |
| 0763 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | MAIN ST | PHIPPS RD | 2,400 |
| 6018 | LONG ISLAND DR | MT VERNON HWY | TARA TRL | 2,320 |
| 6056 | SOUTH FULTON PKWY | SHORT RD | CASCADE PALMETTO HWY | 2,210 |
| 6046 | SELIG DR | BAKERS FERRY RD | FULTON INDUSTRIAL BLVD | 2,190 |
| 0760 | HUTCHESON FERRY RD | ATLANTA NEWNAN RD | PHILLIPS RD | 2,180 |
| 6032 | NORTHLAND DR | HIGH POINT RD | WINDSOR PKWY | 2,180 |
| 0761 | TOMBS ST | CARLTON RD | CENTER ST | 2,160 |
| 0789 | FAYETTEVILLE RD | GOODSON RD | W BROAD ST | 1,950 |
| 0772 | CEDAR GROVE RD | RIVERTOWN RD | RIVERTOWN RD | 1,930 |
| 5723 | WELCOME ALL RD | FAIRBURN RD | FAIRBURN RD | 1,810 |
| 6026 | GARMON RD | MT PARAN RD | SWIMS VALLEY DR | 1,770 |
| 0765 | RIVERTOWN RD | CASCADE PALMETTO HWY | JENKINS RD | 1,700 |
| 6024 | JETT RD | MT PARAN RD | POWERS FERRY RD | 1,700 |
| 0773 | CEDAR GROVE RD | MCCLURE RD | TEAL RD | 1,640 |
| 6036 | COUNTY LINE RD | NEW HOPE RD | WILSON JAMES RD | 1,570 |
| 0782 | STONEWALL TELL RD | DEMOONEY RD | CAMPBELLTON RD | 1,520 |
| 5728 | NEW HOPE RD | DANFORTH RD | CASCADE RD | 1,400 |
| 0785 | OLD FAIRBURN RD | UNION RD | THAXTON RD | 1,080 |
| 5724 | FAIRBURN RD | CAMPBELLTON RD | WELCOME ALL RD | 1,030 |
| 0786 | UNION RD | UNION RD | STONEWALL TELL RD | 1,020 |
| 0757 | CEDAR GROVE RD | CASCADE PALMETTO HWY | COCHRAN MILL RD | 1,010 |
| 0766 | RIVERTOWN RD | CEDAR GROVE RD | SHORT RD | 980 |
| 0734 | BUTNER RD | CAMPBELLTON FAIRBURN RD | WILSON RD | 950 |
| 0328 | OLD JONESBORO RD | JONESBORO RD | KINGS CREST CT | 830 |
| 0733 | BUTNER RD | CASCADE PALMETTO RD | HALL RD | 780 |
| 6038 | KOWETA RD | STONEWALL TELL RD | CAMPBELLTON FAIRBURN RD | 710 |
| 5654 | NORTHSIDE DR | MT PARAN RD | RIVERVIEW RD | 700 |





| 2003 ANNUAL AVERAGE FDAILY TRAFFIC (AADT) | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------|
| TC # | ROAD | Begin Intersection | End Intersection | AADT |
| 0759 | HUTCHESON FERRY RD | CAMPBELLTON REDWINE RD | RICO RD | 630 |
| 0870 | RICO RD | HUTCHESONS FERRY RD | MOSS CREEK | 580 |
| 0764 | RIVERTOWN RD | COCHRAN MILL RD | CAMPBELLTON REDWINE RD | 560 |
| 0874 | RICO RD | CAMPBELLTON REDWINE RD | RICO RD | 440 |
| 0826 | NORCROSS ST | S MAIN ST | MARIETTA ST | 400 |
| 6048 | COCHRAN MILL RD | CEDAR GROVE RD | CEDAR GROVE RD | 380 |
| 0872 | CAPPS FERRY RD | RICO RD | BARNES RD | 60 |
| 0871 | CAPPS FERRY RD | CAMPBELLTON REDWINE RD | GARRETTS FERRY RD | 40 |





Appendix E

Bridge Construction Report – Sufficiency Ratings



**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|---|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | Old Fairburn Road over Camp Creek | \$1,632,736 | 3 Tons | 2.00 | Yes | 752580 | Bridge replaced by GDOT - COMPLETED | Completed |
| 2 | New Providence Rd. over Cooper Sandy Creek | \$763,200 | | 20.58 | Yes | 771274 | Timber piles should be replaced. County to apply for federal funds for replacement. | completed, confirmed 5/11/04 |
| 3 | Powers Ferry Rd. over Long Island Creek | \$461,000 | | 21.09 | Yes | 752320 | Timber Deck Replaced. COMPLETED | completed, confirmed 6/17/04 |
| 4 | Garretts Rd. over Chattahoochee River Tributary | \$342,600 | 3 Tons | 27.46 | Yes | | Under Design 2004 Budget - Construction schedule for 2005 | |
| 5 | Bethasaida Rd. over Morning Creek Tributary | \$670,200 | 8 Tons | 16.17 | Yes | | Project Managed by GDOT. In CIP 5-10 TIP Construction Long Range | |
| 6 | Buffington Rd. over Morning Creek | \$413,000 | 9 Tons | 12.53 | Yes | 742976 | Timber piles show signs of decay and should be replaced. Schedule for replacement by GDOT March 2006 | |
| 7 | Johnson Rd. over Line Creek | \$506,400 | 9 Tons | 21.90 | Yes | | Design & Right of Way underway. Schedule for construction May 05 | |
| 8 | Johnson Rd. over Peeks Creek | \$505,206 | 9 Tons | 22.43 | Yes | 771273 | Under Construction August 2004. COMPLETION - Dec 05 | |
| 9 | McGinnis Ferry Rd. over Johns Creek | | 10 Tons | 4.00 | Yes | | Bridge Design underway by Forsyth County. GDOT to Let to Construction. | |
| 10 | Fairburn Rd. over CSX Railroad | \$2,377,384 | 10 Tons | 5.33 | Yes | | Under Construction. Let by GDOT | |
| 11 | Freemanville Rd. over Chicken Creek | | 10 Tons | 24.28 | Yes | 771090 | COMPLETED by GDOT April 05. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 12 | Bethany Rd. over Cooper Sandy Creek | \$990,909 | 10 Tons | 28.07 | Yes | 753320 | Timber piles show signs of decay and should be replaced. Project has been submitted for federal funding. | |
| 13 | Enon Rd. over Camp Creek | \$775,523 | 10 Tons | 32.43 | Yes | 771272 | Under Construction. Let by GDOT. | |

**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|---|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|---|---|
| 14 | Boles Rd. (Bell Rd) over Cauley Creek | \$670,200 | 10 Tons | 38.07 | Yes | | Bridge should be properly bolted. Bridge has been painted. Replacement funded-2005 Budget | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 15 | Rico Tatum Rd. over Cedar Creek | \$553,487 | 10 Tons | 40.88 | Yes | | Under Design - 2004 Budget Construction Schedule for 05 | |
| 16 | Parsons Rd. over Johns Creek | \$1,079,700 | 10 Tons | 43.76 | Yes | | Protect piles with concrete encasements and replace missing bolts. Painting completed. -2005 Budget | |
| 17 | Oakley Rd. over Broadanax Creek | \$342,600 | 10 Tons | 46.04 | Yes | | Bolt correctly. Work to be done by county forces. - 2005 Budget | |
| 18 | Barnes Rd. over White Oak Creek | \$342,600 | 10 Tons | 63.44 | Yes | | Bolt work by County Forces. Protect piles with concrete encasements. | |
| 19 | Butner Rd. over Camp Creek | \$1,202,550 | 11 Tons | 18.85 | Yes | | Concrete seals should be placed under footing. Repair cracks - 2005 Budget | |
| 20 | Stonewall Tell Rd. over Camp Creek | \$1,010,085 | 11 Tons | 28.26 | Yes | | Concrete seals should be placed under footings. Repair cracks and paint. | |
| 21 | Northcutt Rd. over Pea Creek | \$260,700 | 11 Tons | 40.13 | Yes | | Bridge has been replaced by County forces. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 22 | Jett Road over Long Island Creek | \$375,360 | 11 Tons | 41.17 | Yes | 6470 | Bridge has low load carrying capacity. Upgrade would require replacement. Bridge has been painted. -5-10TIP | |
| 23 | McClure Rd. over Line Creek | \$670,200 | 12 Tons | 33.51 | Yes | | Under Design - 2004 Budget. Construction Schedule for 05 | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 24 | Demooney Rd. over Deep Creek | \$1,046,940 | 13 Tons | 18.48 | Yes | | Paint steel substructure. Piles should be protected with concrete encasements. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 25 | McGinnis Ferry Rd. over Big Creek | \$1,653,000 | 14 Tons | 42.78 | Yes | | Piles should be encased in concrete. Paint steel substructure. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 26 | Bell Rd. over Chattahoochee River Tributary | \$342,600 | 18 Tons | 49.98 | Yes | | Spalls have been repaired and bridge painted. Bridge has excessive overlay that should be removed. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 27 | Spalding Dr. over Crooked Creek | \$615,600 | | 37.86 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Beams with section loss should be cover plated. | |
| 28 | Porter Terry Rd. over Little Pea Creek | \$465,628 | 5 Tons | 25.15 | No | | Scour has undermined caps at both abutments 5 to 6 feet. Needs immediate attention. Bridge needs railing | to replace bridge 8/4/03 |
| 29 | Cochran Mill Rd. over Pea Creek | \$1,089,569 | 6 Tons | 21.33 | No | | Under Design | completed by 9/25/03 - to replace bridge? |
| 30 | Clarity Rd. over Little River | \$342,600 | 6 Tons | 33.71 | No | | Bridge railing has been replaced and bridge has been painted. Needs inspection by GDOT. | |
| 31 | Cochran Mill Rd. over Little Pea Creek | \$410,175 | 6 Tons | 38.53 | No | | Construction Let by GDOT - Jan 05 | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 32 | Cochran Rd. over Deep Creek | \$555,597 | 7 Tons | 14.37 | No | | Steel substructure needs painting. Upgrade would require replacement. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract. to |

**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|--|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 33 | Cochran Rd. over Camp Creek | \$963,575 | 9 Tons | 41.91 | No | | Replace missing bolt in span #2 between panel #2 and #3 which should be replaced. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 34 | Birmingham Rd. over Little River | \$997,800 | 10 Tons | 47.08 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Concrete encasements should be extended. Tighten bolts and repair spalls | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 35 | Jones Bridge Rd. over Line Creek | \$383,550 | 10 Tons | 48.30 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Piles should be protected with concrete encasements. Bolt bridge properly. | |
| 36 | Red Mill Rd. over Banks Creek | \$342,600 | 11 Tons | 21.05 | No | | Substructure in poor condition. Caps need supporting. Railing is missing and panels should be sealed. | |
| 37 | Johnson Rd. over Line Creek Tributary | \$654,385 | 12 Tons | 35.87 | No | | Structure should be replaced | |
| 38 | Jenkins Rd. over Bear Creek | \$260,700 | | 24.16 | No | | Bridge in need of replacement. | |
| 39 | Hopewell Rd. over Chicken Creek | \$823,307 | 20 Tons | 49.06 | Yes | | Debris needs to be removed upstream. Bridge has been painted. Needs GDOT inspection. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 40 | Rucker Rd. over Foe Killer Creek | \$250,350 | | 49.90 | Yes | | Steel substructure needs painting. Repair spalls and encasements should be extended to prevent scour. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 41 | Old Alabama Rd. over Johns Creek | | 15 Tons | 50.08 | Yes | | Piles should be encased in concrete. Steel substructure should be painted. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 42 | McGinnis Rd. over Caney Creek | | 15 Tons | 50.09 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Upgrade would require replacement. Remove excessive overlay | |
| 43 | Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd. over Nancy Creek | | | 50.35 | No | | Steel substructure has been painted. Excessive drift should be removed. | Completed by 2/17/04 |
| 44 | Riverside Drive over Marsh Creek | | | 51.14 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Spalls should be patched. | |
| 45 | Glenridge Rd. over Long Island Creek | | | 52.25 | No | | Superstructure panel # 6 should be replaced and spalls patched. Bridge has been painted. | |
| 46 | Phillips Rd. over Little Bear Creek | | 10 Tons | 52.26 | No | | Bridge is not bolted properly. If bolted correctly no posting would be required. | |
| 47 | Vernon Grove Rd. over Longino Creek | | 10 Tons | 52.78 | No | | Bridge is not bolted properly. If bolted correctly no posting would be required. Steel piling should be painted | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 48 | Waters Rd. over Long Indian Creek | | 19 Tons | 53.86 | No | | Bridge has do deficiencies. Bridge would not require posting if excessive 6" overlay was removed. | |
| 49 | Koweta Rd. over Deep Creek | | 10 Tons | 54.00 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Bridge should be properly bolted. Spalls should be patched, and piles encased. | |
| 50 | Long Island Dr. over Long Island Creek | | | 54.43 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. No deficiencies. | |
| 51 | Old Alabama Rd. over Johns Creek Tributary | | 15 Tons | 54.46 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Any significant upgrade would require replacement | |

**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|---|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|--|--|
| 52 | Cascade Rd. over Branck of Utoy Creek | | | 54.60 | Yes | | Scour problems should be corrected and erosion problems behind the wingwalls should be repaired. | |
| 53 | New Bullpen Rd. over Little River | | | 55.42 | No | | Repair cracks and potholes in asphalt overlay. Exposed concrete deck gutter line is deteriorated and should be sealed. | |
| 54 | Dunwoody Club Dr. over Ball Creek | | | 57.02 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 55 | Scarborough Rd. over Wolf Creek | | | 58.17 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 56 | Freemanville Rd. over Cooper Sandy Creek | | 18 Tons | 58.38 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 57 | Fairburn Rd. over South Utoy Creek | | | 58.71 | No | | Bridge has been painted. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 58 | Fairburn Rd. over North Utoy Creek | | | 58.71 | No | | Bridge has been painted. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 59 | Stacks Rd. over CSX Railroad | | 20 Tons | 60.04 | Yes | | Bridge needs to be painted. Wingwall has failed and should be replaced. Excessive 3" overlay should be removed. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 60 | Riverside Dr. over Blackwater Trail & Old Riverside Dr. | \$759,071 | 10 Tons | 60.33 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Bridge should be bolted together properly and not in CIP. Design complete | |
| 61 | Buice Rd. over Johns Creek | | 19 Tons | 60.66 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Concrete encasements should be extended. Remove excess overlay. | |
| 62 | Ono Rd. over Bear Creek | | 10 Tons | 60.88 | Yes | | Bridge needs to be painted and bolted properly. Spalls should be repaired on panels. Remove beaver dam. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 63 | McGinnis Rd. over Camp Creek Tributary | | 19 Tons | 61.23 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Piles should be protected and remove excess 3.5" overlay | |
| 64 | Derrick Rd. over Deep Creek Tributary | | 19 Tons | 61.27 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Extend pile encasements and remove 3" asphalt overlay. | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 65 | Westbrook Rd. over Chicken Creek Tributary | | | 61.44 | Yes | | Spalls should be repaired. | |
| 66 | Barnwell Rd. over Hogan Creek | | | 61.52 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Handrail with collision damage should be replaced. | |
| 67 | Cogburn Rd. over Chicken Creek Tributary | | | 59.55 | Yes | | No deficiencies. Design complete | Not in CIP. Bridge in good condition |
| 68 | Windsor Pkwy over Nancy Creek | | | 62.24 | Yes | 752150 | Bridge has been painted. Accumulated drift should be removed. Should not be in CIP. | |
| 69 | Providence Rd. over Cooper Sandy Creek | | | 62.61 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. | ? Confused with New providence Road over |
| 70 | Bethsaida Rd. over Morning Creek | | 19 Tons | 63.19 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Pile encasements should be extended and 3" overlay should be removed. | |

**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|--|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 71 | Kimball Bridge Rd. over Big Creek | | | 63.21 | Yes | 771270 | Bridge has been painted | |
| 72 | Brumbelow Rd. over Chattahoochee River Tributary | | | 63.21 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Concrete encasements should be extended. | |
| 73 | Bishop Rd. over Bear Creek | | | 63.21 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Piles should be encased with concrete and scour should be repaired with rip rap. | |
| 74 | Harris Rd. over White Water Creek Tributary | | 10 Tons | 63.32 | No | | Bridge should be properly bolted and grouted and this bridge would not require posting. | |
| 75 | Phillips Rd. over Longino Creek | | 10 Tons | 63.33 | Yes | | Bridge should be properly bolted. If properly bolted bridge would not require posting. | |
| 76 | Mallory Rd. over CSX railroad | | | 63.40 | Yes | | Bridge needs to be painted. Spalls should be sealed and handrail repaired. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 77 | Spalding Dr. over Chattahoochee River Tributary | | | 64.71 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. No deficiencies. | |
| 78 | Flat Shoals Rd. over Morning Creek Tributary | | | 64.86 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Encasements should be extended. Clean catch basins and level approach slab | |
| 79 | McGinnis Ferry Rd. over Chattahoochee River | | | 65.00 | Yes | 742920 | Scour needs to be addressed around footings. Bridge Scheduled to be widening with road Improvements | |
| 80 | Thompson Rd. over Chicken Creek Tributary | | | 65.02 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Extend pile encasements and repair spalls | |
| 81 | Birmingham Rd. over Chicken Creek | | | 65.41 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Should not be in CIP. Design complete | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 82 | Douglas Rd. over Caney Creek | | | 65.43 | Yes | | This bridge has been painted. No deficiencies. | |
| 83 | Hamby Rd. over Chicken Creek | | 19 Tons | 65.76 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Remove excessive 4" overlay. | |
| 84 | Hamby Rd. over Chicken Creek Tributary | | 18 Tons | 65.76 | Yes | | Excessive 4" asphalt overlay should be removed. | |
| 85 | Rico Road over Longino Creek | | | 65.77 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Pile encasements should be extended. Bolts connecting panels need to be tightened. | |
| 86 | Jones Road over Willeo Creek | | | 65.83 | No | | Bridge needs to be painted. Concrete catch basin should be cleaned. | |
| 87 | Longstreet Rd. over Chicken Creek Tributary | | | 67.56 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Erosion under cap should be repaired. Plans complete | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 88 | Batesville Rd. over Chicken Creek | | | 67.64 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. | |
| 89 | Atlanta Newman Rd. over Cedar Creek | | | 67.98 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Piles encasements should be extended. Bolt properly. | |

**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|---|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 90 | Short Rd. over Pea Creek Tributary | | | 68.06 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Repair spalls in panels to protect reinforcement steel. | |
| 91 | Wilkerson Mill Rd. over Little Bear Creek | | | 68.06 | Yes | | Repair spalls on panels and repair bridge rail which has collision damage | |
| 92 | Landrum Rd. over Trickham Creek | | | 68.23 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Extend concrete pile encasements | |
| 93 | Cochran Mill Rd. over Bear Creek | | | 68.73 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Extend concrete pile encasements. Level approach slab. | |
| 94 | Cochran Mill Rd. over Little Bear Creek | | | 68.73 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Extend concrete pile encasements. Bolts connecting panels are missing. | |
| 95 | Water Works Rd. over Cedar Creek | | | 69.21 | No | | No deficiencies. | |
| 96 | Aldredge Rd. over Wolfe Creek | | | | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Extend concrete pile encasements. Approach should be leveled. Repair erosion | |
| 97 | Creekwood Rd. over Borum Springs Creek | | | | Yes | | Bridge needs to be painted. Encasements should be extended. | |
| 98 | Hobgood Rd. over Bear Creek | | | | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Encasements should be extended. | |
| 99 | Rivertown Rd. over Line Creek | | | | No | | No deficiencies. | |
| 100 | Rivertown Rd. over Line Creek | | | | No | | No deficiencies. | |
| 101 | Lake Forrest Drive over Long Island Creek | | | | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. | |
| 102 | Rico Rd. over Moss Creek | | | | Yes | 771271 | No deficiencies. Should not be in CIP | |
| 103 | Coles Way over Chattahoochee River Tributary | | | 71.85 | No | | No structural deficiencies. Deck joints need to be cleaned and sealed | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 104 | Wood Rd. over Chicken Creek | | | 71.95 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Encasements should be extended. Repair spalls | |
| 105 | Westbrook Rd. over Chicken Creek Tributary | | | 72.45 | Yes | | No deficiencies. Approach needs to be leveled to reduce impacts on structure. | |
| 106 | Wood Rd. over Chicken Creek Tributary | | | 72.45 | Yes | | No deficiencies | |
| 107 | Cascade Rd. over CSX Railroad | | | 72.47 | Yes | | Bridge needs to be painted. Steel armored joint is loose and should be tightened. Clean and seal joints. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 108 | Great Southwest Parkway over North Utoy Creek | | | 72.65 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Encasements should be extended. Fill void beneath cap. Repair spalls, clean and paint rail | |

**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|--|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 109 | Johnson Ferry Rd. over Chattahoochee River | | | 72.80 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Deck joints have failed and should be cleaned and sealed. | |
| 110 | Creel Road over Little Pea Creek | | | 73.16 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Encasements need to be extended. | |
| 111 | Kingsport Dr. over Long Island Creek | | | 76.42 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Repair stream bank and spalls. Reconstruct wall to prevent further loss of fill | |
| 112 | Sardis Church Rd. over Dry Branch | | | 76.54 | No | | Bridge needs to be painted. Pile encasements to be extended. Clean and seal deck joint. Fill void under cap. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 113 | Batesville Rd. over Little River | | | 76.79 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Extend encasements. | |
| 114 | Woodruff Rd. over Little Pea Creek Tributary | | 20 Tons | 76.83 | Yes | | Bridge needs to be painted. Missing bolts should be replaced. Excessive 2.5" overlay should be removed. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 115 | Burdette Rd. over Morning Creek Tributary | | | 77.37 | Yes | | Bridge needs to be painted. Encasements should be extended. | |
| 116 | Welcome All Rd. over CSX Railroad | | | 78.42 | Yes | | No deficiencies. Joints should be cleaned and sealed | |
| 117 | Brandon Mill Rd. over Marsh Creek | | 18 Tons | 78.42 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Remove excessive 4" overlay. | |
| 118 | Hall Rd. over Line Creek | | | 78.49 | Yes | | No serious structural defects. Voids should be filled at end abutments and endrolls protected with rip rap. | |
| 119 | Hall Rd. over Line Creek Tributary | | | 78.49 | Yes | | No deficiencies | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 120 | Herndon Rd. over Bear Creek | | | 78.57 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Encasements should be extended. | |
| 121 | Riverside Dr. over Chattahoochee River Tributary | | | 79.13 | Yes | | No deficiencies. | |
| 122 | Riverside Dr. over Chattahoochee River Tributary | | | 79.13 | Yes | | Repair spalls on panels. | |
| 123 | High Point Rd. over Deep Creek | | | 79.63 | No | | Replace missing bolt in span #2 between panel #2 and #3 which should be replaced. | |
| 124 | Merk Rd. over Camp Creek | | | 81.22 | Yes | | Bents #3 & #5 have major scour damage that should be corrected. Clean and seal deck joints. | |
| 125 | Kimberly Mill Rd. over Morning Creek | | | 81.80 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Extend pile encasements. Clean & seal deck joints. Fill void under abutment | |
| 126 | Welcome All Rd. over South Fulton Pkwy | | | 81.82 | No | | No structural deficiencies. Deck joints need to be cleaned and sealed | |
| 127 | Azalia Dr. over Chattahoochee River Tributary | | | 82.28 | No | | Bridge needs to be painted. Pile encasements to be extended. Clean and seal deck joint. Fill void under cap. | |

**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

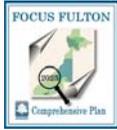
| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|---|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|---|--|
| 128 | Dinsmore Rd. over Chicken Creek | | | 82.65 | Yes | | Bridge painting complete | |
| 129 | Pleasant Hill Rd. over Cater Creek | | | 82.70 | Yes | | Bridge needs to be painted. Exposed piles should be covered to protect from corrosion | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract Pile |
| 130 | Northside Dr. over Long Island Creek | | | 82.96 | NO | | Bridge has been painted. Erosion problems under north abutment should be repaired. Clean deck gutters. | |
| 131 | Old Hamilton Rd. over White Oak Creek | | | 83.93 | yes | | Bridge needs to be painted. Three bolts connecting panels are missing and need to be replaced. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 132 | Woodruff Rd. over Bear Creek | | | 83.95 | No | | Bridge needs to be painted. A properly designed wall should be constructed to avoid roadway fill loss. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 133 | Petersburg Rd. over Bear Creek | | | 83.97 | Yes | | Bridge has been painted. Extend pile encasements. Crack in asphalt overlay should be sealed | |
| 134 | Cascade Rd. over South Utoy Creek | | | 86.64 | yes | | Pile encasements should be extended. Deck joints should be cleaned and sealed. | |
| 135 | Hopewell Rd. over Cooper Sandy Creek | | | 88.48 | Yes | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies. | |
| 136 | Butner Rd. over Wolf Creek | | | 90.79 | Yes | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies. | |
| 137 | Butner Rd. over Camp Creek | | | 91.22 | Yes | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies. | |
| 138 | Buffington Rd. over Morning Creek | | | 91.92 | Yes | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies. | |
| 139 | Tanacrest Dr. over Chattahoochee River Tributary | | | 92.37 | No | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies. | |
| 140 | Boat Rock Rd. over Cascade Creek | | | 92.37 | No | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies. | |
| 141 | Greentree Trail ovr Wolf Creek | | | 92.37 | No | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies. | |
| 142 | State Bridge Rd. over Johns Creek | | | 92.50 | Yes | 730886 | No deficiencies | |
| 143 | Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd. over Nancy Creek Tributary | | | 94.33 | No | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies. Scour problem exist around utility line | completed by 2/17/04 |
| 144 | Capps Ferry Rd. over Chattahoochee River | | | 94.55 | No | | Bridge has been painted. Encase exposed piles. Deck joints have failed and should be cleaned and sealed | |
| 145 | South Fulton Parkway EBL over Line Creek | | | 94.68 | Yes | | No deficiencies. Deck joints shoul be cleaned and sealed. Voids under abutments should be filled. | |
| 146 | South Fulton Parkway WBL over Line Creek | | | 94.68 | Yes | | No deficiencies. Deck joints shoul be cleaned and sealed. Voids under abutments should be filled. | |

**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|--|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 147 | Flat Shoals Rd. over Morning Creek Tributary | | | 95.83 | Yes | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies | |
| 148 | Crabapple Rd. over Hogwaller Creek | | | 96.16 | Yes | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies | |
| 149 | Flat Shoals Rd. over Morning Creek | | | 96.46 | Yes | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies | |
| 150 | Hammond Drive over Nancy Creek Tributary | | | 97.54 | Yes | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies | |
| 151 | South Fulton Pkwy over Pea Creek Tributary | | | 98.23 | Yes | | Bridge culvert in good condition. Clean and seal joints. Inlet and outlet should be repaired with rip rap. Fill voids | |
| 152 | South Fulton Pkwy EBL over CSX railroad | | | 98.36 | No | | No deficiencies. Erosion problem should be repaired under approach slabs. Catch basins should be constructed | |
| 153 | South Fulton Pkwy WBL over CSX railroad | | | 98.36 | Yes | | No deficiencies | |
| 154 | Jones Bridge Rd. over Deep Creek | | | 98.76 | Yes | | Bridge needs to be painted. Decks have failed and need to be cleaned and sealed. | scheduled to be painted 2005 contract |
| 155 | South Fulton Highway Parkway EBL over Deep Creek | | | 99.16 | No | | Bridge in good condition. Joints have failed and should be cleaned and sealed. | |
| 156 | South Fulton Parkway WBL over Deep Creek | | | 99.16 | No | | Bridge in good condition. Joints have failed and should be cleaned and sealed. | |
| 157 | South Fulton Parkway over Wolf Creek Tributary | | | 99.18 | No | | Bridge culvert with no deficiencies | |
| 158 | Hopewell Rd. over Chicken Creek Tributary | | | 99.44 | Yes | | No deficiencies | |
| 159 | Enon Rd. over Camp Creek Tributary | \$401,542 | | 99.53 | No | | Bridge Culvert with no deficiencies. Should not be in CIP. Design complete | complete 2004 |
| 160 | Butner Rd. over Deep Creek | | | 99.64 | No | | No deficiencies | |
| 161 | Finely Rd over Johns Creek | | | 99.65 | No | | Bridge culvert / No deficiencies | |
| 162 | Old Bill Cook Rd. over Morning Creek Tributary | | | 99.65 | Yes | | Bridge culvert / No deficiencies | |
| 163 | Hutchenson Ferry Rd over Dry Branch | | | 99.82 | Yes | | Bridge culvert / No deficiencies | |
| 164 | Old Fairburn Rd. over Wolf Creek | | | 99.86 | Yes | | Bridge culvert / No deficiencies | |
| 165 | Harris Rd. over Killer Creek Tributary | | | 99.86 | No | | No deficiencies | |

**FULTON COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION REPORT**

| Priority | Bridge Location | Projected Cost | Weight Limit | Sufficiency Rating | Bus Route | P.I. No. | Comments & Issues | Status |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|--|--------|
| 166 | Buice Rd. over Long Indian Creek | | | 99.88 | Yes | | Bridge culvert / No deficiencies | |
| 167 | Jones Ferry Rd. over White Oak Creek | | | 99.96 | No | | Bridge culvert / No deficiencies | |
| 168 | Thompson Rd. over Big Branch | | | | No | | Bridge has been closed since 1993 | |
| 169 | CSX railroad over Fayetteville Rd. | \$8,400,000 | | | No | 752980 | Checked for vertical clearance only. GDOT design | |
| 170 | Cogburn Rd. over Cooper Sandy Creek | \$370,829 | 10 Tons | 90.98 | No | | Design complete | |
| 171 | Church St. under CSX railroad | | | | | | Non-roadway structure. Clearance only | |



Appendix F

Fulton County Roadways with Level of Service (LOS) of D, E, & F



COUNTY ROADS"D" LEVEL OF SERVICE

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.94980 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.84500 | 33.62769 |
| 0.57438 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.85500 | 34.59127 |
| 0.94980 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.86300 | 31.39461 |
| 0.57438 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.87700 | 34.19006 |
| 0.26077 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.89000 | 33.28166 |
| 0.26077 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.91000 | 31.41326 |
| 0.04495 | 3150 | 3 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.90444 | 25.06334 |
| 0.09589 | 3150 | 3 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.79460 | 26.39718 |
| 0.30000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.92526 | 23.69162 |
| 0.04495 | 3150 | 3 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.90032 | 23.16921 |
| 0.13060 | 2400 | 3 | Abernathy Rd | 30 | 0.91875 | 24.92602 |
| 0.20000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.81263 | 25.86580 |
| 0.20000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.80316 | 25.48614 |
| 0.20000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.77895 | 25.11719 |
| 0.20000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.86842 | 25.61939 |
| 0.83000 | 1100 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 48 | 0.92545 | 38.75906 |
| 0.49849 | 700 | 1 | BATESVILLE | 38 | 0.78714 | 31.30547 |
| 0.49159 | 700 | 1 | BATESVILLE | 38 | 0.78429 | 31.29188 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.86667 | 33.75156 |
| 0.13512 | 700 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 38 | 0.88714 | 29.70641 |
| 0.60000 | 900 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 42 | 0.88222 | 32.77398 |
| 0.13512 | 700 | 1 | BETHANY RD | 38 | 0.84571 | 30.33950 |
| 0.41084 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.81333 | 31.69508 |
| 0.41084 | 900 | 1 | BIRMINGHAM RD | 42 | 0.85444 | 33.85481 |
| 0.80000 | 800 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 34 | 0.85000 | 28.89580 |
| 0.43930 | 700 | 1 | BUICE RD | 34 | 0.80000 | 27.89619 |
| 1.58692 | 700 | 1 | BUICE RD | 38 | 0.80000 | 31.17803 |
| 0.78700 | 650 | 1 | BUICE RD | 31 | 0.82000 | 25.29267 |
| 0.78700 | 650 | 1 | BUICE RD | 31 | 0.86154 | 24.58898 |
| 1.30000 | 2200 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 48 | 0.77273 | 41.36964 |
| 0.70000 | 1000 | 1 | CASCADE RD | 34 | 0.78500 | 29.99286 |
| 0.12000 | 1700 | 1 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.84176 | 46.88980 |
| 0.12000 | 1700 | 1 | CD SYSTEM | 55 | 0.83941 | 47.06498 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB | 38 | 0.83429 | 29.79514 |
| 0.16557 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 0.87333 | 18.98567 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 38 | 0.79571 | 31.03264 |
| 0.10740 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 0.90667 | 18.24842 |
| 0.16557 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 0.90222 | 18.37331 |
| 0.10740 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 0.88444 | 18.86237 |
| 0.22561 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.91727 | 35.47927 |
| 054316 | 900 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.77222 | 34.93462 |
| 0.38631 | 900 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 42 | 0.77889 | 34.74914 |
| 0.10000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.85312 | 27.27266 |
| 0.20000 | 1500 | 1 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 40 | 0.87733 | 34.27073 |
| 0.10000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.78062 | 29.82728 |
| 0.10000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.79875 | 29.41575 |
| 0.60000 | 600 | 1 | FOREST DR | 25 | 0.79167 | 19.49133 |
| 0.16060 | 1050 | 1 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.82667 | 35.49033 |
| 0.16280 | 1050 | 1 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.78952 | 36.09592 |
| 1.10000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 0.90571 | 50.33429 |
| 0.96742 | 5250 | 3 1 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 0.90571 | 50.33393 |

COUNTY ROADS"D" LEVEL OF SERVICE

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.28670 | 600 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.84333 | 17.80037 |
| 0.30000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 0.88667 | 16.78722 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 25 | 0.89750 | 17.86019 |
| 0.40000 | 1050 | 1 | GORDON RD | 44 | 0.87333 | 37.13406 |
| 0.40000 | 1050 | 1 | GORDON RD | 44 | 0.84000 | 36.50092 |
| 0.09361 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.91083 | 17.10699 |
| 0.20000 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.86417 | 16.36849 |
| 0.06052 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.79250 | 18.10963 |
| 0.14551 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.78167 | 18.34900 |
| 0.10628 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.84333 | 17.84247 |
| 0.12736 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.79250 | 18.09871 |
| 0.18339 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.86833 | 17.69600 |
| 0.09361 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.84750 | 17.78195 |
| 0.10628 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.89833 | 16.86116 |
| 0.69354 | 850 | 1 | HARSCRABBLE RD | 38 | 0.91882 | 30.25774 |
| 0.19025 | 700 | 1 | HEARD RD | 38 | 0.82429 | 29.38540 |
| 0.19025 | 700 | 1 | HEARD RD | 38 | 0.82714 | 28.83600 |
| 0.23000 | 3600 | 2 | I-285 | 60 | 0.84139 | 52.95786 |
| 0.87000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.91944 | 52.19772 |
| 0.21000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.77611 | 56.29425 |
| 0.86000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.91806 | 52.47311 |
| 0.30000 | 7000 | 4 | I-285 | 61 | 0.90443 | 51.49686 |
| 0.30000 | 7000 | 4 | I-285 | 61 | 0.92457 | 51.85300 |
| 0.10000 | 8250 | 5 | I-285 EAST | 58 | 0.91624 | 49.64978 |
| 0.10000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 0.86389 | 53.36403 |
| 0.10000 | 8250 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 0.91952 | 50.02524 |
| 0.10000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 61 | 0.86697 | 53.56197 |
| 0.30000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 63 | 0.79500 | 55.21360 |
| 0.04000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 63 | 0.79500 | 55.21355 |
| 0.27000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 63 | 0.79500 | 55.21378 |
| 0.50000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 61 | 0.81958 | 53.26698 |
| 0.50000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 61 | 0.82278 | 53.15944 |
| 1.20000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.89597 | 52.61021 |
| 3.70000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 65 | 0.82500 | 56.44004 |
| 0.50000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.77806 | 55.94591 |
| 1.20000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.89222 | 53.41402 |
| 2.40000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 65 | 0.85500 | 55.96607 |
| 0.50000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.77542 | 56.53463 |
| 2.40000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 65 | 0.85417 | 56.27977 |
| 3.70000 | 5400 | 3 | I-85 | 65 | 0.82278 | 56.54988 |
| 0.80000 | 450 | 1 | INTERSTATE N PKWY | 24 | 0.80444 | 18.52281 |
| 0.68069 | 450 | 1 | JOHNS CREEK PKWY | 24 | 0.90889 | 19.01770 |
| 0.68069 | 450 | 1 | JOHNS CREEK PKWY | 24 | 0.85556 | 19.56788 |
| 0.11706 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 0.81154 | 22.50598 |
| 0.10000 | 4050 | 3 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 55 | 0.84815 | 43.95598 |
| 0.10000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.88773 | 37.66621 |
| 0.53482 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.81625 | 28.48041 |
| 0.58498 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 0.88615 | 24.53656 |
| 0.80000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.92625 | 27.38959 |
| 0.58498 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 0.91538 | 22.84612 |
| 0.53482 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.82250 | 26.93798 |

COUNTY ROADS"D" LEVEL OF SERVICE

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.55264 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 28 | 0.78000 | 22.75045 |
| 0.55264 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 28 | 0.81077 | 21.26997 |
| 0.34980 | 1300 | 2 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.79308 | 23.86632 |
| 0.34980 | 1300 | 2 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 0.82154 | 23.43480 |
| 1.00835 | 2300 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 36 | 0.88043 | 30.61524 |
| 1.00835 | 2300 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 36 | 0.86739 | 30.87308 |
| 0.53000 | 550 | 1 | MOUNT VERNON RD | 18 | 0.82545 | 14.60704 |
| 0.70000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 38 | 0.86714 | 31.05409 |
| 0.70000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 38 | 0.84000 | 30.55247 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 34 | 0.78143 | 28.88430 |
| 0.50000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 34 | 0.86429 | 27.07244 |
| 0.20751 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.90167 | 19.33712 |
| 0.04000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.82462 | 21.50893 |
| 0.07862 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.84308 | 21.39440 |
| 0.20751 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.87500 | 18.66898 |
| 0.32138 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.90923 | 20.13018 |
| 0.84238 | 850 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY | 38 | 0.77412 | 33.02790 |
| 0.34672 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY | 34 | 0.90250 | 26.68926 |
| 0.35005 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY | 34 | 0.83375 | 28.25739 |
| 0.84238 | 850 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 38 | 0.80000 | 32.06012 |
| 0.53279 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 0.91875 | 27.30057 |
| 0.35005 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 0.79375 | 29.08860 |
| 0.34672 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 0.87625 | 28.09671 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 0.85333 | 18.24733 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 0.85333 | 18.24678 |
| 0.11000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 0.84667 | 18.98829 |
| 0.36541 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.88857 | 26.84141 |
| 0.36541 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 0.86429 | 27.77950 |
| 0.44636 | 1100 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 48 | 0.88636 | 40.66918 |
| 0.62461 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 0.92571 | 37.26551 |
| 0.75399 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 0.91600 | 34.04911 |
| 0.75399 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 0.92600 | 33.26286 |
| 0.42569 | 1100 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 48 | 0.88545 | 41.38524 |
| 0.44636 | 1100 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 48 | 0.88364 | 41.42420 |
| 0.42569 | 1100 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 48 | 0.89091 | 40.57820 |
| 0.62461 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 0.92857 | 36.40787 |
| 1.36000 | 900 | 1 | OLD ATLANTA RD | 42 | 0.85111 | 32.38193 |
| 1.36000 | 900 | 1 | OLD ATLANTA RD | 42 | 0.87111 | 34.01158 |
| 0.70000 | 2400 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 42 | 0.79500 | 35.19489 |
| 0.70000 | 2400 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 42 | 0.83667 | 35.25788 |
| 0.34720 | 1800 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 31 | 0.81222 | 24.38510 |
| 0.34720 | 1800 | 2 | OLD NATIONAL HWY | 31 | 0.87278 | 24.86983 |
| 0.30000 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DNWDY | 28 | 0.87692 | 21.84264 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 0.88500 | 17.58022 |
| 0.16952 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.82308 | 24.81905 |
| 0.30763 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.83692 | 25.42570 |
| 0.16952 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.83692 | 25.40714 |
| 0.30763 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 31 | 0.82308 | 24.78859 |
| 0.57000 | 700 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 34 | 0.79714 | 27.79001 |
| 0.57000 | 700 | 1 | POWERS FERRY RD | 34 | 0.80429 | 27.20412 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 34 | 0.80143 | 26.49386 |

COUNTY ROADS "D" LEVEL OF SERVICE

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 0.77286 | 31.72333 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 34 | 0.78429 | 28.17196 |
| 0.55000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 0.79286 | 29.93776 |
| 0.40185 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.82684 | 26.52791 |
| 0.20000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.79050 | 29.93872 |
| 0.20000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.78600 | 30.07015 |
| 0.13951 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.81053 | 26.44803 |
| 0.13951 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.84789 | 25.96626 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.91900 | 28.60953 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.83850 | 26.55086 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.85100 | 28.22784 |
| 0.21757 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.80435 | 28.72130 |
| 0.21757 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.82435 | 30.27278 |
| 0.55463 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.81087 | 29.80596 |
| 0.40000 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.84250 | 34.77964 |
| 0.40000 | 2400 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 42 | 0.82833 | 33.64525 |
| 0.19328 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.91000 | 28.77190 |
| 0.55463 | 2300 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 36 | 0.80522 | 30.86164 |
| 0.30000 | 2700 | 2 | SENOIA RD | 55 | 0.84185 | 45.35397 |
| 0.30000 | 2700 | 2 | SENOIA RD | 55 | 0.84778 | 46.55212 |
| 0.05000 | 2700 | 2 | SENOIA RD | 55 | 0.84185 | 45.35419 |
| 0.05000 | 2700 | 2 | SENOIA RD | 55 | 0.84778 | 46.55597 |
| 0.59452 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.85286 | 26.18265 |
| 0.46101 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.83571 | 27.38315 |
| 0.24425 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.79286 | 27.50051 |
| 0.59452 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.83571 | 27.38313 |
| 0.46101 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.85286 | 26.18617 |
| 0.24425 | 700 | 1 | SPALDING RD | 34 | 0.77571 | 28.29806 |
| 0.47586 | 2000 | 2 | SR 120 | 34 | 0.91400 | 25.78403 |
| 0.47586 | 2000 | 2 | SR 120 | 34 | 0.92750 | 27.37250 |
| 0.62841 | 2300 | 2 | SR 120 | 36 | 0.86565 | 31.09495 |
| 0.62841 | 2300 | 2 | SR 120 | 36 | 0.88348 | 30.57605 |
| 0.55013 | 1100 | 1 | SR 166 | 48 | 0.91727 | 35.48557 |
| 0.71000 | 1900 | 2 | STATES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.85053 | 35.33849 |
| 0.71000 | 1900 | 2 | STATES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 0.90105 | 34.84587 |
| 0.92240 | 2500 | 2 | THORNTON RD | 46 | 0.79200 | 35.94875 |
| 0.09000 | 900 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 24 | 0.92667 | 19.49088 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 28 | 0.86462 | 22.37692 |

COUNTY ROADS"E" LEVEL OF SERVICE

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.41524 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 0.96500 | 32.16531 |
| 0.41524 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 0.97000 | 32.21202 |
| 0.47105 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 0.99143 | 34.37968 |
| 0.47105 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 0.98571 | 35.78424 |
| 0.30000 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 0.94615 | 19.31544 |
| 0.10000 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.98500 | 27.31099 |
| 0.22604 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.96842 | 24.35475 |
| 0.22604 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 0.95158 | 24.84643 |
| 0.19328 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 0.97800 | 27.28272 |
| 0.55013 | 1100 | 1 | SR 166 | 48 | 0.93182 | 38.05839 |
| 0.42090 | 1000 | 1 | STATE BRIDGE RD | 40 | 0.99600 | 32.91329 |
| 0.12000 | 1300 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 28 | 0.96385 | 21.49409 |

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.05161 | 3150 | 3 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.97429 | 21.56673 |
| 0.30000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 0.99474 | 23.82218 |
| 1.40254 | 1100 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 48 | 0.95091 | 38.09390 |
| 1.40254 | 1100 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 48 | 0.93636 | 39.58125 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 42 | 0.94556 | 34.05015 |
| 0.90000 | 900 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 42 | 0.99778 | 30.68814 |
| 0.22561 | 1100 | 1 | FAIRBURN RD | 48 | 0.93182 | 38.05871 |
| 0.10000 | 1600 | 2 | FLAT SHOALS RD | 34 | 0.95063 | 27.23298 |
| 0.12317 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.96317 | 35.61842 |
| 0.24201 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.96317 | 35.61844 |
| 0.16280 | 1050 | 1 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 0.96667 | 33.46210 |
| 0.07000 | 6600 | 4 | GA 400 | 58 | 0.98636 | 46.50856 |
| 0.10000 | 6600 | 4 | GA 400 | 58 | 0.98636 | 46.58595 |
| 0.20000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 0.96100 | 48.62765 |
| 0.16000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 0.96843 | 50.02426 |
| 1.10000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 0.97276 | 48.73848 |
| 0.98584 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 0.97276 | 48.73824 |
| 0.12698 | 400 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 18 | 0.99750 | 12.29603 |
| 0.10000 | 800 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 18 | 0.97125 | 12.67820 |
| 0.06052 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.95500 | 15.48564 |
| 0.12736 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.95500 | 15.48564 |
| 0.18339 | 1200 | 2 | HAMMOND DR | 22 | 0.98667 | 15.55763 |
| 0.69354 | 850 | 1 | HARSCRABBLE RD | 38 | 0.95412 | 29.66434 |
| 2.00000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.99833 | 51.30128 |
| 2.00000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 | 63 | 0.97556 | 50.96801 |
| 0.07000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 0.99990 | 50.16618 |
| 0.10000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 0.99990 | 50.17657 |
| 0.10000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 0.99990 | 50.16623 |
| 0.06000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 61 | 0.96206 | 51.10874 |
| 0.10000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 61 | 0.96206 | 51.10883 |
| 0.12000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 65 | 0.97722 | 50.93737 |
| 2.45000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 0.98014 | 49.26090 |
| 0.60000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.96818 | 33.40739 |
| 0.10000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.93545 | 38.63432 |
| 0.60000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.99455 | 36.74724 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------|---|-------------------|----|---------|-----------|
| 0.30000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 0.97682 | 33.23324- |
| 0.80000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 0.93875 | 25.66568 |
| 0.32677 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 0.97800 | 19.23140 |
| 0.70000 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE | 46 | 0.95920 | 37.69365 |
| 0.70000 | 3000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 48 | 0.97633 | 37.36130 |
| 0.70000 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 0.97760 | 36.97945 |
| 0.70000 | 3000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 48 | 0.99400 | 38.32850 |
| 0.23611 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 0.95200 | 37.98198 |
| 0.23611 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 0.97400 | 37.27556 |
| 0.27641 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 34 | 0.97143 | 26.21552 |
| 0.27641 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 34 | 0.98143 | 24.95160 |
| 0.19249 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.94667 | 18.75277 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.97385 | 20.33438 |
| 0.19249 | 600 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 25 | 0.98833 | 18.30430 |
| 0.07862 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 0.95846 | 18.99360 |
| 0.53279 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY | 34 | | 26.53796 |

COUNTY ROADS "F" LEVEL OF SERVICE

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------|-----------------|
| 0.75717 | 1050 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.00857 | 34.48454 |
| 0.75717 | 1050 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.03048 | 34.04692 |
| 0.56000 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 1.04700 | 29.10651 |
| 0.56000 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 40 | 1.05200 | 27.57210 |
| 0.45792 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.06200 | 24.32571 |
| 0.45792 | 1000 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.08400 | 24.54908 |
| 0.60577 | 1050 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.31524 | 23.51884 |
| 0.60577 | 1050 | 1 | ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.33429 | 22.98104 |
| 0.40000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 1.08947 | 22.07272 |
| 0.40000 | 1900 | 2 | ABERNATHY RD | 30 | 1.05895 | 20.19841 |
| 0.13060 | 1800 | 2 | Abernathy Rd | 27 | 1.06333 | 18.41649 |
| 0.53060 | 950 | 1 | AKERS MILL | 42 | 1.35053 | 21.38026 |
| 0.53060 | 950 | 1 | AKERS MILL RD | 42 | 1.03789 | 30.29852- |
| 0.36040 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 44 | 1.10190 | 30.95413 |
| 0.83000 | 1000 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 45 | 1.00100 | 35.22776 |
| 0.62252 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 44 | 1.40952 | 21.33453 |
| 0.13682 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL | 44 | 1.48571 | 19.98501 |
| 0.62252 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 44 | 1.38190 | 22.93356 |
| 0.13682 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 44 | 1.49048 | 18.61920 |
| 0.36040 | 1050 | 1 | ARNOLD MILL RD | 44 | 1.13524 | 31.66734 |
| 0.10000 | 850 | 1 | BUFFINGTON RD | 38 | 1.17059 | 23.65458 |
| 0.02000 | 1400 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 38 | 1.16357 | 21.77046 |
| 0.02000 | 1400 | 2 | CAMP CREEK PKWY | 38 | 1.15429 | 22.45234 |
| 0.30000 | 1000 | 1 | DULUTH HWY / SR 20 | 34 | 1.47000 | 17.29145 |
| 0.30000 | 1000 | 1 | DULUTH HWY / SR 20 | 34 | 1.44900 | 15.84724 |
| 0.02573 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 1.28444 | 12.58682 |
| 0.14021 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 1.05333 | 16.36607 |
| 0.02573 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 1.30000 | 12.22779 |
| 0.14021 | 450 | 1 | DUNWOODY CLUB DR | 24 | 1.04667 | 16.85494 |
| 0.10000 | 1300 | 2 | DUNWOODY PL | 28 | 1.23538 | 15.87889 |
| 0.10000 | 1300 | 2 | DUNWOODY PL | 28 | 1.51615 | 11.37232 |
| 0.19000 | 3150 | 3 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 1.00444 | 34.86885 |
| 0.16060 | 1050 | 1 | FULTON IND BLVD | 44 | 1.01238 | 31.91566 |
| 0.10000 | 1400 | 1 | GA 400 RAMP | 30 | 1.25643 | 17.12289 |
| 0.13000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 CD SOUTH | 58 | 1.00773 | 46.95343 |
| 0.07000 | 4700 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.01149 | 44.83274 |
| 0.14000 | 4700 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.56000 | 24.23508 |
| 0.25000 | 4950 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.31313 | 32.72251 |
| 0.30000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.35136 | 30.72744 |
| 2.60000 | 7200 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.11542 | 41.89283 |
| 0.29000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.10591 | 42.21465 |
| 0.60000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.20271 | 39.37299 |
| 0.07000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.35136 | 30.74336 |
| 0.20000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.20271 | 39.39634 |
| 0.10000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.20271 | 39.39621 |
| 0.60000 | 7200 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 61 | 1.16931 | 40.75926 |
| 2.00000 | 6800 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.23809 | 36.40406 |
| 0.60000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 NORTH | 58 | 1.35136 | 30.84600 |
| 0.20000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.15000 | 44.33120 |
| 0.10000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.15000 | 44.33092 |
| 2.00000 | 6800 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.253531 | 38.64231 |

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.27000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.00773 | 46.97389 |
| 0.20000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.35697 | 30.76637 |
| 0.10000 | 4950 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.32646 | 32.04650 |
| 0.14000 | 6450 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.21380 | 39.28187 |
| 0.06000 | 5250 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.03562 | 46.13188 |
| 0.60000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.35697 | 30.77159 |
| 2.60000 | 7200 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.11806 | 45.41463 |
| 0.60000 | 7000 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.21771 | 42.19326 |
| 0.60000 | 7200 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 61 | 1.18389 | 43.44547 |
| 0.30000 | 6600 | 4 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.35697 | 30.83442 |
| 1.24366 | 5100 | 3 | GEORGIA 400 SOUTH | 58 | 1.25529 | 37.61086 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 22 | 1.04000 | 14.33012 |
| 0.10000 | 800 | 2 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 18 | 1.78375 | 5.10183 |
| 0.12698 | 400 | 1 | GLENRIDGE CONN | 18 | 1.11750 | 11.85392 |
| 0.14616 | 850 | 1 | HARDSCRABLE RD | 38 | 1.08941 | 26.46640 |
| 0.14616 | 850 | 1 | HARDSCRABLE RD | 38 | 1.04235 | 26.95651 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | HEARD RD | 34 | 1.11143 | 20.02076 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | HEARD RD | 34 | 1.24143 | 16.81897 |
| 0.90000 | 2500 | 2 | HOLCOMB BR RD | 46 | 1.23560 | 27.17913 |
| 0.90000 | 2500 | 2 | HOLCOMB BRIDGE RD | 46 | 1.24960 | 27.28495 |
| 0.20000 | 1000 | 1 | HOUZE RD | 34 | 1.17600 | 22.70486 |
| 0.20000 | 1000 | 1 | HOUZE RD | 34 | 1.19500 | 22.87689 |
| 0.60000 | 4800 | 3 | I-20 EAST | 65 | 1.29313 | 44.09496 |
| 0.30000 | 5400 | 3 | I-20 EAST | 63 | 1.00889 | 51.84975 |
| 0.02000 | 6600 | 4 | I-20 EAST | 63 | 1.18348 | 46.23992 |
| 0.60000 | 4800 | 3 | I-20 EAST | 63 | 1.29313 | 42.72876 |
| 1.50000 | 6600 | 4 | I-20 EAST | 63 | 1.18348 | 46.24033 |
| 0.60000 | 4800 | 3 | I-20 WEST | 65 | 1.28646 | 41.82273 |
| 1.50000 | 6600 | 4 | I-20 WEST | 63 | 1.23742 | 42.62787 |
| 0.02000 | 5400 | 3 | I-20 WEST | 63 | 1.01296 | 52.44284 |
| 0.30000 | 5400 | 3 | I-20 WEST | 63 | 1.01296 | 52.44304 |
| 0.60000 | 4800 | 3 | I-20 WEST | 63 | 1.28646 | 40.52308 |
| 0.30000 | 1600 | 1 | I-285/400 RAMP | 50 | 1.49375 | 22.05877 |
| 0.22000 | 1600 | 1 | I-285 / 400 RAMP | 50 | 1.51125 | 20.17270 |
| 0.10000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 61 | 1.10362 | 46.30141 |
| 0.20000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 58 | 1.11175 | 44.28025 |
| 0.50000 | 8500 | 5 | I-285 EAST | 58 | 1.14588 | 42.85276 |
| 0.60000 | 9700 | 6 | I-285 EAST | 58 | 1.23825 | 39.34475 |
| 0.34000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 58 | 1.34762 | 31.68966 |
| 0.06000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 58 | 1.34762 | 31.68988 |
| 0.10000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 58 | 1.19206 | 39.76267 |
| 0.10000 | 9000 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 65 | 1.12633 | 48.54000 |
| 1.20000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.27451 | 38.11550 |
| 0.30000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.10571 | 46.46211 |
| 0.20000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.10571 | 46.46206 |
| 0.50000 | 10200 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 63 | 1.07127 | 49.08576 |
| 0.10000 | 9950 | 6 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.09819 | 46.53383 |
| 1.10000 | 9000 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 63 | 1.20600 | 43.44654 |
| 0.40000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 NORTH | 61 | 1.15851 | 44.34922 |
| 1.20000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.27874 | 36.27856 |
| 1.20000 | 9000 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 63 | 1.21256 | 41.81238 |

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.30000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.12594 | 45.35878 |
| 0.10000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.12594 | 45.35897 |
| 0.50000 | 10200 | 6 | I-285 SOUTH | 63 | 1.07843 | 48.43248 |
| 0.80000 | 9200 | 6 | I-285 SOUTH | 58 | 1.19565 | 39.30357 |
| 0.40000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.16480 | 42.83504 |
| 0.10000 | 9000 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 65 | 1.21256 | 43.15786 |
| 0.20000 | 8750 | 5 | I-285 SOUTH | 61 | 1.12594 | 45.36914 |
| 0.30000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 SOUTH | 58 | 1.34995 | 31.07742 |
| 0.20000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 SOUTH | 58 | 1.16201 | 41.54779 |
| 1.90000 | 7200 | 4 | I-285 SOUTH | 63 | 1.01625 | 49.94305 |
| 0.18000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.19206 | 39.75064 |
| 0.10000 | 8250 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.02036 | 46.91400 |
| 0-10000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.14381 | 42.40601 |
| 0.20000 | 9450 | 6 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.14381 | 42.40643 |
| 0.60000 | 9700 | 6 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.23041 | 38.22223 |
| 0.50000 | 8500 | 5 | I-285 WEST | 58 | 1.13259 | 42.62216 |
| 2.37000 | 7200 | 4 | I-85 | 63 | 1.00236 | 50.71196 |
| 0.25146 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.00615 | 20.30780 |
| 0.10000 | 3300 | 3 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 1.05939 | 36.36948 |
| 0.30000 | 2200 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 48 | 1.00455 | 36.57455 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.51077 | 15.24265 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.40000 | 14.78064 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.48000 | 15.66724 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.37077 | 15.15036 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.41385 | 16.59966 |
| 0.30000 | 650 | 1 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.31077 | 15.91814 |
| 0.10554 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.26769 | 17.00207 |
| 0.25146 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.26769 | 16.98750 |
| 0.10554 | 1300 | 2 | JOHNSON FERRY RD | 28 | 1.00615 | 20.29788 |
| 0.01000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.21125 | 20.04573 |
| 0.44450 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.02000 | 20.27026 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.05692 | 21.66820 |
| 0.11502 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 1.24235 | 23.66027 |
| 0.10537 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 1.36667 | 21.76910 |
| 0.50000 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.01538 | 21.15375 |
| 0.44450 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.07385 | 21.32531 |
| 0.11502 | 850 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 1.22000 | 24.93235 |
| 0.17295 | 700 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.49571 | 13.40000 |
| 0.25420 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.45375 | 15.15299 |
| 0.34870 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.25385 | 17.62648 |
| 0.01000 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.19875 | 20.58081 |
| 0.17295 | 700 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.46143 | 14.01495 |
| 0.17255 | 700 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.18857 | 20.82572 |
| 0.34870 | 650 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 31 | 1.26308 | 17.43567 |
| 0.17255 | 700 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.20000 | 20.75612 |
| 0.10537 | 900 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 42 | 1.36222 | 22.51777 |
| 0.25420 | 800 | 1 | JONES BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.45750 | 15.106F9 |
| 0.32677 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 27 | 1.03000 | 19.25223 |
| 035104 | 550 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY | 30 | 1.17273 | 18.61642 |
| 0.70000 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 1.18600 | 15.92438 |
| 0.70000 | 500 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 27 | 1.18200 | 16.89832 |

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.67634 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.65429 | 13.26950 |
| 1.05974 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.42571 | 17.95315 |
| 1.05974 | 900 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 42 | 1.15778 | 27.75348 |
| 0.52838 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.60143 | 13.04524 |
| 0.35104 | 550 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 30 | 1.14727 | 18.36006 |
| 0.40138 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 1.25077 | 16.87029 |
| 0.40138 | 650 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 28 | 1.29385 | 16.54672 |
| 0.67634 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.60143 | 13.00827 |
| 0.52838 | 700 | 1 | MCGINNIS FERRY RD | 38 | 1.65429 | 13.20900- |
| 0.50000 | 2100 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.43190 | 20.06882 |
| 0.40000 | 2100 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.08476 | 32.05993 |
| 0.25554 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 1.02040 | 36.28408 |
| 0.60000 | 2000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.26000 | 20.54283 |
| 0.50000 | 2100 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.40238 | 21.06866 |
| 0.70000 | 2300 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 36 | 1.13261 | 26.09901 |
| 0.40000 | 2100 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 44 | 1.11000 | 31.86631 |
| 0.60000 | 2000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.13900 | 23.40397 |
| 0.70000 | 2300 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 36 | 1.09957 | 25.27341 |
| 0.25554 | 2500 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 46 | 1.04520 | 35.39650 |
| 0.60000 | 2000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.23350 | 21.10193 |
| 0.60000 | 2000 | 2 | MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | 34 | 1.16550 | 23.23147 |
| 0.40000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 38 | 1.07857 | 26.74281 |
| 0.40000 | 700 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 38 | 1.05714 | 25.53074 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 24 | 1.34889 | 11.53267 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 24 | 1.30667 | 12.11621 |
| 0.17778 | 650 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 28 | 1.04308 | 20.14787 |
| 0.17778 | 650 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 28 | 1.03538 | 19.39168 |
| 0.34061 | 650 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 28 | 1.04923 | 20.44362 |
| 0.34061 | 650 | 1 | MT PARAN RD | 28 | 1.06308 | 18.93882 |
| 0.20000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 1.13385 | 16.03473 |
| 0.05000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 1.34923 | 12.18158 |
| 0.05000 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 1.51692 | 12.31743 |
| 0.32138 | 650 | 1 | MT VERNON RD | 28 | 1.02462 | 17.83419 |
| 0.42793 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 1.18750 | 21.20821 |
| 0.06938 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 1.09000 | 23.29975 |
| 0.42793 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 1.19125 | 20.84467 |
| 0.06938 | 800 | 1 | NESBITT FERRY RD | 34 | 1.05750 | 24.48364 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 1.92889 | 5.81094 |
| 0.11000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 1.20000 | 13.49193 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NEW NORTHSIDE | 24 | 1.10000 | 14.36973 |
| 0.11000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 24 | 1.39111 | 11.07765 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 1.08714 | 22.28073 |
| 0.11000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 24 | 1.16667 | 14.81139 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | NORTHSIDE DR | 34 | 1.28857 | 16.75156 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE RD | 24 | 1.42444 | 12.18372 |
| 0.10000 | 450 | 1 | NORTHSIDE RD | 24 | 1.45333 | 11.14011 |
| 0.40000 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.12500 | 28.77890 |
| 0.60556 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 34 | 1.10500 | 24.87178 |
| 0.40000 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.15900 | 28.66500 |
| 0.35350 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.25100 | 24.53333 |
| 0.78190 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.08500 | 29.79626 |
| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------|---|---------------------|----|-----------|----------|
| 0.47373 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 1.49905 | 18.11627 |
| 0.35350 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.28400 | 24.20968 |
| 0.78190 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 40 | 1.08900 | 29.11298 |
| 0.60556 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 34 | 1.06700 | 25.61069 |
| 0.47373 | 1050 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 44 | 1.51143 | 16.76235 |
| 0.26676 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 34 | 1.55400 | 13.25376 |
| 0.26676 | 1000 | 1 | OLD ALABAMA RD | 34 | 1.57000 | 11.41313 |
| 0.70000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DNWDY | 28 | 1.03077 | 21.02643 |
| 0.04119 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.12308 | 19.54450 |
| 0.10000 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.92917 | 5.35383 |
| 0.14959 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.49583 | 8.56263 |
| 0.10000 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.04000 | 20.60244 |
| 0.60000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.17231 | 18.44790 |
| 0.60000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.17_69_2 | 17.93774 |
| 0.70000 | 650 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.03231 | 20.98647 |
| 0.10000 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.01769 | 18.95322 |
| 0.32833 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.34385 | 14.12280 |
| 0.51218 | 600 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.02500 | 15.17954 |
| 0.51218 | 600 | 1 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.04667 | 15.80179 |
| 0.04119 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.52462 | 11.05698 |
| 0.32833 | 1300 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 28 | 1.16000 | 18.64983 |
| 0.14959 | 1200 | 2 | PEACHTREE DUNWOODY | 22 | 1.31583 | 11.63748 |
| 0.21049 | 1800 | 2 | PERIMETER CNTR PKWY | 27 | 1.02111 | 19.27194 |
| 0.15943 | 1800 | 2 | PERIMETER CNTR PKWY | 27 | 1.17000 | 19.05014 |
| 0.21049 | 1800 | 2 | PERIMETER CNTR PKWY | 27 | 1.12333 | 19.81468 |
| 0.15943 | 1800 | 2 | PERIMETER CNTR PKWY | 27 | 1.06222 | 18.66281 |
| 0.30140 | 2300 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 36 | 1.28000 | 20.93154 |
| 0.30140 | 2300 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 36 | 1.32478 | 20.00176 |
| 0.50000 | 2300 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 36 | 1.28000 | 20.93157 |
| 0.50000 | 2500 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 46 | 1.22280 | 29.32317 |
| 0.50000 | 2300 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 36 | 1.32478 | 20.03829 |
| 0.50000 | 2500 | 2 | PLEASANT HILL RD | 46 | 1.18960 | 29.79697 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 1 | RIVER VALLY RD | 31 | 1.26889 | 16.60134 |
| 0.30000 | 900 | 1 | RIVER VALLY RD | 31 | 1.33000 | 15.51036 |
| 0.36539 | 1000 | 1 | RIVER VALLY RD | 34 | 1.10400 | 21.62750 |
| 0.36539 | 1000 | 1 | RIVER VALLY RD | 34 | 1.13500 | 23.55541 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.90429 | 10.35178 |
| 0.30000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.65000 | 14.38045 |
| 0.44771 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.15429 | 26.17090 |
| 0.30000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.69000 | 17.31742 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.91000 | 9.88247 |
| 0.20000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.77714 | 10.73242 |
| 0.10000 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.94714 | 13.07750 |
| 0.48097 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.23714 | 24.68643 |
| 0.44771 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.18143 | 26.02225 |
| 0.61062 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.16857 | 25.71671 |
| 0.48097 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.21429 | 24.43409 |
| 0.61062 | 700 | 1 | RIVERSIDE DR | 38 | 1.19571 | 25.72071 |
| 0.43000 | 850 | 1 | RIVERSIDE RD | 38 | 1.12471 | 24.46228 |
| 0.43000 | 850 | 1 | RIVERSIDE RD | 38 | 1.08941 | 25.12331 |
| 0.43000 | 850 | 1 | RIVERSIDE RD | 38 | 1.12471 | 24.48525 |
| 0.43000 | 850 | 1 | RIVERSIDE RD | 38 | 1.08941 | 25.12323 |
| 0.41668 | 450 | 1 | ROBERTS DR | 24 | 1.46000 | 10.55341 |
| 0.31462 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS DR | 28 | 1.19077 | 18.16436 |

| DISTANCE | CAPACITY | LANES | NAME | SPEED | LOS | CONGESTED SPEED |
|----------|----------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 0.56204 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 28 | 1.11692 | 17.42071 |
| 0.41668 | 450 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 24 | 1.50444 | 11.00961 |
| 0.31462 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 28 | 1.15385 | 17.66989 |
| 0.56204 | 650 | 1 | ROBERTS RD | 28 | 1.26462 | 15.09322 |
| 0.10000 | 1700 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 28 | 1.19412 | 17.14931 |
| 0.30106 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.06526 | 23.13124 |
| 0.10000 | 1700 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 28 | 1.60824 | 10.13344 |
| 0.10000 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.52368 | 11.95239 |
| 0.20672 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 1.08000 | 26.03591 |
| 0.09686 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 1.18450 | 24.22792 |
| 0.10000 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.42579 | 14.58146 |
| 0.20314 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.31158 | 17.57934 |
| 0.10000 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.50158 | 12.56421 |
| 0.10000 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.42158 | 14.12307 |
| 0.30106 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.14684 | 21.18769 |
| 0.20672 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 1.13950 | 24.71890 |
| 0.09686 | 2000 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 34 | 1.11150 | 25.28077 |
| 0.20314 | 1900 | 2 | ROSWELL RD | 30 | 1.34737 | 16.99695 |
| 0.20000 | 1500 | 1 | SENOIA RD | 25 | 1.38133 | 12.81514 |
| 0.19225 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 1.13385 | 18.76443 |
| 0.21892 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 1.12462 | 17.91543 |
| 0.19225 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 1.12154 | 18.53963 |
| 0.21892 | 650 | 1 | SPALDING DR | 28 | 1.14462 | 18.42123 |
| 0.40000 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.16500 | 21.96642 |
| 0.27430 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.19400 | 22.53557 |
| 0.62690 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.62750 | 12.10066 |
| 0.36856 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.46375 | 15.71354 |
| 0.46240 | 750 | 1 | SR 120 | 29 | 1.51600 | 12.42216 |
| 0.43144 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.34875 | 18.66721 |
| 0.10000 | 900 | 1 | SR 120 | 31 | 1.32667 | 16.21787 |
| 0.40000 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.19400 | 22.52338 |
| 0.10000 | 900 | 1 | SR 120 | 31 | 1.29444 | 16.43788 |
| 0.62690 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.52000 | 13.99760 |
| 0.46240 | 750 | 1 | SR 120 | 29 | 1.62667 | 10.85796 |
| 0.27430 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.16500 | 22.02818 |
| 0.31756 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 40 | 1.22100 | 25.52260 |
| 0.31756 | 1000 | 1 | SR 120 | 40 | 1.18700 | 25.74484 |
| 0.36856 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.50250 | 15.07170 |
| 0.43144 | 800 | 1 | SR 120 | 34 | 1.29625 | 20.07362 |
| 0.02000 | 900 | 1 | SR 141 | 31 | 1.59889 | 11.36220 |
| 0.02000 | 900 | 1 | SR 141 | 31 | 1.59333 | 10.36539 |
| 0.42090 | 1000 | 1 | STATE BRIDGE RD | 40 | 1.03800 | 31.59521 |
| 0.62000 | 850 | 1 | STATES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 1.62471 | 14.07398 |
| 0.62000 | 850 | 1 | STATES BRIDGE RD | 38 | 1.53059 | 16.33763 |
| 0.20000 | 1300 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 28 | 1.17615 | 18.91567 |
| 0.10000 | 900 | 2 | VIRGINIA AVE | 24 | 1.03333 | 17.59915 |
| 0.25850 | 850 | 1 | WATERS RD | 38 | 1.12000 | 28.04346 |
| 0.25850 | 850 | 1 | WATERS RD | 38 | 1.13176 | 28.13316 |



Appendix G

Fulton County 2005-2010 Transportation Improvement Projects



Current State Transportation Improvement Program

| ARC.I.D. No | Project I.D. No | Project Type | Project Description |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| FN-204 | 0006821 | ATMS/ITS | SR 92 FM SR 9 to Cobb County Line |
| FN-203 | 0006820 | ATMS/ITS | SR 140/Holcomb Bdge Rd FM SR 9 to CR 107 at Barnwell Rd |
| FN-202 | 0006818 | ATMS/ITS | Winward Parkway Traffic Signal Interconnections |
| FN-202 | 0006819 | ATMS/ITS | North Point Pkwy Traffic Signal Connections |
| FN-200 | 0006817 | ATMS/ITS | Perimeter Circle Fiber Optic Connections |
| FN-199 | 0006727 | ATMS/ITS | SR 9/Roswell Rd FM Abernathy Rd to Forsyth County Line |
| FS-AR-BP087 | 0000675 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Buffington Rd Bike Lane FM Flat Shoals to Old Bill Cook Rd |
| FS-AR-BP060 | 0000643 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Shannon Pkwy/Ped FM Mall Blvd to SR 138 |
| FS-AR-BP032 | 762525 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Phoenix Trail FM Commerce Gateway to Phoenix Gateway |
| FS-AR-BP-029D | 762522 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Pkwy Trail / Camp Truitt Rd to Brannon Pk to Tubman |
| FS-AR-BP029A | 762520 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Pkwy Trail Ph I - Virginia Ave to Marta Rail Station |
| FS-195 | 0006912 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Old National Highway Transit Oriented Dev. Implementation |
| FN-AR-BP102 | 0000338 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Willeo/Coleman Road |
| FN-AR-BP076 | 0002649 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | John's Crk Grnwy/Fulton FM River to/Gwinnette to Forsyth |
| FN-AR-BP067 | 0000640 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | River Valley Rd FM Riverside Dr to Abernathy Rd |
| FN-AR-BP052 | 0000639 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Riverside Drive Bike/Ped FM Johnson Ferry Rd to I-285 |
| FN-AR-BP016A | 0004453 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Mount Vernon Hwy From Powers Ferry Rd to Lake Forrest |
| FN-193 | 0004512 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Hermi's Bridge at Chattahoochee River Near West Paces Fry |
| FN-103 | 753054 | Bicycle/Ped. Facility | Glenridge Dr/ FM Roswell Rad to Glen Conn & Median |
| FS-191 | 742985 | Bridges | SR 154/Cascade-Palmetto Hwy @ Bear Creek |
| FS-190 | 731861 | Bridges | SR 70/Fulton Industrial Blvd @ Camp Creek |
| FS-143 | 771276 | Bridges | Cochran Mill Road @ Little Pea Creek |
| FS-142 | 742976 | Bridges | CR 1385/Bufington Road @ Morning Creek |
| FS-138 | 731860 | Bridges | SR 70/ Cascade-Palmetto Rd at Deep Creek |
| FN-233C | 742920 | Bridges | CR 1319/McGinnis Ferry Rd T Chattah. River |
| FN-232B | 721308 | Bridges | SR 140/Houze Rd Over Little River at Fulton |
| FN-174A&B | 752960 | Bridges | Hembree Road @ Foe Killer Creek |
| FN-173B | 752970 | Bridges | Old Roswell Road @ Foe Killer Creek |
| FN-166 | 771200 | Bridges | Upper Hembree Road @ Foe Killer Creek |
| FN-165A&B | 771270 | Bridges | Kimball Bridge Rd @ Big Creek |
| FN-095 | 770900 | Bridges | Grimes Bridge Road @ Big Creek in South Roswell |
| FS-130 | 753055 | Intersection Improvement | Fairburn Rd FM Garrison Dr to CSX RR & Sidewalks |
| FN-233A | 0004627 | Intersection Improvement | McGinnis Road from Sargent Rd to McFarland Road |
| FN-217 | 0003775 | Intersection Improvement | SR 120/ Abbotts Bridge Road @ Parsons Road |
| FN-216 | 0005428 | Intersection Improvement | Old Alabama Road at Old Alabama Connector |
| FN-215 | 0003769 | Intersection Improvement | Kimball Bridge Road to Waters Road |
| FN-213 | 0000526 | Intersection Improvement | Freemanville Rd at Providence Road |
| FN-212 | 0000527 | Intersection Improvement | Freemanville Rd at Birmingham Road |
| FN-211 | 0005409 | Intersection Improvement | Crabapple Road at Chaffin Road |
| FN-209 | 0005448 | Intersection Improvement | SR 372/Birmingham Hwy @ Providence Rd @ New Prov Rd |
| FN-208 | 0000531 | Intersection Improvement | Providence Rd @ Bethanny Road |
| FN-207 | 00003765 | Intersection Improvement | Bell Road to Rogers Circle Road |
| FN-206 | 0000533 | Intersection Improvement | Arnold Mill Road @ New Providence Rd |
| FN-192H | 0000265 | Intersection Improvement | Hardscrabble Rd/ CR 1330 at Chafin Rd |
| FN-192F | 0000266 | Intersection Improvement | Mayfield Rd/CR 1324 at Providence Road |
| FN-192A | 0000261 | Intersection Improvement | Webb Bridge Rd/CR 70 at Park Bridge Pkwy/Shirley Br Rd |
| FN-191M | 0000260 | Intersection Improvement | Jones Bridge RD/CR 65 at Sargent Road |
| FN-191L | 0000259 | Intersection Improvement | Jones Bridge Rd/CR 65 at Douglas Road |
| FN-191E | 0000252 | Intersection Improvement | SR 140/Holcomb Bridge Road at Houze Rd/Alpharetta Hwy |
| FN-191B | 0000249 | Intersection Improvement | SR 9/Roswell Road at Northridge Road |
| FN-191A | 0000248 | Intersection Improvement | SR 9/Roswell Road at Dunwoody Place |
| FS-202B1 | 0006913 | Median Work | CR 1505/Oakley Ind. Blvd FM Fayetteville Rd to SR 138 |
| FN-235 | 0007133 | Miscellaneous Improv. | Various Improvements in Fulton County-FY 06 |
| FS-AR-BP062 | 753280 | Sidewalks | New Hope Rd FM Danforth Rd to Cascade Road |
| FS-AR-BP034 | 762527 | Sidewalks | Danforth Rd FM Cascade Rd to New Hope Road |
| FN-AR-BP083 | 753300 | Sidewalks | Hammond Dr FM Glenridge Dr to Dekalk Co. |
| FN-AR-206 | 0006267 | Sidewalks | Streetscape Medical Center FM I-285 to Glenridge Connector |
| FN-AR_208 | 0006247 | Sidewalks | Alpharetta St Streetscape FM Norcross to Holcomb Bridge Rd |

| Current State Transportation Improvement Program | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| ARC.I.D. No | Project I.D. No | Project Type | Project Description |
| FN-210 | 762534 | Sidewalks | Birmingham Hwy FM Kensington Farms Rd to Crabapple Rd |
| FN-177 | 770933 | Sidewalks | Holomb Bridge Road FM Old Holcomb Bridge Rd to SR 400 |
| FS-196 | 0006729 | Special Studies | South Fulton Parkway Access Management Study |
| FN-AR-BP104 | 0006728 | Streetscape | Roswell Road Streetscape |
| FS-123 | 751650 | Widening | Old Alabama Rd/SR 961 FM Holcomb Bdg to Jones Bridge Rd |
| FS-048 | 751710 | Widening | SR 70/Fulton Ind. Blvd FM Interchange Dr to SR 8 |
| FN-AR-400A&B | 722010 | Widening | SR 400 FM SR 140/Holcomb Bridge Rd to McFarland Rd |
| FN-233B | 0004429 | Widening | McGinnis Road from Sargent Rd to Chattahoochee River |
| FN-123B | 752660 | Widening | Old Alabama Rd FM Jones Bridge Rd to Medlock Bridge |
| FN-043 | 751640 | Widening | Abernathy Road FM SR 9/Roswell Road to SR 400 |
| FN-034B | 751310 | Widening | Abernathy Road FM Johnson Ferry Rd to Roswell Rd |
| FN-031A | 752650 | Widening | Haynes Bridge Rd FM Old Alabama Rd to Big Creek |
| FN-023 | 751300 | Widening | Johnson Ferry Rd FM Chatt River to Abernathy Rd |
| FN-003A | 721000 | Widening | SR 120 FM State Bridget Rd to Peachtree Ind Blvd |

Note: FS=South Fulton, FN=North Bulton, AR=Region



Appendix H

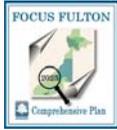
Functional Road Classification by Planning Area





| NORTH FULTON: FUNCTIONAL ROAD CLASSIFICATION | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| STREET NAME | CLASSIFICATION | SERVICE AREA | ROAD TYPE |
| ALPHARETTA RD | Principal Arterial | NF | State |
| CROSSVILLE RD | Principal Arterial | NF | State |
| HOLCOMB BRIDGE RD | Principal Arterial | NF | State |
| MARIETTA HWY | Principal Arterial | NF | State |
| STATE BRIDGE RD | Principal Arterial | NF | State |
| WOODSTOCK RD | Principal Arterial | NF | State |
| BIRMINGHAM HWY | Minor Collector | NF | State |
| BIRMINGHAM RD | Minor Collector | NF | State |
| ABBOTTS BRIDGE RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| ARNOLD MILL RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| BARNWELL RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| BETHANY RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| BIRMINGHAM HWY | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| BROADWELL RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| CRABAPPLE RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| CUMMING HWY | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| HARDSCRABBLE RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| HAYGOOD RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| HAYNES BRIDGE RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| JONES BRIDGE RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| MANSELL RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| MEDLOCK BRIDGE RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| MID-BROADWELL RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| OLD ALABAMA RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| OLD ALABAMA RD CONN | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| RIVERSIDE DR | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| RUCKER RD | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| S ATLANTA ST | Minor Arterial | NF | State |
| BETHANY RD | Major Collector | NF | State |
| BIRMINGHAM HWY | Major Collector | NF | State |
| HOPEWELL RD | Major Collector | NF | State |
| MCGINNIS FERRY RD | Major Collector | NF | State |
| GA 400 | Freeway | NF | State |
| BETHANY RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| COGBURN RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| COX RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| ETRIS RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| HEMBREE RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| HOPEWELL RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| MAXWELL RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| NESBIT FERRY RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| NORCROSS ST | Collector Street | NF | State |
| OLD ROSWELL RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| PROVIDENCE RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| ROCK MILL RD | Collector Street | NF | State |
| WEBB BRIDGE RD | Collector Street | NF | State |





| WINDWARD PKWY | Collector Street | NF | State |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| SANDY SPRINGS: FUNCTIONAL ROAD CLASSIFICATION | | | |
| STREET NAME | CLASSIFICATION | SERVICE AREA | ROAD TYPE |
| GA 400 | Principal Arterial | SS | State |
| GLENRIDGE DR | Principal Arterial | SS | State |
| JOHNSON FERRY RD | Principal Arterial | SS | State |
| ABERNATHY RD | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| DAVIS DR | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| DUNWOODY PL | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| GLENRIDGE CONNECTOR | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| INTERSTATE NORTH PKWY | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| JOHNSON FERRY RD | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| MOUNT VERNON HWY | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| NEW NORTHSIDE DR | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| NORTHSIDE DR | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| PEACHTREE DUNWOODY RD | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| PITTS RD | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| POWERS FERRY RD | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| ROBERTS DR | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| ROSWELL RD | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| ROSWELL RD | Minor Arterial | SS | State |
| I-285 | Interstate Arterial | SS | State |
| DALRYMPLE RD | Collector Street | SS | State |
| HAMMOND DR | Collector Street | SS | State |
| HIGH POINT RD | Collector Street | SS | State |
| JOHNSON FERRY RD | Collector Street | SS | State |
| LONG ISLAND DR | Collector Street | SS | State |
| MOUNT PARAN RD | Collector Street | SS | State |
| MOUNT VERNON HWY | Collector Street | SS | State |
| NORTHLAND DR | Collector Street | SS | State |
| PEACHTREE DUNWOODY RD | Collector Street | SS | State |
| PERIMETER CENTER WEST | Collector Street | SS | State |
| POWERS FERRY RD | Collector Street | SS | State |
| SANDY SPRINGS CIR | Collector Street | SS | State |
| SPALDING DR | Collector Street | SS | State |
| WINDSOR PKWY | Collector Street | SS | State |





| SOUTHWEST FULTON: FUNCTIONAL ROAD CLASSIFICATION | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| STREET NAME | CLASSIFICATION | SERVICE AREA | ROAD TYPE |
| CAMP CREEK PKWY | Principal Arterial | SW | State |
| FULTON IND BLVD | Minor Arterial | SW | State |
| FAIRBURN RD | Minor Arterial | SW | State |
| CLEVELAND AVE | Minor Arterial | SW | State |
| CASCADE RD | Minor Arterial | SW | State |
| CASCADE PALMETTO HWY | Minor Arterial | SW | State |
| CAMPBELLTON RD | Minor Arterial | SW | State |
| BUTNER RD | Minor Arterial | SW | State |
| I-285 | Interstate Arterial | SW | State |
| I-20 | Interstate Arterial | SW | State |
| BAKERS FERRY RD | Collector Street | SW | State |





| SOUTH FULTON: FUNCTIONAL ROAD CLASSIFICATION | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|-----------|
| STREET NAME | CLASSIFICATION | SERVICE AREA | ROAD TYPE |
| W BROAD ST | Principal Arterial | SF | State |
| SOUTH FULTON PKWY | Principal Arterial | SF | State |
| ROOSEVELT HWY | Principal Arterial | SF | State |
| PROPOSED SOUTH FULTON PKWY | Principal Arterial | SF | State |
| PROPOSED JONESBORO RD | Principal Arterial | SF | State |
| JONESBORO RD | Principal Arterial | SF | State |
| RICO RD | Minor Collector | SF | State |
| HOBGOOD RD | Minor Collector | SF | State |
| COCHRAN MILL RD | Minor Collector | SF | State |
| CAPPS FERRY RD | Minor Collector | SF | State |
| WELCOME ALL RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| VIRLYN B SMITH RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| SPENCE RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| SENOIA RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| ROOSEVELT HWY | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| ROOSEVELT HWY | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| RIVERTOWN RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| RIVERTOWN RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| OLD NATIONAL HWY | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| MAIN ST | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| JONESBORO RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| FLAT SHOALS RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| FAYETTEVILLE RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| CAMPBELLTON FAIRBURN RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| BUFFINGTON RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| BETHSAIDA RD | Minor Arterial | SF | State |
| RIVERTOWN RD | Major Collector | SF | State |
| RIVERTOWN RD | Major Collector | SF | State |
| HUTCHESON FERRY RD | Major Collector | SF | State |
| FAYETTEVILLE RD | Major Collector | SF | State |
| CEDAR GROVE RD | Major Collector | SF | State |
| CASCADE PALMETTO HWY | Major Collector | SF | State |
| CARLTON RD | Major Collector | SF | State |
| CAMPBELLTON REDWINE RD | Major Collector | SF | State |
| I-85 | Interstate Arterial | SF | State |
| I-285/I-85 | Interstate Arterial | SF | State |
| KOWETA RD | Collector Street | SF | State |
| CEDAR GROVE RD | Collector Street | SF | State |





Appendix I

Glossary





A

ADT & AADT Average (Annual) Daily Trip. Measures traffic volume at a certain location.

AFCWRC Atlanta Fulton County Water Resources Commission. Intergovernmental Partnership that provides water and water treatment facilities to the City Of Atlanta and North Fulton County including the cities of Alpharetta and Roswell.

AFCEMA – Atlanta Fulton County Emergency Management

ARC Atlanta Regional Commission. Metropolitan planning organization for the ten County Atlanta Region. Counties include: Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale.

B

C

CWA Federal Clean Water Act

CDBG Community Development Block Grants

CIP Capital Improvement Program

CID Community Improvement District

Community Facilities & Services Element The group of goals, policies and strategies designed to promote the highest quality services, facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of the citizens. This includes water supply & treatment, Solid waste management, public safety, public health, recreation, education, and libraries and cultural arts services.

Comprehensive Plan A document that analyzes existing conditions, assesses current and future needs and establishes implementation strategies to manage growth. Comprehensive plans typically cover a time period of 20 years.

Comprehensive Plan Update will be done in five(5) years and in ten(10) years a new 20 year plan will be developed.

D

DRI Development of Regional Impact

E

Economic The group of goals policies and strategies designed to promote and





Development retain existing businesses, attract and promote the creation of new businesses, maintain a competitive business environment and provide a diverse job base and trained labor force to meet the needs of a diversified economy.

EMA Emergency Management Agency. A joint cooperative effort between the City of Atlanta and Fulton County to plan, organize, and prepare for saving of lives, protection of property and the recovery from the effects of a disaster or catastrophe.

EMS Emergency Medical Services

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

F

FCA Facility Condition Analysis. The assessment of the present condition of an existing county facility, to verify that the physical plant functionally meets the needs of the building and to determine what future funding and maintenance programs are required to maintain the functional operation of the existing plant.

FCPS Fulton County Public Schools

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FIRE Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate (Source: www.census.gov)

Finance and Insurance: This new sector recognizes the important and dynamic changes occurring in the U.S. financial sector. Real estate--part of this grouping in the SIC--was moved to a new sector called Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing: This sector includes industries from Services; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

Flood Plains Areas that are subject to flooding based on the 100-year, or base flood.

G

Green Space Permanently protected land and water, including agricultural and forestry Land in its undeveloped, natural state or that has been developed or restored to be consistent with the goals determined by Georgia's Community Green Space Program.





GRTA Georgia Regional Transportation Agency

H

HAMFI HUD adjusted median family income.

Housing Element The set of policies and programs designed to provide a variety of housing types and sizes, encourage home ownership, provide affordable housing, and promotes the development of housing that protects the environment.

HUD U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

I

Intergovernmental Coordination Element The set of goals, policies and strategies designed to foster coordination with cities within Fulton County, adjacent counties, Fulton County Public Schools, special districts and authorities, State and federal agencies to serve the best interests of Fulton County residents and insure consistency with the Comprehensive Plan.

J

K

L

Land Use Element The set of goals, policies and strategies designed to provide a balance between land uses and to provide choices for land owners, residents, Businesses and workers, to protect environmental and cultural resources, to promote mixed use, walkable and livable communities.

LEEDS Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LCI Livable Communities Initiative. A competitive grant program provided by the Atlanta Regional Commission to eligible governments and organizations for the creation of plans for the efficient development and use of transportation facilities and land use to improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion.

LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee. Board appointed by the State of Georgia Emergency Response Commission to develop an emergency plan for Fulton County and to inventory hazardous chemicals in the County.

M

MARTA Metropolitan Atlanta Regional Transportation Authority. The regional transit Authority that provides public transportation to Atlanta, Fulton County,





and DeKalb County in the form of bus services, rail service, and paratransit service for passengers with disabilities.

MGD Million Gallons per Day. Unit of measure used for water usage.

MRPA Metropolitan River Protection Act. Georgia General Assembly legislation Enacted to address development pressure near and pollution of the Chattahooche River. Established a 2,000 foot corridor on both sides of the river and its impoundments, including stream beds and islands.

MSA Metropolitan Statistical Area. An area containing a recognized population nucleus and adjacent communities that have a high degree of integration with that nucleus.

N

NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Standards of measurement set by the EPA for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment.

Natural and Cultural Resources Element The set of policies and strategies designed to protect and enhance existing natural resources and encourage healthy ecosystems for current and future generations. These include water resources, land form and tree protection, greenspace, air quality and historical preservation.

Non-Attainment Area Geographical areas that have failed to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards(NAAQS) for ozone or particulate matter(PM2.5). This includes a 20+ county area surrounding metro Atlanta.

O

Open Space As defined in Focus Fulton: Undeveloped land either partially developed for recreational use (such as a golf course) or other private recreational use, public parks, water bodies such as lakes and streams and the 100 year flood plain.

Ozone Colorless gas created by a chemical reaction of Nitrous Oxides(NOx), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and sunlight and is one of several Primary criteria pollutants the EPA has designated as public health hazards.

P

PM2.5 Fine Particulate Matter. Chemical pollutants that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter. Fine particles formed as a result of fuel combustion from motor vehicles, power generation, residential fireplaces and wood stoves.





Q

R

RTP Regional Transportation Plan

S

SAT Scholastic Assessment Test

Steep Slopes 25% or greater in grade (rise in elevation over run of land)

T

TAD Tax Allocation District

TCU Transportation, Communications and Utilities

TDM Transportation Demand Management – Strategies for increasing transportation system efficiency, reduce traffic congestions and improve air quality at a regional level.

Tenure Ownership Status (renter or owner of property)

TIP Transportation Improvement Program

TMA Transportation Management Association. Associations throughout the county that create transportation options in areas with large employment concentrations.

(TDR) Transfer of Development Rights

TOD Transit Oriented Development

Transitional Change in land use and intensity from one use to another

U

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers

USEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

V

W

Wetlands Defined as transitional zones between dry land and open waters which are wet for at least part of the year.





WPCP Water Pollution Control Plants

WRF Water Reclamation Facility (same as WPCP)

X

Y

Z

Zoning Resolution Resolution in which unincorporated Fulton County was divided into
Of Fulton County zoning districts that regulate the type and location of land uses
1955 within each district.





Appendix J

Transmittal And Approval Resolutions



1
2
3 **A RESOLUTION**
4 **BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FULTON COUNTY**
5 **TO ADOPT THE FOCUS FULTON 2025 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**
6 **FOR FULTON COUNTY**
7

8 WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners is required by the 1989 Georgia Planning Act
9 to develop a Comprehensive Plan which meets the minimum standards for local
10 comprehensive planning established by the Act, and
11

12 WHEREAS, it is necessary to periodically update the Comprehensive Plan for
13 Fulton County in order for it to remain a useful and viable guide for growth and
14 development, and
15

16 WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners seeks to provide for orderly growth, housing
17 options, encourage innovative development, protect the quality of life for Fulton County
18 residents, protect natural and cultural resources, identify locations for all land uses, budget
19 for infrastructure improvements and plan for the location and development of roads, water
20 mains, sewers and other utilities, parks and community facilities, in Fulton County, and
21

22 WHEREAS, the Environment and Community Development worked with a fifty
23 member Steering Committee composed of community representatives, the development
24 community, civic leaders, and other experts to guide the preparation of the 2025 Fulton
25 County Comprehensive Plan which had its first meeting on November 17, 2003, and
26

27 WHEREAS, the 2025 Comprehensive Plan has been prepared by the Fulton County
28 Environment and Community Development Department and addresses population, housing,
29 economic development, community facilities and services, natural and historic resources,
30 land use, intergovernmental coordination, transportation, and implementation, and
31

32 WHEREAS, the preparation of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan included an intensive
33 program of community participation and interagency and intergovernmental coordination
34 which was pursued to assure that the views, opinions and attitudes of county residents,
35 property owners, departments, and other agencies and governments were addressed in the
36 2025 Comprehensive Plan, and
37

38 WHEREAS, the Fulton County Community Zoning Board has afforded a full review,
39 including official public hearings, of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan, and has approved the
40 Plan for transmittal to the Board of Commissioners with a recommendation for adoption;
41 and

42
43 WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs and the Atlanta
44 Regional Commission have determined that the Draft Plan submitted by Fulton
45 County meets the minimum standards, and

46
47 NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the 2025 Fulton County Comprehensive
48 Plan be approved by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

49
50 BE IT SO RESOLVED THIS 2nd DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2005.

51
52 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

53
54
55 BY 
56 Karen Handel, Chairman, Board of Commissioners

57
58 ATTEST:
59
60 
61
62 Mark Massey, Clerk to the Commission

63
64
65 Approved as to form

66
67
68  (Steve Rosenberg, Senior Asst. Co. Atty.)
69 O.V. Brantley, Fulton County Attorney

70
ITEM # DS-1312 PA 11/2/05
REGULAR MEETING



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Mike Beatty
COMMISSIONER

Sonny Perdue
GOVERNOR

October 27, 2005

Mr. Chick Krautler
Executive Director
Atlanta Regional Commission
40 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Chick:

Our staff has reviewed the revisions to the proposed update to the comprehensive plan for Fulton County and has determined that the comprehensive plan update is now in compliance with the Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning.

Please remind the local government that extension of its Qualified Local Government (QLG) status is contingent upon official adoption of the update to its comprehensive plan. As soon as we receive notification from your office that the update to the comprehensive plan has been adopted, we will send official notification to the County that its QLG status has been extended.

Sincerely,

James R. Frederick, Director
Office of Planning and Quality Growth

JF/th
Cc: Haley Fleming, ARC

1
2
3 **A RESOLUTION**
4 **BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FULTON COUNTY**
5 **TO TRANSMITT THE DRAFT FULTON COUNTY 2025 COMPREHENSIVE**
6 **PLAN TO THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION AND THE GEORGIA**
7 **DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS FOR REVIEW**

8 WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners is required by the 1989 Georgia Planning Act
9 to develop a Comprehensive Plan which meets the minimum standards for local
10 comprehensive planning established by the Act, and

11
12 WHEREAS, the Department of Community Affairs requires Fulton County to
13 adopt a 20 year plan by October 31, 2005, and

14
15 WHEREAS, it is necessary to periodically update the Comprehensive Plan for
16 Fulton County in order for it to remain a useful and viable guide for growth and
17 development, and

18
19 WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners seeks to provide for orderly growth, housing
20 options, encourage innovative development, protect the quality of life for Fulton County
21 residents, protect natural and cultural resources, identify locations for all land uses, budget
22 for infrastructure improvements and plan for the location and development of roads, water
23 mains, sewers and other utilities, parks and community facilities, in Fulton County, and

24
25 WHEREAS, the Environment and Community Development worked with a fifty
26 member Steering Committee composed of community representatives, the development
27 community, civic leaders, and other experts to guide the preparation of the 2025 Fulton
28 County Comprehensive Plan which had its first meeting on November 17, 2003, and

29
30 WHEREAS, the 2025 Comprehensive Plan has been prepared by the Fulton County
31 Environment and Community Development Department and addresses population, housing,
32 economic development, community facilities and services, natural and historic resources,
33 land use, intergovernmental coordination, transportation, and implementation, and

34
35 WHEREAS, the preparation of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan included an intensive
36 program of community participation and interagency and intergovernmental coordination
37 which was pursued to assure that the views, opinions and attitudes of county residents,

38 property owners, departments, and other agencies and governments were addressed in the
39 2025 Comprehensive Plan, and

40
41 WHEREAS, the Fulton County Community Zoning Board has afforded a full review,
42 including official public hearings, of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan, and has approved the
43 Plan for transmittal to the Board of Commissioners with a recommendation for adoption;
44 and

45
46 WHEREAS, the extension of the Qualified Local Government status is contingent
47 upon official adoption by the Board of Commissioners of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan no
48 later than October 31, 2005; and

49
50 WHEREAS, after review of the 2025 Comprehensive Plan by the Atlanta Regional
51 Commission and the Department of Community Affairs, the Board of Commissioners will
52 consider the plan for adoption.

53
54 NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the 2025 Fulton County Comprehensive
55 Plan be approved for transmittal to the Atlanta Regional Commission and the Georgia
56 Department of Community Affairs for their review and action.

57
58 BE IT SO RESOLVED THIS 18th DAY OF JUNE, 2005.

59
60 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

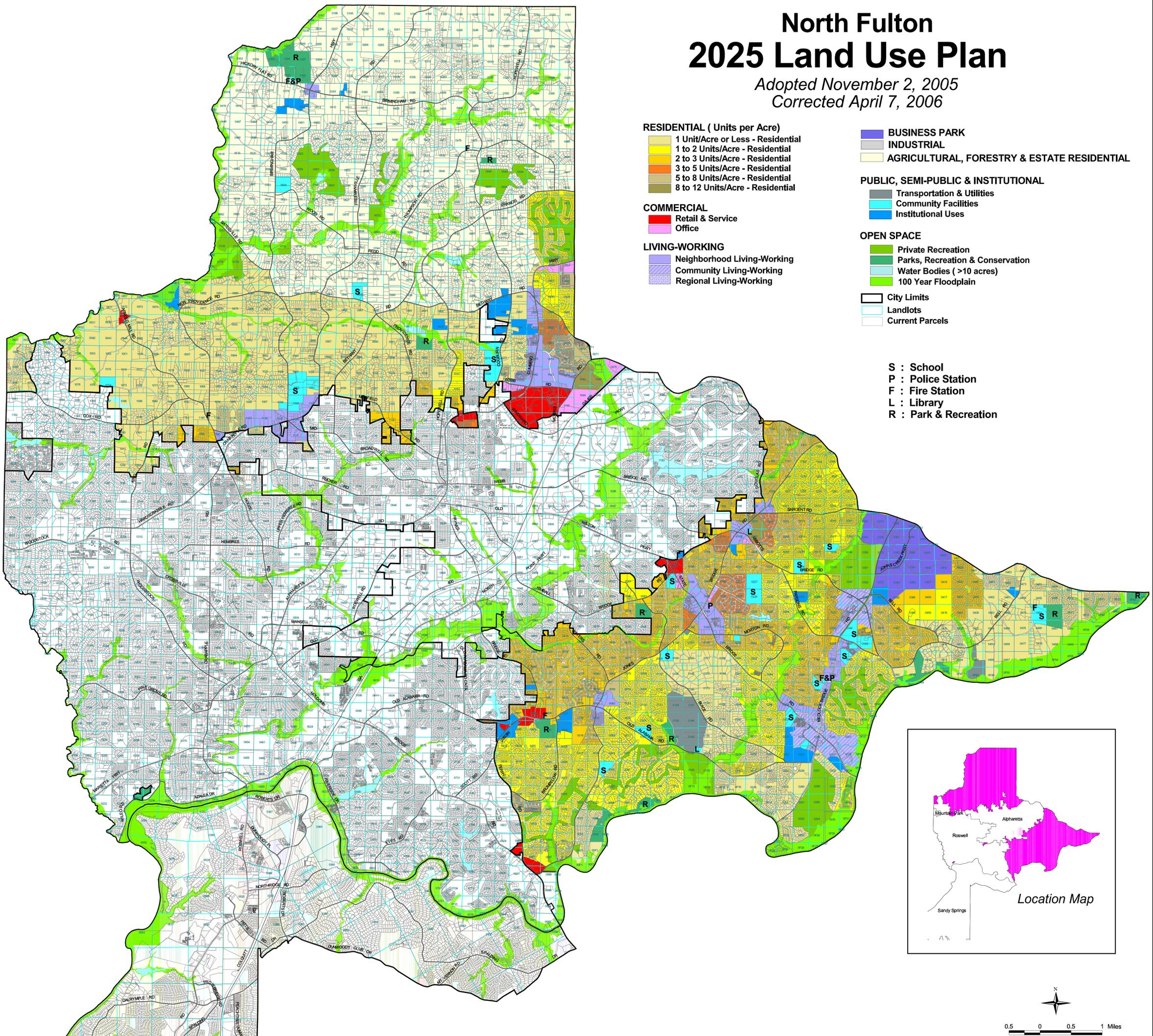
61
62
63 BY Karen Handel
64 Karen Handel, Chairman, Board of Commissioners

65
66 ATTEST: cos signed
67 Mark Massey
68 Mark Massey, Clerk to the Commission

69
70
71 Approved as to form
72
73
74
75
76 O.V. Brantley
77 O.V. Brantley, Fulton County Attorney

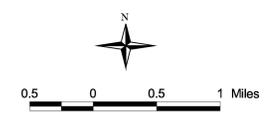
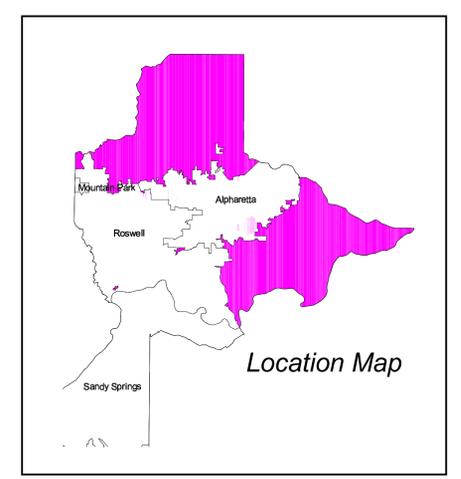
North Fulton 2025 Land Use Plan

Adopted November 2, 2005
Corrected April 7, 2006



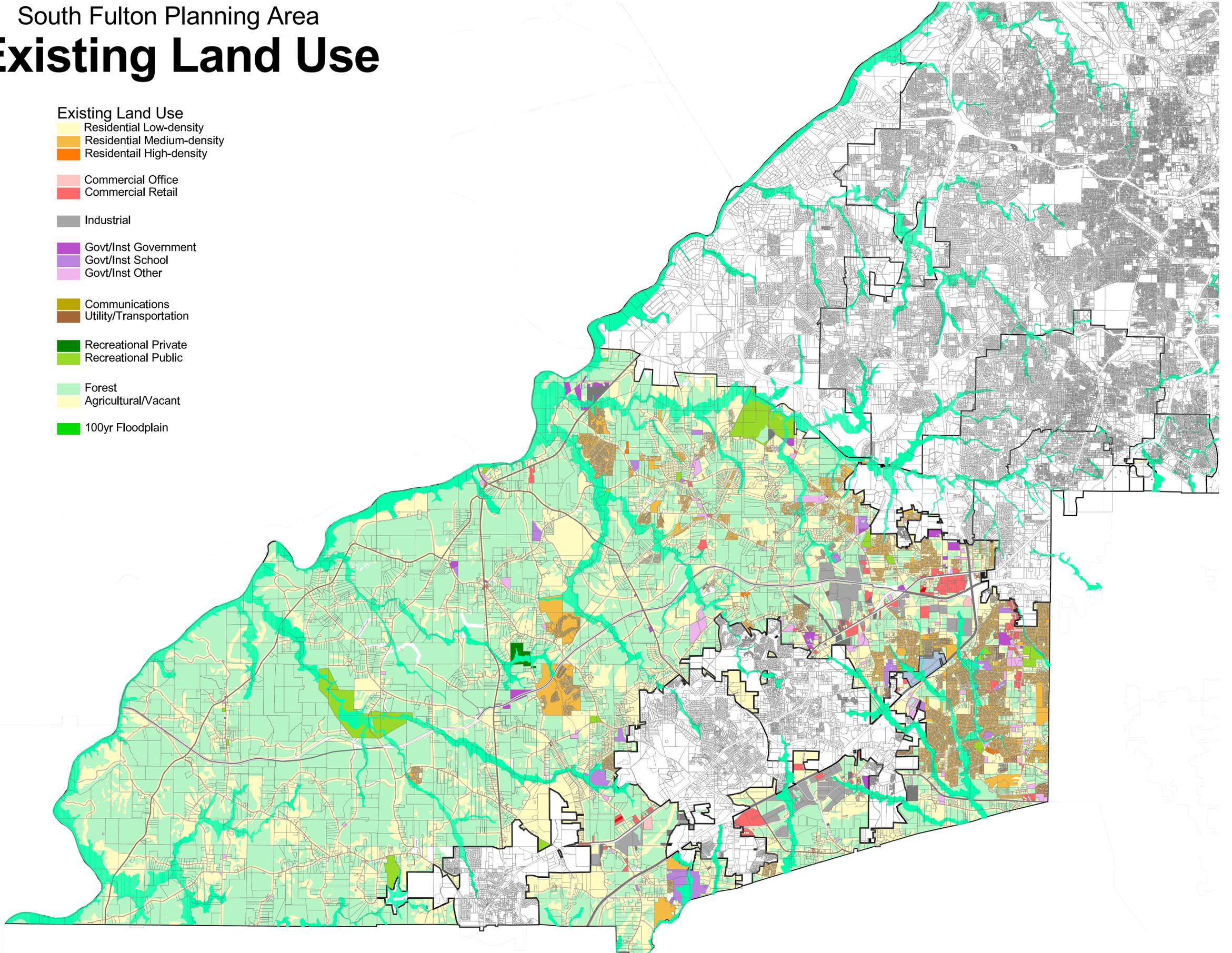
- RESIDENTIAL (Units per Acre)**
 - 1 Unit/Acre or Less - Residential
 - 1 to 2 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 2 to 3 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 3 to 5 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 5 to 8 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 8 to 12 Units/Acre - Residential
- COMMERCIAL**
 - Retail & Service
 - Office
- LIVING-WORKING**
 - Neighborhood Living-Working
 - Community Living-Working
 - Regional Living-Working
- BUSINESS PARK**
- INDUSTRIAL**
- AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY & ESTATE RESIDENTIAL**
- PUBLIC, SEMI-PUBLIC & INSTITUTIONAL**
 - Transportation & Utilities
 - Community Facilities
 - Institutional Uses
- OPEN SPACE**
 - Private Recreation
 - Parks, Recreation & Conservation
 - Water Bodies (>10 acres)
 - 100 Year Floodplain
- City Limits**
- Landlots**
- Current Parcels**

- S : School
- P : Police Station
- F : Fire Station
- L : Library
- R : Park & Recreation



South Fulton Planning Area Existing Land Use

- Existing Land Use**
- Residential Low-density
 - Residential Medium-density
 - Residential High-density
 - Commercial Office
 - Commercial Retail
 - Industrial
 - Govt/Inst Government
 - Govt/Inst School
 - Govt/Inst Other
 - Communications
 - Utility/Transportation
 - Recreational Private
 - Recreational Public
 - Forest
 - Agricultural/Vacant
 - 100yr Floodplain



3000 0 3000 6000 Feet



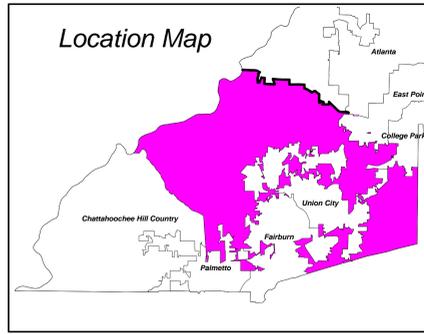
Prepared by the Fulton County Department
of Environment and Community Development
Information Services Division
Geographic Information System

South Fulton 2025 Land Use Plan

Adopted November 2, 2005

Amended on April 2, 2008

Updated City Limits April 4, 2008



RESIDENTIAL (Units per Acre)

- 1 Unit/Acre or Less - Residential
- 1 to 2 Units/Acre - Residential
- 1 to 3 Units/Acre - Residential
- 2 to 3 Units/Acre - Residential
- 3 to 5 Units/Acre - Residential
- 5 to 8 Units/Acre - Residential
- 8 to 12 Units/Acre - Residential
- 12 to 20 Units/Acre - Residential

- BUSINESS PARK
- INDUSTRIAL
- AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY & ESTATE RESIDENTIAL

PUBLIC, SEMI-PUBLIC & INSTITUTIONAL

- Transportation & Utilities
- Community Facilities
- Institutional Uses

OPEN SPACE

- Parks, Recreation & Conservation
- Water Bodies (>10 acres)
- 100 Year Floodplain

South Fulton Planning Area Boundary

- City Limits
- Landlots
- Current Parcels

COMMERCIAL

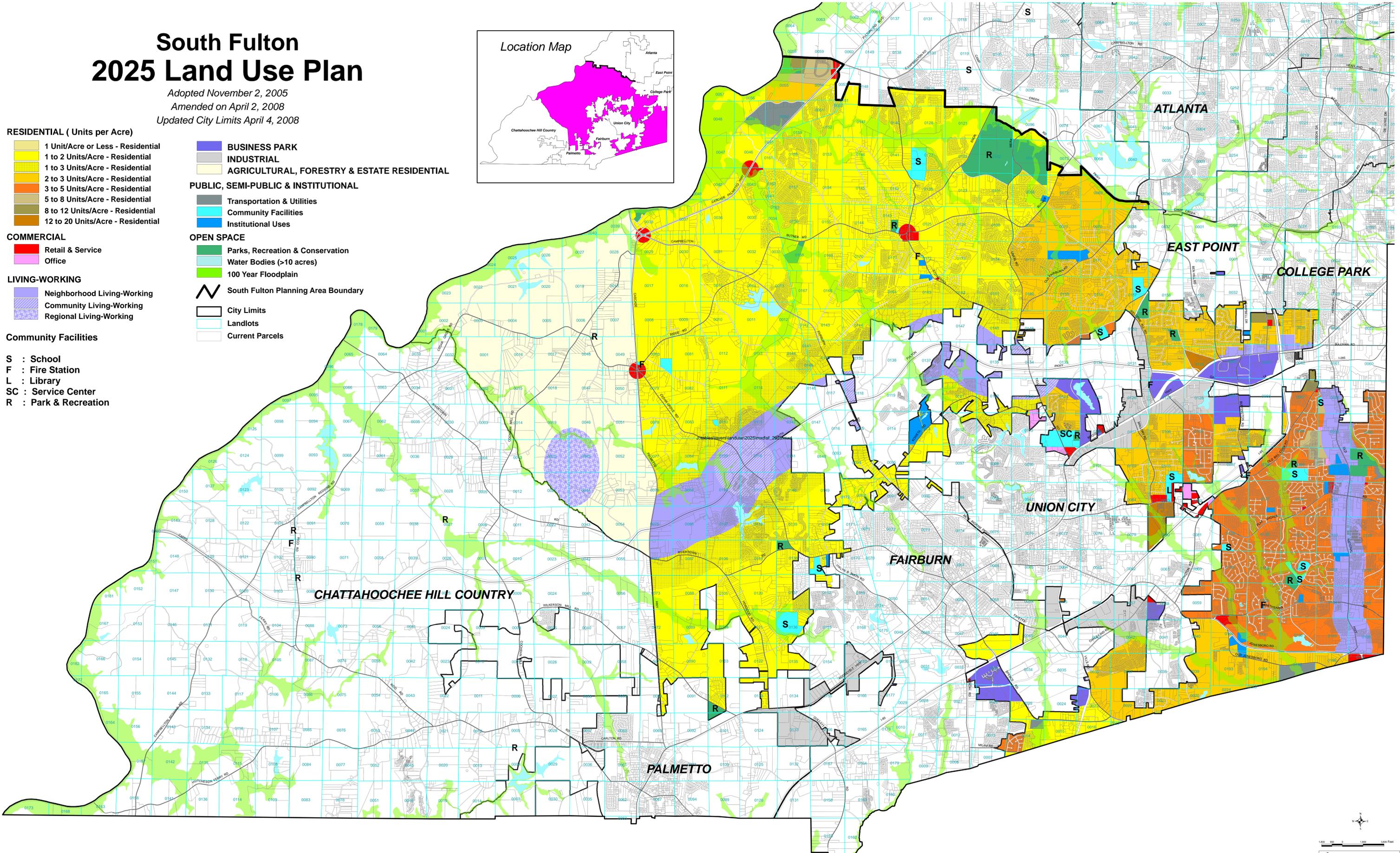
- Retail & Service
- Office

LIVING-WORKING

- Neighborhood Living-Working
- Community Living-Working
- Regional Living-Working

Community Facilities

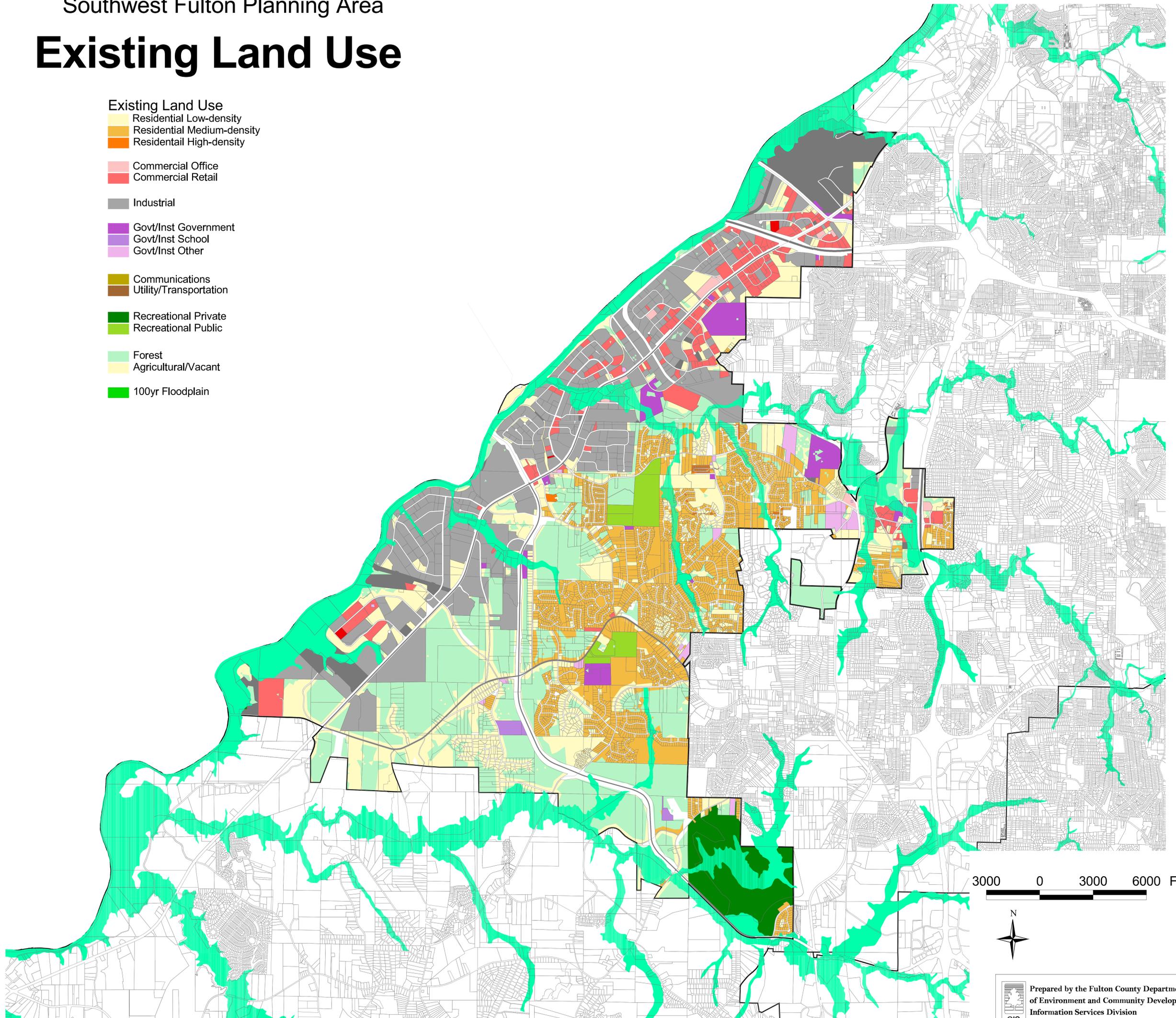
- S** : School
- F** : Fire Station
- L** : Library
- SC** : Service Center
- R** : Park & Recreation



Southwest Fulton Planning Area

Existing Land Use

- Existing Land Use**
- Residential Low-density
 - Residential Medium-density
 - Residential High-density
 - Commercial Office
 - Commercial Retail
 - Industrial
 - Govt/Inst Government
 - Govt/Inst School
 - Govt/Inst Other
 - Communications
 - Utility/Transportation
 - Recreational Private
 - Recreational Public
 - Forest
 - Agricultural/Vacant
 - 100yr Floodplain



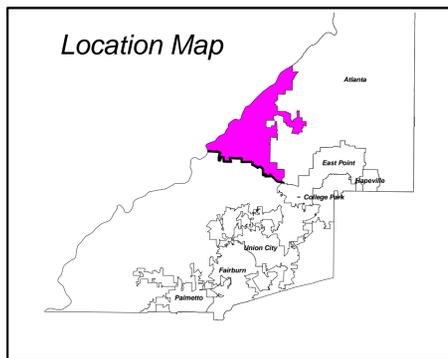
3000 0 3000 6000 Feet



Prepared by the Fulton County Department
of Environment and Community Development
Information Services Division
Geographic Information System

Southwest Fulton 2025 Land Use Plan

Adopted November 2, 2005
Updated City Limits October 1, 2007



- RESIDENTIAL (Units per Acre)**
- 1 Unit/Acre or Less - Residential
 - 1 to 2 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 1 to 3 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 2 to 3 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 3 to 5 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 5 to 8 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 8 to 12 Units/Acre - Residential
 - 12 to 20 Units/Acre - Residential

- COMMERCIAL**
- Retail & Service
 - Office

- LIVING-WORKING**
- Neighborhood Living-Working
 - Community Living-Working
 - Regional Living-Working

Community Facilities

- S : School
- F : Fire Station
- L : Library
- SC : Service Center
- R : Park & Recreation

- BUSINESS PARK**
 - INDUSTRIAL**
 - AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY & ESTATE RESIDENTIAL**
- PUBLIC, SEMI-PUBLIC & INSTITUTIONAL**
- Transportation & Utilities
 - Community Facilities
 - Institutional Uses

- OPEN SPACE**
- Parks, Recreation & Conservation
 - Water Bodies (>10 acres)
 - 100 Year Floodplain

- City Limits
- Landlots
- Current Parcels

South Fulton Planning Area Boundary

