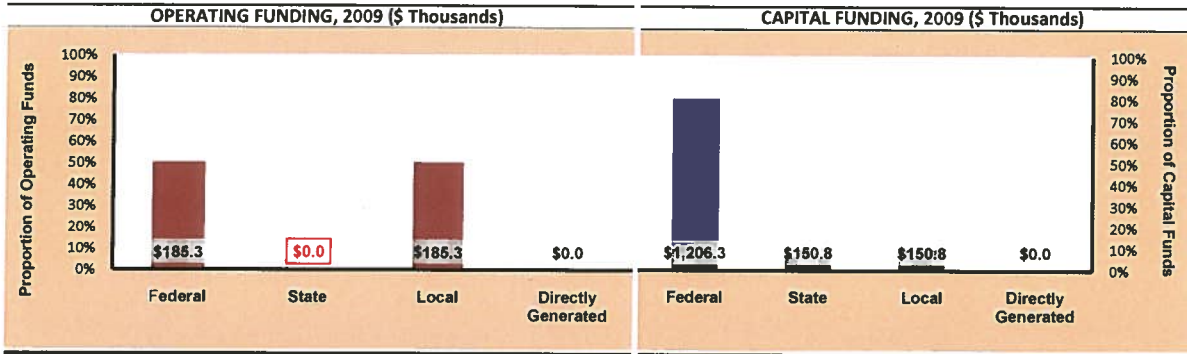


HOW IS TRANSIT FUNDED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Georgia does not provide dedicated operating assistance for transit services. As a result, most of Georgia's transit systems must rely on a combination of directly generated revenue (farebox receipts, ad sales, etc.) and federal and local funds. Georgia regularly leaves federal funding on the table for failure to raise the required 20% match from local and state sources. State and Regional funding sources could help leverage federal funds to purchase and operate right-sized transportation options (i.e. van services) for your district.



Sources: Tables 1-10 (2009) Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>
 "Budget Ledger Report," (2009) Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

HOW DOES GEORGIA COMPARE TO OTHER STATES?

Of the ten most populous states, Georgia contributes the least to transit operations. Over the past decade, Georgia has allotted an average \$1.1 million per year from undedicated sources. These funds are unreliable when planning service levels. Meanwhile, Georgia's economic competitors provide *tens* or *hundreds* of times the operating assistance from sales taxes, gasoline taxes, and other dedicated and undedicated funding sources for comparable levels of service.

STATES	TYPE OF STATE-LEVEL OPERATING FUNDING						SERVICE LEVEL	
	Sales	Income	Property	Gasoline	Other Taxes	Other Funds*	Total	Avg. Annual Ridership**
(1) GA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	167,895,198
(2) NC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	21.1	40,631,169
(3) OH	74.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	15.3	92.3	137,003,500
(4) MI	0.2	0.0	0.8	89.7	10.2	48.9	149.8	88,280,525
(5) FL	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	4.7	76.7	87.8	219,148,383
(6) TX	140.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.8	152.6	291,183,782
(7) IL	105.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	214.5	321.3	609,424,646
(8) CA	354.4	0.6	0.6	55.2	2.2	48.1	461.1	1,335,316,948
(9) NJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	477.3	484.5	365,220,139
(10) PA	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	149.8	400.5	557.7	422,160,230

Sources: Tables 4 (2008) Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>

*Other Funds are considered any state government funding sources that are not dedicated to transit at their source or are not included in the budgeting process of general revenue funds. These funds may include vehicle licensing and registration fees, communications access fees, surcharges, taxes, lottery and casino proceeds, and sale of property and assets

**Average Annual Ridership is calculated over the same ten-year period, 1998-2007, based on figures reported to the National Transit Database

HOW CAN GEORGIA IMPROVE?

Transit is truly a statewide issue. **All 56 Senate districts and all but 6 of the 180 House districts provide some form of transit service.** Your constituents and your fellow legislators are using transit every day! You can help GTA and transit providers across the state improve the transit services provided to Georgia's citizens. We need your help to:

Improve the Transportation Investment Act of 2010

- ▶ Permit funding of projects across regional boundaries;
- ▶ Allow regional sales tax proceeds to fund maintenance and operations of existing systems.

Provide incentives (and remove disincentives) for transit operations

- ▶ Create a permanent operating assistance funding source for Georgia's rural and urban transit systems;
- ▶ Extend motor fuel sales tax exemptions for Georgia transit systems;
- ▶ Allow GDOT and transit systems to purchase vehicles outside of the Dept. of Administrative Services (DOAS).

Sen. William T. Ligon, Jr.

District 3: Brantley, Charlton, Camden, McIntosh, and Glynn

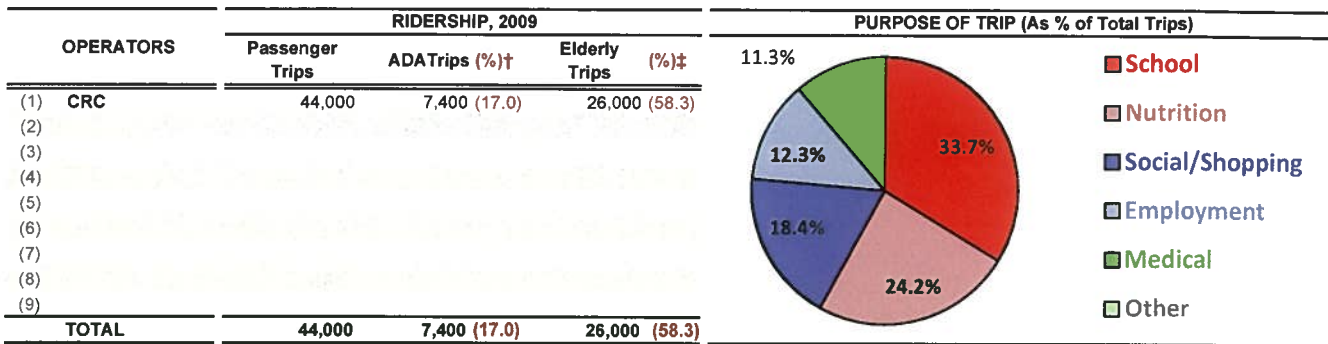


WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 3 is served by one (1) public transportation programs: Coastal Regional Commission (CRC).
- Public transit in District 3 provides approximately 44,000 rides per year throughout Brantley, Charlton, Camden, McIntosh, and Glynn counties.
- Riders in District 3 primarily use transit for School trips (33.7%). An additional 24.2% use transit for Nutrition trips and 18.4% for Social/Shopping trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 3, CRC facilitates 44,000 trips annually. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 7,400 and 26,000 annual trips, respectively.



Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

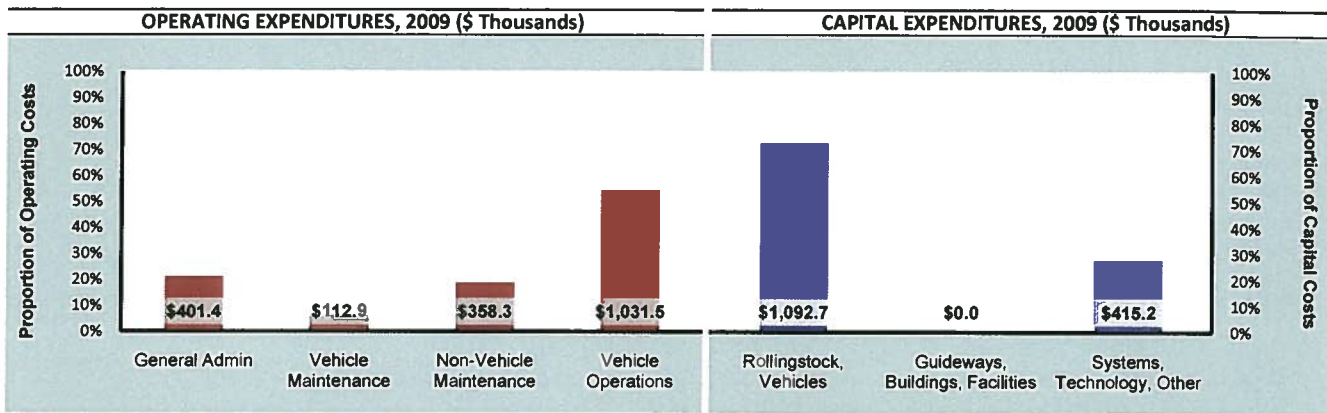
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Sen. Greg Goggans

District 7: Atkinson, Bacon, Berrien, Clinch, Coffee, Cook, Echols, Lanier, Pierce, and Ware



WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 7 is served by five (5) public transportation programs: Bacon, Berrien, Cook, Pierce, and Ware.
- Public transit in District 7 provides approximately 63,000 rides per year throughout Atkinson, Bacon, Berrien, Clinch, Coffee, Cook, Echols, Lanier, Pierce, and Ware counties.
- Riders in District 7 primarily use transit for Nutrition trips (31.1%). An additional 24.9% use transit for Medical trips and 22.0% for Employment trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

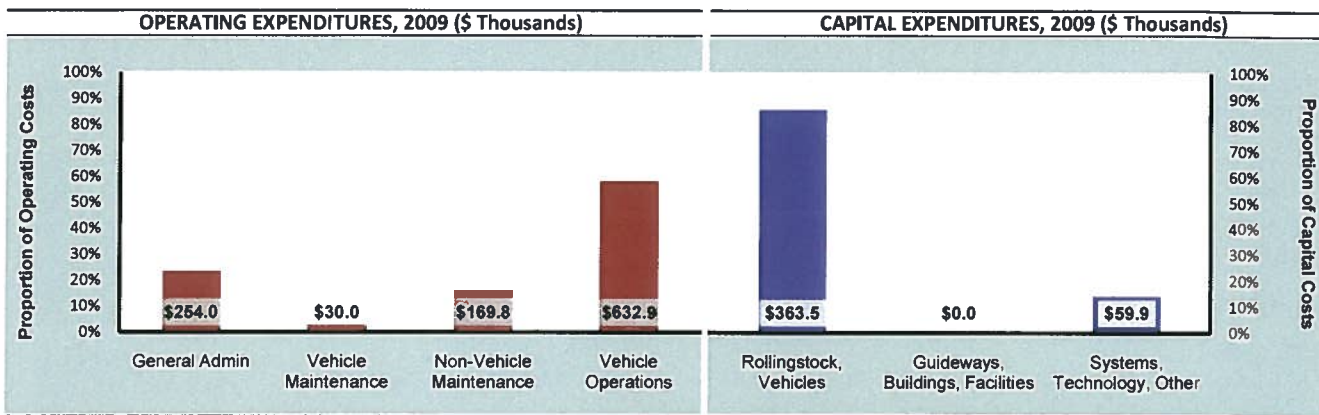
Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 10, Cook alone facilitates 25,000 trips annually, while four other systems carry an additional 39,400 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 4,800 and 21,000 annual trips, respectively.

OPERATORS	RIDERSHIP, 2009				PURPOSE OF TRIP (As % of Total Trips)	
	Passenger Trips	ADATrips (%)†	Elderly Trips (%)‡			
(1) Cook	25,000	3,300 (13.7)	5,800 (23.8)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nutrition ■ Medical ■ Employment ■ Social/Shopping ■ School ■ 	
(2) Ware	18,000	910 (05.2)	760 (04.3)			
(3) Bacon	8,300	10 (00.1)	8,300 (99.5)			
(4) Pierce	7,300	460 (06.3)	3,800 (51.9)			
(5) Berrien	5,800	140 (02.4)	2,300 (38.9)			
(6)						
(7)						
(8)						
(9)						
TOTAL	63,000	4,800 (07.6)	21,000 (32.9)			

Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>; "Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.
 † Some ADA Trip Data not available.
 ‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>; "Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.
 If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Sen. Tim Golden

District 8: Brooks, Cook, Lowndes, and Thomas



WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 8 is served by four (4) public transportation programs: Brooks, Cook, Lowndes, and Thomas.
- Public transit in District 8 provides approximately 156,000 rides per year throughout Brooks, Cook, Lowndes, and Thomas counties.
- Riders in District 8 primarily use transit for Medical trips (28.9%). An additional 24.8% use transit for Employment trips and 17.% for School trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 4, Thomas alone facilitates 94,000 trips annually, while three other systems carry an additional 64,000 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 37,000 and 28,000 annual trips, respectively.

OPERATORS	RIDERSHIP, 2009				PURPOSE OF TRIP (As % of Total Trips)	
	Passenger Trips	ADATrips (%)†	Elderly Trips (%)‡			
(1) Thomas	94,000	32,000 (33.3)	9,200 (09.8)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medical ■ Employment ■ School ■ Social/Shopping ■ Nutrition ■ 	
(2) Cook	25,000	3,300 (13.7)	5,800 (23.8)			
(3) Lowndes	24,000	2,200 (09.1)	8,000 (34.4)			
(4) Brooks	15,000	400 (02.7)	5,100 (34.8)			
(5)						
(6)						
(7)						
(8)						
(9)						
TOTAL	156,000	37,000 (23.8)	28,000 (18.)			

Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

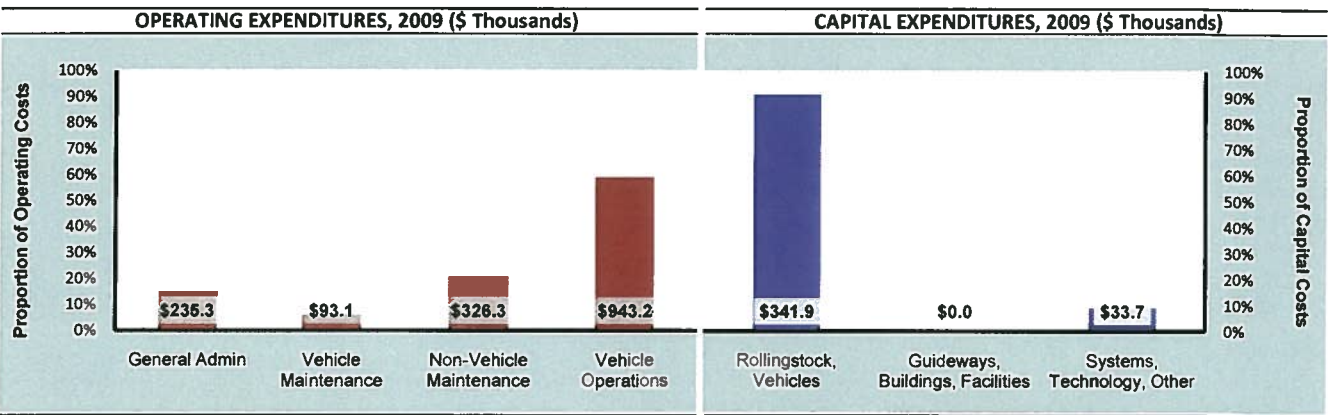
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Sen. John Crosby

District 13: Ben Hill, Crisp, Irwin, Lee, Tift, and Worth



WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 13 is served by four (4) public transportation programs: Crisp, Lee, City of Sylvester, and Tift.
- Public transit in District 13 provides approximately 54,000 rides per year throughout Ben Hill, Crisp, Irwin, Lee, Tift, and Worth counties.
- Riders in District 13 primarily use transit for Social/Shopping trips (52.4%). An additional 25.1% use transit for Medical trips and 12.9% for Employment trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 6, Tift alone facilitates 17,000 trips annually, while three other systems carry an additional 37,600 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 4,500 and 5,800 annual trips, respectively.

OPERATORS	RIDERSHIP, 2009				PURPOSE OF TRIP (As % of Total Trips)
	Passenger Trips	ADATrips (%)†	Elderly Trips (%)‡		
(1) Tift	17,000	2,500 (14.6)	620 (03.6)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Social/Shopping ■ Medical ■ Employment ■ Nutrition ■ School ■ Other
(2) Crisp	17,000	0 (00.0)	1,700 (10.0)		
(3) City of Sylvester	11,000	1,900 (18.2)	1,400 (13.3)		
(4) Lee	9,600	60 (00.6)	2,200 (22.5)		
(5)					
(6)					
(7)					
(8)					
(9)					
TOTAL	54,000	4,500 (08.3)	5,800 (10.8)		

Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

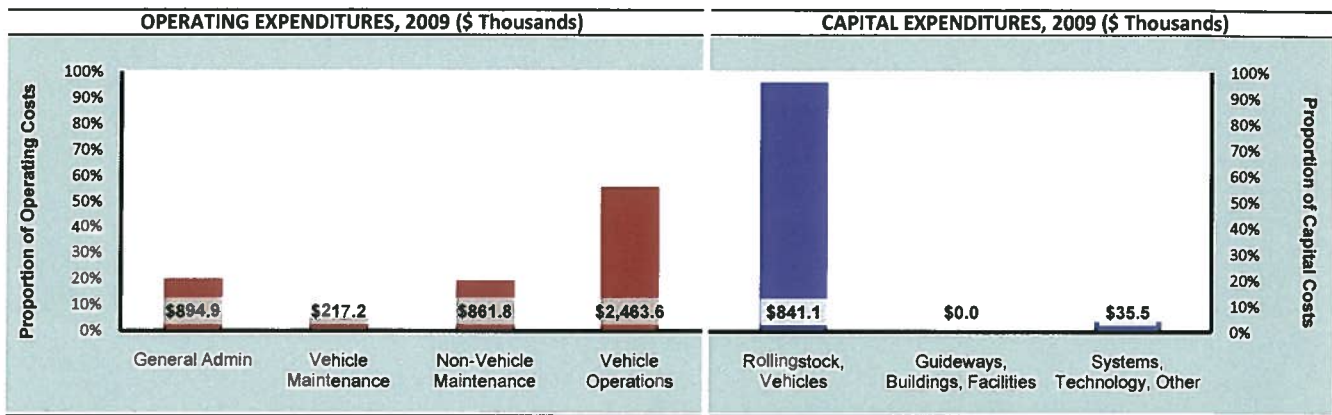
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Rep. Jimmy Pruet

District 144: Ben Hill, Bleckley, Dodge, Pulaski, and Wilcox



WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 144 is served by four (4) public transportation programs: Bleckley, Dodge, Pulaski, and Wilcox.
- Public transit in District 144 provides approximately 53,000 rides per year throughout Ben Hill, Bleckley, Dodge, Pulaski, and Wilcox counties.
- Riders in District 144 primarily use transit for Social/Shopping trips (51.8%). An additional 23.6% use transit for Nutrition trips and 15.3% for Medical trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 5, Dodge alone facilitates 28,000 trips annually, while three other systems carry an additional 25,800 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 15,000 and 31,000 annual trips, respectively.

OPERATORS	RIDERSHIP, 2009				PURPOSE OF TRIP (As % of Total Trips)	
	Passenger Trips	ADATrips (%)†	Elderly Trips (%)‡			
(1) Dodge	28,000	3,000 (10.9)	16,000 (57.3)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Social/Shopping ■ Nutrition ■ Medical ■ Employment ■ School ■ Other 	
(2) Bleckley	19,000	11,000 (57.7)	14,000 (71.3)			
(3) Wilcox	6,100	280 (04.5)	900 (14.9)			
(4) Pulaski	700	130 (18.1)	330 (46.7)			
(5)						
(6)						
(7)						
(8)						
(9)						
TOTAL	53,000	15,000 (26.9)	31,000 (57.2)			

Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

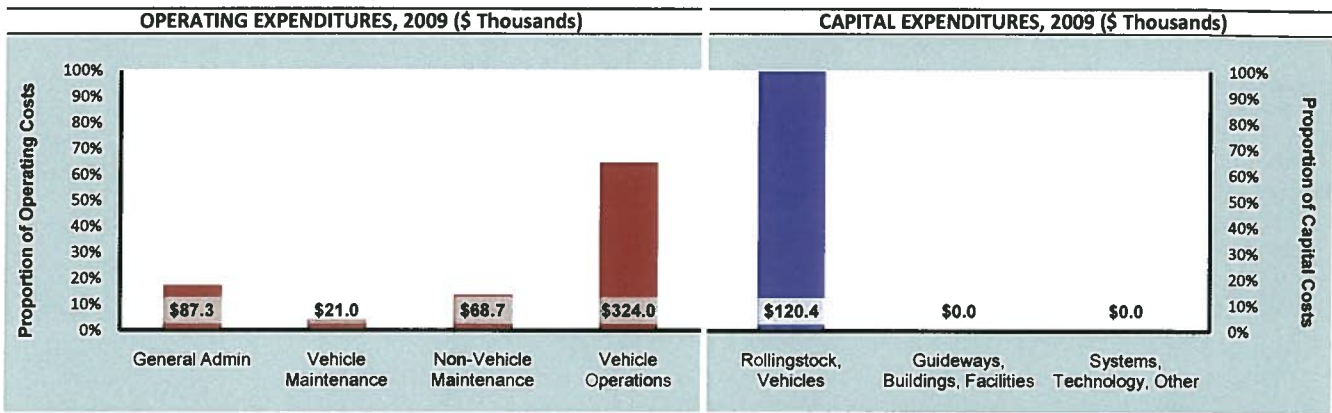
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Rep. Tony McBrayer

District 153: Tift and Turner

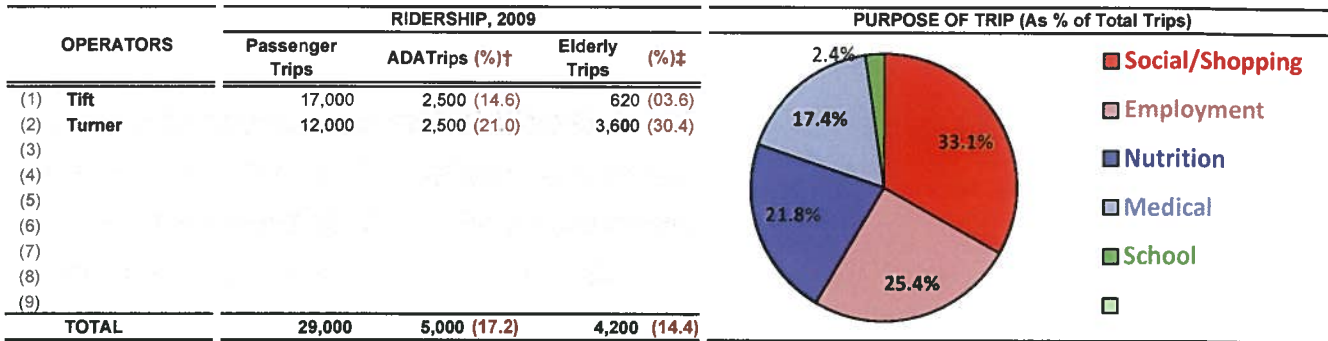


WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 153 is served by two (2) public transportation programs: Tift and Turner.
- Public transit in District 153 provides approximately 29,000 rides per year throughout Tift and Turner counties.
- Riders in District 153 primarily use transit for Social/Shopping trips (33.1%). An additional 25.4% use transit for Employment trips and 21.8% for Nutrition trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 153, Tift alone facilitates 17,000 trips annually, while Turner carries an additional 12,000 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 5,000 and 4,200 annual trips, respectively.



Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

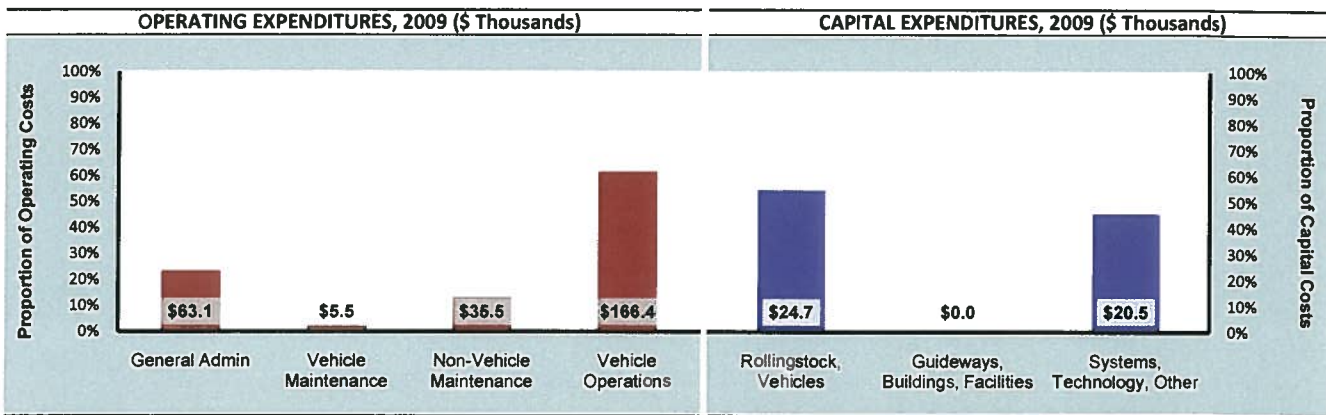
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Rep. Jay Roberts

District 154: Ben Hill, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Telfair, Tift, and Wheeler

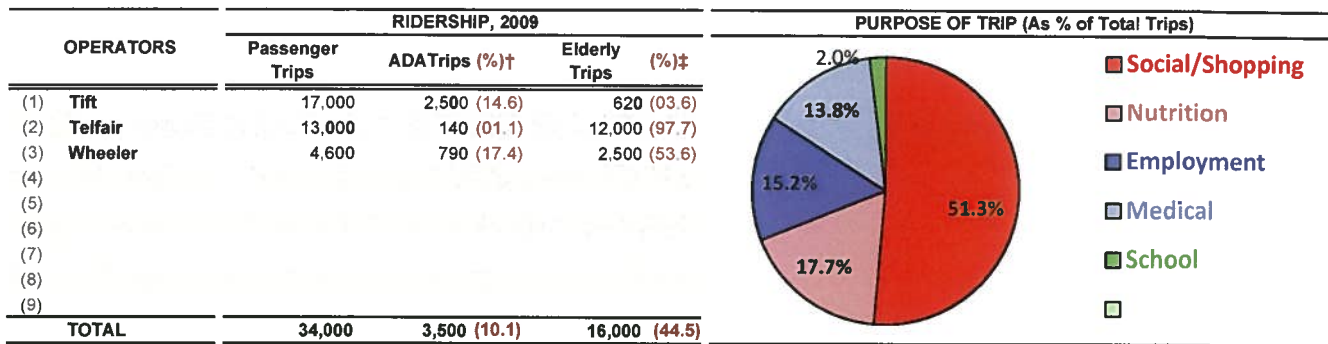


WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 154 is served by three (3) public transportation programs: Telfair, Tift, and Wheeler.
- Public transit in District 154 provides approximately 34,000 rides per year throughout Ben Hill, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Telfair, Tift, and Wheeler counties.
- Riders in District 154 primarily use transit for Social/Shopping trips (51.3%). An additional 17.7% use transit for Nutrition trips and 15.2% for Employment trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 6, Tift alone facilitates 17,000 trips annually, while two other systems carry an additional 17,600 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 3,500 and 16,000 annual trips, respectively.



Sources: "Service." (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

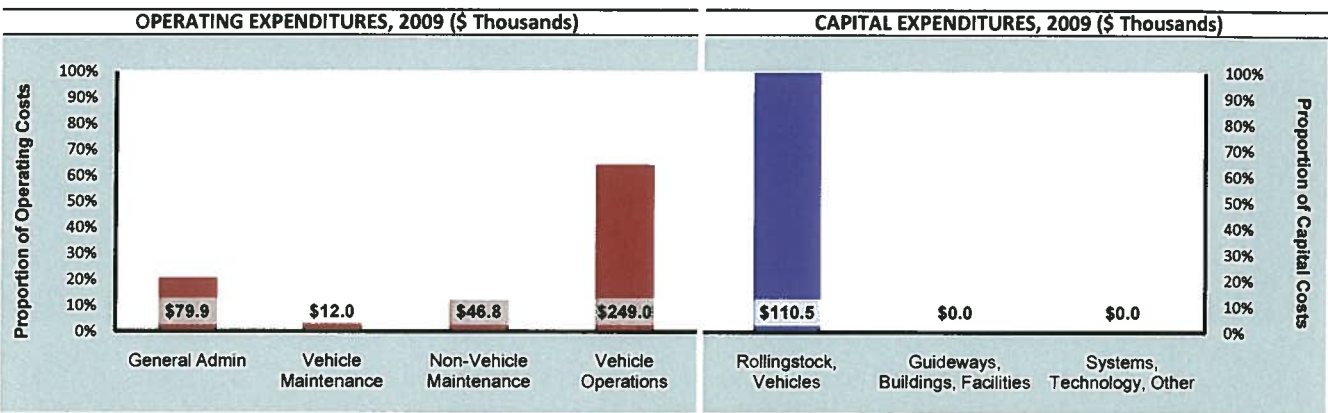
"Usage Ledger Report." (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

"Budget Ledger Report." (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Rep. Tommy Smith

District 168: Appling, Bacon, Jeff Davis, and Wayne



WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 168 is served by two (2) public transportation programs: Bacon and Wayne.
- Public transit in District 168 provides approximately 42,000 rides per year throughout Appling, Bacon, Jeff Davis, and Wayne counties.
- Riders in District 168 primarily use transit for Nutrition trips (53.6%). An additional 27.8% use transit for Medical trips and 14.1% for Employment trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 168, Wayne alone facilitates 34,000 trips annually, while Bacon carries an additional 8,300 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 28,000 and 19,000 annual trips, respectively.

OPERATORS	RIDERSHIP, 2009				PURPOSE OF TRIP (As % of Total Trips)	
	Passenger Trips	ADATrips (%)†	Elderly Trips (%)‡			
(1) Wayne	34,000	27,000 (81.7)	11,000 (31.7)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nutrition ■ Medical ■ Employment ■ School ■ Social/Shopping ■ 	
(2) Bacon	8,300	10 (00.1)	8,300 (99.5)			
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						
(6)						
(7)						
(8)						
(9)						
TOTAL	42,000	28,000 (65.4)	19,000 (45.2)			

Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

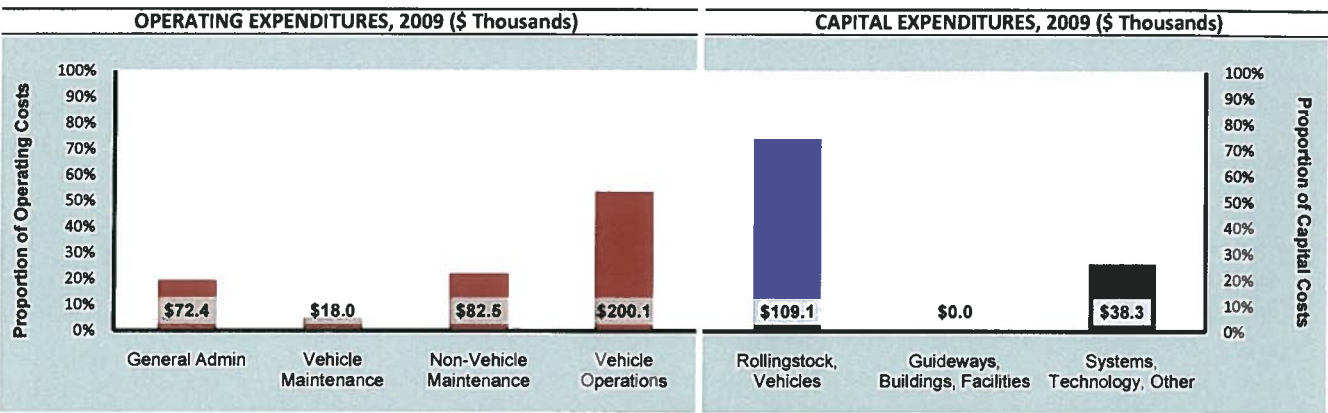
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Rep. Chuck Sims

District 169: Atkinson, Coffee, and Jeff Davis



WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- #N/A
- #N/A
- #DIV/0!

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

#N/A

OPERATORS	RIDERSHIP, 2009				PURPOSE OF TRIP (As % of Total Trips)	
	Passenger Trips	ADATrips (%)†	Elderly Trips (%)‡			
(1)					■ #N/A	■ #N/A
(2)						
(3)						
(4)					■ #N/A	■ #N/A
(5)						
(6)						
(7)						
(8)					■ #N/A	■ #N/A
(9)						
TOTAL	0	0 ()	0 ()			

Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

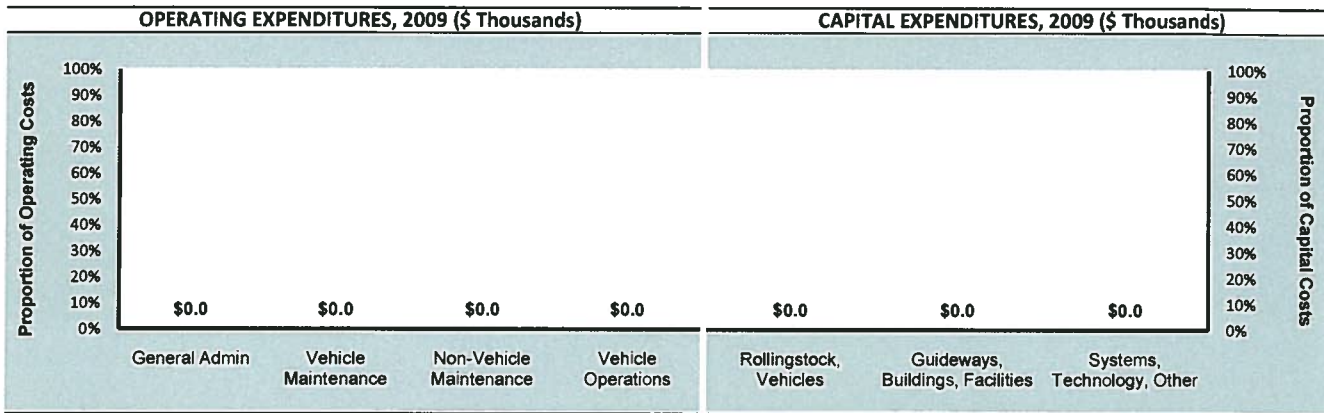
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

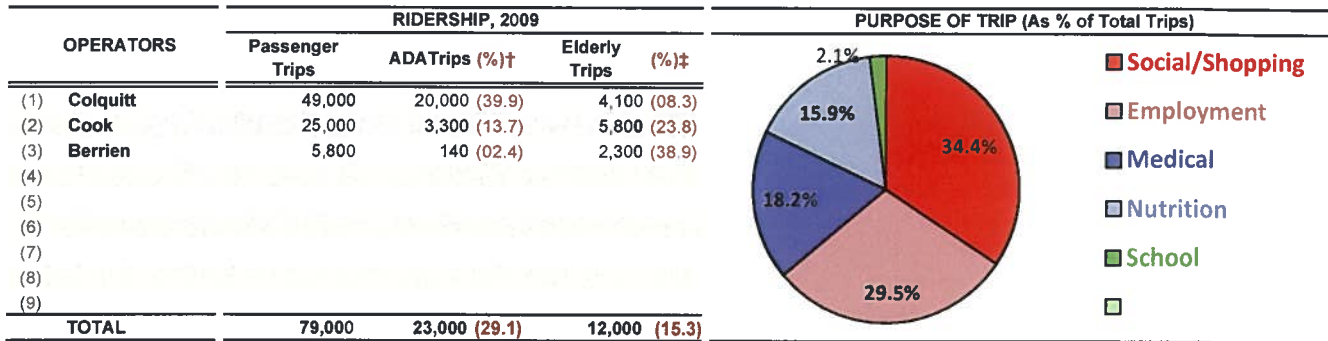


WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 170 is served by three (3) public transportation programs: Berrien, Cook, and Colquitt.
- Public transit in District 170 provides approximately 79,000 rides per year throughout Berrien, Colquitt, and Cook counties.
- Riders in District 170 primarily use transit for Social/Shopping trips (34.4%). An additional 29.5% use transit for Employment trips and 18.2% for Medical trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 3, Colquitt alone facilitates 49,000 trips annually, while two other systems carry an additional 30,800 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 23,000 and 12,000 annual trips, respectively.



Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

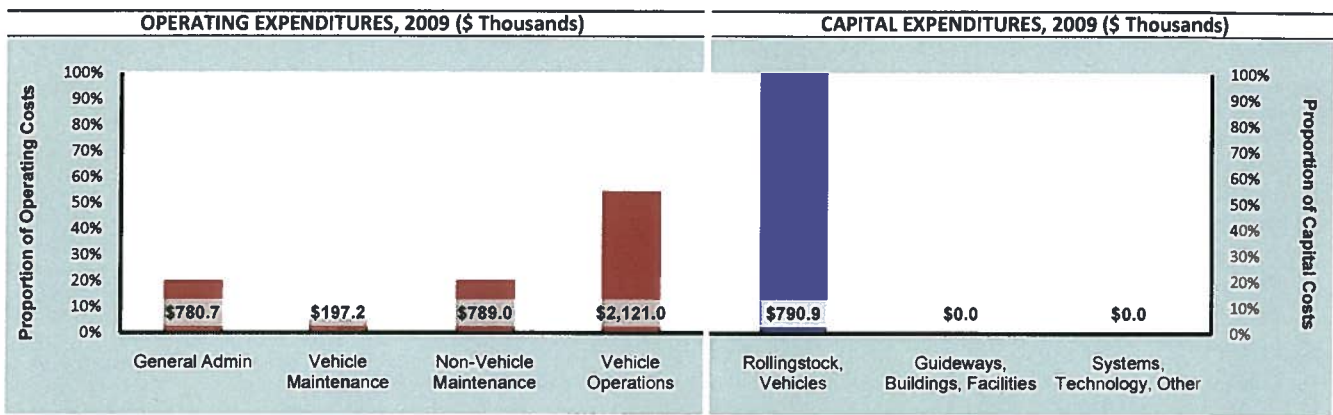
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Rep. Ellis Black

District 174: Brooks, Lowndes, and Thomas



WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 174 is served by three (3) public transportation programs: Brooks, Lowndes, and Thomas.
- Public transit in District 174 provides approximately 132,000 rides per year throughout Brooks, Lowndes, and Thomas counties.
- Riders in District 174 primarily use transit for Employment trips (27.3%). An additional 27.0% use transit for Medical trips and 18.8% for School trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 3, Thomas alone facilitates 94,000 trips annually, while two other systems carry an additional 39,000 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 34,000 and 23,000 annual trips, respectively.

OPERATORS	RIDERSHIP, 2009				PURPOSE OF TRIP (As % of Total Trips)	
	Passenger Trips	ADATrips (%)†	Elderly Trips (%)‡			
(1) Thomas	94,000	32,000 (33.3)	9,200 (09.8)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employment ■ Medical ■ School ■ Social/Shopping ■ Nutrition ■ 	
(2) Lowndes	24,000	2,200 (09.1)	8,000 (34.4)			
(3) Brooks	15,000	400 (02.7)	5,100 (34.8)			
(4)						
(5)						
(6)						
(7)						
(8)						
(9)						
TOTAL	132,000	34,000 (25.6)	23,000 (16.9)			

Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

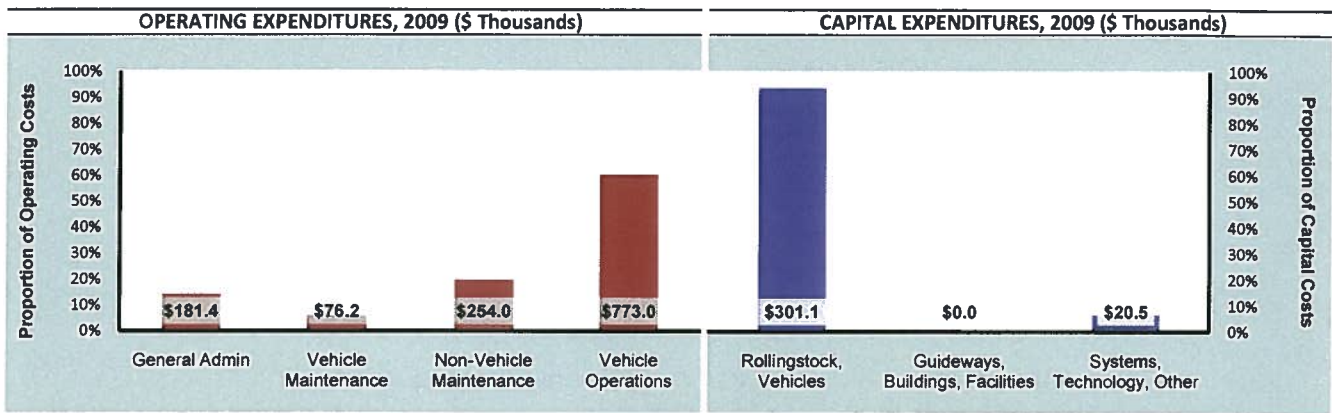
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

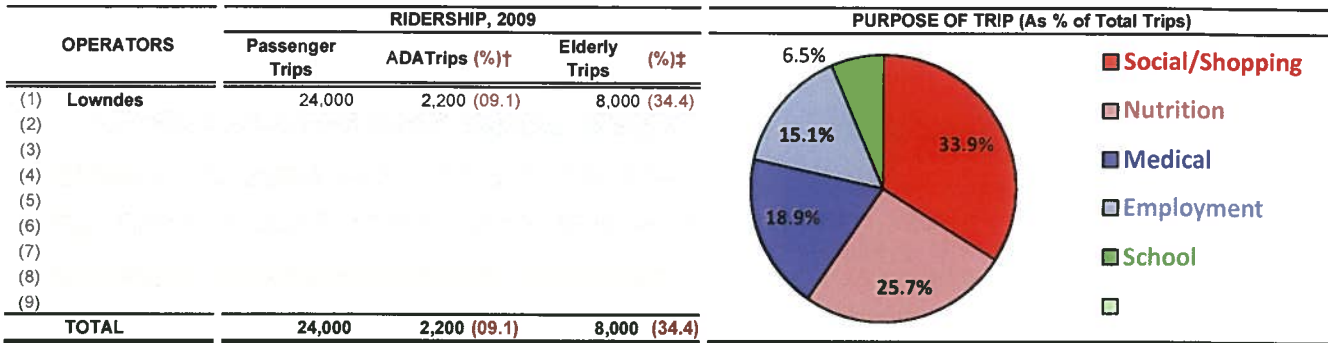


WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 175 is served by one (1) public transportation programs: Lowndes.
- Public transit in District 175 provides approximately 24,000 rides per year throughout Lowndes county.
- Riders in District 175 primarily use transit for Social/Shopping trips (33.9%). An additional 25.7% use transit for Nutrition trips and 18.9% for Medical trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 175, Lowndes facilitates 24,000 trips annually. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 2,200 and 8,000 annual trips, respectively.



Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

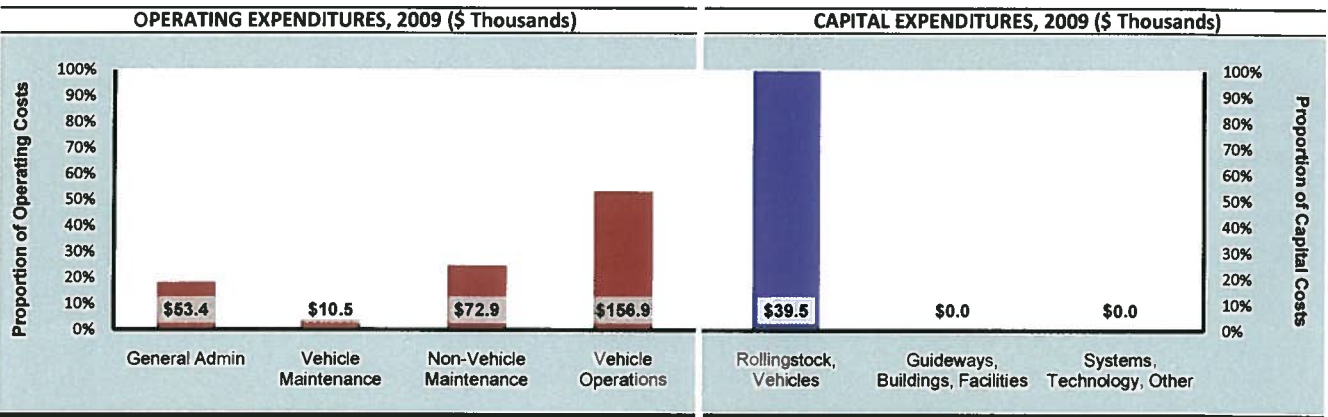
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.



WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 176 is served by one (1) public transportation programs: Berrien.
- Public transit in District 176 provides approximately 5,800 rides per year throughout Berrien county.
- Riders in District 176 primarily use transit for Medical trips (44.1%). An additional 37.7% use transit for Nutrition trips and 7.7% for Employment trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 176, Berrien facilitates 5,800 trips annually. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 140 and 2,300 annual trips, respectively.

OPERATORS	RIDERSHIP, 2009				PURPOSE OF TRIP (As % of Total Trips)						
	Passenger Trips	ADATrips (%)†	Elderly Trips	(%)‡							
(1) Berrien	5,800	140 (02.4)	2,300	(38.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical Nutrition Employment Social/Shopping School 						
(2)											
(3)											
(4)											
(5)											
(6)											
(7)											
(8)											
(9)											
TOTAL	5,800	140 (02.4)	2,300	(38.9)							

Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**

OPERATING EXPENDITURES, 2009 (\$ Thousands)				CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, 2009 (\$ Thousands)			
100%						100%	
90%						90%	
80%						80%	
70%						70%	
60%						60%	
50%						50%	
40%						40%	
30%						30%	
20%						20%	
10%						10%	
0%						0%	
	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
	General Admin	Vehicle Maintenance	Non-Vehicle Maintenance	Vehicle Operations	Rollingstock, Vehicles	Guideways, Buildings, Facilities	Systems, Technology, Other

Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Rep. Mark Hatfield

District 177: Charlton and Ware



WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 177 is served by one (1) public transportation programs: Ware.
- Public transit in District 177 provides approximately 18,000 rides per year throughout Charlton and Ware counties.
- Riders in District 177 primarily use transit for Employment trips (58.0%). An additional 24.8% use transit for School trips and 16.4% for Social/Shopping trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 177, Ware facilitates 18,000 trips annually. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 910 and 760 annual trips, respectively.

OPERATORS	RIDERSHIP, 2009				PURPOSE OF TRIP (As % of Total Trips)	
	Passenger Trips	ADATrips (%)†	Elderly Trips (%)‡			
(1) Ware	18,000	910 (05.2)	760 (04.3)			
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
(5)						
(6)						
(7)						
(8)						
(9)						
TOTAL	18,000	910 (05.2)	760 (4.3)			

Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

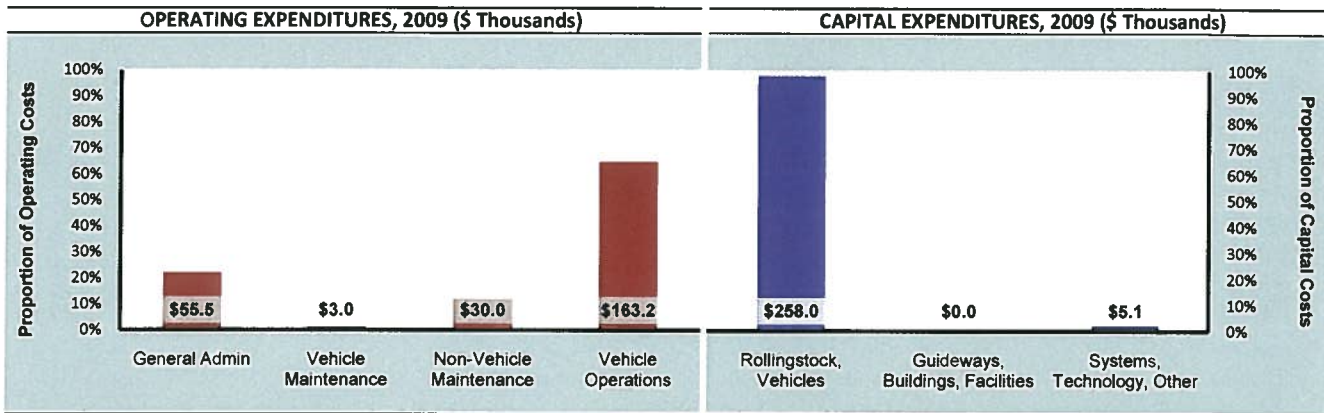
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>.

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.

Rep. (Empty) (Empty)

District 178: Brantley, Pierce, and Wayne

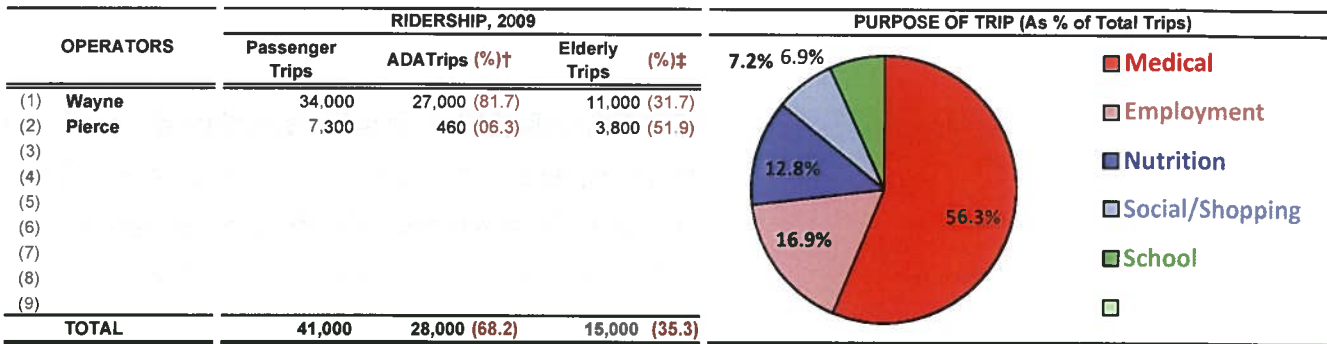


WHAT TRANSIT PROVIDERS ARE IN YOUR DISTRICT?

- District 178 is served by two (2) public transportation programs: Pierce and Wayne.
- Public transit in District 178 provides approximately 41,000 rides per year throughout Brantley, Pierce, and Wayne counties.
- Riders in District 178 primarily use transit for Medical trips (56.3%). An additional 16.9% use transit for Employment trips and 12.8% for Nutrition trips.

HOW IS TRANSIT USED IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit in Georgia includes rail, buses, and vans, meeting the needs of hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. In District 178, Wayne alone facilitates 34,000 trips annually, while Pierce carries an additional 7,300 to their desired destinations. These services are especially important to the disabled and elderly persons in your district, who take 28,000 and 15,000 annual trips, respectively.



Sources: "Service," (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

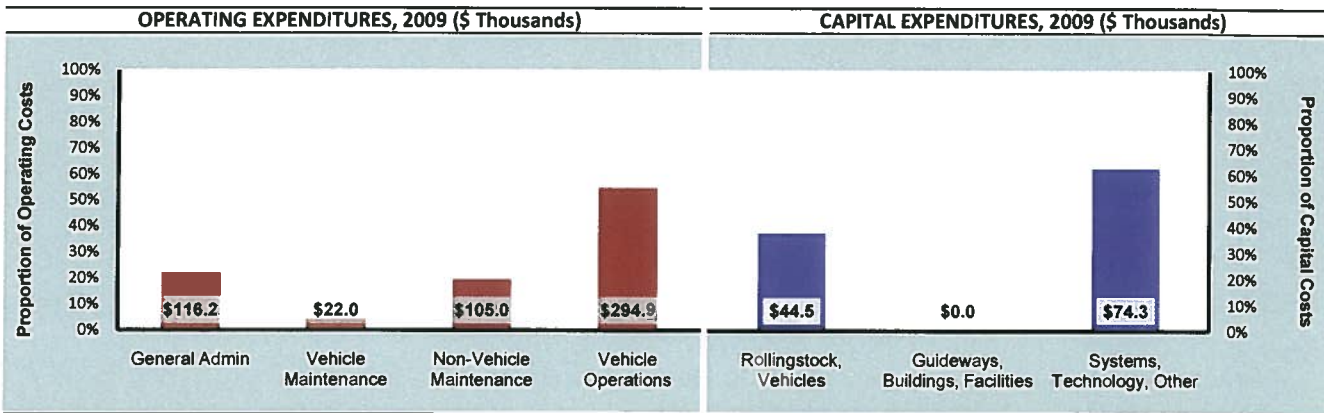
"Usage Ledger Report," (2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

† Some ADA Trip Data not available.

‡ Percent of Elderly Trips for Urban Systems based on 2008 survey data.

HOW MUCH DOES TRANSIT COST IN YOUR DISTRICT?

Transit expenses are divided into two types: capital and operating. Capital expenses include equipment and infrastructure such as buses and vans ("Rolling stock"), facilities, and technology. Operating expenses include the day-to-day activities required to operate the system, such as salaries for bus operators and mechanics ("Vehicle Operations"), regular vehicle and system maintenance, and general administrative costs. **Meeting operating expenses has traditionally been one of the most significant challenges facing transit systems in Georgia.**



Sources: Tables 11, 12 (2009). Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database Files, <http://www.ntdprogram.gov>;

"Budget Ledger Report," (2005-2009). Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Intermodal Programs, Rural Management Information System.

If unavailable, 2009 operating costs are estimated using average operating costs, 2005-2008.