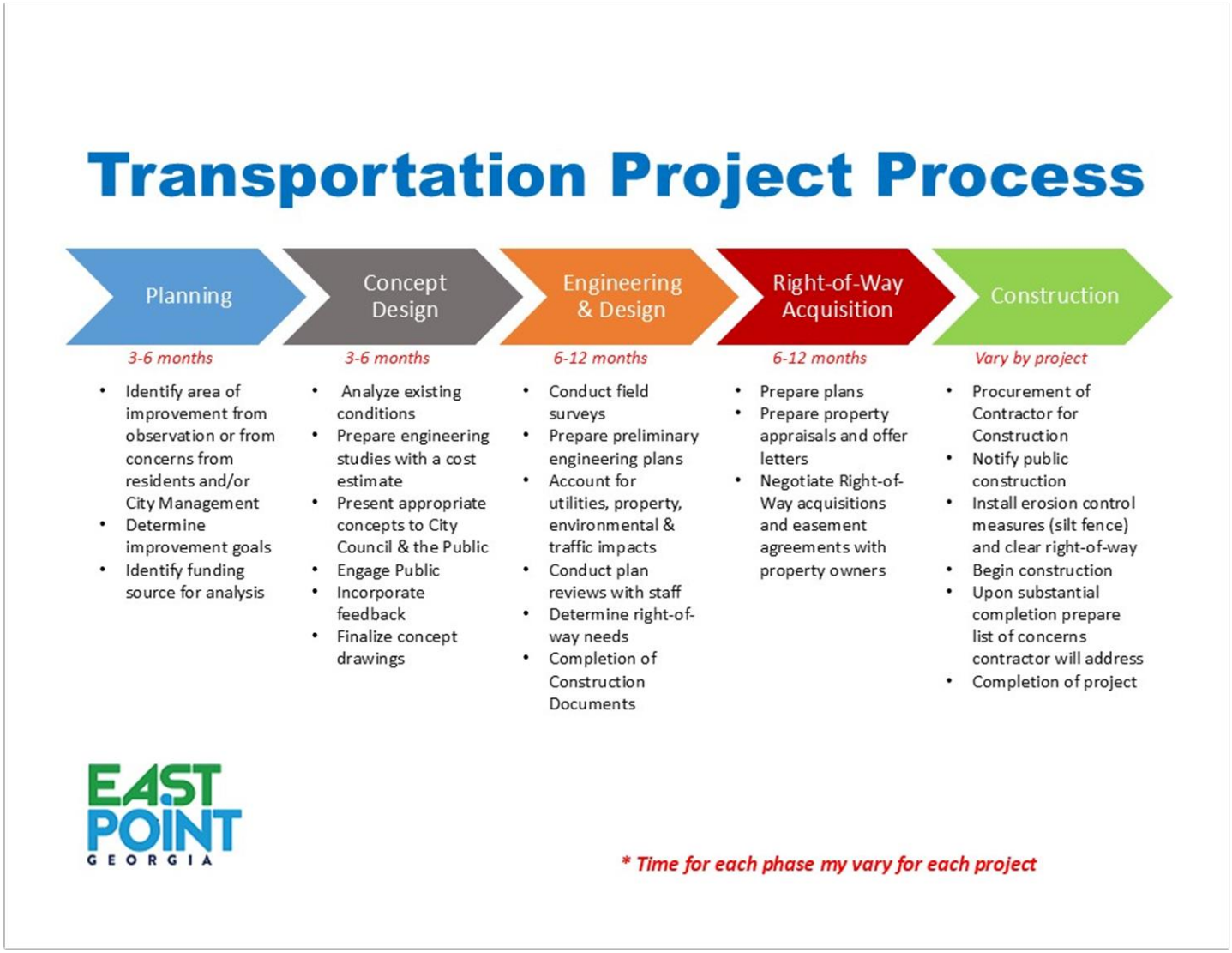
TRANSPORTATION FAQ'S

What is the Process of Transportation Projects?



TRANSPORTATION FAQ'S

Resurfacing

HOW DOES THE CITY DECIDE WHEN TO RESURFACE A ROAD?

City Engineers take a comprehensive look at all of its roadways, which are evaluated and assigned a Pavement Condition Index (PCI) score based on national standards for street conditions. The lower the score, the worse the condition of the street. Roadways with the lowest PCI scores receive priority and are placed on the resurfacing list.

- City Engineers also consider high-volume streets and Engineering Judgement to determine resurfacing priority.
- Some roads in good condition will be rejuvenated in order to extend their life in a cost-effective manner such as sealcoating or micro surfacing.
- A copy of the latest PCI Study can be found at: https://eastpointga.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Pavement-Condition-Study-Presentation-and-Maps.pdf

WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN WE WORK ON YOUR ROAD?

Once your street is selected, what can you expect? Every street is different, so each project may vary slightly.

- Timing: Most roads are milled in one day and paved within 48 hours.

  Keep in mind that the time required to repave a neighborhood depends on several factors: the size of the neighborhood, the overall conditions of the streets, weather, and availability of equipment and materials. Crews will work as quickly and efficiently as possible to complete active projects.

- Work Hours: Work will be done during daylight hours. Crews may work from 7 AM. to 4 PM.

- Road Order: When resurfacing multiple streets in a neighborhood, crews will usually start at the back of the neighborhood and work to the front. The main road is typically done last.

- Safety: Residents are encouraged to slow down when driving through or near any road construction. Drivers should use caution when driving over a milled road, which is a rough surface.

TRANSPORTATION FAQ'S

STEPS IN THE RESURFACING PROCESS

- **Step #1 Concrete Replacement:** Replace damaged curb, gutter, and sidewalk in your neighborhood

- **Step #2: Milling:** Milling is the process of removing the existing asphalt from the roadway. During the milling process, approximately 1 ½ of the current pavement is ground away. This process typically takes a day, weather permitting.

- **Step #3: Deep Pavement Repair:** After the initial milling of the pavement, crews may need to mill deeper to repair segments of the pavement several inches down under the old surface. This typically takes just a few hours for a subdivision road, while longer roads can take up to a day.

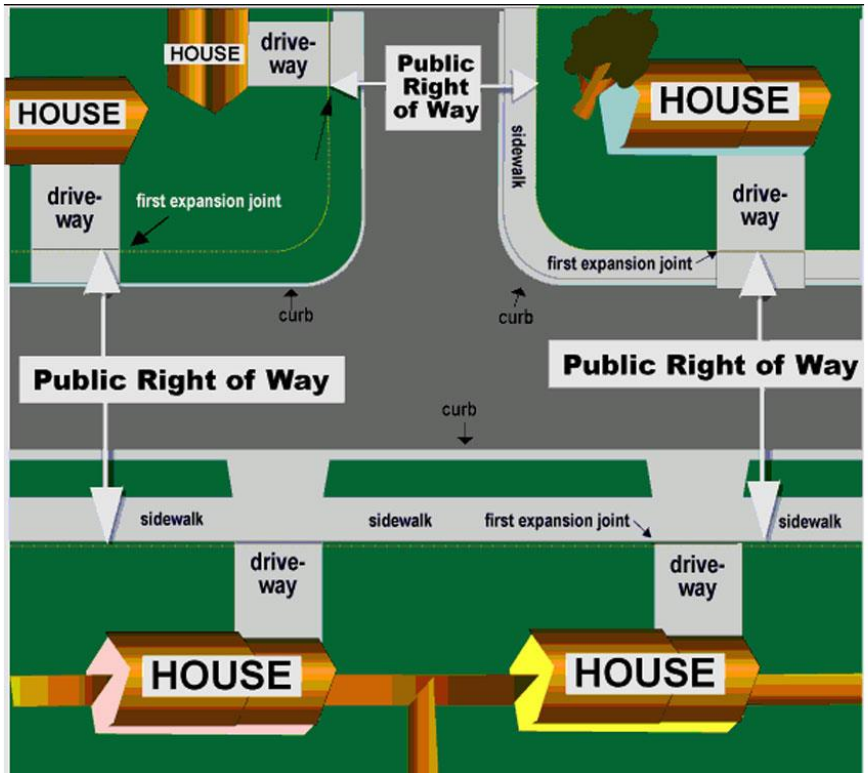
- **Step #4: Paving:** Within 48 hours after milling and completing any deep repairs, crews will begin paving, which should take approximately a half day per standard roadway to cul-de-sac (weather permitting).
    - Tack Coat Placement: Tack coat is a sticky, tar-like substance that is sprayed on the road to help asphalt adhere to the roadway. Any residue of this material typically washes off within a few weeks.
    - Asphalt Placement: A new layer of hot-mix asphalt is laid down.
    - Compaction: A variety of roller vehicles are used to compact and smooth the new asphalt.

- **Step #5: Striping and Clean-Up:** Once the new road is ready, crews will perform any necessary cleanup and will paint pavement markings on the new road. Temporary striping is usually painted the same day paving is completed. Permanent striping can take up to 30 days to make sure the asphalt has cured.

TRANSPORTATION FAQ'S

What is the Right-of-Way (ROW)?

In general, for road maintenance purposes, the ROW is the buffer area that extends beyond the road surface and includes all elements of the roadway (i.e., sidewalks, guardrails, trails, signs) as well as any public utilities. The buffer width and actual distance from the curb/road centerline varies.



TRANSPORTATION FAQ'S

What Is Allowed In The Right-Of-Way Area Of My Property?

Often during maintenance or during new construction projects items within the right-of-way are often removed or relocated that are on areas of properties.

These include trees, landscaping, signs, and driveways. City Ordinance prohibits planting or replanting any tree within ten (10) feet of any street or sidewalk or public driveway within the city. (Sec. 8-1034).

The figure below shows a list of items that are allowed in the Right-of-Way area of properties.

TRANSPORTATION FAQ'S

What is Traffic Calming

The Institute of Transportation Engineers defines traffic calming as the combination of measures that reduce the negative effects of motor vehicle use, alter driver behavior, and improve conditions for non-motorized street users. Traffic calming consists of physical design and other measures put in place on existing roads to reduce vehicle speeds and improve safety for pedestrians and cyclists.

A comprehensive manual on Traffic Calming Guidelines can be found at:
https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=https://eastpointga.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/EP-Traffic-Calming-Manual_V1.pdf&hl=en

- Why doesn't the City of East Point install more stop signs, particularly at 4-way intersections, to reduce speeding and crashes?

Many people believe that installing more stop signs, particularly at all approaches to intersections, will slow traffic speeds and prevent crashes.

There is no real evidence to indicate that stop signs decrease the speed of traffic. Impatient drivers view the additional delay caused by unwarranted stop signs as "lost time" to be made up by driving at higher speeds between stop signs.

Unwarranted stop signs breed disrespect by motorists who tend to ignore them or slow down without stopping. These "roll through" stops can sometimes lead to tragic consequences.

Unwarranted stop signs also create negative environmental impacts via increased CO2 emissions, decreased fuel efficiency, and degraded neighborhood sound/air quality.