



Assistant Commissioner - Public Works

Atlanta, GA



Gans, Gans & Associates

7445 Quail Meadow Road, Plant City, FL 33565 ♦ 813-986-4441

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Department of Public Works

Office of the Commissioner

The Office of the Commissioner provides leadership and direction for the overall management and operation of the Department Public Works. It provides support services for the management of departmental operations. These support services include human resource and labor relations; budget administration and management; monitoring of contracts, grants, and assessments; communications & community engagement; analysis of operations for improving effectiveness and efficiency; and coordination of legislative affairs for the department.

Office of Solid Waste Services

The Office of Solid Waste Services is responsible for the collection and disposal management of solid waste within the City of Atlanta. This office is also responsible for waste reduction and recycling; landfill post-closure management; solid waste management and analysis; education and enforcement; street sweeping and cleaning; dead animal removal; facilitating the Keep Atlanta Beautiful program, and assisting with city-wide emergency operations.

Office of Transportation

The Office of Transportation is responsible for overseeing and maintaining the City's infrastructure. It provides a variety of services to the residents of Atlanta, internal operating departments, and governmental agencies. This office is comprised of Capital Projects, Technical Services, Infrastructure Project Development, Crew Construction & Maintenance, Condition Assessments and Permits, the Public Parking Program.

Office of Fleet Services

The Office of Fleet Services is responsible for the acquisition, maintenance and disposal of the City of Atlanta's motorized equipment fleet of 4,673 units and 756 components, totaling over 5,429 pieces. This Office is also responsible for the purchasing and dispensing of over three million gallons of fuel annually. Additionally, this office partners with other City departments in the delivery of critical City services.

Vision

To become the premier provider of efficient and effective Transportation and Solid Waste Services through a corporate and teamwork approach.

Mission

The mission of the Department of Public Works is to deliver industry leading Public Works services that maintain and improve the City's infrastructure through strong community partnerships, transparent policies, and sustainable procedures utilizing a highly effective and dedicated workforce leading to increased public safety, health, and wellness for the residents of Atlanta.

Assistant Commissioner- Department of Public Works

Advises the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works and provides extensive knowledge and recommendations on transportation infrastructure planning, funding, design, construction, and maintenance issues to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of the Department. In addition, provides extensive knowledge, best practices, business analytics, policy recommendations, and process improvements for all areas of purview within the Department of Public Works including transportation, solid waste management, fleet services, customer service, budgets, financial controls, contracting, and legislative matters. This is a professional position requiring experience in the areas of Engineering Services; Transportation Infrastructure; Maintenance Operations; Solid Waste Management; Customer Service; Fleet Maintenance and General Business Management. The Assistant Commissioner refines and implements operating policies and procedures, plans and manages budgets, directs operations, develops leadership and technical talent, develops and implements capital projects, and monitors and measures performance of the operations of the Department to ensure efficiency and quality.

Essential Duties and Responsibilities

- Position reports to the Public Works Commissioner and manages multiple functions that may include implementation of policy and procedures, compensation, employee relations, and organizational development.
- Advises the Public Works Commissioner on personnel policy and program matters, making or recommending appropriate decisions as consistent with strategic direction.
- The Assistant Commissioner works directly with the Public Works Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners on day to day issues, special projects, and urgent problems to respond to stakeholder and customer needs, design solutions and implement programs.
- Responsibilities include managing external consultants to provide required information and ensure the efficient operation of their functions, timely delivery of work product, and quality.
- Confers with citizens, civic organizations and others as necessary to provide information or respond to complaints/concerns.
- Attends meetings with private contractors to review reports, operations, ongoing cost containment and other aspects of the agreement.
- Performs other related duties as required.

Education and Experience

Required

- Bachelor's Degree in Engineering, Business Administration or a related field plus ten (10) years direct work experience in Public Works, Transportation Infrastructure, Transit or related field.

Preferred

- Master's Degree in Engineering, Business Administration.
- Licensed Professional Engineer.

How to Apply

If you are interested in this exceptional opportunity, please submit a detailed resume immediately to:

Ernest Barefield

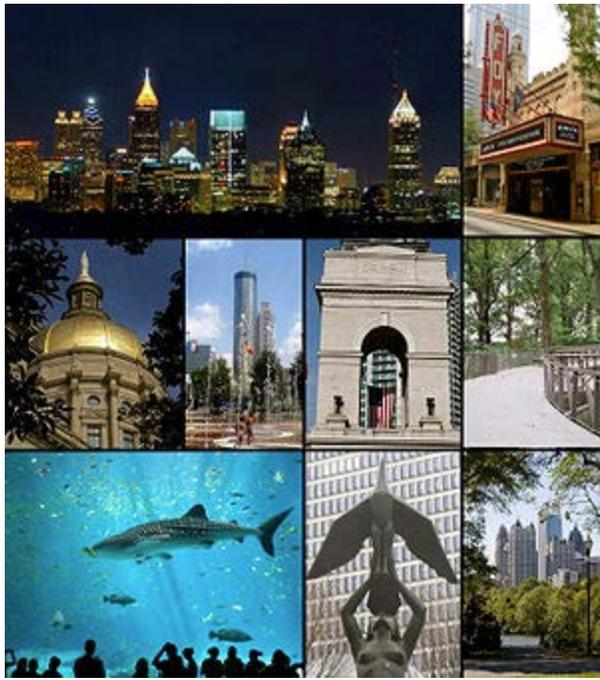
Gans, Gans & Associates, 7445 Quail Meadow Road, Plant City, FL 33565

Phone: (813) 986-4441 ext. 7127

Fax: (813) 986-4775

E-mail: ernest@gansgans.com

Should you have any questions in consideration of your own interest, or a referral of a colleague, please contact us at the number above.



The City of Atlanta is one of the fastest-growing cities in the nation and an increasingly popular destination for college-educated young adults. In addition, a growing number of empty-nesters are moving closer to the city's core to be near arts, culture, dining, and shopping. With a population of approximately 444,000, the city makes up about 10 percent of the 10-county region's population.

In 1837, Atlanta was founded at the intersection of two railroad lines, and the city rose from the ashes of the American Civil War to become a national center of commerce. In the decades following the Civil Rights Movement, the city earned a reputation as "too busy to hate" for the relatively progressive views of its citizens and leaders compared to other cities in the Deep South. Atlanta attained international prominence, and it became the primary transportation hub of the Southeastern United States, via highway, railroad, and air, with Hartsfield–Jackson Atlanta International Airport being the world's busiest airport since 1998.

Atlanta rated an "beta(+)" world city that exerts a medium impact upon commerce, finance, research, technology, education, media, art, and entertainment. It ranks 40th among world cities and 8th in the nation with a gross domestic product of \$270 billion. Atlanta's economy is considered diverse, with dominant sectors that include logistics, professional and business services, media operations, and information technology. Atlanta has topographic features that include rolling hills and dense tree coverage.

Revitalization of Atlanta's neighborhoods, initially spurred by the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, has intensified in the 21st century, altering the city's demographics, politics, and culture.

Weather

Atlanta has a humid subtropical climate with four distinct seasons and generous precipitation year-round, typical for the inland South. Summers are hot and humid, with temperatures somewhat moderated by the city's elevation. Winters are cool but variable, with an average of 48 freezing days per year and temperatures dropping to 0 °F on rare occasions.

Arts and Theater

Atlanta is one of few United States cities with permanent, professional, resident companies in all major performing arts disciplines: opera (Atlanta Opera), ballet (Atlanta Ballet), orchestral music (Atlanta Symphony Orchestra), and theater (the Alliance Theatre). Atlanta attracts many touring Broadway acts, concerts, shows, and exhibitions catering to a variety of interests. Atlanta's performing arts district is concentrated in Midtown Atlanta at the Woodruff Arts Center, which is home to the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and the Alliance Theatre. The city frequently hosts touring Broadway acts, especially at The Fox Theatre, a historic landmark that is among the highest-grossing theatres of its size.

As a national center for the arts, Atlanta is home to significant art museums and institutions. The renowned High Museum of Art is arguably the South's leading art museum and among the most-visited art museums in the world. The Museum of Design Atlanta (MODA), a design museum, is the only such museum in the Southeast. Contemporary art museums include the Atlanta Contemporary Art Center and the Museum of Contemporary Art of Georgia. Institutions of higher education contribute to Atlanta's art scene, with the Savannah College of Art and Design's Atlanta campus providing the city's arts community with a steady stream of curators, and Emory University's Michael C. Carlos Museum containing the largest collection of ancient art in the Southeast.



Music

Atlanta has played a major or contributing role in the development of various genres of American music at different points in the city's history. Beginning as early as the 1920s, Atlanta emerged as a center for country music, which was brought to the city by migrants from Appalachia. During the countercultural 1960s, Atlanta hosted the Atlanta International Pop Festival, with the 1969 festival taking place more than a month before Woodstock and featuring many of the same bands. The city was also a center for Southern rock during its 1970s heyday: the Allman Brothers Band's hit instrumental "Hot 'Lanta" is an ode to the city, while Lynyrd Skynyrd's famous live rendition of "Free Bird" was recorded at the Fox Theatre in 1976, with lead singer Ronnie Van Zant directing the band to "play it pretty for Atlanta". During the 1980s, Atlanta had an active Punk rock scene that was centered on two of the city's music venues, 688 Club and the Metroplex, and Atlanta famously played host to the Sex Pistols first U.S. show, which was performed at the Great Southeastern Music Hall. The 1990s saw the birth of Atlanta hip hop, a subgenre that gained relevance following the success of home-grown duo OutKast; however, it was not until the 2000s that Atlanta moved "from the margins to becoming hip-hop's center of gravity, part of a larger shift in hip-hop innovation to the South". Also in the 2000s, Atlanta was

recognized by the Brooklyn-based Vice magazine for its indie rock scene, which revolves around the various live music venues found on the city's alternative eastside.

Tourism

As of 2010, Atlanta is the seventh-most visited city in the United States, with over 35 million visitors per year. Although the most popular attraction among visitors to Atlanta is the Georgia Aquarium, the world's largest indoor aquarium, Atlanta's tourism industry is mostly driven by the city's history museums and outdoor attractions. Atlanta contains a notable amount of historical museums and sites, including the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site, which includes the preserved childhood home of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as his final resting place; the Atlanta Cyclorama & Civil War Museum, which houses a massive painting and diorama in-the-round, with a rotating central audience platform, depicting the Battle of Atlanta in the Civil War; the World of Coca-Cola, featuring the history of the world-famous soft drink brand and its well-known advertising; the College Football Hall of Fame which honors college football and its athletes; the National Center for Civil and Human Rights, which explores the Civil Rights Movement and its connection to contemporary human rights movements throughout the world; the Carter Center and Presidential Library, housing U.S. President Jimmy Carter's papers and other material relating to the Carter administration and the Carter family's life; and the Margaret Mitchell House and Museum, where Mitchell wrote the best-selling novel *Gone with the Wind*.



Martin Luther King, Jr.'s childhood home

Atlanta contains various outdoor attractions. The Atlanta Botanical Garden, adjacent to Piedmont Park, is home to the 600-foot-long Kendeda Canopy Walk, a skywalk that allows visitors to tour one of the city's last remaining urban forests from 40-foot-high. The Canopy Walk is considered the only canopy-level pathway of its kind in the United States. Zoo Atlanta, located in Grant Park, accommodates over 1,300 animals representing more than 220 species. Home to the nation's largest collections of gorillas and orangutans, the Zoo is one of only four zoos in the U.S. to house giant pandas. Festivals showcasing arts and crafts, film, and music, including the Atlanta Dogwood Festival, the Atlanta Film Festival, and Music Midtown, respectively, are also popular with tourists.

Tourists are drawn to the city's culinary scene, which comprises a mix of urban establishments garnering national attention, ethnic restaurants serving cuisine from every corner of the world, and traditional eateries specializing in Southern dining. Since the turn of the 21st century, Atlanta has emerged as a sophisticated restaurant town. Many restaurants opened in the city's gentrifying neighborhoods have received praise at the national level, including Bocado, Bacchanalia, and Miller Union in West Midtown, Empire State South in Midtown, and Two Urban Licks and Rathbun's on the east side. In 2011, the New York Times characterized Empire State South and Miller Union as reflecting "a new kind of sophisticated Southern sensibility centered on the farm but experienced in the city." Visitors seeking to sample international Atlanta are directed to Buford Highway, the city's international corridor. There, the million-plus immigrants that make Atlanta home have established various authentic ethnic restaurants representing virtually every nationality on the globe. For traditional Southern fare, one of the city's most famous establishments is The Varsity, a long-lived fast food chain and the world's largest drive-in restaurant. Mary Mac's Tea Room and Paschal's are more formal destinations for Southern food.



Sports

Atlanta is home to professional franchises for four major team sports: the Atlanta Braves of Major League Baseball, the Atlanta Hawks of the National Basketball Association, the Atlanta Falcons of the National Football League, and Atlanta United FC of Major League Soccer. The Braves, who moved to Atlanta in 1966, were established as the Boston Red Stockings in 1871 and are the oldest continually operating professional sports franchise in the United States. The Braves won the World Series in 1995, and had an unprecedented run of 14 straight divisional championships from 1991 to 2005. The Braves will have a new home in 2017. Moving from Turner Field to SunTrust Park, which is located in the Atlanta Metropolitan area 10 miles northwest of downtown Atlanta in Cumberland/Galleria, Georgia.

The Atlanta Falcons have played in Atlanta since their inception in 1966. The Falcons have won the division title six times (1980, 1998, 2004, 2010, 2012, 2016) and the NFC championship twice in 1998 and 2016. However, they have been unsuccessful in both of their Super Bowl trips so far, losing to the Denver Broncos in Super Bowl XXXIII in 1999 and to the New England Patriots in Super Bowl LI in 2017. The Atlanta Hawks began in 1946 as the Tri-Cities Blackhawks, playing in Moline, Illinois. The team moved to Atlanta in 1968, and they currently play their games in Philips Arena. The Atlanta Dream is the city's Women's National Basketball Association franchise.

Atlanta has had its own professional ice hockey and soccer franchises. The National Hockey League (NHL) has had two Atlanta franchises: the Atlanta Flames began play in 1972 before moving to Calgary in 1980, while the Atlanta Thrashers began play in 1999 before moving to Winnipeg in 2011. The Atlanta Chiefs was the city's professional soccer team from 1967 to 1972, and the team won a national championship in 1968. In 1998 another professional soccer team was formed, the Atlanta Silverbacks of the North American Soccer League. In April 2014, Atlanta United FC, was formed as an expansion team to begin play in 2017.

Atlanta has been the host city for various international, professional and collegiate sporting events. Most famously, Atlanta hosted the Centennial 1996 Summer Olympics. Atlanta hosted Super Bowl XXVIII in 1994 and Super Bowl XXXIV in 2000. In professional golf, The Tour Championship, the final PGA Tour event of the season, is played annually at East Lake Golf Club. In 2001 and 2011, Atlanta hosted the PGA Championship, one of the four major championships in men's professional golf, at the Atlanta Athletic Club. In professional ice hockey, the city hosted the 56th NHL All-Star Game in 2008, three years before the Thrashers moved. In 2011, Atlanta hosted professional wrestling's annual WrestleMania. The city has hosted the NCAA Final Four Men's Basketball Championship four times, most recently in 2013. In college football, Atlanta hosts the Chick-fil-A Kickoff Game, the SEC Championship Game, and the Chick-fil-A Peach Bowl.

Parks and Recreation

Atlanta's 343 parks, nature preserves, and gardens cover 3,622 acres, which amounts to only 5.6% of the city's total acreage, compared to the national average of just over 10%. However, 64% of Atlantans live within a 10-minute walk of a park, a percentage equal to the national average. In its 2013 ParkScore ranking, The Trust for Public Land reported that among the park systems of the 50 most populous U.S. cities, Atlanta's park system received a ranking of 31. Piedmont Park, located in Midtown, is Atlanta's most iconic green space. The park, which underwent a major renovation and expansion in recent years, attracts visitors from across the region and hosts cultural events throughout the year. Other notable city parks include Centennial Olympic Park, a legacy of the 1996 Summer Olympics that forms the centerpiece of the city's tourist district; Woodruff Park, which anchors the campus of Georgia State University; Grant Park, home to Zoo Atlanta; and Chastain Park, which houses an amphitheater used for live music concerts. The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, located in the northwestern corner of the city, preserves a 48 mile stretch of the river for public recreation opportunities. The Atlanta Botanical Garden, adjacent to Piedmont Park, contains formal gardens, including a Japanese garden and a rose garden, woodland areas, and a conservatory that includes indoor exhibits of plants from tropical rainforests and deserts. The BeltLine, a former rail corridor that forms a 22-mile loop around Atlanta's core, has been transformed into a series of parks, connected by a multi-use trail, increasing Atlanta's park space by 40%.



Centennial Olympic Park

Atlanta offers resources and opportunities for amateur and participatory sports and recreation. Jogging is a popular local sport, and the city hosts the Peachtree Road Race, the world's largest 10 km race, annually on Independence Day. The Georgia Marathon, which begins and ends at Centennial Olympic Park, routes through the city's historic east side neighborhoods. Golf and tennis are popular in Atlanta, and the city contains six public golf courses and 182 tennis courts. Facilities located along the Chattahoochee River cater to water sports enthusiasts, providing the opportunity for kayaking, canoeing, fishing, boating, or tubing. The city's only skate park, a 15,000 square feet facility that offers bowls, curbs, and smooth-rolling concrete mounds, is located at Historic Fourth Ward Park.

Education

Due to the more than 30 colleges and universities located in the city, Atlanta is considered a center for higher education. The Georgia Institute of Technology is one of the most prominent public universities in Atlanta; it is a research university located in Midtown that has been consistently ranked among the nation's top ten public universities for its degree programs in engineering, computing, management, the sciences, architecture, and liberal arts. Georgia State University is a major public research university located in Downtown Atlanta; it is the largest of the 29 public colleges and universities in the University System of Georgia and is a significant contributor to the revitalization of the city's central business district. Atlanta is home to nationally renowned private colleges and universities, most notably Emory University, a leading liberal arts and research institution that ranks among the top 20 schools in the United States and operates Emory Healthcare, the largest health care system in Georgia. The Atlanta University Center is also located in the city; it is the largest contiguous consortium of historically black colleges, comprising Spelman College, Clark Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Morehouse School of Medicine, and Interdenominational Theological Center. Atlanta contains a campus of the Savannah College of Art and Design, a private art and design university that has proven to be a major factor in the recent growth of Atlanta's visual art community.



Atlanta Public Schools (APS) is organized into nine high school clusters with distinct feeder patterns. Unlike split-feeder patterns, the cluster model allows all students attending a particular elementary school to matriculate to the same middle school, and students enrolled at that middle school will matriculate to the same high school.

There are 98 learning sites including two single-gender campuses and 17 charter schools.