



GEORGIA IN PERSPECTIVE

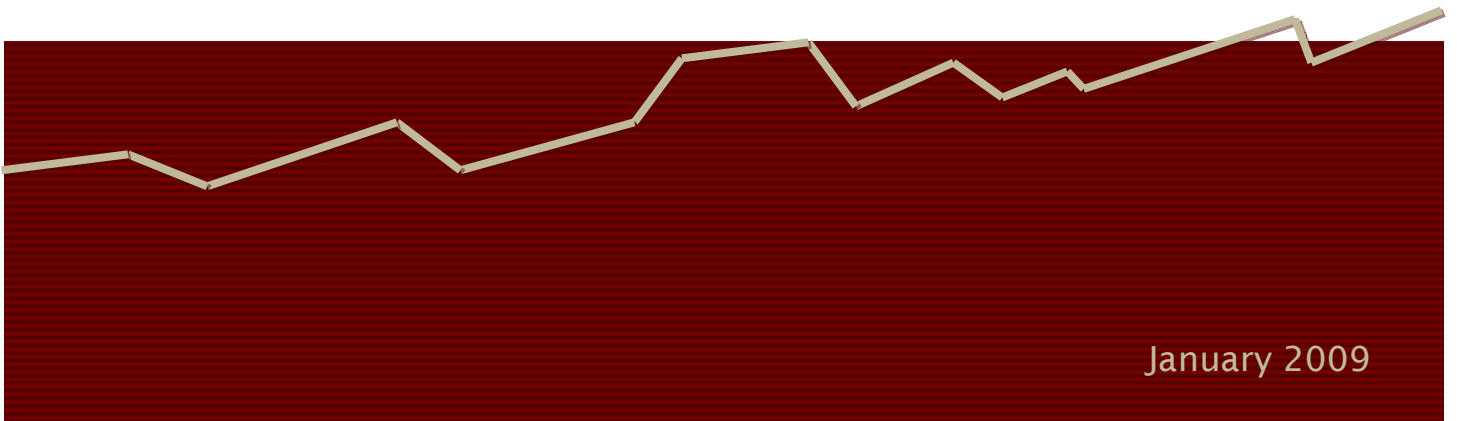
2009

GROWING GEORIGIA

Statistics, Trends,
Facts, and Figures



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
of PLANNING & BUDGET





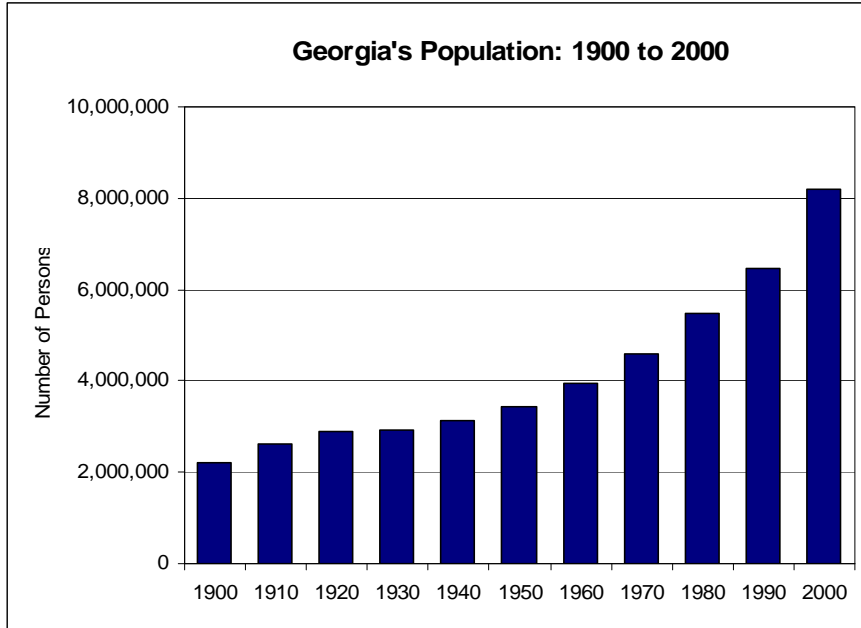
As a growing state, with the 9th largest population in the nation, Georgia continues to attract new business. Georgia has superb logistics, a young and growing workforce, low operating costs, international business connections, outstanding business environment and a great quality of life.

(Georgia Department of Economic Development)

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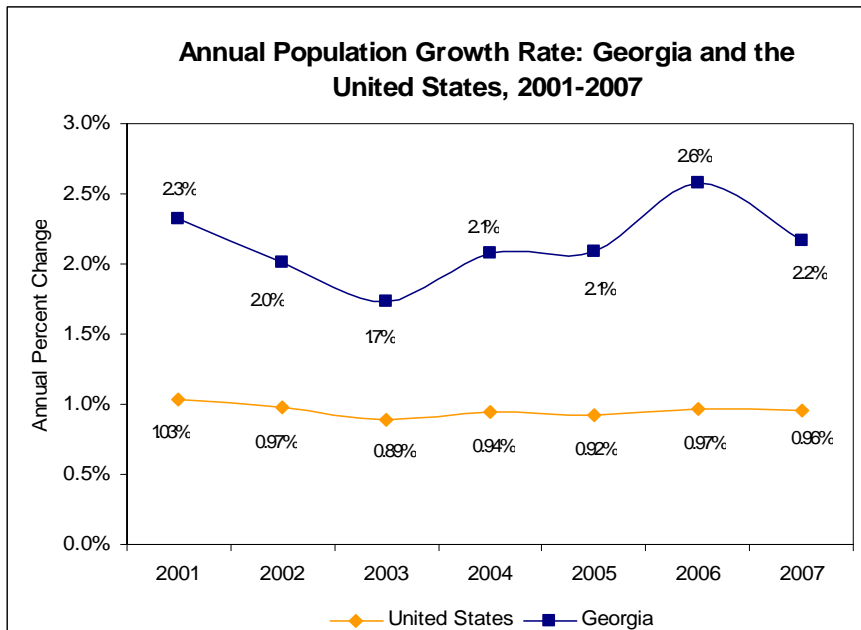
Population Growth in Georgia



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Georgia has experienced rapid population growth over the past several decades. Overall, the state's population doubled during the period from 1960 to 2000.
- During the 1960s Georgia's population grew by 16%, followed by rates of approximately 19% during each of the succeeding two decades.
- During the 1990s Georgia ranked sixth in population growth among the states, growing by 26.4%, which was twice the national average rate (13.2%).

- Two of Georgia's metropolitan statistical areas rank among the country's 25 fastest growing this decade. Gainesville, with a growth rate of 29%, ranks 9th and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta ranks 22nd among the nation's 363 metropolitan areas. Within the Atlanta MSA, six counties have experienced growth rates exceeding 40% (Barrow, Cherokee, Forsyth, Henry, Newton, and Paulding).
- Two of the Savannah metropolitan area counties have also experienced rapid population expansion during the current decade; Effingham (35%) and Bryan (29%).



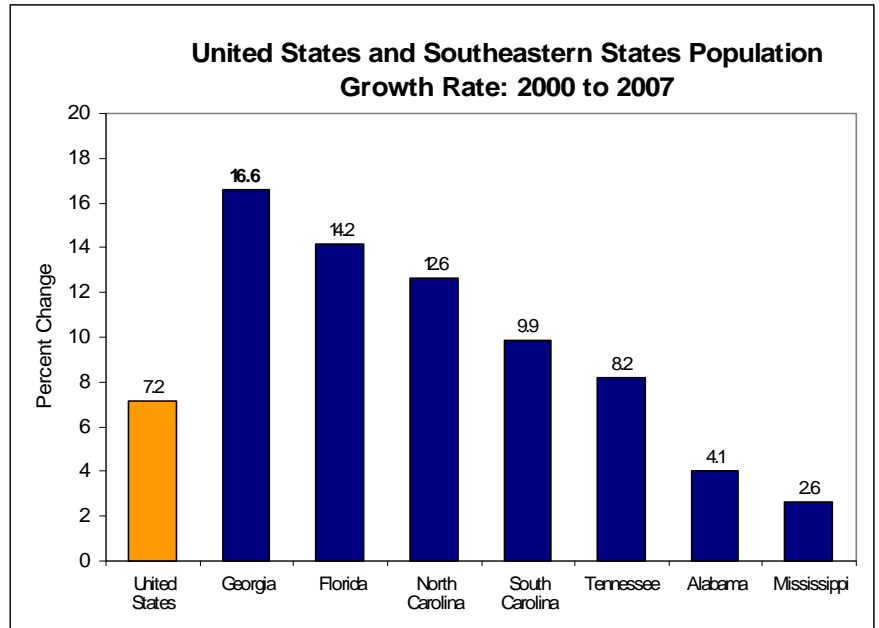
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Georgia grew by approximately 1.3 million people between 2000 and 2007.
- Georgia's population grew by approximately 188,000 each year between 2000 and 2007, making it the fourth fastest growing state in the nation.
- The higher growth rate between 2005 and 2006 was due, in part, to migration following Hurricane Katrina.

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Population Growth and Change

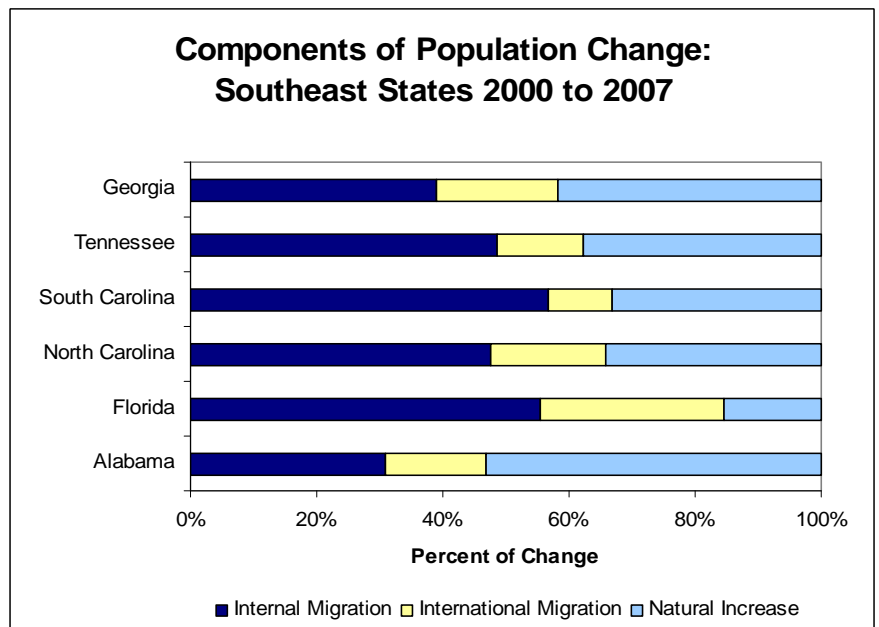
- Georgia's population increased at the fastest pace among southeastern states between 2000 and 2007.
- Between 2000 and 2007, Georgia's population grew by an estimated 16.6%, more than twice the national growth rate of 7.2%.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

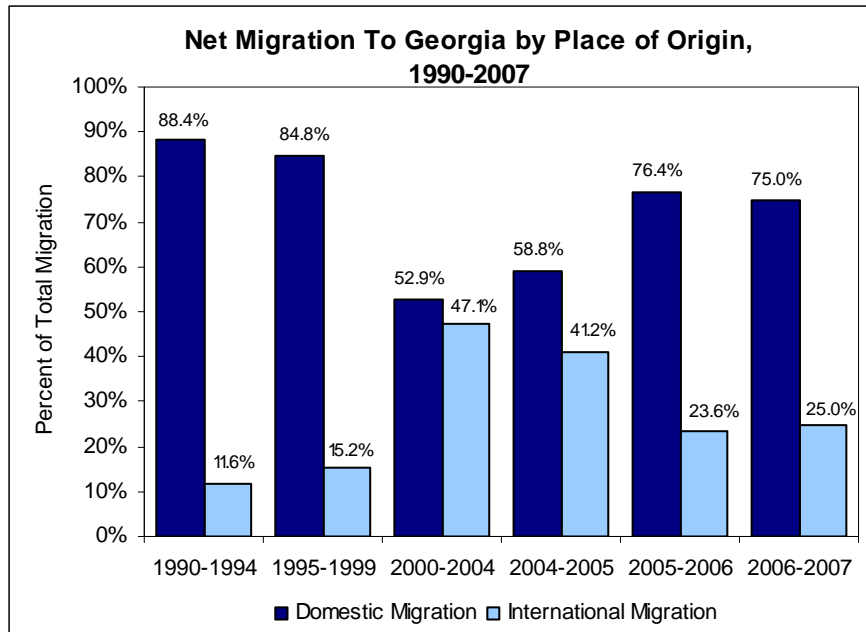
- Less than half (42%) of Georgia's population growth was due to natural increase between 2000 and 2007. The balance of the growth was due to net migration.

- Population change occurs due to natural increase (number of births minus number of deaths) and net migration (people moving into the area minus people moving out).
- Net migration is the leading contributor to population growth in all but one of the southeastern states. The percentage of population growth attributable to net migration ranges from 84.5% in Florida to 46.8% in Alabama. In Alabama, more than half of the growth is a result of natural increase.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population Migration and Distribution by Race

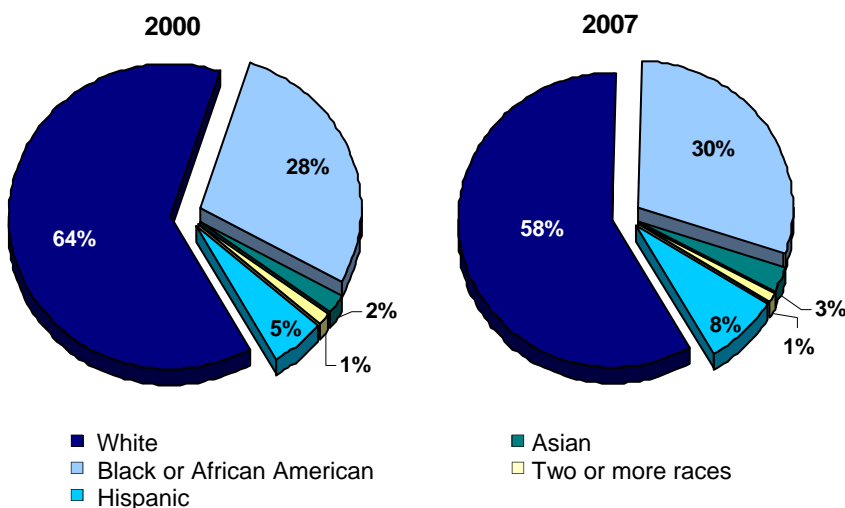


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Domestic migration has been a primary source of Georgia's population growth for most of the period from 1990 through 2007.
- During the period from 2006 to 2007, approximately 94,000 domestic migrants and 31,000 international migrants moved to Georgia.
- Approximately 1 out of 3 people moving to Georgia are international migrants; approximately 34,402 people moved annually to Georgia from another country between 2000 and 2007.

- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security estimates that 490,000 unauthorized immigrants resided in Georgia in January 2007, more than double the 2000 estimate of 220,000.
- Georgia ranks 9th among the states in the number of legal permanent residents according to the Department of Homeland Security. In FY 2007, 27,353 legal permanent residents immigrated to Georgia.

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: Georgia



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

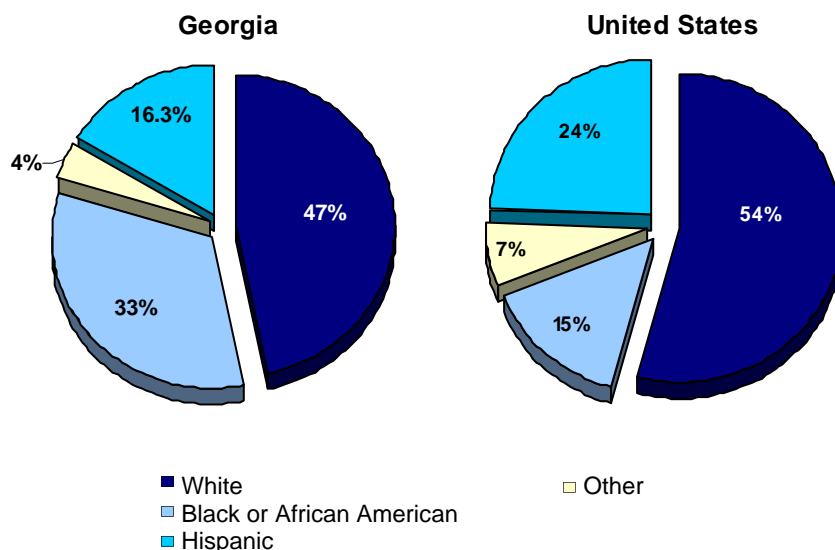
- In 2007, whites represented more than half of Georgia's population (58%) which is slightly lower than in 2000 (63%). Blacks represent the second largest race group, comprising almost 30% of the total population in 2007, consistent since 2000.
- The Hispanic population nearly doubled between 2000 and 2004 while Asian and persons of two or more races remained stable. The white population decreased by 7.4% in the same years.

Population Births and Age Distribution

- Over this decade, the percentage of Black births has remained constant at 33% in Georgia.
- Hispanic births in Georgia have increased as a percentage of total births this decade, from 10% in 2000 to 16% in 2006.
- The fertility rate of women in Georgia was 72.4 in 2006, the highest in the Southeast. Fertility rates have continued to rise since 2000. Nationally, the rate is 68.5.

Note: The fertility rate is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in a specified group.

Births by Race/Ethnicity: 2006

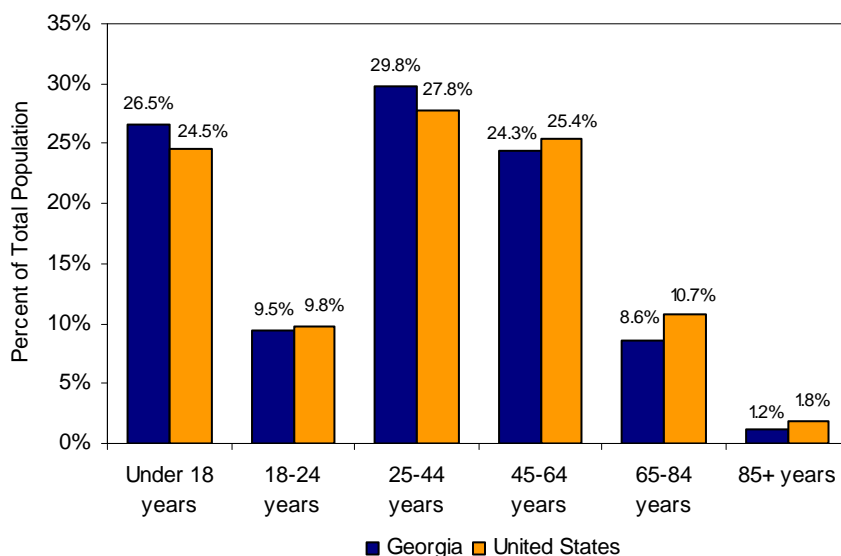


Source: Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health and National Center for Health Statistics, Preliminary 2006 data

- Census figures indicate that Georgia's youngest and oldest populations are growing the fastest. Between 2000 and 2007, the under 5 population increased by 23.9% and the 85 years and over population grew by 34.3%.
- The U.S. Census Bureau projects that by 2030 the 65 and over population will be twice as large as it was in 2000 and will number 72 million people, or 20% of the total population nationally.
- Approximately 4 out of 5 seniors in the United States have one chronic health condition and half have two or more conditions. The conditions that most frequently limit activity among older Americans include arthritis, hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and respiratory diseases. (Census Bureau)

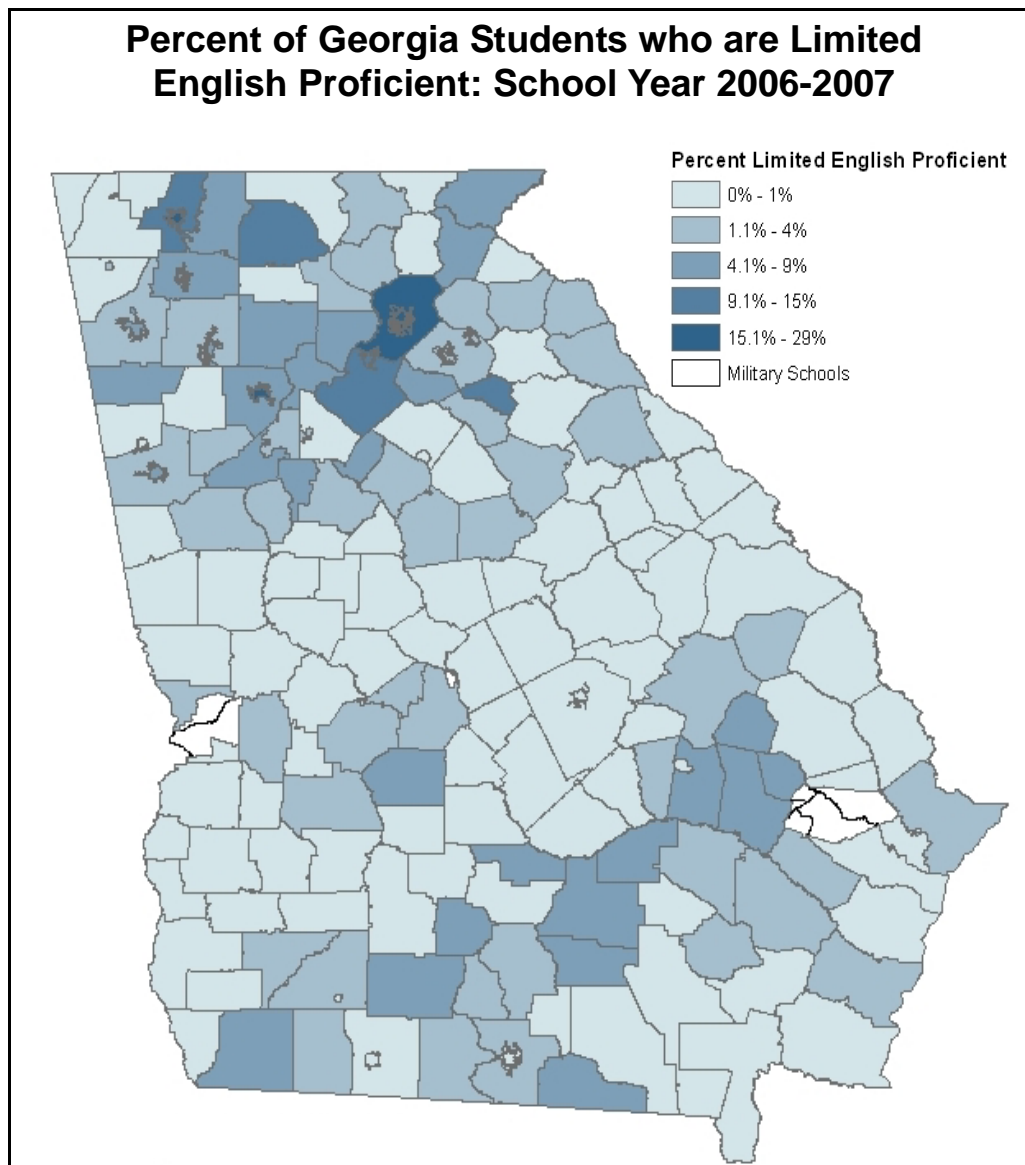
- Georgia has a relatively young population, with 36% of the residents under the age of 24 years.
- Georgia's elderly population continues to increase; residents who are over the age of 65 years account for 9.8% of the population, an increase of 20.1% since 2000.

Age Distribution: Georgia and the United States, 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Limited English Proficiency

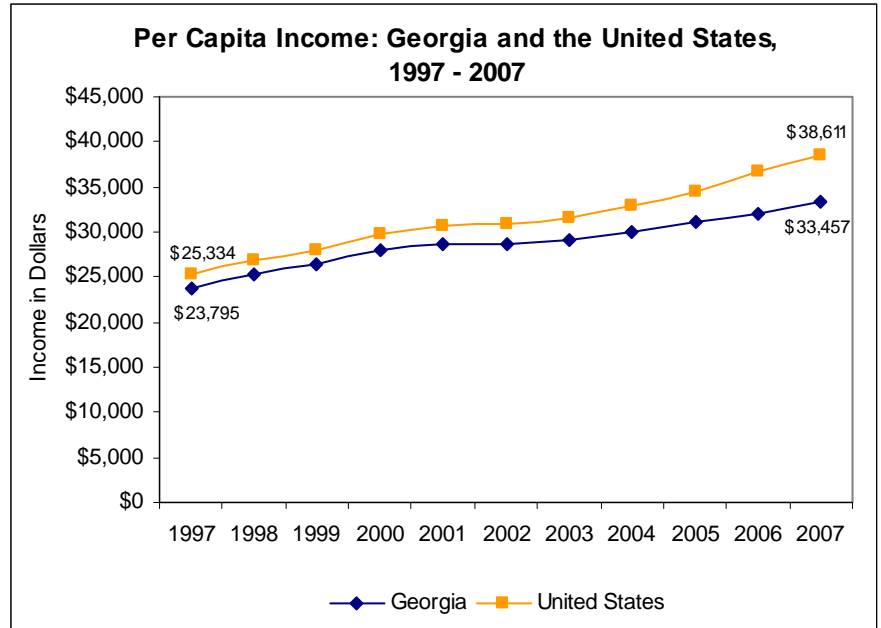


Source: Georgia Department of Education

- Statewide, a small portion of Georgia's public school students (5%) have limited proficiency in English.
- School systems vary greatly in the proportion of students who have limited English proficiency, from 0% to 29%.
- Nine school systems have 10% or more students with limited English proficiency (Gainesville City, Dalton City, Marietta City, Hall County, Whitfield County, Gwinnett County, Buford City, Clarke county, and Gilmer County).
- Twenty-nine school systems have between 5% and 9% of students with limited English proficiency and 54 systems have less than 1% of students with limited proficiency.

Income and Gross Domestic Product

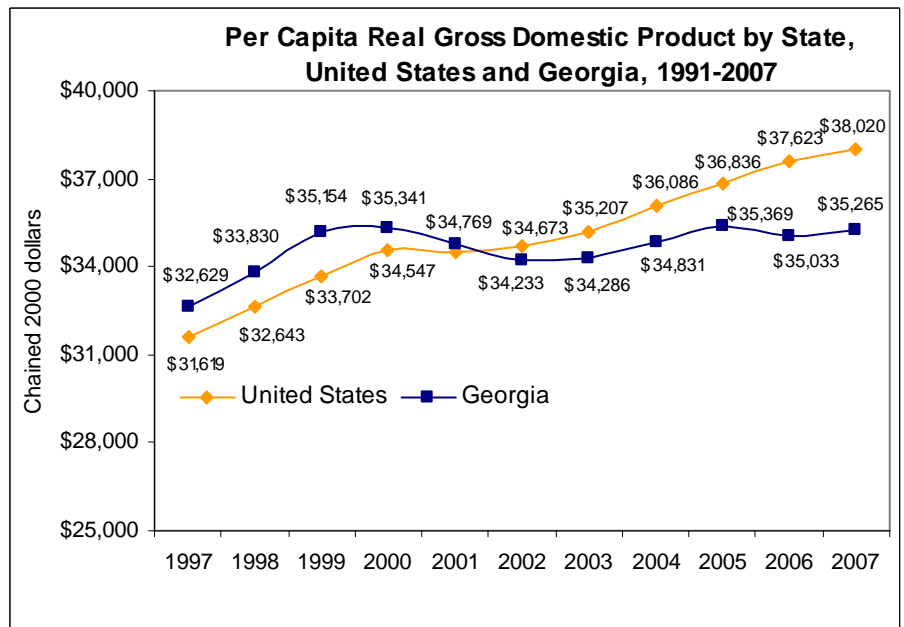
- Per capita income is a measure of well-being of the average Georgian.
- Georgia's per capita income increased by 40.6% from \$23,795 in 1997 to \$33,457 in 2007.
- However, overall Georgia's per capita income has been lower than the national average since 1997.
- The decline in growth is offset by the cost of living in Georgia, which has remained relatively low allowing Georgian's to do more with the income they do earn.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts

- Georgia ranked 9th in the nation for cost of living in America's Top States for Businesses, a study conducted annually by CNBC. In the same study, Georgia ranked 4th as the best state to do business in.
- A lower cost of living continues to make Georgia attractive to growing businesses.

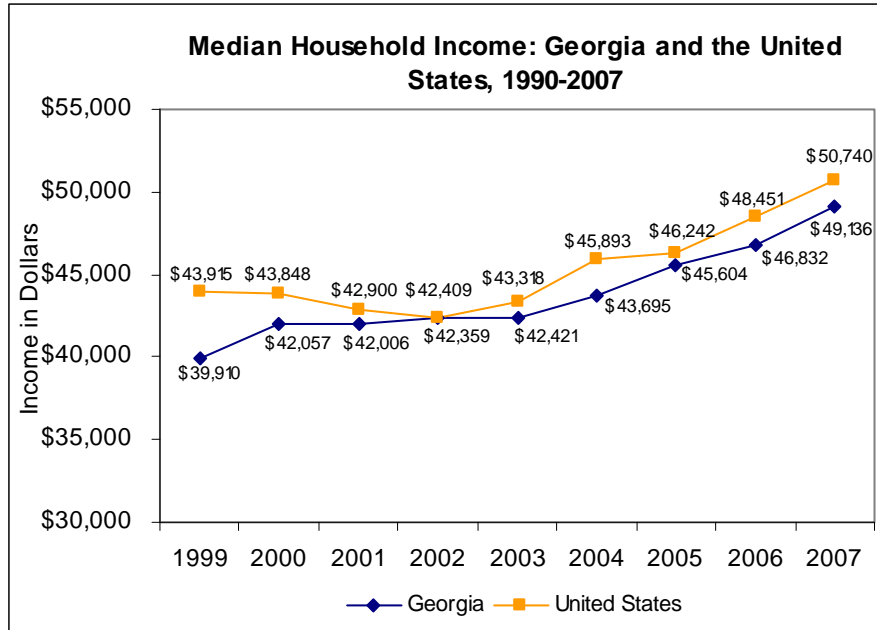
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state is the total value of goods and services produced by a state.
- In Georgia, total state GDP increased by 9.2% between 1997 and 2007, however, it has remained relatively flat since 2000.



Note: Chained 2000 dollars is an economic term used to define the level of real GDP by setting it equal to the GDP of a selected base year and then "chaining" forward and backward from the base year to calculate growth rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts

Median Household Income and Employment

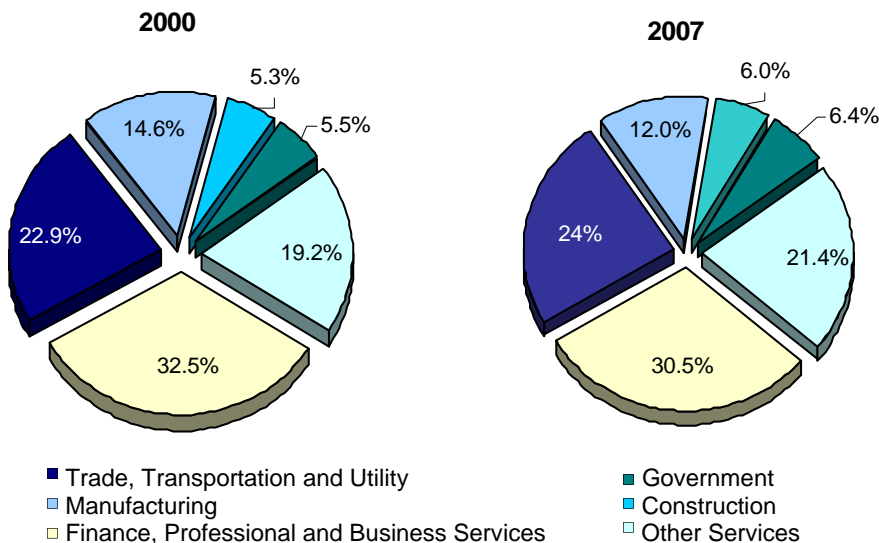


- Georgia's median household income of \$49,387 continues to be second highest among Southeastern states (Virginia is first).
- Nationally, Georgia ranks in the middle (24th) for median household income.
- In 2007, Forsyth County ranked among the top ten counties with 65,000-250,000 residents with the 6th highest median household income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

- Household income as well as per capita income rise significantly as educational attainment increases (U.S. Census Bureau).
- Georgia has a young and growing workforce with more than half the population between the ages of 20 and 54 years. Georgia continues to attract more residents, up to 100,000 annually.
- A younger population contributes to a growing workforce, currently estimated to be at 4.7 million. Georgia was ranked number 1 by Expansion Magazine in workforce training.

Employment by Major Industry: Georgia



- Historically, Georgia has been a transportation hub, an industry that employed 21% of workers in 2007.
- Employment in the manufacturing industry decreased by 26.7% from 2000 to 2007.
- The percentage of jobs in the public sector remained stable between 2000 (5.5%) and 2007 (6.4%).

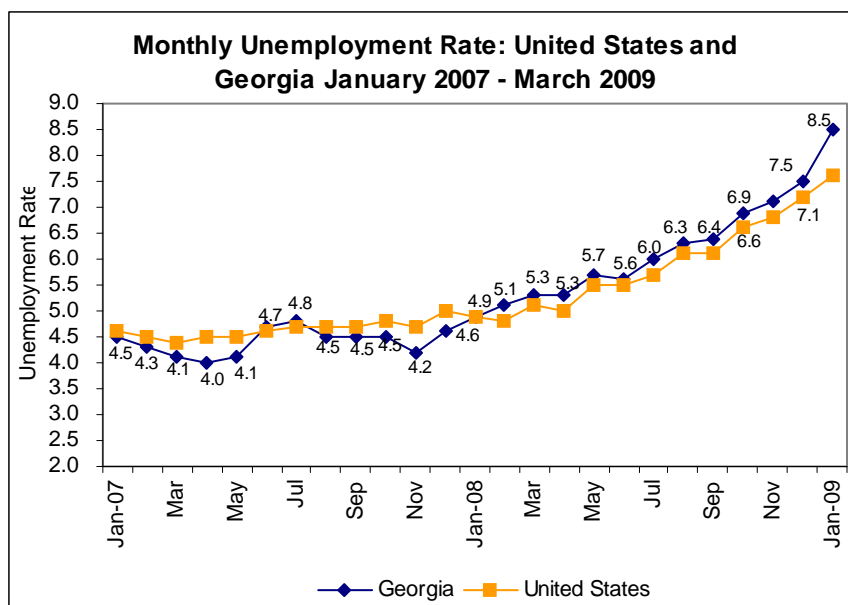
Note: Other services are comprised of leisure and hospitality, information, education and health.

Source: Georgia Statistics System-University of Georgia

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Unemployment and Poverty Rate

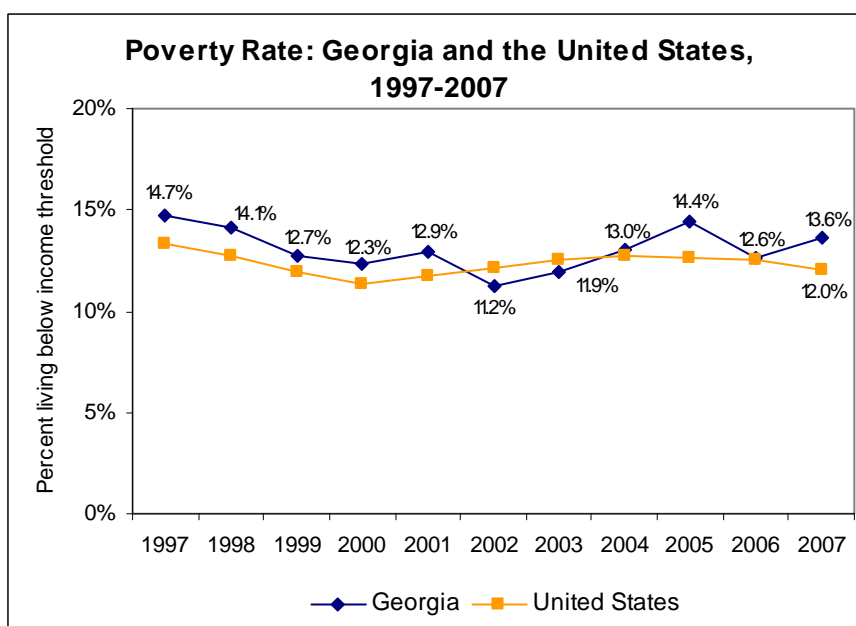
- According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Georgia lost 154,556 jobs between January 2008 and January 2009.
- Georgia's unemployment rate increased from 5.2 percent in January 2008 to 8.5 percent in January 2009.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Local Unemployment

- Local unemployment rates vary greatly, from 3.2% in Echols County up to 12.4% in Jenkins County. For Jenkins County, that means 1 out of every 8 workers was out of work and actively looking for a job (GBPI).

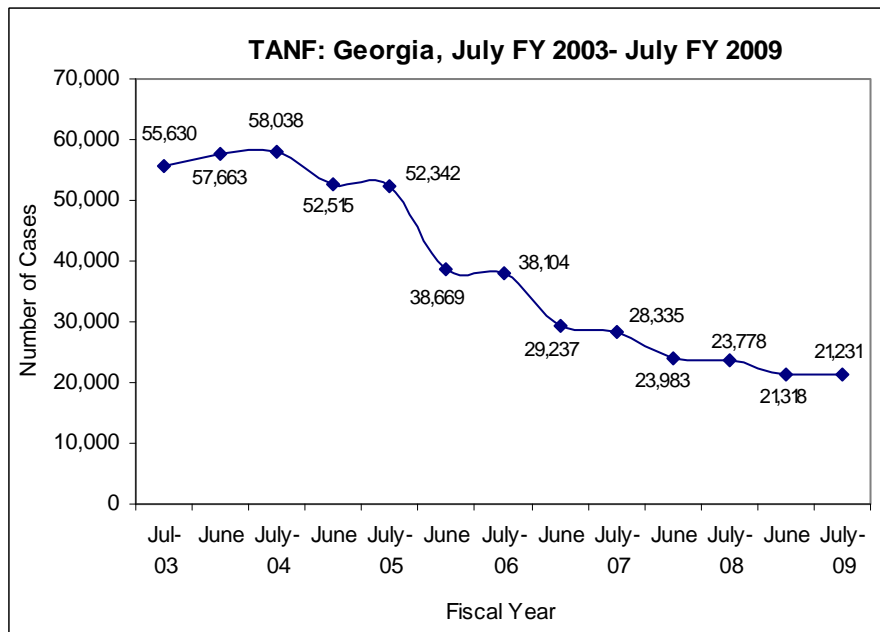
- The poverty rate measures the percentage of people or families who are below the income threshold specified by the federal government. The threshold varies by family size and composition (see chart below graph).
- The percent of Georgia's families living below the poverty threshold has remained above the national rate in recent years.
- Georgia's poverty rate in 2007 ranked 13th highest in the nation.



Size of Family Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more
Threshold (\$)	10,590	13,540	16,530	21,203	25,080	28,323	32,233	35,816	45,739

Source: US Census Bureau

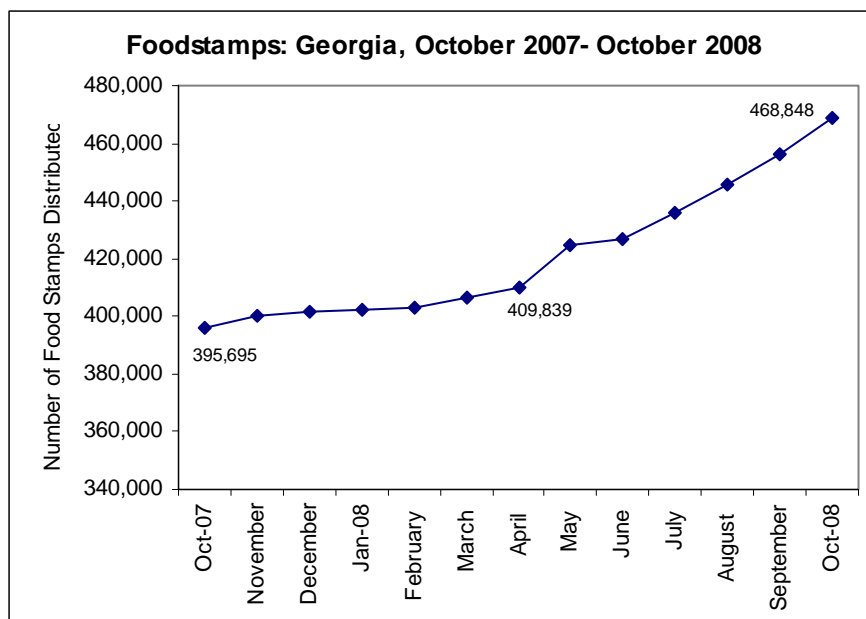
TANF and Food Stamps



- TANF is a monthly cash assistance program for low income families and children under the age of 18.
- The number of TANF cases decreased 61.8% from 55,630 in FY 2003 to 21,231 in FY 2009.
- Georgia's adult work participation rate, a major component of the program, has increased, while the number of families receiving assistance has declined.

Source: Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children's Services

- In Georgia, 7.9% of all households received food stamps while 1.1% received cash public assistance in 2007.
- The average amount a family receives in food stamp assistance is \$275 a month. The eligible household resources such as checking accounts, savings accounts, and savings bonds are limited to a combined value of no more than \$2,000 (DHR).
- The number of poor families with children in Georgia is not decreasing as evidenced by the increasing poverty rate, higher unemployment rates and food stamp and Medicaid caseloads increasing.



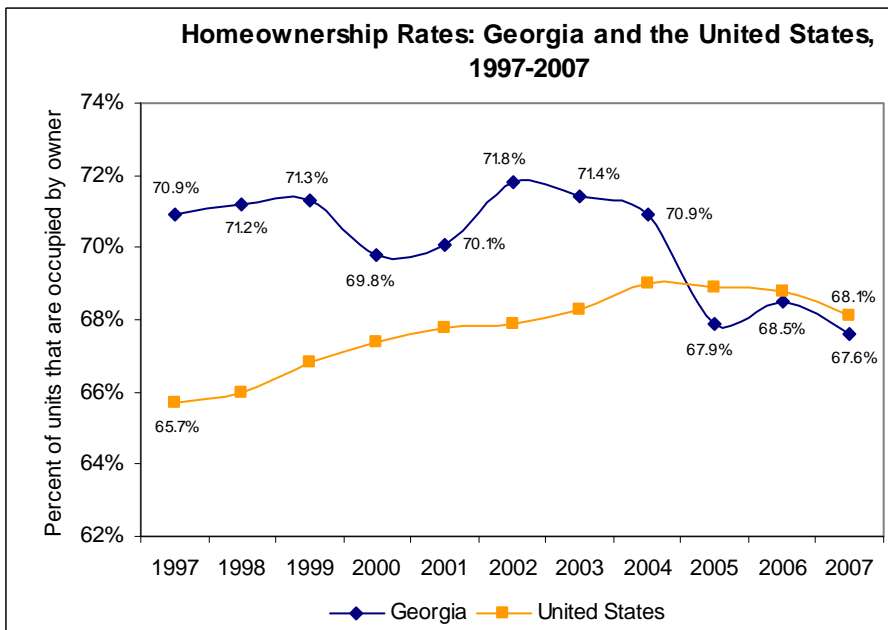
- Between October 2007 and October 2008, the number of families seeking food stamps increased by 18.4%.
- In the last six months (April to October 2008), food stamp cases jumped by 14.4%.
- Since July, the state has had approximately 10,000 new cases each month.

Note: Cases can include one person or entire families: the actual number of persons receiving assistance is likely higher.

Source: Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children's Services

Homeownership and Housing Values

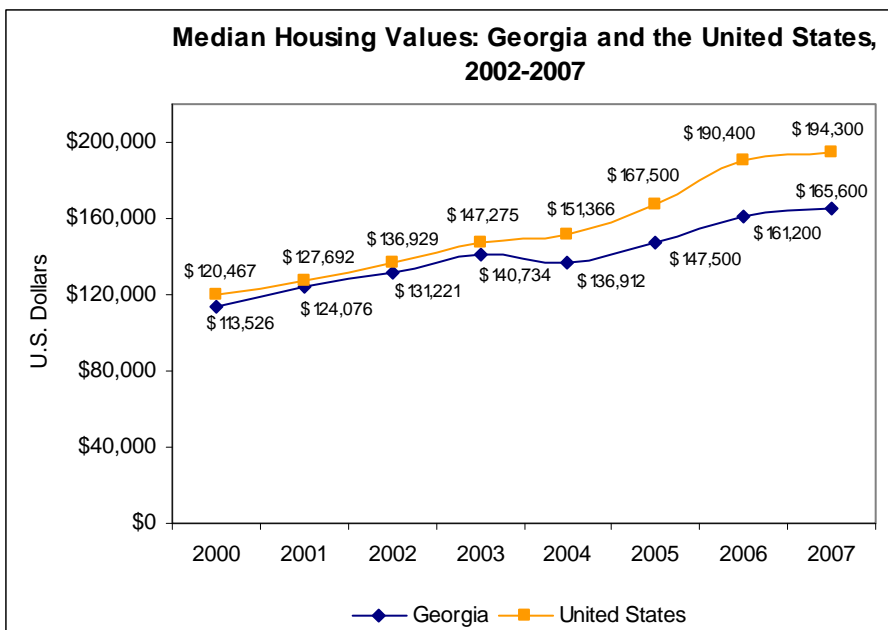
- Georgia's homeownership rate dropped by 4.7% between 2004 and 2007. Nationally, rates dropped by 1.3% during the same period.
- Homeownership rates are the number of owner-occupied housing units divided by the number of occupied housing units.



Source: US Census Bureau-American Community Survey

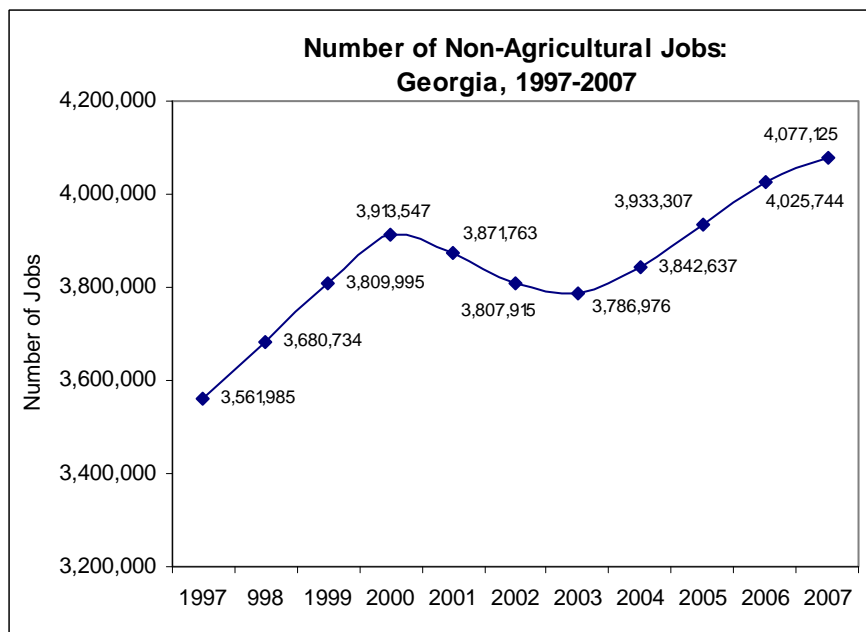
- Georgia, compared to other states, continues to have moderate housing costs and low tax rates.
- Georgia has the sixth highest rate of foreclosure in the nation, as of November 2008. There were 10,003 filings— 1 in every 387 Georgia households has been foreclosed. However, November 2008 was the first month since June of 2008 that decreases were evident.
- Clayton County and Augusta have the state's highest rate of foreclosures.

- The median housing value in Georgia grew at an average of 6.5% compared to 8.8% nationally, since 2000.
- Adequate, affordable housing is important as it helps foster safer, more equitable, productive, and healthier communities.



Source: US Census Bureau-American Community Survey

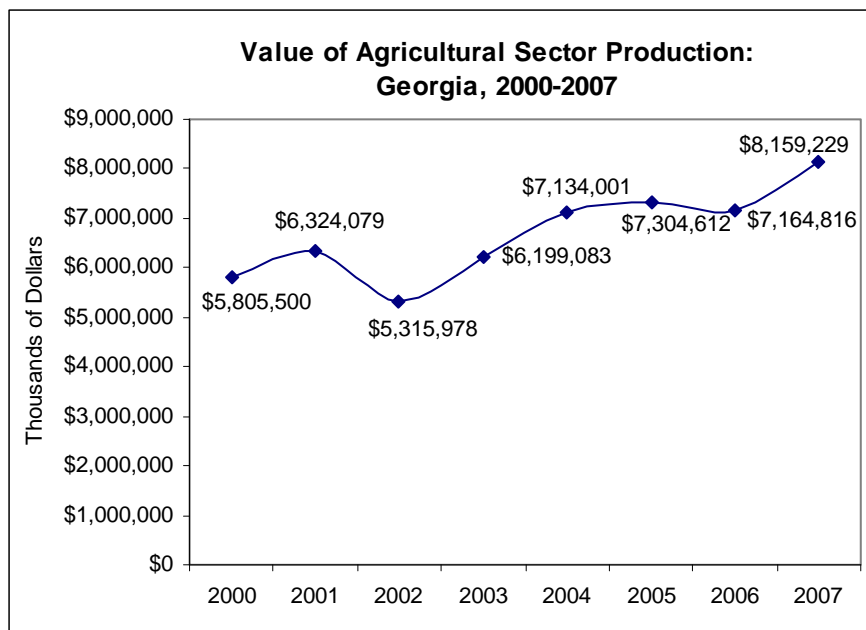
Jobs and Agricultural Exports



- The number of non-agricultural jobs declined from 3,913,547 in 2000 to 3,786,976 in 2003 (-3.2%).
- During the next four years the number of non-agricultural jobs increased 7.9%, to 4,179,000 in 2007.
- Georgia has the 20th largest economy in the world; last year, 43 countries operated over 1,600 internationally owned facilities. These international companies accounted for 17% of project announcements and 17% of total jobs announced.

Source: Georgia Statistics System-University of Georgia

- Nationally, Georgia ranked first in exports of poultry and peanuts in 2007 and fourth in cotton exports.
- Georgia ranks 2nd in business climate (*Site Selection magazine*) and 3rd in entrepreneurial activity (*Kauffman Foundation*).
- Vidalia® onions are Georgia's state vegetable; the Vidalia name was coined by tourists who bought the sweet onion at the Vidalia Farmers market. The onion is grown exclusively in a 20-county region in Georgia.



• Top Five Agricultural Commodities in 2007:

- Broilers
- Cotton
- Chicken Eggs
- Greenhouse/nursery
- Peanuts

- Georgia is the nation's leading pecan producing state. Albany and Dougherty County are known as the "pecan capital of the world" due to the large number of pecan trees in the area.

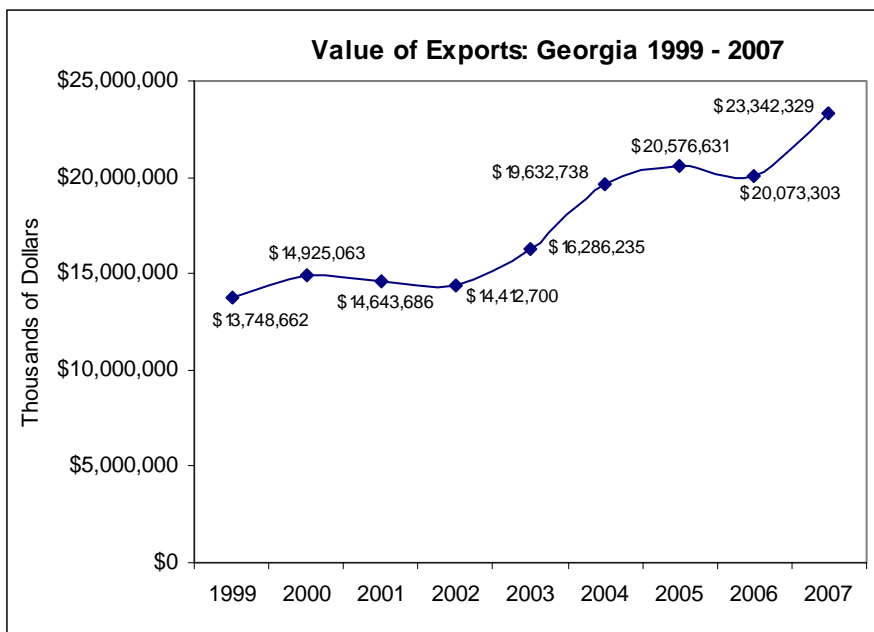
Note: Value of agricultural sector production is the gross value of the commodities and services produced within a year.

Source: Economic Research Service- USDA

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Exports and Direct Tourism Expenditures

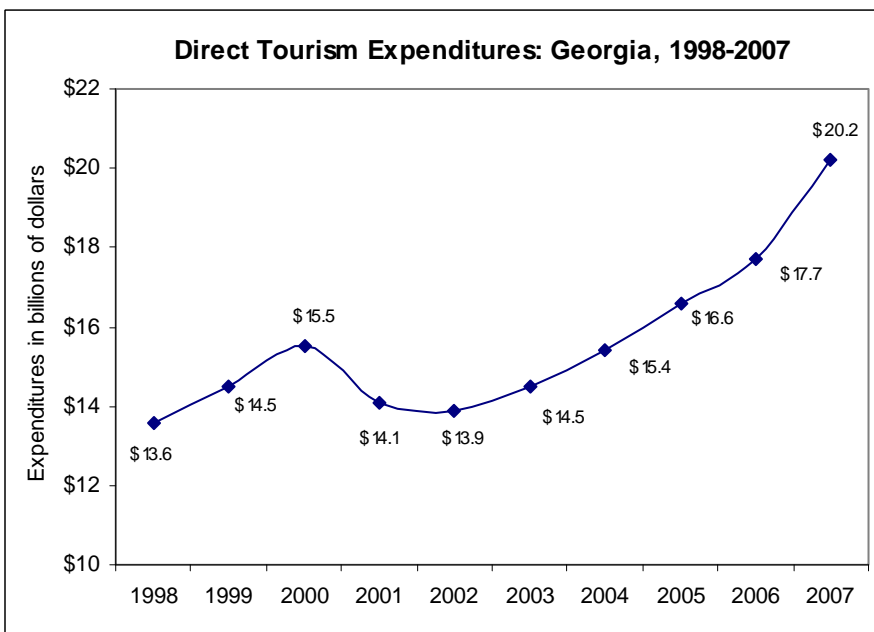
- Canada, Japan, Mexico, Japan, China and the United Kingdom are Georgia's top five trade partners. Georgia exports more than one billion in exports with each country.
- A total of 7,891 companies exported from Georgia locations in 2006.
- **Top Five Georgia Exports in 2007:**
 - Transportation equipment
 - Machinery
 - Chemical
 - Computers and electronic products
 - Paper products



Source: US Department of Commerce, Trade Statistics Express

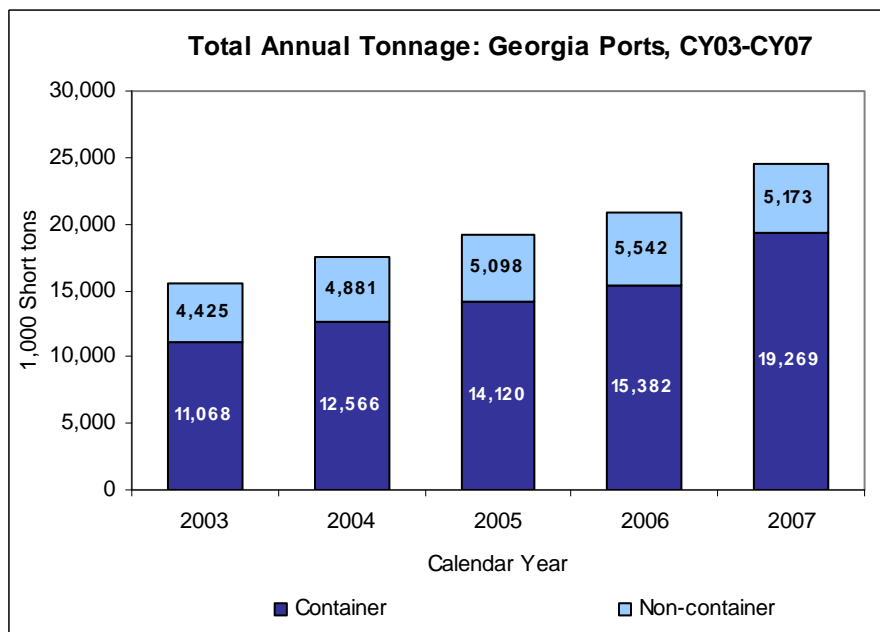
- Georgia exported to 213 destinations in 2007 and is ranked 14th in the nation in terms of export value.
- Georgia continues to rank among the top states in tourism expenditures in the Southeast, second only to Florida.
- The state cultivates strong tourism through convention and conference business, coastal tourism and the world's busiest airport.

- Georgia consistently ranks 8th in the nation for direct tourism expenditures in the state.
- On average, every \$83,731 spent in Georgia by tourists generated one job in 2007 (Georgia Department of Economic Development).
- The state and local benefit (via tax savings and revenues) for all Georgia residents from tourism expenditures is \$510.



Source: Georgia Department of Economic Development and the Travel Industry Association

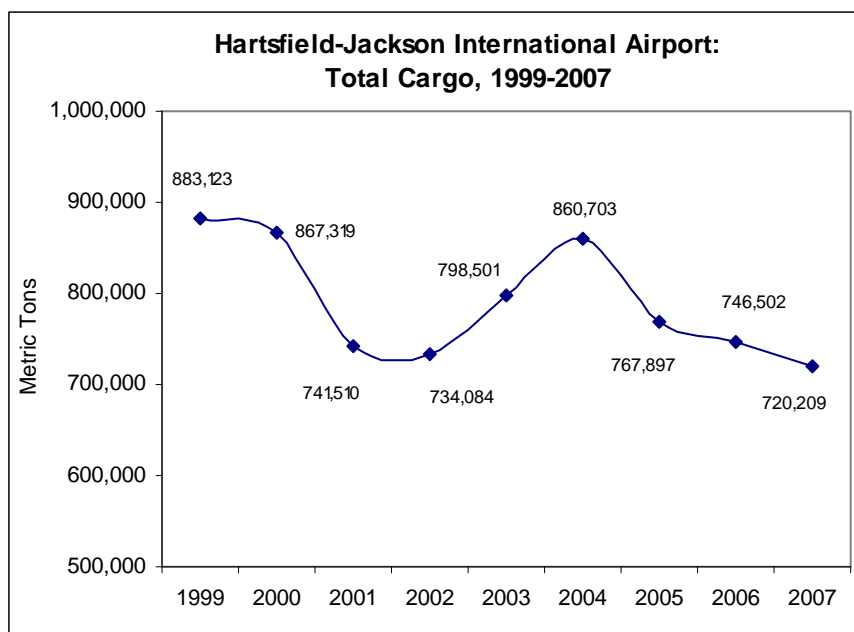
Cargo: Sea Ports and Airports



Source: Georgia Ports Authority

- The Port of Savannah is the second largest container port on the East Coast and is the fastest growing in the country, with a growth of 28% last year (2007).
- Brunswick is the 6th largest auto port in the United States.
- 5,000 logistics-related companies employ over 110,000 Georgians, equivalent to 1 in every 10 jobs in Georgia.
- 2,346 trucks receive cargo daily at the Savannah port, making as many as 3,500 daily round trips.

- Georgia's deepwater ports and inland barge terminals contribute over 286,000 jobs and \$73.5 billion in incomes, revenues and state and local taxes.
- By 2015, Georgia ports are projected to be handling 4.4 million twenty foot equivalent units (TEU), which is almost double the current load of 2.3 million (TEU).
- 80 percent of U.S. consumers (more than 200 million people) are within two hours' flight time from Hartsfield-Jackson or one day's trucking by highway (Georgia Economic Development).
- In 2007, Hartsfield-Jackson was ranked 11th in the nation in total cargo.



- Hartsfield-Jackson houses a U.S. Department of Agriculture-approved Perishables Complex, one of a kind in the Southeast United States.
- Hartsfield-Jackson has three main air cargo complexes which maintain more than 1.5 million square feet of cargo handling space.
- Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport's economic impact was more than \$23.5 billion in 2007.

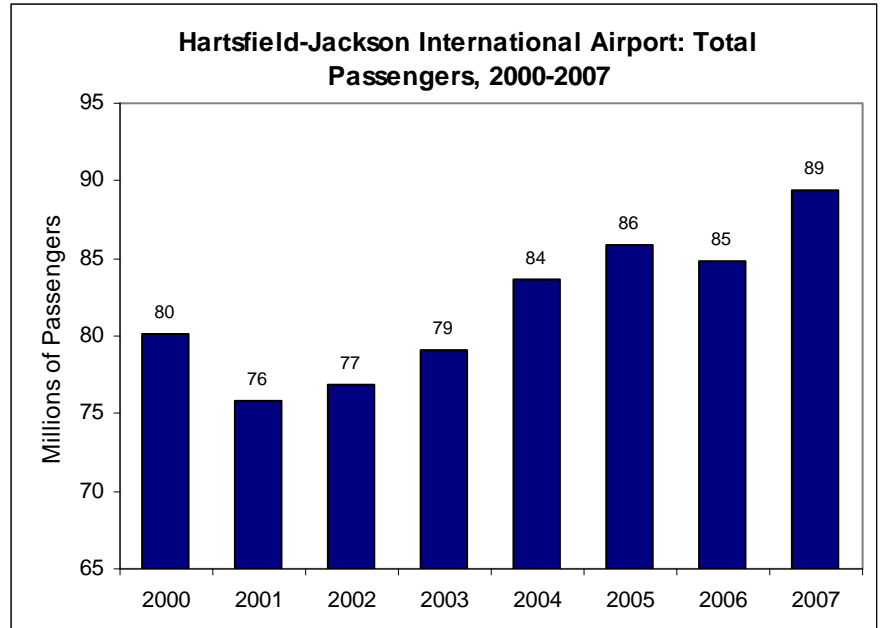
Note: Total cargo is composed of freight, express and mail.

Source: Department of Aviation, Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta International Airport

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Airport Travelers and Freeway Travel Times

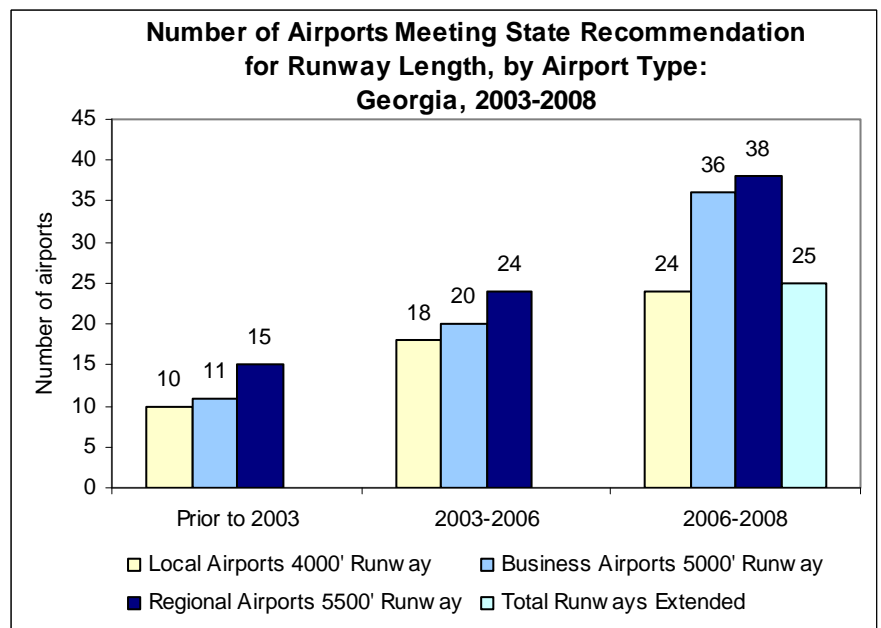
- Hartsfield-Jackson is the world's busiest passenger airport, followed by Chicago O'Hare International Airport.
- Hartsfield-Jackson hosts 32 passenger airlines and 19 cargo airlines.
- Hartsfield-Jackson expanded the airport by adding a fifth runway of 9,000 feet which was opened in 2006.
- The new runway and taxiway have improved airport efficiency and reduced airline delays, saving the airlines approximately \$27 million a year in fuel costs.



Source: Department of Aviation, Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta International Airport

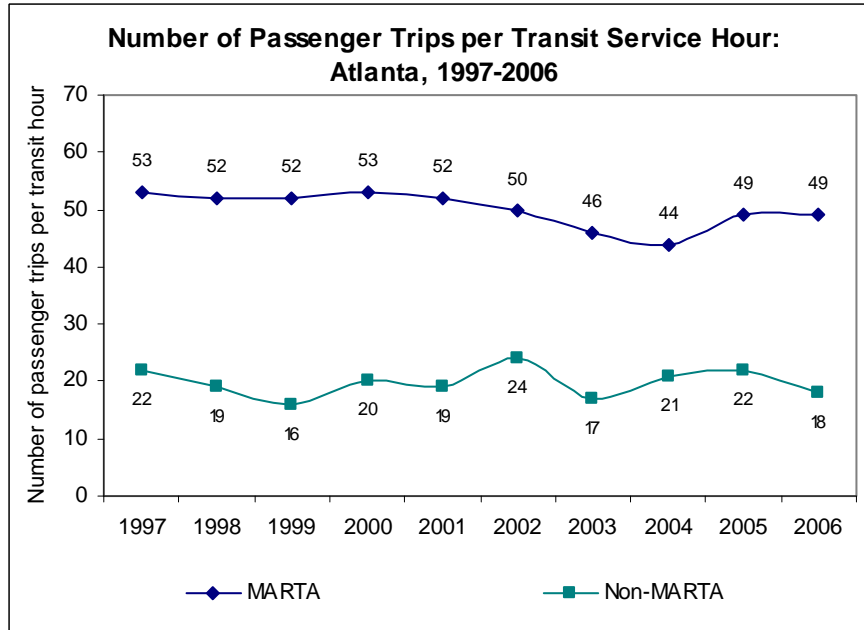
- In 2008, Hartsfield-Jackson was awarded the Air Transport Research Society's Global Top Efficiency Award. In 2007, the airport earned the Leading Edge Award for Best U.S. Airport by Executive Travel Magazine.
- Reasons why businesses continue to choose Georgia: 1) superb logistics, 2) young and growing workforce, 3) low operating costs, 4) international business connections, 5) outstanding business environment and 6) great quality of life.

- There are a total of 102 local, regional and business airports in Georgia. Local and business airports that meet the recommended length are helping bring business to rural Georgia and foster economic development.
- Georgia continues to attract new business, with help from airports that enable business prospects to fly directly to the city or county in which they are doing business.



Source: Georgia Department of Transportation, Aviation Programs

Public Transit

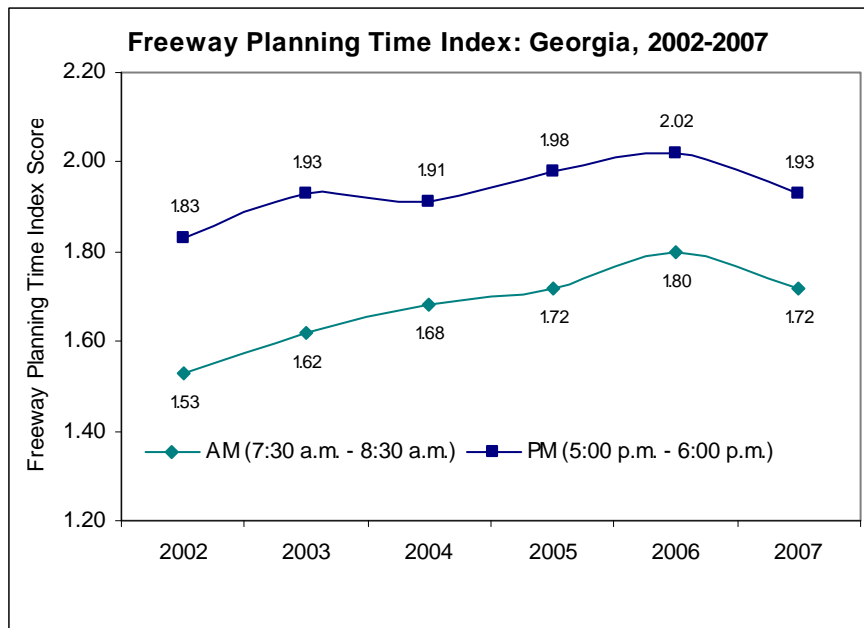


- Passenger trips per transit hour reflects the average number of unlinked passenger trips per revenue hour that trains and buses are running and available to carry passengers in a given year.
- An increase in passenger trips per transit hour equates to an increase in the transit system effectiveness, however, since the baseline year of 2001, overall ridership has decreased by 6%.

Note: MARTA transportation accounts for Atlanta-based transport while non-MARTA transport includes Cobb Community Transit (CCT), Douglas County Rideshare (DCR), Georgia Regional Transportation of the metro Atlanta area and Gwinnett Transit System.

Source: The Georgia Regional Transportation Authority, 2008 Transportation Metropolitan Atlanta Performance Report

- Georgia has expanded the Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) and Highway Emergency Response Operators (HERO) coverage to more safely and efficiently clear traffic incidents that disrupt the flow of traffic and cause delays. The goal is to reduce the peak hour delays by 30%.
- *Investing in Tomorrow's Transportation Today, or IT3*, established in June of 2008, is charged with developing transportation strategies to improve access and mobility for Georgians. This business case analysis will give legislators and state planners a clear understanding of how to invest in transportation infrastructure and services that will yield positive returns for Georgia's citizens, businesses and visitors.



- The Planning Time Index (PTI) helps a traveler plan for the amount of time it will take to make a trip under congested conditions relative to free flow conditions so that the traveler can arrive on time 95% of the time. The higher the PTI number, the less reliable the travel time.
- As the PTI indicates, existing transportation systems are not sufficiently meeting the growing needs of businesses and Georgians.

Ratio of the 95th percentile travel time

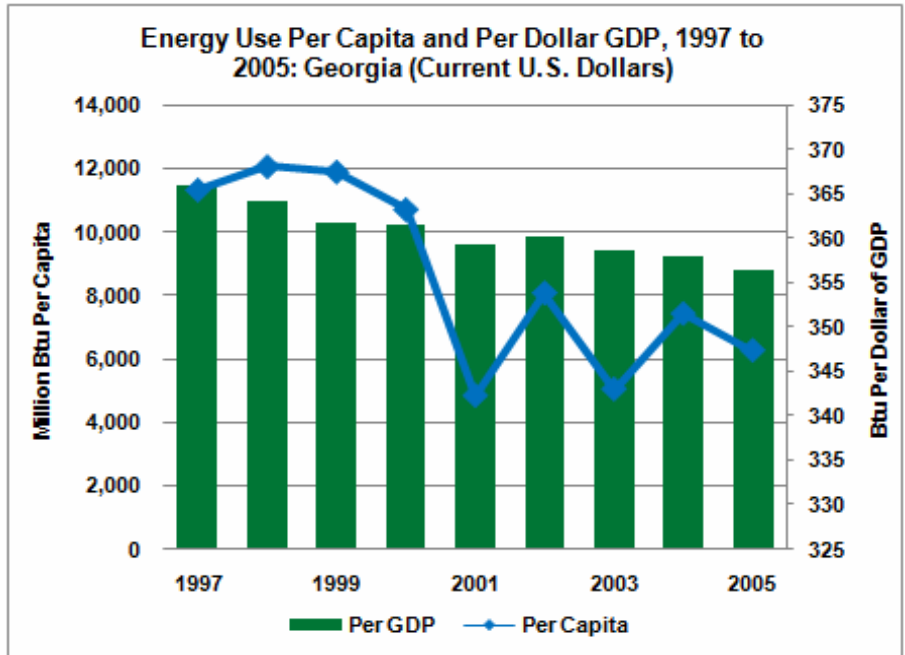
$$PTI = \frac{\text{Free-flow travel time of segment of freeway system}}$$

Source: The Georgia Regional Transportation Authority, 2008 Transportation Metropolitan Atlanta Performance Report

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Energy Consumption and Clean Water

- Four main fuel types contribute to Georgia's total energy consumption: coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity fuels such as nuclear, hydro-power and wood.
- Energy use relative to GDP shows the relationship of energy consumption to economic development and illustrates the energy used to support the state's economy.
- The average amount of energy each Georgian uses per year decreased by 5% from 1997 to 2005.

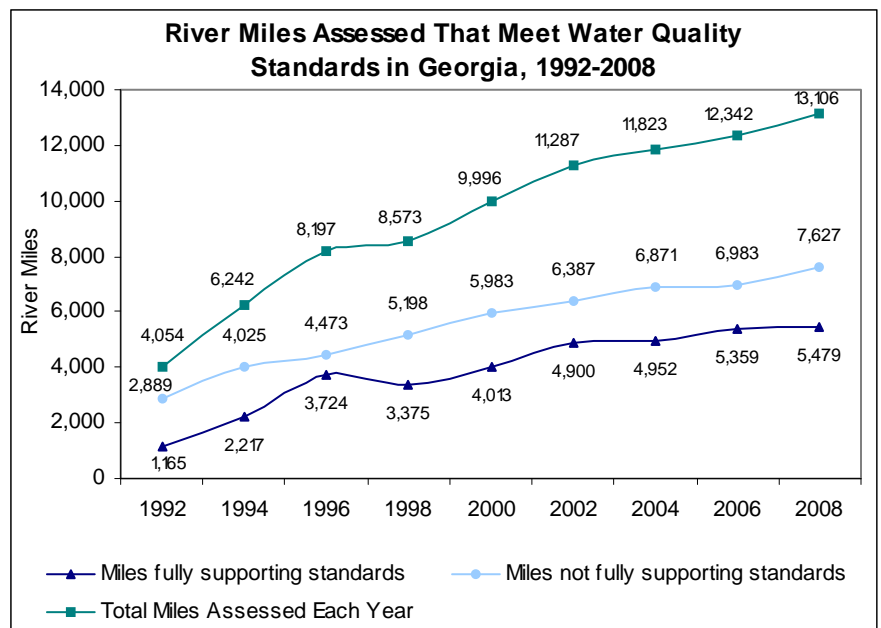


Source: Energy Information Administration and Bureau of Economic Analysis

- "America's Best Places for Alternative Energy", a study conducted annually by Forbes, ranked Georgia 3rd in the nation for potential biomass energy.
- From 1997 to 2005, Georgia's GDP increased by 51% and Georgia's energy consumption increased by 16%.
- Pollutants that cause water quality standard violations can pose risks to human health from contact with these waters, impacts on fish and wildlife and decrease the recreational quality of these waters.

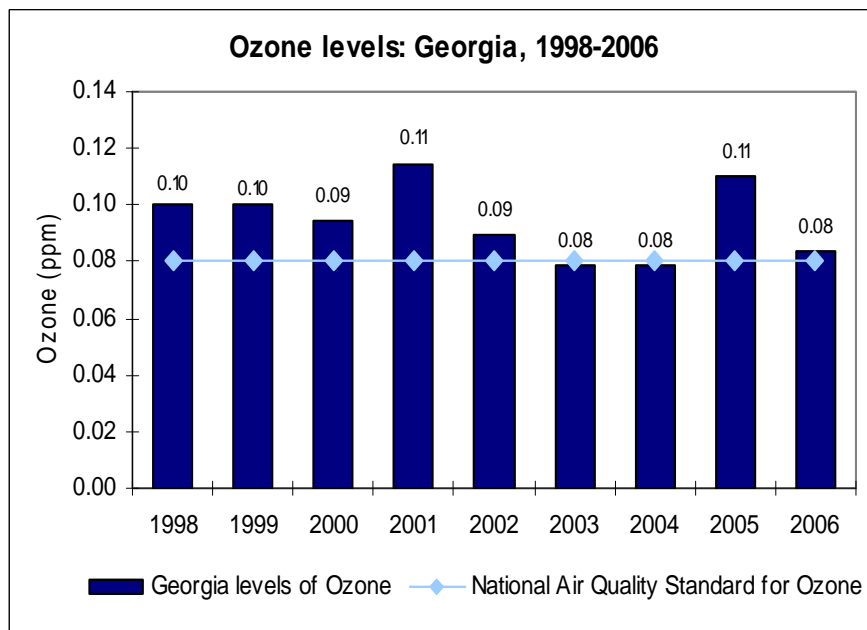
- Total number of river miles in Georgia: 70,150.
- Total number of river miles assessed in 2006-2007: 14,027.
- In 2006-2007, only 39% of the assessed river miles met water quality standards and supported designated uses. In 2004-2005, 43% of assessed miles supported designated uses.

Note: Water quality standards define the goals for a water body by designating its uses and setting criteria to protect those uses, including limits that define acceptable amounts of specific pollutants.



Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division

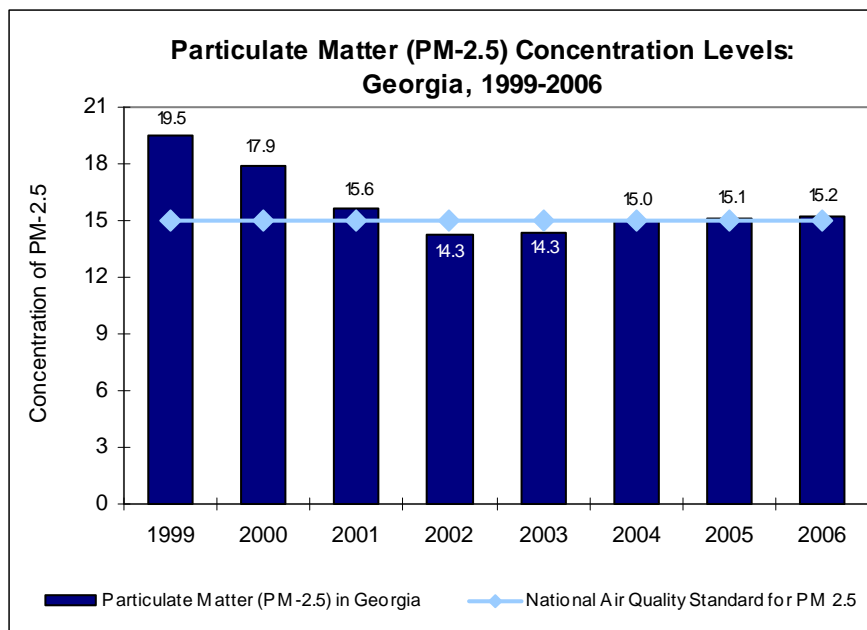
Air Quality



- Ozone is created by a complex series of reactions in the air between nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds.
- Ozone is emitted by both mobile and stationary sources including, automobiles, lawn mowers, print shops and trees.
- The Clean Air Campaign in Georgia estimates that by using commute alternatives, Georgians reduce the amount of pollutants released into the air by 1,800 pounds.
- Commute alternatives include vanpools, carpools, teleworking and public transit.

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Ambient Monitoring Program

- Ozone and particulate matter 2.5 are the only two pollutants for which Georgia continues to be in “non-attainment status”. Non-attainment occurs when the area in question does not meet the air quality standards set by the U.S. EPA. Georgia currently has 28 counties in non-attainment status.
- Ozone and particulate matter, at increased levels, can cause or worsen health problems such as asthma, bronchitis, respiratory illnesses and nonfatal heart attacks.
- The Georgia Clean Air Campaign offers financial incentives to Georgians who use commute alternatives, including commuter cash and prizes as well as carpool rewards.

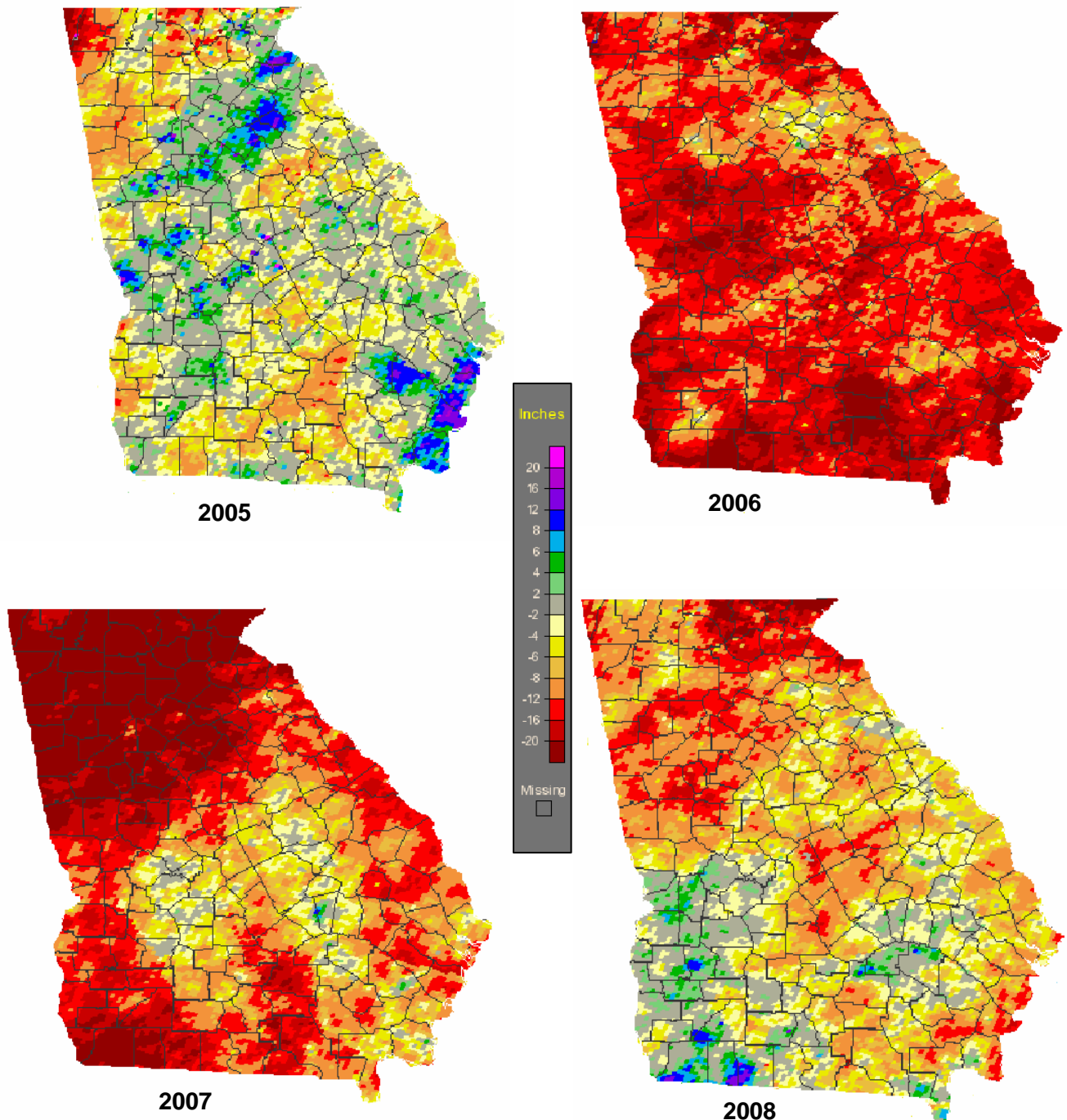


- Particulate matter 2.5 is a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Fine particulate matter is less than 2.5 microns in diameter.
- Particulate matter 2.5 can penetrate into the lungs and cause serious health problems.
- Georgia exceeded the national air quality standard for all years measured, with the exception of 2002-2003. Georgia continues to work to reduce PM-2.5 emissions and reach levels below the national air quality standard.

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Ambient Monitoring Program

A GROWING GEORGIA

Annual Departure from Normal Precipitation (in inches): Georgia, 2005-2008



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service Precipitation Analysis

- In 2008, June was one of the driest months in recent years: Atlanta received 0.58 inches while Columbus and Athens received 1.72 and 1.22 inches respectively.
- Normal rainfall ranges are calculated using a 30 year average; for Georgia normal rainfall is between 40 and 60 inches. In the last ten years, Atlanta, Athens, Columbus and Macon have received less than 47 inches annually, on average. Relative to this average, in 2006 and 2007, the same four areas received between 31 and 38 inches.

GROWING GEORGIA SOURCES

- US Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov>
- Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health, <http://health.state.ga.us/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>
- Georgia Department of Education, http://www.doe.k12.ga.us/ci_iap_esol.aspx
- US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, <http://www.bea.gov/regional/>
- US Department of Commerce, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/income.html>
- University of Georgia, Georgia Statistics System, <http://www.georgiastates.uga.edu/>
- Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Local Unemployment, <http://stats.bls.gov/>
- Georgia Department of Human Resources, Division of Family and Children's Services, Outcome Measures and Results: Family Independence, <http://dfcs.dhr.georgia.gov/portal/site/DHR-DFCS/menuitem.5d32235bb09bde9a50c8798dd03036a0/?vgnextoid=d1a84ef28afb5010VgnVCM100000bf01010aRCRD>
- US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, <http://www.census.gov/acs/>
- US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/>
- US Department of Commerce, Trade Statistics Express, <http://tse.export.gov/>
- Georgia Department of Economic Development, www.georgia.org
- Travel Industry Association, <http://www.tia.org/index.html>
- Georgia Ports Authority, <http://www.gaports.com/>
- Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Department of Aviation, http://www.atlanta-airport.com/forms/airport/fmAirportInformation_OperationStatistics.aspx
- Georgia Department of Transportation, Aviation Programs, <http://tomcat2.dot.state.ga.us/Aviation/Home/index.cfm>
- Georgia Regional Transportation Authority, 2008 Transportation Metropolitan Atlanta Performance Report, http://www.grta.org/PDF_Files/2008_Transportation_MAP_Report.pdf
- Energy Information Administration, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>
- Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, <http://www.gaepd.org/>
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service Precipitation Analysis, http://www.srh.noaa.gov/rfcshare/precip_analysis_new.php