



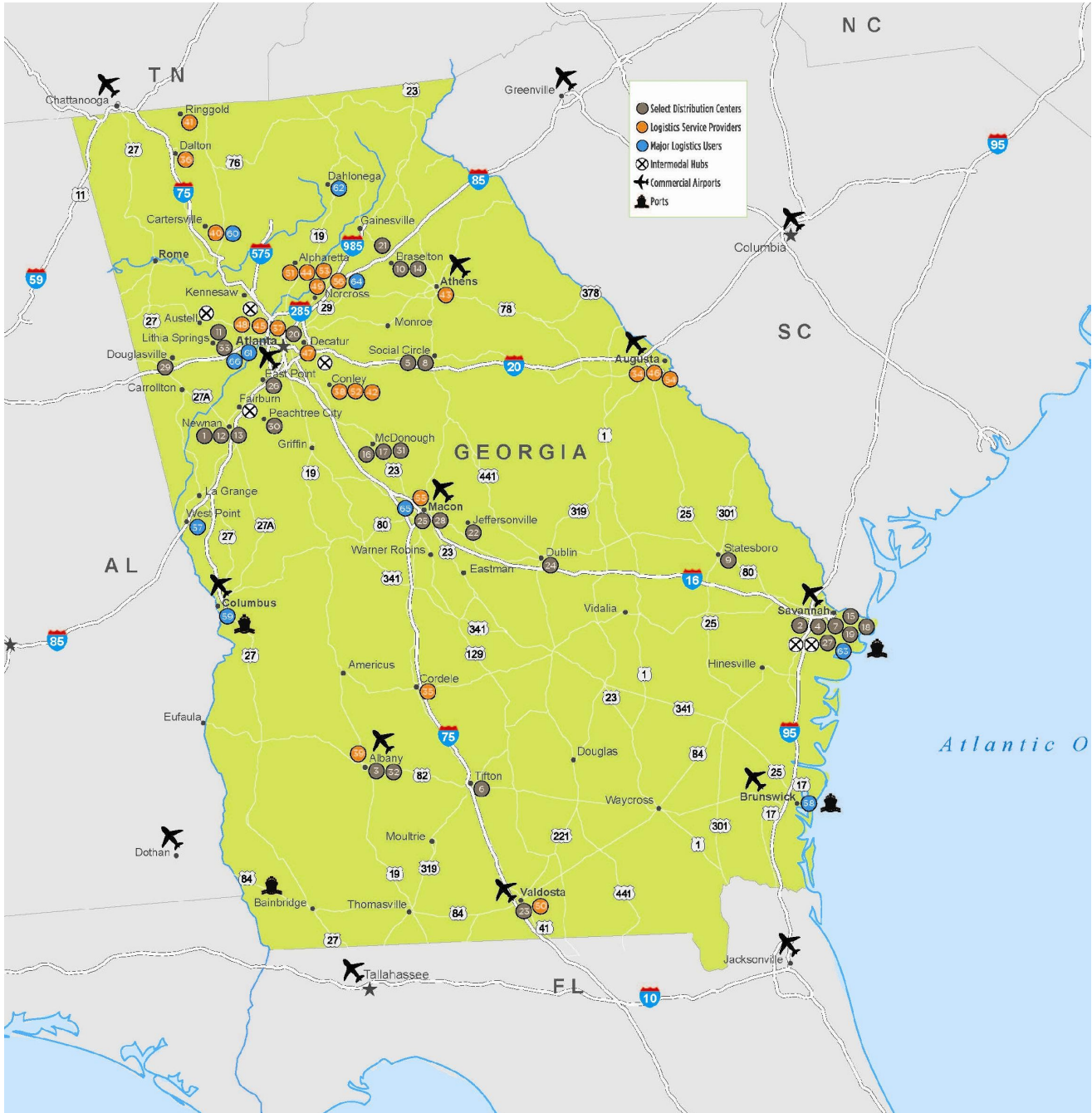
*Developing and maintaining Georgia's transportation infrastructure to move people and products in a 21<sup>st</sup> century economy.*

## INDICATORS

Transportation Infrastructure	22
Public Transit	23
Airport Travelers and Freeway Runway Length	24
Rail System	25
Deep Water Ports	26
Interstate Maintenance and Bridges	27
Passenger Trips and Evening Peak Hour Speed	28
Motor Vehicle Fatalities	29
State Highway Safety	30

# Transportation Infrastructure

## Georgia's Logistics System



Source: Georgia Center of Innovation for Logistics

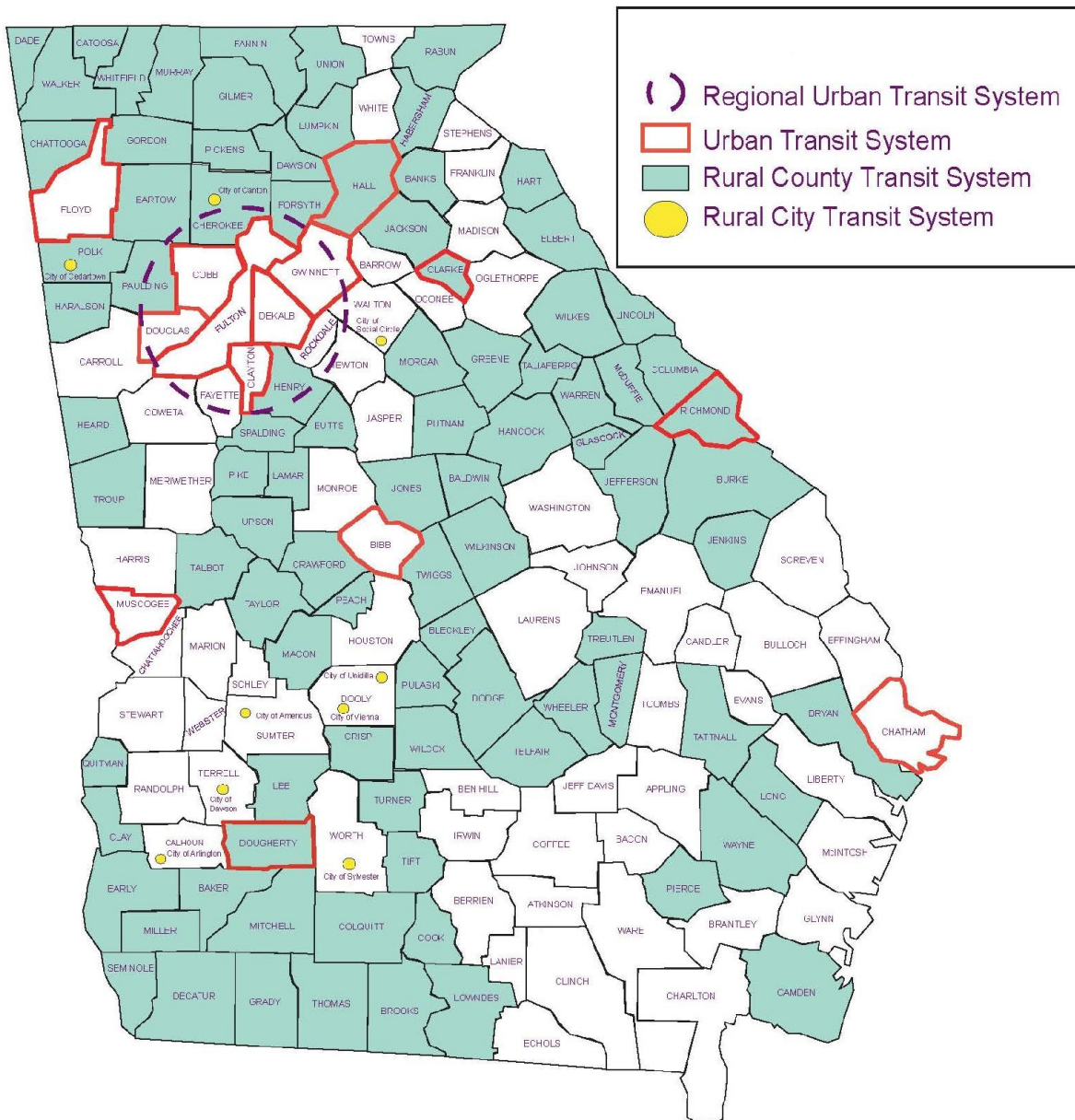
❖ Transportation is an essential segment in Georgia's economy, providing the infrastructure to move people and products within the state and to and from other states and nations. The transportation infrastructure encompasses roads, airports, rail, and ports.

❖ The logistics industry includes the transportation infrastructure as well as the firms that move freight in, out, and through the state.

❖ The logistics sector in Georgia generates more than \$16 billion in sales each year. The 11,000 logistics providers in the state generate 142,000 jobs.

## A MOBILE GEORGIA

## Urban and Rural Transit Map

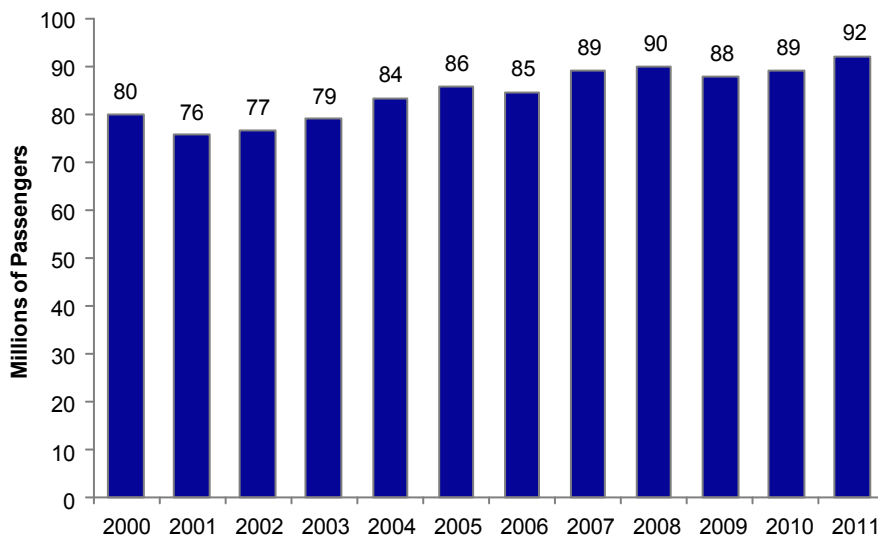


Source: Georgia Department of Transportation

- ❖ Public transit in Georgia is provided by 14 urban systems and 114 rural systems.
- ❖ Urban transit system travel in 2010 totaled 65.4 million revenue vehicle miles and provided 177.5 million passenger trips. These services were provided through use of 1,182 buses and 318 rail cars.
- ❖ Rural transit systems travelled 12.4 million revenue vehicle miles, serving communities with 1.6 million passenger trips. Rural transit systems own 480 paratransit vehicles and 298 ADA compliant vehicles.

# Airport Travelers and Freeway Runway Length

**Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport:  
Total Passengers, 2000-2011**



Source: Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport

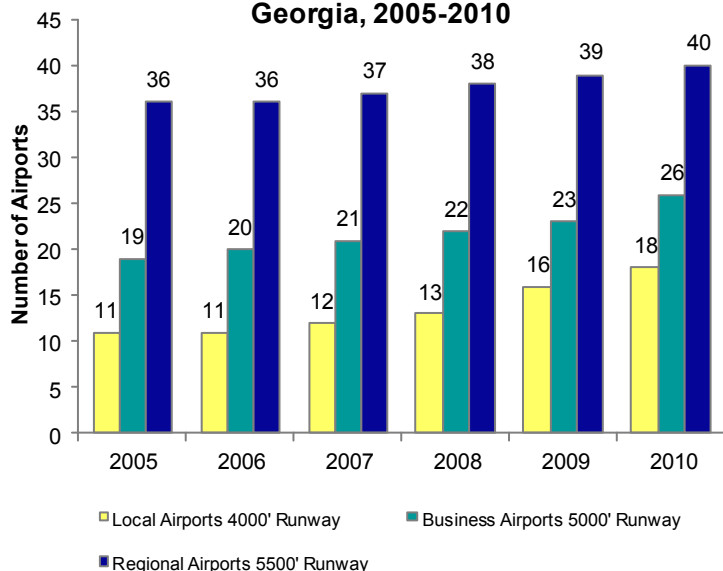
❖ Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport is the world's busiest passenger airport. The airport hosts 31 passenger airlines which carried 92 million passengers in 2011.

❖ Hartsfield-Jackson improved international capacity with the opening of its new 12 gate International Terminal in May 2012.

❖ Hartsfield-Jackson has three main air cargo complexes which maintain more than 1.3 million square feet of air cargo handling space. According to the Airports Council International, Hartsfield-Jackson Airport ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in the nation in total cargo in 2011.

❖ In September 2012, Atlanta's airport handled 53,929 metric tons of cargo, a 3.1% decline from September of 2011.

**Number of Airports Meeting State  
Recommendation for Runway Length, by  
Airport Type:  
Georgia, 2005-2010**



Source: Georgia Department of Transportation, Aviation Programs

❖ There are a total of 104 public use airports in Georgia: 30 level I airports, 32 level II, 33 level III general aviation airports, and 9 level III commercial service airports.

❖ The number of Georgia airports meeting recommended runway length increased from 66 in 2005 to 84 in 2010.

❖ Aviation related industry accounted for 16% of Georgia's GDP in 2010.

❖ According to a study by the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), the economic impact of Georgia's airports include \$62.6 billion in overall economic output, including 471,000 jobs with an annual payroll of \$17.8 billion.

❖ Military airports in Georgia contribute an additional 55,000 military and civilian jobs and \$11 billion to the state's economy.

## Georgia's Rail System



❖ Georgia has a rich rail history that began in the mid-1830s. Today, the state's rail program includes passenger and freight rail services.

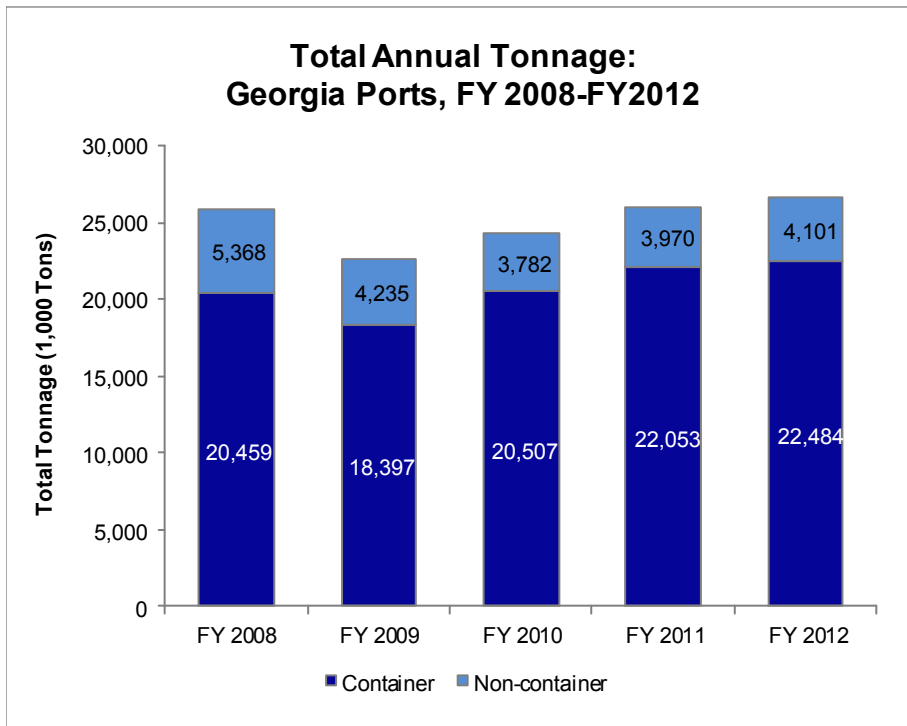
❖ Passenger rail services are provided by Amtrak and includes service from New York to New Orleans on the Crescent Line and service from New York to Miami on the Silver Meteor/Silver Star. Amtrak stations are located in Toccoa, Gainesville, Atlanta, Savannah, and Jesup and served more than 200,000 passengers in 2011.

❖ Freight rail operates on a network of nearly 5,000 miles of railroad statewide. In addition to CSX and Norfolk Southern, 22 short-line operators provide shipping services to Georgia business and industry. CSX operates 1,626 miles of railroad and Norfolk Southern operates 1,912 miles.

❖ The mainline tracks in Georgia include 2,436 railroad miles, moving more than 80 million gross tons of product each year.

❖ The top freight moved by rail in Georgia include clay, concrete, glass, stone, non-metallic minerals, and pulp/paper.

## Deep Water Ports



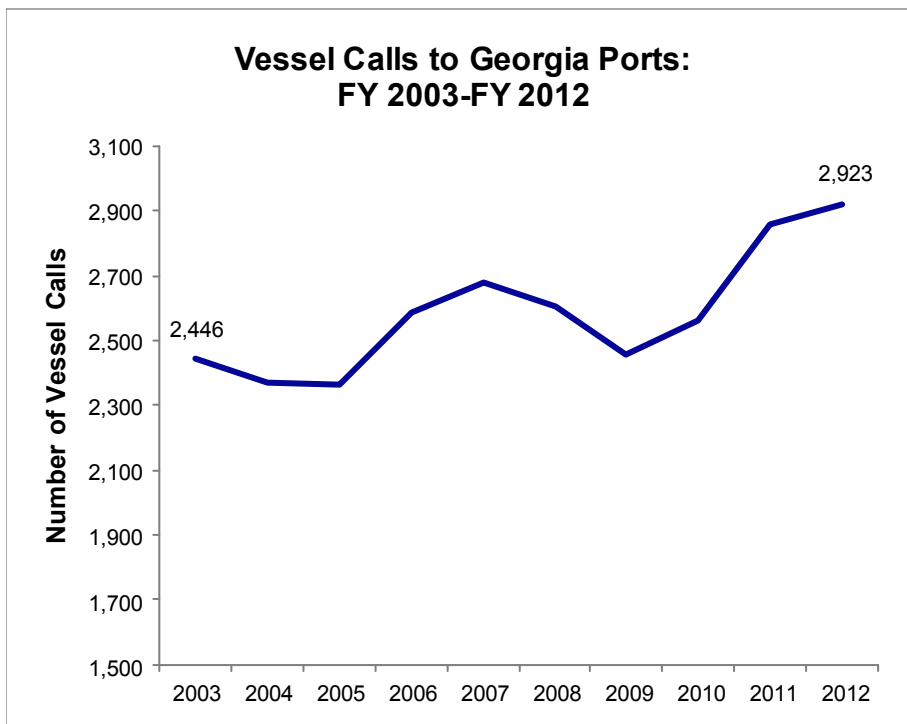
Source: Georgia Ports Authority

❖ Georgia's deep-water ports and inland barge terminals include the Ports of Savannah, Brunswick, Bainbridge, and Columbus. These ports contribute more than 352,146 jobs and \$66.9 billion in total sales to the state's economy.

❖ The total annual tonnage handled by Georgia's ports declined in 2009 but has improved each year since.

❖ The Port of Savannah ranks 4<sup>th</sup> among U.S. container ports in volume. In FY 2012, total container trade increased 1.9%. The Garden City Terminal has been the fastest growing container port in the country for the past 10 years.

❖ Central America was the fastest growing import trade lane between FY 2008 and FY 2012 for the Port of Savannah, growing by 483%, and Northeast Asia was the fastest growing export trade lane during the same period with growth at 17%.



Source: Georgia Ports Authority

❖ Vessel calls to Georgia's ports are defined as vessel arrivals for the purposes of business, requiring an entry, clearance, and stay at a port.

❖ The number of vessel calls to the state's ports increased 19.5% between 2003 and 2012, from 2,446 to 2,923.

❖ In FY 2012, 2,373 of the vessel calls to Georgia Ports were at the Port of Savannah which was number two in export volume in the country that year.

❖ In FY 2012, Savannah's top imports were furniture and retail consumer goods and the top exports were wood pulp and food.

❖ The Port of Brunswick autoport facility handles more than a dozen major manufacturers and is 3<sup>rd</sup> busiest U.S. port for automobile imports, behind only Los Angeles and Newark, New Jersey.

## A MOBILE GEORGIA

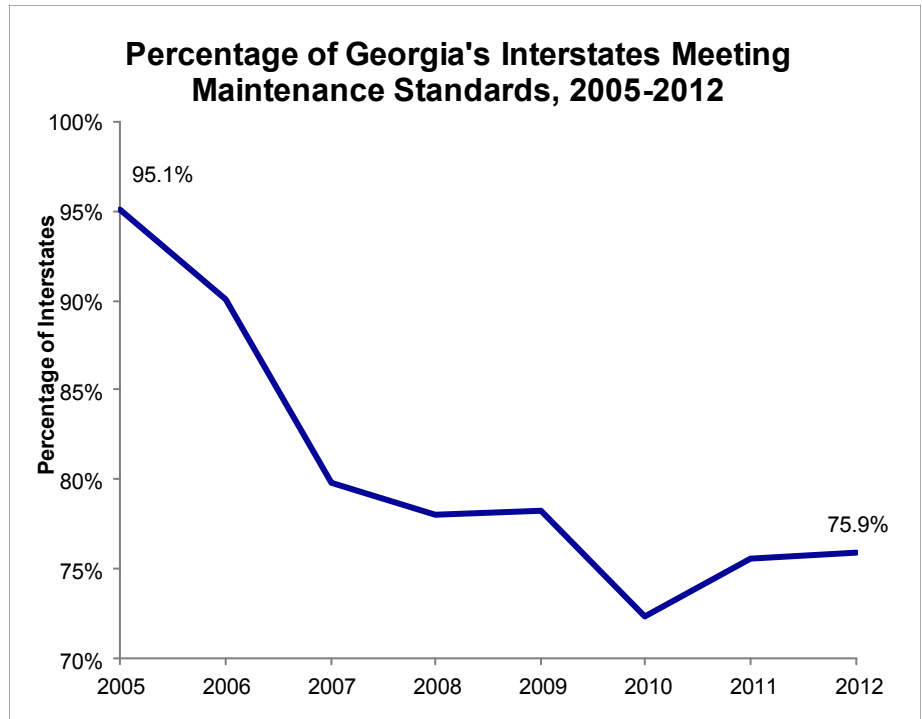
## Interstate Maintenance and Bridges

❖ There are 15 interstates in Georgia, covering 1,248 miles. The greatest portion of interstates (719 miles) is located in rural areas. 465 miles of freeways are located in urban areas, and the remainder cover small urban areas.

❖ Georgia's interstates are evaluated based on COPACES (Computerized Pavement Conditions Evaluation System) which includes rating rutting, cracks, and other surface deficiencies on a scale of 1 to 100. The evaluation judges how well the pavement structure is maintained.

❖ The proportion of Georgia's interstates meeting standards has declined from 95.1% in 2005 to 75.9% in 2012.

❖ Well-maintained freeways reduce the need for costly reconstruction.



Source: Georgia Department of Transportation

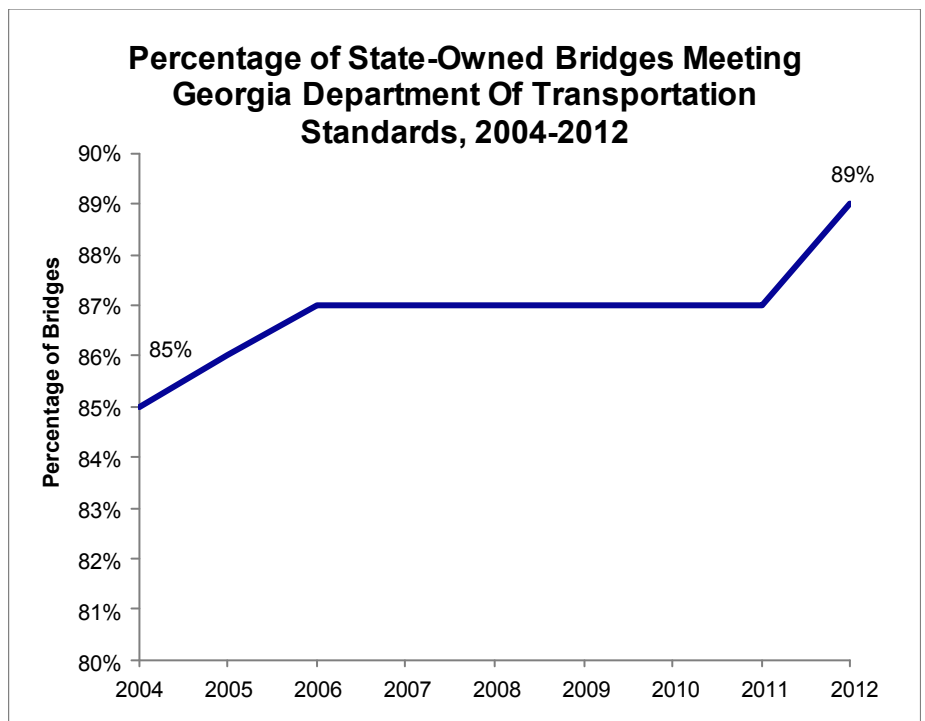
❖ There are a total of 14,455 bridges in Georgia. The state owns 6,583 of these bridges, and localities own 7,872 of these structures.

❖ The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) is required to inspect all bridges and bridge culverts every two years.

❖ GDOT evaluates bridges based on strength and deck condition to determine a structure's capacity to carry a load. Additionally, GDOT assists counties in solving bridge problems.

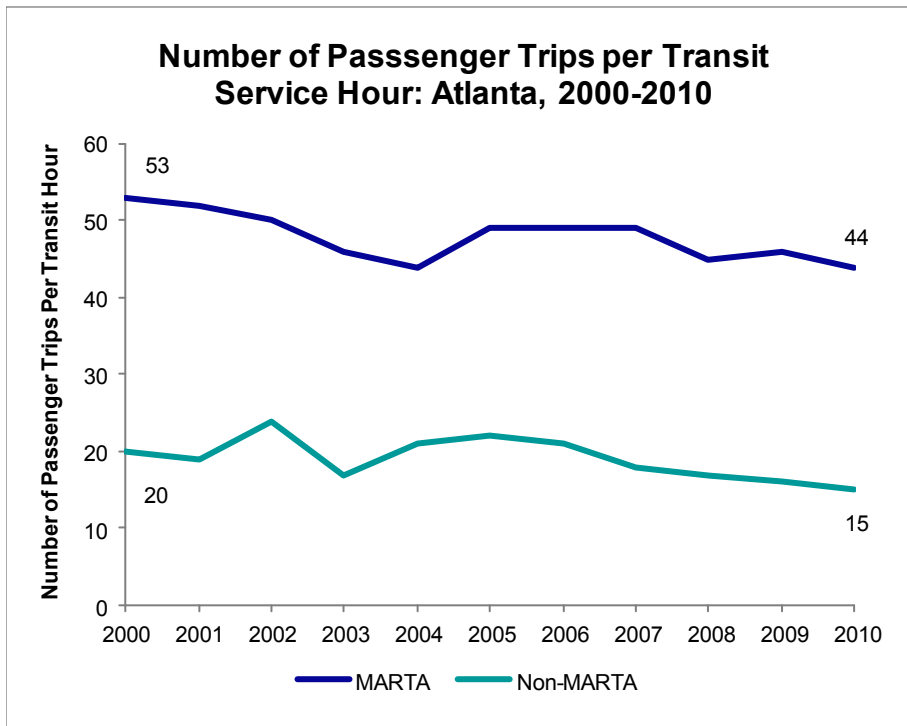
❖ The percentage of bridges inspected meeting GDOT standards increased from 85% in 2004 to 89% in 2012.

❖ GDOT has a web-based service that allows the department to monitor potential problems with bridges.



Source: Georgia Department of Transportation

## Passenger Trips and Evening Peak Hour Speed



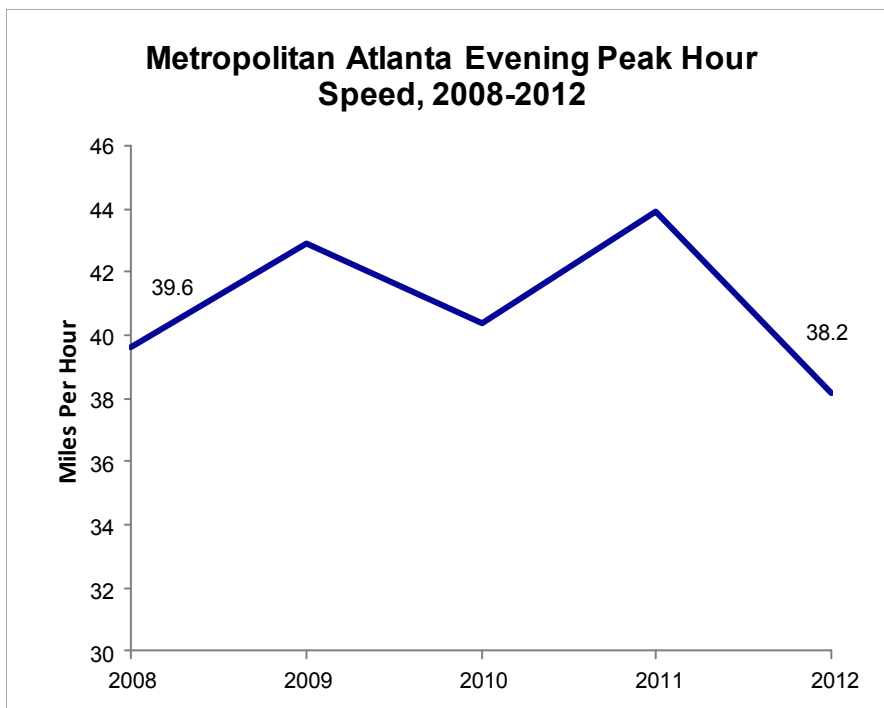
Source: The Georgia Regional Transportation Authority

❖ Passenger trips per transit hour reflects the average number of unlinked passenger trips per revenue hour that trains and buses are running and are 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.

❖ The number of passenger trips per transit service hour in the Atlanta metropolitan area decreased over the past decade by 16.9% for the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA), from 53 to 44 and by 25% for non-MARTA transit services, from 20 to 15.

❖ In addition, Atlanta's overall transit ridership decreased 8% between 2000 and 2010, from 170 million passenger boardings to 157 million boardings in 2010.

❖ Ridership on MARTA decreased 12.6% between 2002 and 2010, from 159 million to 139 million.



Source: The Georgia Regional Transportation Authority

❖ Evening peak hour speed measures the average speed on metropolitan Atlanta highways between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. The target average peak hour speed is 40 miles per hour on interstate freeways.

❖ During the five-year period between 2008 and 2012, evening peak hour speed did not meet the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) target in 2 years (2008 and 2012).

❖ GDOT estimated that the annual cost of congestion statewide in 2010 was \$2.49 billion, a decrease of 19.4% since 2005, when the cost was estimated at \$3.09 billion.

❖ One of the ways GDOT is working to reduce highway congestion is through use of Highway Emergency Response Operators (HERO). HERO units clear traffic incidents that delay traffic in metropolitan Atlanta. Average HERO response time was 13.0 minutes in September 2012.



# Motor Vehicle Fatalities

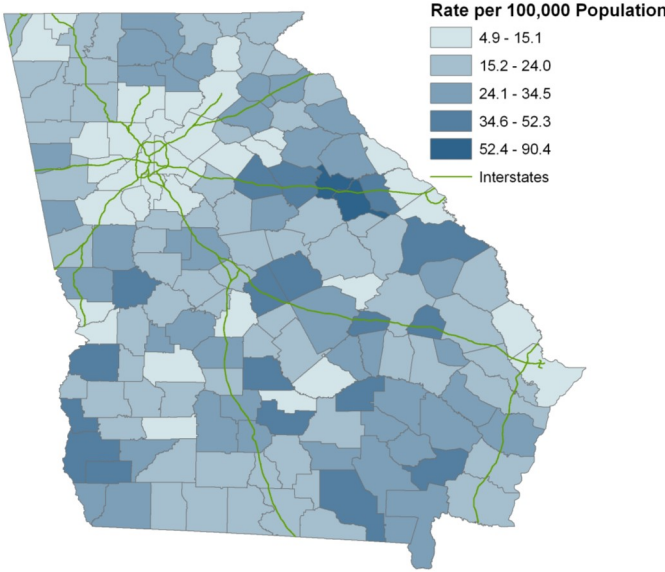
❖ In 2011, motor vehicle crashes killed 1,226 people in Georgia. 1 out of 4 of these crashes involved an alcohol-impaired driver.

❖ Georgia counties with the highest 5 year average motor vehicle fatality rates between 2007 and 2011 were Taliaferro, Warren, Talbot, Stewart, and Greene counties. Metropolitan Atlanta counties with low fatality rates include Fayette, Cobb, Cherokee, Gwinnett, and Forsyth.

❖ Rural areas of the state have higher fatality rates per 100 million vehicle miles driven (1.78), compared to urban areas (0.79).

❖ In 2011, 130 Georgian pedestrians were among those killed in motor vehicle accidents.

**Motor Vehicle Fatality Rate: Georgia Counties, 2007-2011 (Five-year Average)**



Source: National Highway Safety Travel Administration National Center for Statistics and Analysis

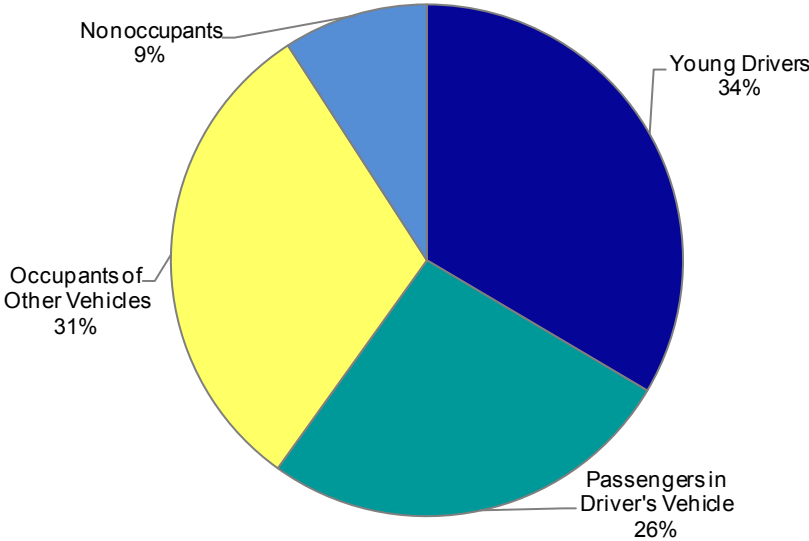
❖ Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for 15-20 year olds in the United States.

❖ During 2010, 175 young Georgia drivers under the age of 21 years were involved in fatal crashes, a 41% decrease from 298 in 2006.

❖ 197 people were killed in motor vehicle crashes involving a driver between the ages of 15 and 20 years in Georgia in 2010. In these crashes, the young drivers represented one-third of those deaths and nearly one-third were occupants of other vehicles involved in the crash.

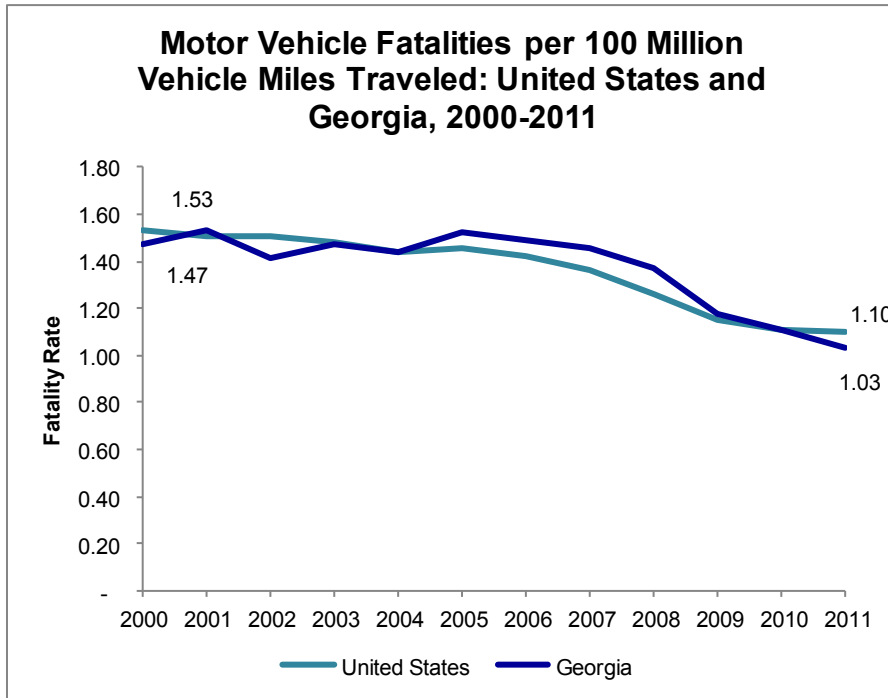
❖ According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 11% of drivers under the age of 20 involved in fatal accidents nationally were distracted at the time of the crash.

**Fatalities in Crashes Involving Young Drivers (Ages 15-20): Georgia, 2010**



Source: National Highway Safety Travel Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis

## State Highway Safety



Source: National Highway Safety Travel Administration National Center for Statistics and Analysis

- ❖ The motor vehicle fatality rate measures the number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.

- ❖ The motor vehicle fatality rate declined between 2000 and 2011, both nationally and in Georgia. Georgia's fatality rate declined by 29.9% during this period, and declined 28.1% nation-wide.

- ❖ Nationally, motor vehicle accidents were the leading cause of death for children age 4 and ages 11-14 years.

- ❖ Seat belt usage is the most effective way to save lives and reduce injuries in motor vehicle accidents, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The use of seat belts reduces crash-related injuries and death by 50%.

- ❖ The Governor's Office of Highway Safety reports that the percentage of Georgians using seatbelts increased between 2000 and 2011, from 73.6% to 93.0%.