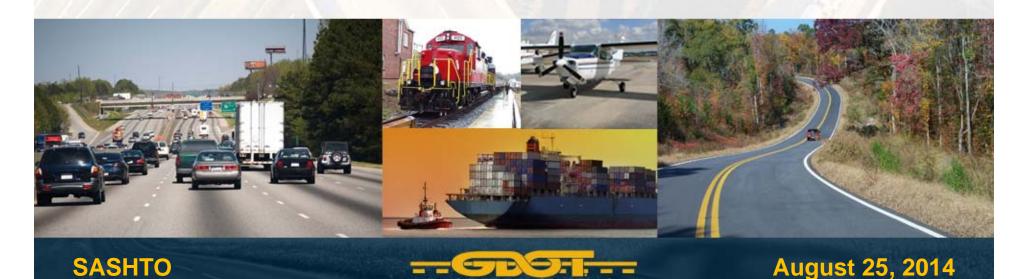
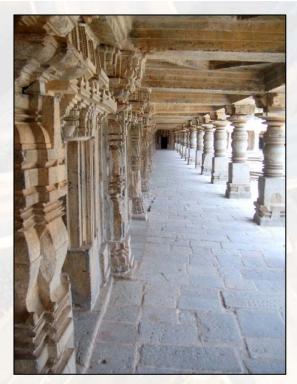
Investing for Success: Freight Corridor Planning in Georgia

Tom McQueen, AICP
Assistant Planning Administrator
Georgia Department of Transportation









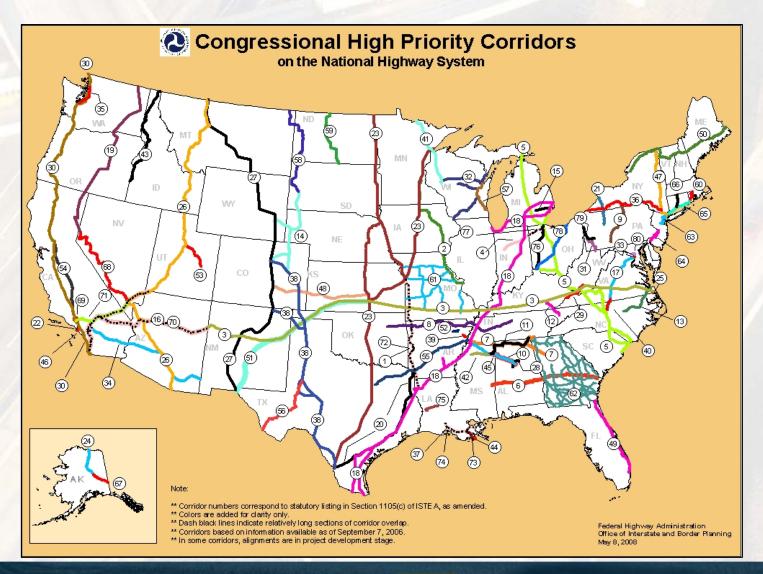


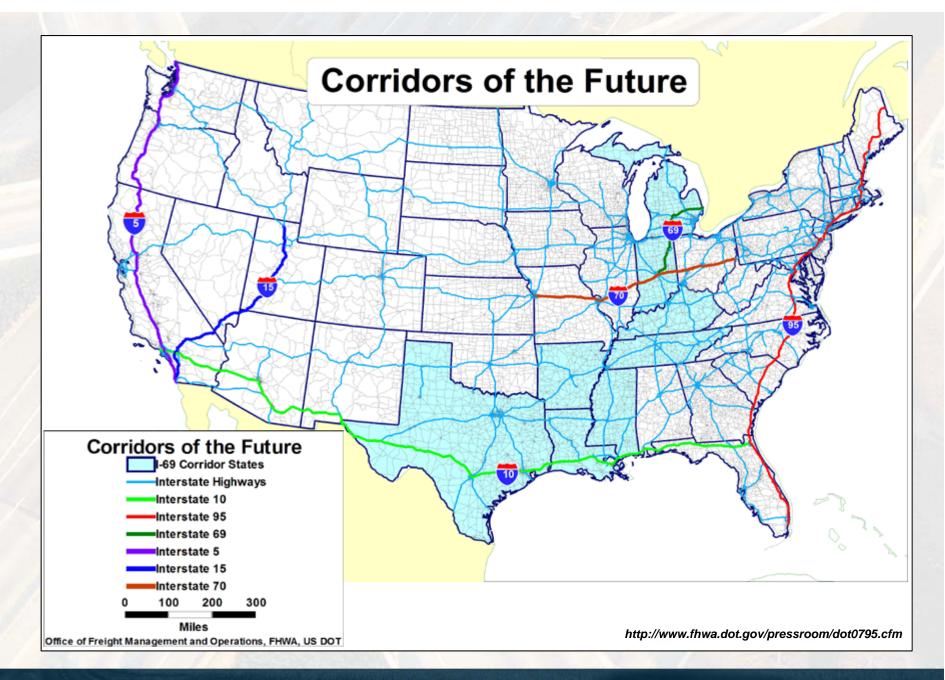


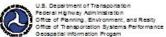




...remember this?...







High Priority Corridors Designated as Future Interstates by Congress



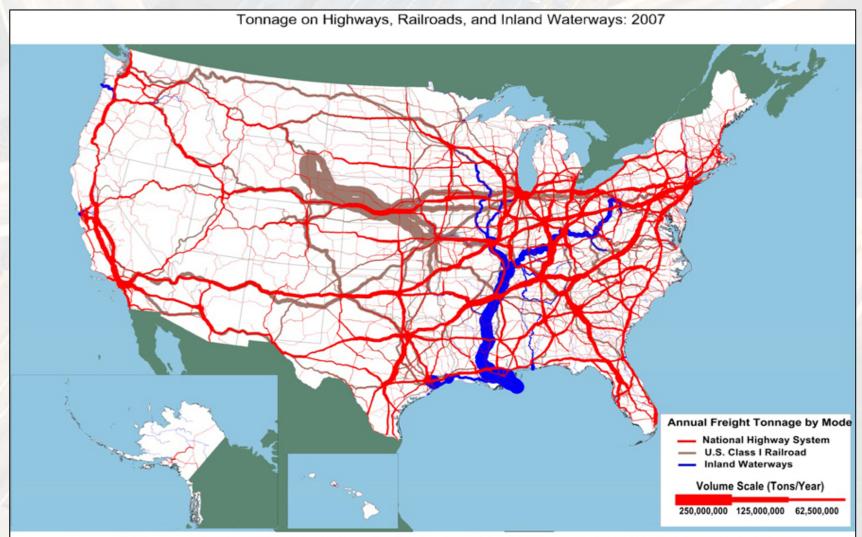
Colors are added for clarity only.

Corridor numbers correspond to statutory listing in Section 1105(c) of ISTEA 1991, as amended.

Some portions of the future Interstates have been constructed to Interstate standards, open to traffic and signed as Interstates.

www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/national_highway_system/high_priority_corridors

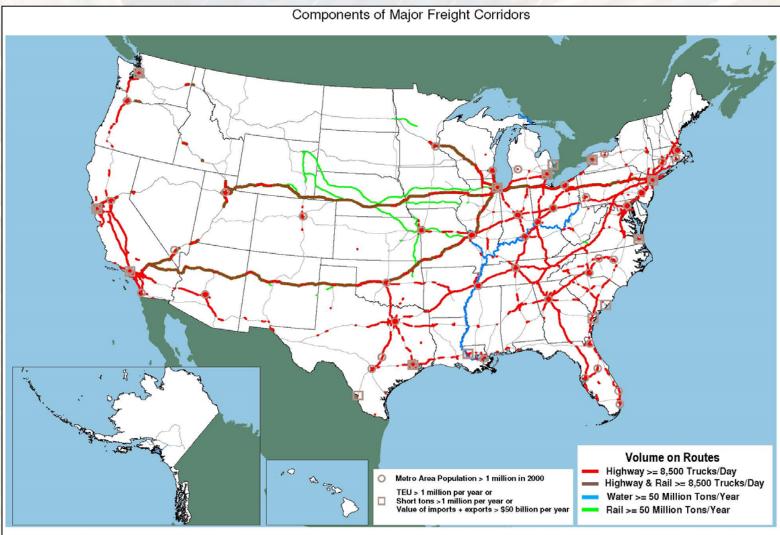




ources: Highways: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Freight Analysis Framework, Version 3.4, 2012. Rail: Based on Surface ransportation Board, Annual Carload Waybill Sample and rail freight flow assignments done by Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Inland Waterways: U.S. Army Corps of ngineers (USACE), Annual Vessel Operating Activity and Lock Performance Monitoring System data, as processed for USACE by the Tennessee Valley Authority; and USAI istitute for Water Resources, Waterborne Foreign Trade Data, Water flow asssignments done by Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/freight_analysis/nat_freight_stats/tonhwyrrww2007.htm



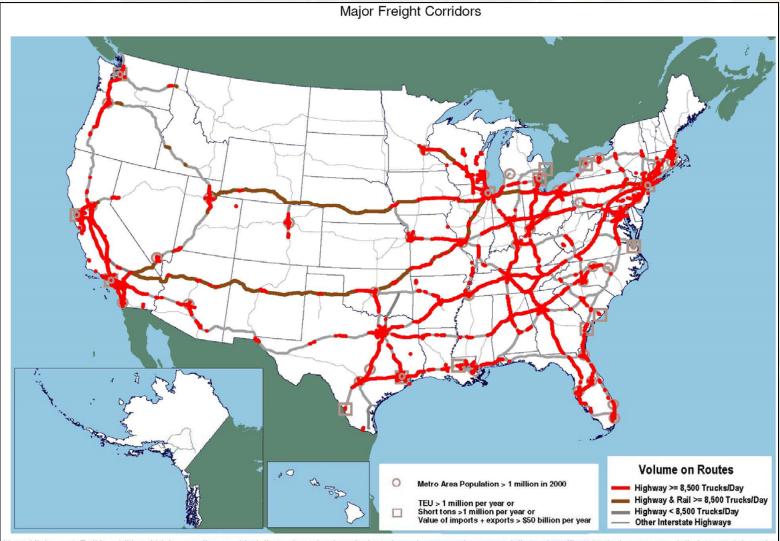


Note: Highway & Rail is additional highway mileage with daily truck payload equivalents based on annual average daily truck traffic plus average daily intermodal service on parallel railroads. Average daily intermodal service is the annual tonnage moved by container-on-flatcar and trailer-on-flatcar service divided by 365 days per year and 16 tons per average truck payload.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Freight Management and Operations, 2008.

http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/freight_analysis/freight_story/maj or.htm

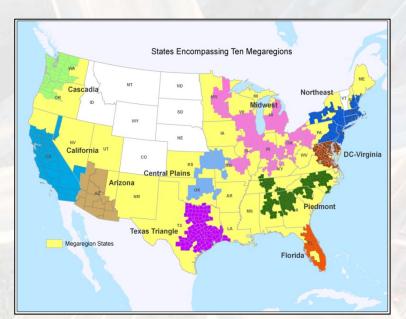




Note: Highway & Rail is additional highway mileage with daily truck payload equivalents based on annual average daily truck traffic (2011) plus average daily intermodal service on parallel railroads. Average daily intermodal service is the annual tonnage moved by container-on-flatcar and trailer-on-flatcar service divided by 365 days per year and 16 tons per average truck payload.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Freight Management and Operations, 2013

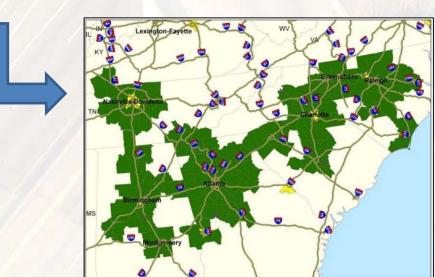
http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/freight_analysis/nat_freight_stats/mjrfreightcorridors.htm

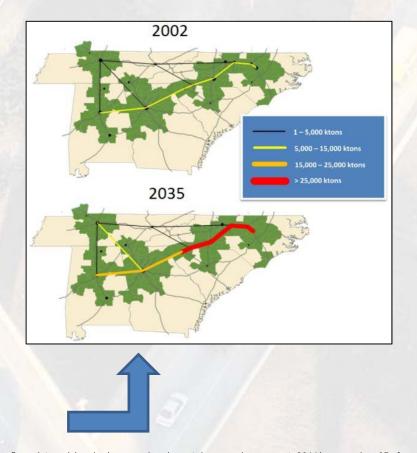




Multi-State Freight Flows

Piedmont Mega-Region example...

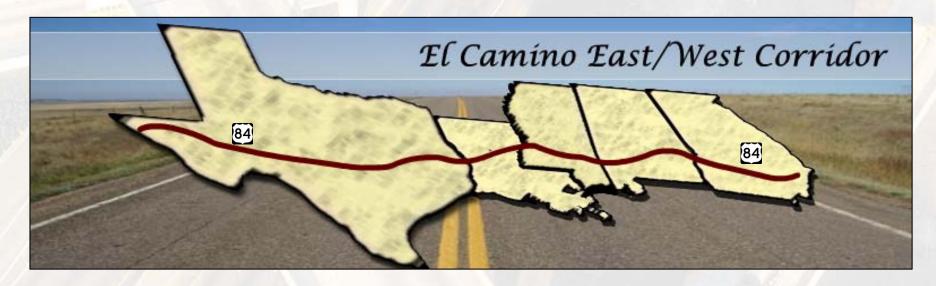




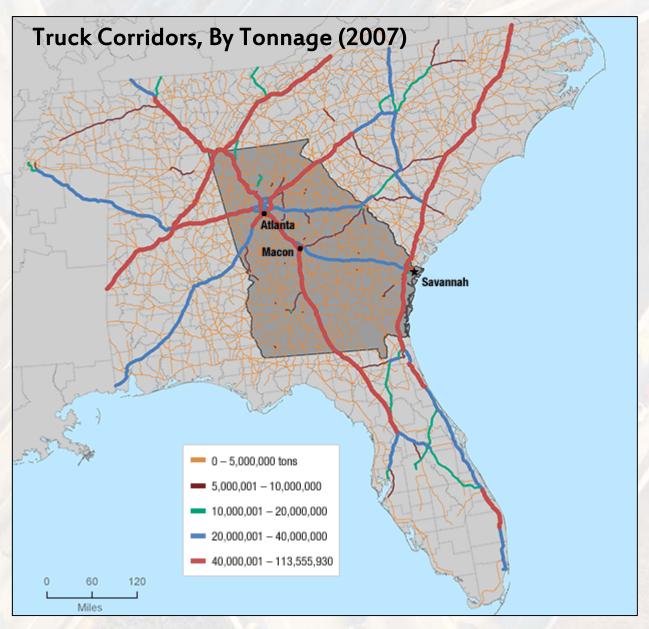
 $www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/megaregions/reports/megaregions_report_2011/megaregions05.cfm$



Multi-State Corridor



http://elcaminocorridor.org



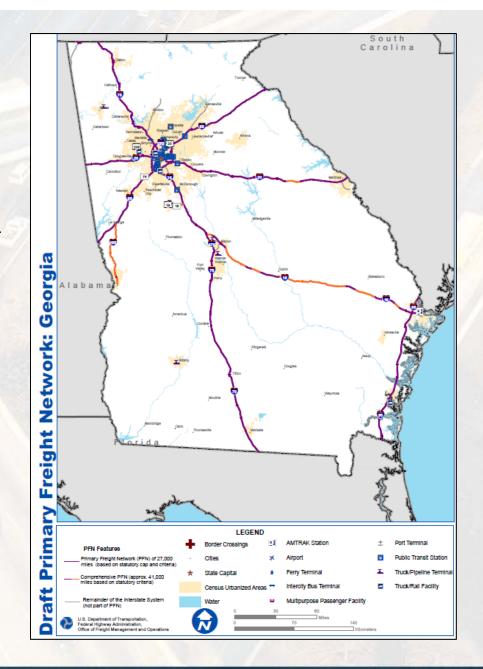
Source: Georgia Dept. of Econ. Devel./ Center of Innovation for Logistics, Transearch

Georgia Ports Authority (GPA) Commercial Corridors



http://www.gaports.com/siteselection

USDOT Primary Freight Network (PFN)



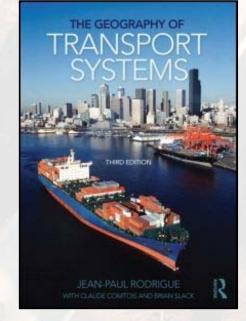
What is a "Corridor"?

"Corridors" come in two main categories:

• **Formal corridors:** They tend to be constructs trying to expand the planning and investment framework of public and private actors along them. On many occasions, a form of governance, or at least a forum, has been set in place.

• Functional corridors: They represent an existing structure of flows along some infrastructure. The corridor is thus an operational reality."

Source: The Geography of Transport Systems









Investing in Freight-Significant Projects

Georgia Freight and Logistics Action Plan (adopted Spring 2012)

Governor's Goals - 2012

- Improve the movement of people and goods across and within the state
- Expand Georgia's role as a major logistics hub for global commerce



- Leverage public-private partnerships and improve intergovernmental cooperation for successful infrastructure development
- Reduce injury and loss of life on Georgia's roads

Strategic Transportation Plan...



Statewide Strategic Transportation Plan

- Updated in 2013, it sets the strategic direction and "makes the business case" for transportation investment
- Now in the process of being incorporated into the update of the federally-required Statewide Transportation Plan

Investment Categories Freight and logistics People mobility (outside metro ATL) People mobility in metro ATL Get the most out of existing infrastructure Implement plans for aviation, ports, and state-owned rail

Investment Priorities: Statewide Freight and Logistics

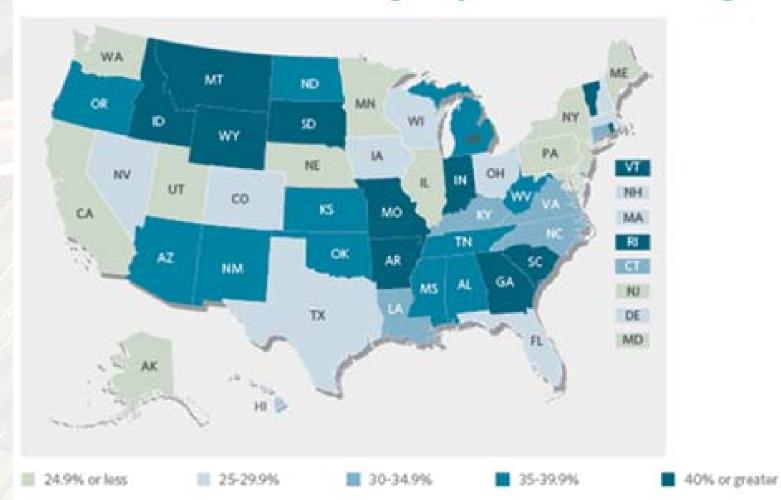
Interchange improvements and last-mile connectivity are critical investments to be made even in the most limited funding scenario.

New bypass facilities are high-priority "support future growth" investments if additional revenue sources can be developed.

The state should preserve the option to create a new intermodal facility with the supporting facilities it might require. These programs would "transform the network" and are worth pursuing if there is private-sector interest and sufficient funding available.



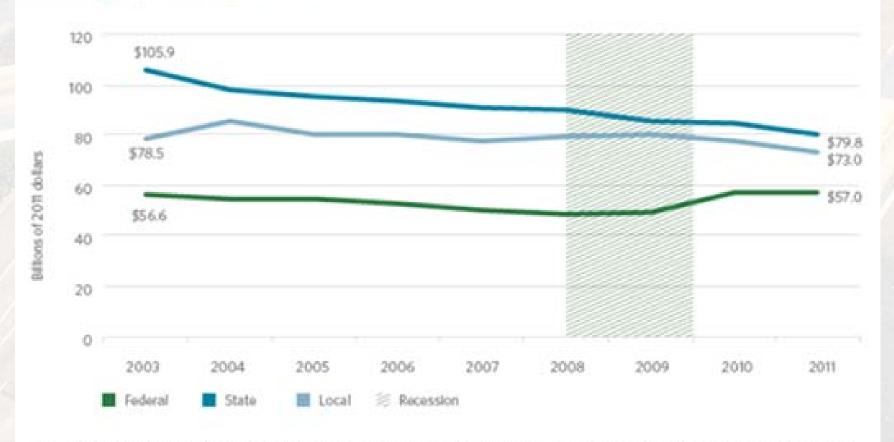
Federal Share of Total State Highway and Transit Funding Varies



Sources: Pew analysis of U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, data from state fiscal year 2011 (July-June)

Highway and Transit Investment Is Trending Downward

Funding, by level of government



Notes: Federal funding includes funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Inflation-adjusted using Bureau of Economic Analysis' price index for state and local government investment in structures (Table 3.9.4, Line 3.6). Years are state fiscal years (July-June).

Source: Pew analysis of U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances



Highway Trust Fund Faces Growing Shortfalls

Actual and projected revenue and outlays



Note: Numbers not adjusted for inflation.

Source: Pew analysis of Congressional Budget Office and Federal Highway Administration data



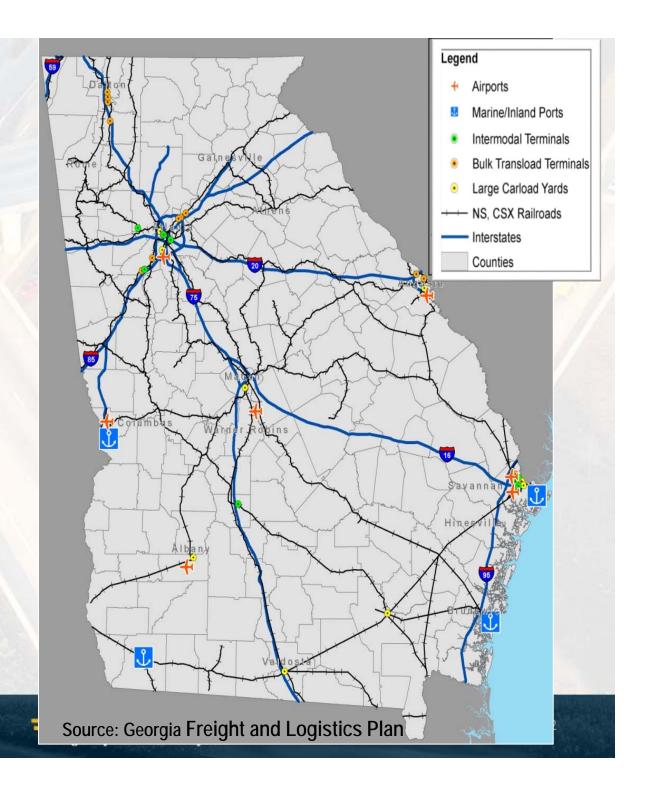
Funding Levels and Trends in Georgia

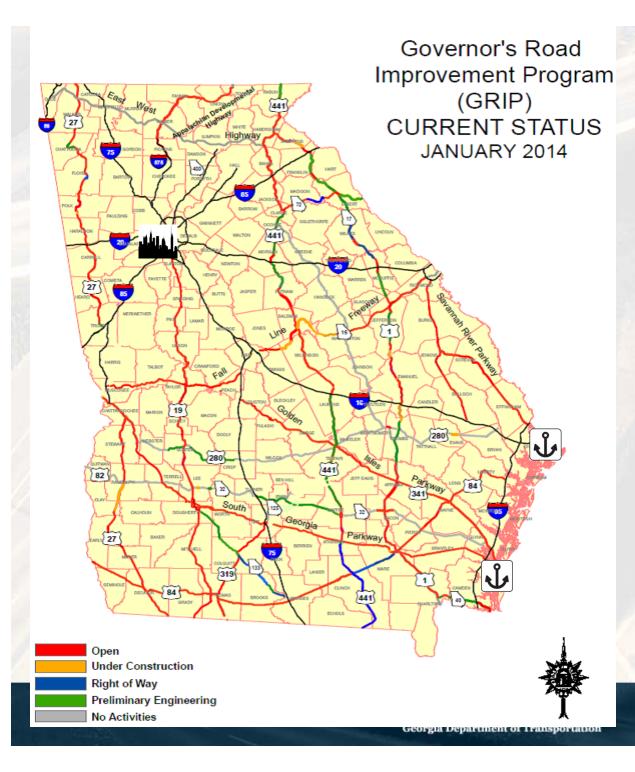
- GDOT deploys \$2+ billion/year to deliver, maintain, and optimize infrastructure
 - Federal uncertainty; MAP-21 extension?
 - State Motor Fuel is rebounding
 - \$853 million (FY 2010); \$1 billion (AFY 2013)
 - Public-Private Partnerships (P3), TIFIA, and Intergovernmental Coordination
- Georgia Transportation Investment Act (TIA)
 - Voter-approved regional sales tax in three regions
 - Additional investment on State Freight Corridors
 - U.S. 27, State Route 17, and U.S. 1



Major Freight Assets – Modes and Corridors







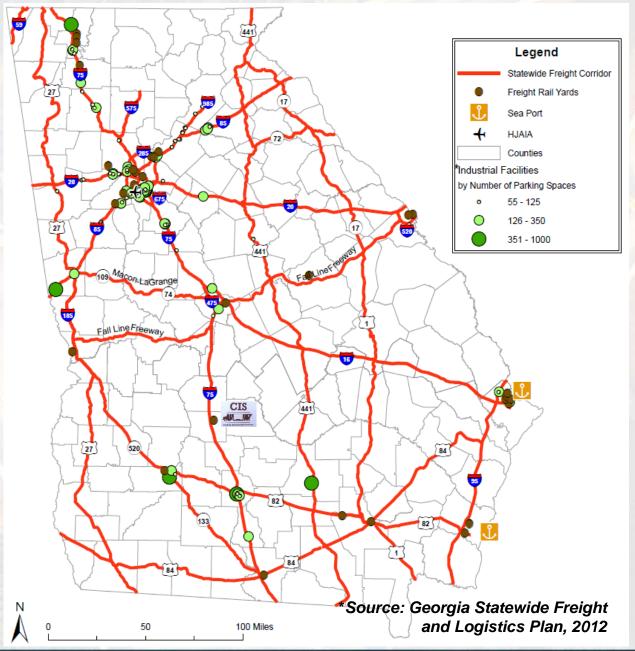
Georgia's GRIP Corridors

Economic Development Highways:

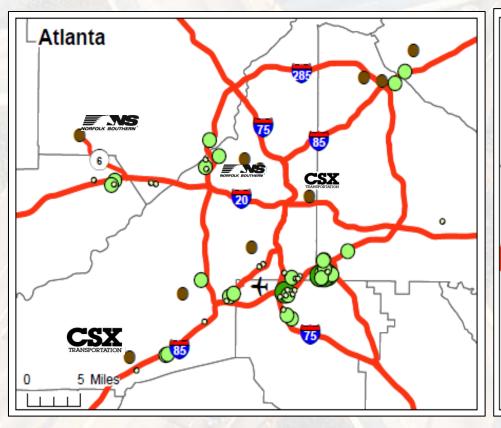
- Connectivity of 95% of cities with population>2,500...make 98% of state within 20 miles of a four-lane.
- Opportunities for growth:
 Foster economic development.
- Effective and efficient transportation for the growing statewide population.
- Safety: Accidents occur three times more often on two-lane highways than multi-lane divided highways.

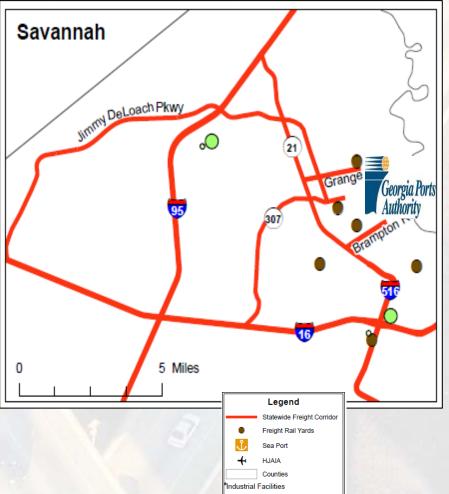
Statewide Designated Freight Corridors

GA House Bill 202



Statewide Designated Freight Corridors Metro Atlanta and Savannah





126 - 350

Current Events.....

Georgia Legislature's Joint Study Committee on Critical Transportation Infrastructure Funding

- Spring 2014 HR 1573 creates a joint study committee for the purpose of identifying new sources and methods of funding for critical transportation infrastructure needs.
- Multiple public meetings are underway around the State to obtain citizen and stakeholder input are underway.
- The committee will make recommendations to the Legislature by November 30, 2014.



THANK YOU

Tom McQueen, AICP
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Georgia Department of Transportation

For more information: www.dot.ga.gov/freight

