

**JOB**

**ECONOMIC OUTPUT**

**FEDERAL & STATE  
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# **THE 2015 U.S. TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROFILE**

**ARTBA** American Road &  
Transportation Builders  
Association



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## THE 2015 U.S. TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROFILE

## ABOUT THE ARTBA TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

This report was prepared for the American Road & Transportation Builders Association Transportation Development Foundation (ARTBA-TDF) by a team led by ARTBA Vice President of Policy & Chief Economist Dr. Alison Premo Black. Special thanks are extended to ARTBA Market Research Associate Lital Shair and ARTBA Publications Editor & Graphic Designer Jenny Ragone. The Foundation was established in 1985 as a 501(c)3 tax-exempt entity to support research, education and public awareness programs relating to transportation development in the United States.

Celebrating its 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 2015, the Foundation supports a wide array of programs and activities including: the National Work Zone Safety Information Clearinghouse; the Federal Highway Administration Local & Tribal Technical Assistance Program Clearinghouse; the Lanford Family

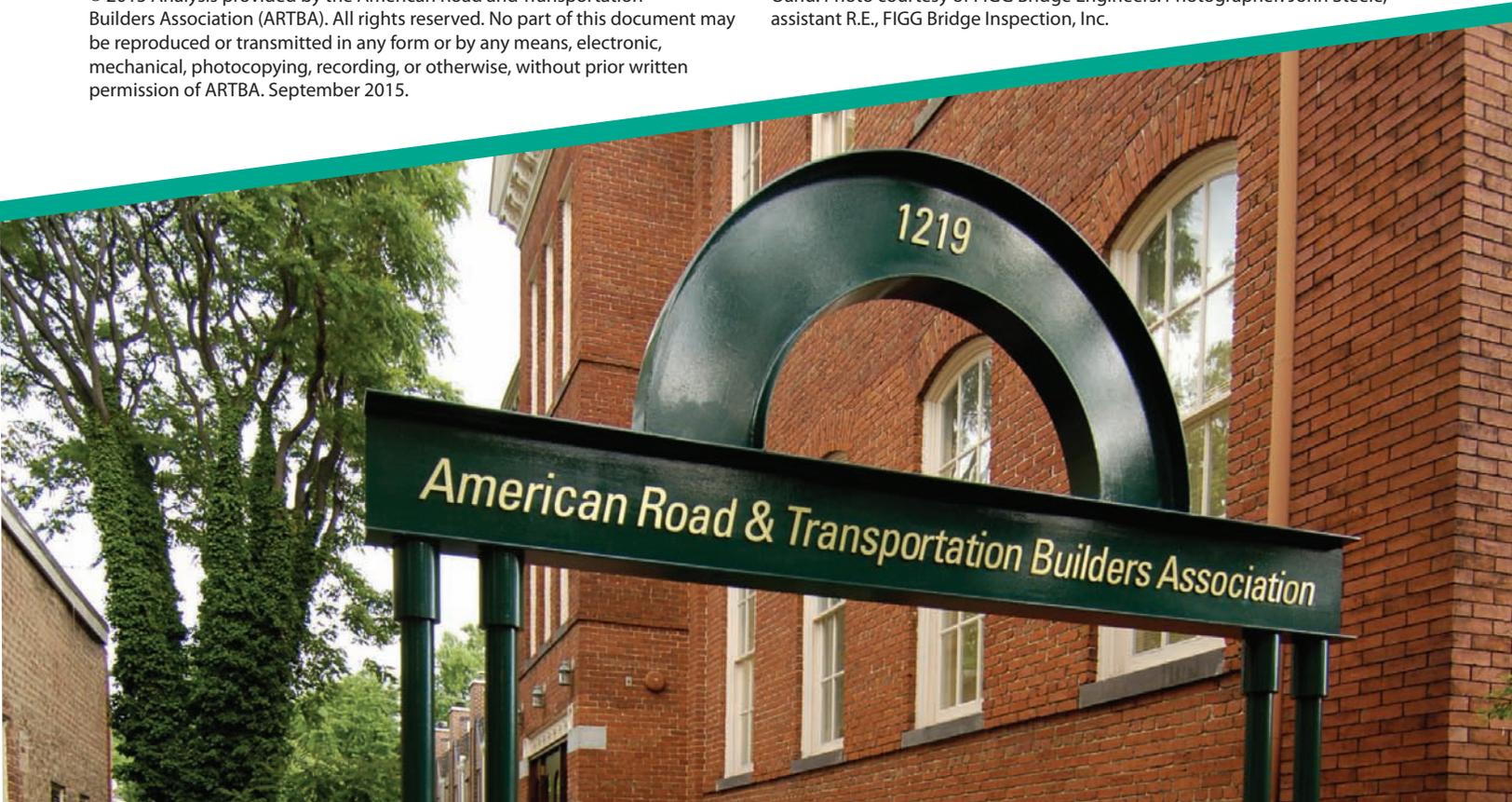
Highway Worker Memorial Scholarship Program; the Transportation Builder Institute, which offers executive education and safety training; economic and research reports; the permanent transportation exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, and annual awards programs recognizing best practices, innovation, community service and environmental stewardship.

The ARTBA-TDF's Federal Tax Identification Number is 52-6283894. Corporate and personal contributions to the Foundation may be tax deductible.



The 2015 U.S. Transportation Construction Industry Profile  
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On the cover: Span 56 of the Honolulu Rail Transit Project in East Kapolei, Oahu. Photo courtesy of FIGG Bridge Engineers. Photographer: John Steele, assistant R.E., FIGG Bridge Inspection, Inc.



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## THE 2015 U.S. TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROFILE

## FOREWORD

This report examines how investments in the United States' transportation infrastructure stimulate business activity and government revenues throughout the nation.

We utilized the sophisticated Benchmark Input-Output Accounts developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce to track the complex money flows and interactions that occur between the nation's diverse business sectors. This, in tandem with data from the U.S. Census Bureau's "County Business Patterns" report and other public and private sources, allowed us to analyze and quantify the economic impacts of the U.S. transportation construction industry at both the national and state levels.

The results spotlight the unique and synergistic nature of transportation capital investments—how they trigger immediate economic activity that creates and sustains jobs and tax revenues, yet yield long-lived capital assets that facilitate economic activity for many decades to come by providing access to jobs, services, materials and markets.

This report provides:

- The transportation design and construction industry's very significant impacts on the U.S. and state economies and American quality of life; and
- The scope and economic utility of the nation's infrastructure network, and the challenges we face in maintaining and improving it to meet future demands.





## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

This research was conducted for the ARTBA Transportation Development Foundation by a team led by Dr. Alison Premo Black, senior vice president and chief economist for the American Road & Transportation Builders Association in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Black has a Ph.D. in Economics from The George Washington University in Washington, D.C. She earned her M.A. in International Economics & Latin American Studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) and is a magna cum laude graduate of Syracuse University with multiple majors.

Prior to joining ARTBA in 2000, she worked as analyst and researcher in the economic section of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea and as a researcher in the trade unit of the Organization of American States. Dr. Black is the primary author of numerous transportation market reports, impact studies, surveys and profiles, and has developed various econometric models for forecasting future transportation market activity. She is a frequent speaker before industry and business groups and regularly appears, as an industry expert, in print media and on television and radio.

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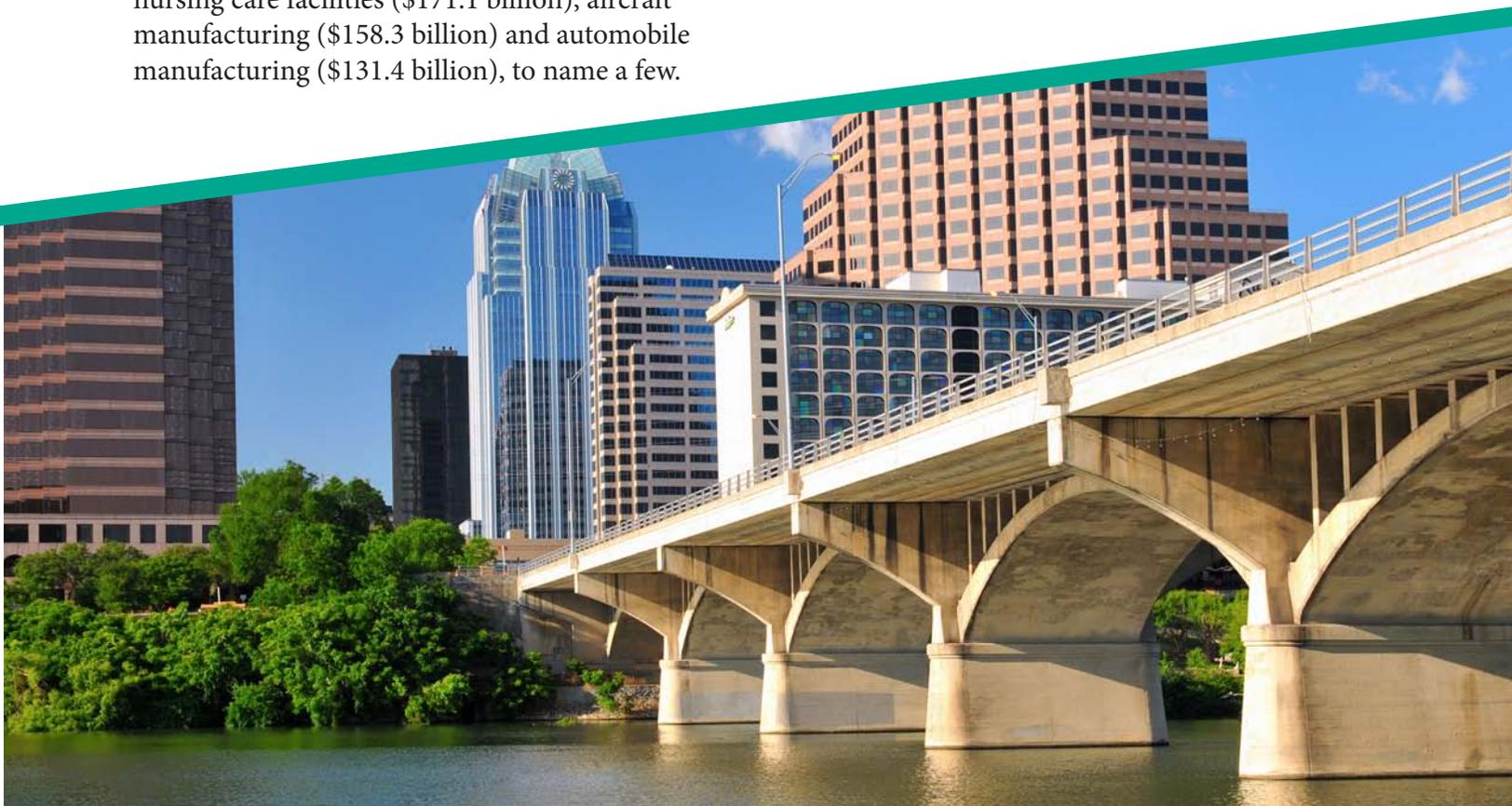
## THE 2015 U.S. TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROFILE

# THE U.S. TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY'S ECONOMIC IMPACTS

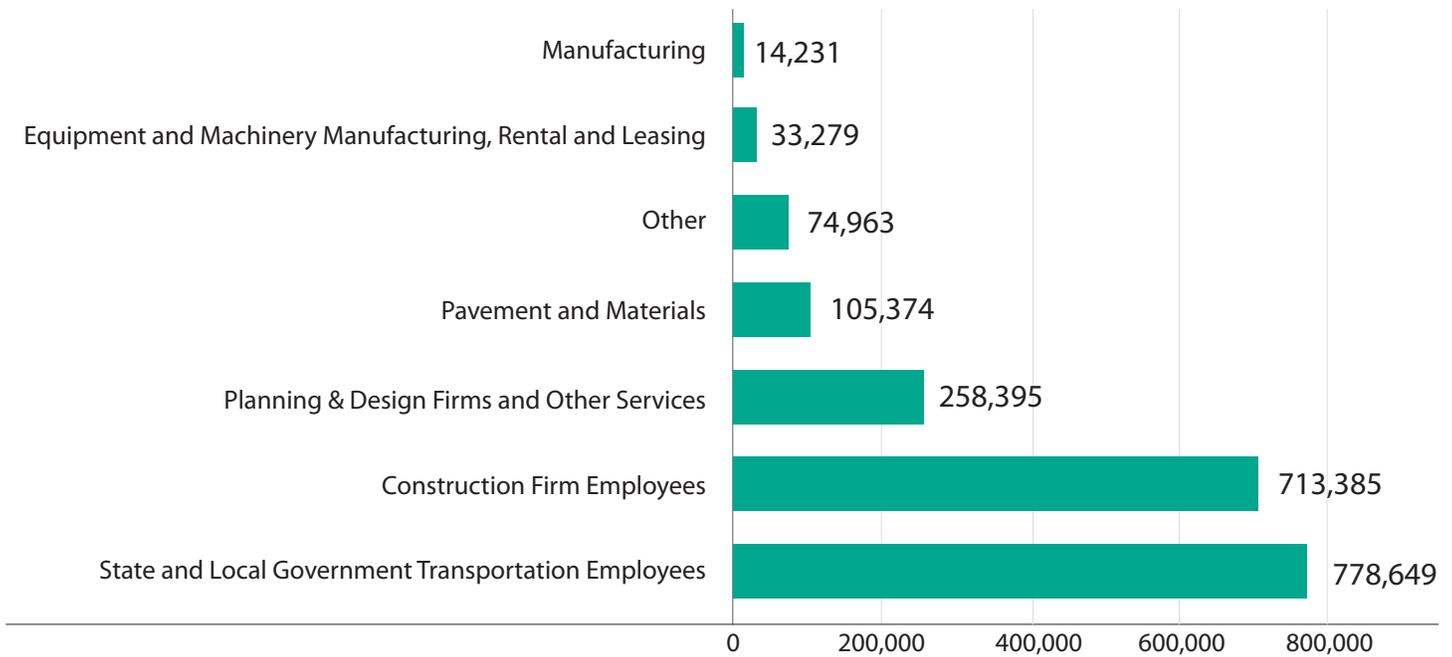
The firms and public agencies that design, build, maintain and manage the transportation infrastructure network in the United States—together with those who manufacture and produce the equipment, materials, supplies and services necessary for their work—comprise the U.S. transportation construction industry. Its impacts on the nation's economy are enormous:

- **Annual Output Value—The total value of public and private transportation construction and maintenance in the United States will be over \$273 billion in 2015.** To put this in context, it exceeds the output of the following U.S. industry sectors: wireless communications carriers (\$254 billion); food and beverage stores (\$222.5 billion); insurance agencies and brokers (\$219.5 billion); nursing care facilities (\$171.1 billion); aircraft manufacturing (\$158.3 billion) and automobile manufacturing (\$131.4 billion), to name a few.

- **Annual Contribution to U.S. output and Gross Domestic Product (GDP)—As the money invested in transportation construction moves through the U.S. economy, it generates over \$508 billion in total annual economic activity for the nation—and contributes approximately \$254 billion to the U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP).** Transportation construction activity accounts for 1.6 percent of U.S. GDP. The total economic activity generated is larger than the estimated 2015 GDP of 160 nations ranked by the International Monetary Fund, including: Thailand (\$397.5 billion); Denmark (\$361.3 billion); Israel (\$321.2 billion); Ireland (\$252.6 billion); Iraq (\$240 billion) and New Zealand (\$211.4 billion).



## Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



- **Creating & Sustaining U.S. Jobs—Transportation construction in the United States supports the equivalent of 3,971,108 full-time jobs.** This includes 1,978,275 direct jobs in transportation construction and related-activities and 1,992,833 jobs induced, or sustained, by transportation construction industry employee, firm and agency spending throughout the U.S. economy.

To put the industry's impact on U.S. employment in context, it provides more American jobs than direct employment by the nation's colleges and universities (1,827,587 employees), motor vehicle and parts dealers (1,795,334), clothing stores (1,753,511), commercial banking (1,618,588), hotels and motels (1,488,512), real estate (1,456,754), food manufacturing (1,445,754), truck transportation (1,413,085) and legal services (1,172,339), among others.

- **Contributions to U.S. Payroll & Taxes—Transportation construction activity in the United States generates \$155.7 billion annually in direct and induced wages.** These workers and their employers contribute an estimated \$17.5

billion each year in state and local income, corporate and payroll tax revenue and an additional \$10.9 billion in federal payroll taxes.

But that is only a small part of the picture. Without the infrastructure built, maintained and managed by the nation's transportation construction industry, virtually all of the major industry sectors that comprise the U.S. economy—and the American jobs they sustain—would not exist or could not efficiently and profitably function.

- **Dependent Employment**—The simple fact is that more than 62.9 million American jobs in just tourism, manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, agriculture and forestry, general construction, mining, retailing and wholesaling alone are dependent on the work done by the U.S. transportation construction industry. These dependent industries provide a total payroll in excess of \$2.5 trillion. The businesses and employees contribute more than \$462 billion annually in state and local income, payroll and corporate taxes and federal payroll taxes.

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## THE 2015 U.S. TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROFILE

# SCOPE & ECONOMIC UTILITY OF THE U.S. TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

The U.S. transportation infrastructure network includes<sup>1</sup>:

- **4,115,462** center-line miles of public roadways and bridges, including 47,575 miles of Interstate highway
- **608,445** bridges
- **138,565** miles of track operated by freight railroads
- Just under **13,000** commercial and general aviation airports
- **29,620** miles of inland and inter-coastal commercial waterways
- **12,413** miles of subway and urban rail commuter track

## Providing Access to Jobs, Shopping, Recreation & Family Activities<sup>2</sup>

The U.S. transportation infrastructure network provides all Americans with unprecedented access and mobility. Each year, the nation's roads and highways handle more than 4.3 trillion highway passenger miles of travel.

In the country's urbanized areas, unlinked passenger trips total 9.9 billion annually. Our light, heavy and commuter rail system facilitates almost half of those trips with over 4.4 billion unlinked annual passenger trips.

## Accommodating Business Shipments<sup>3</sup>

The U.S. transportation infrastructure network enables the shipment of over 17.5 million tons of goods and materials each year between American companies and between foreign companies and their domestic customers. This freight has a value of \$14 trillion. Nearly 76 percent of this value is shipped via trucks. The remainder is shipped by multimodal (12.2 percent) or by rail (2.9 percent), water (1.2 percent) and air (1.2 percent). Pipelines carry 5.1 percent of the value of all freight shipments.

The U.S. Department of Transportation estimates that the value of domestic freight shipments will increase by 77 percent between 2015 and 2040, reaching \$27.1 trillion.

## One of America's Most Valuable Capital Assets<sup>4</sup>

In 2013, the nation's transportation infrastructure was worth \$4.47 trillion. Approximately 90 percent of the nation's transportation infrastructure is owned by federal, state and local governments. The remainder is privately owned. The highways, streets, transit infrastructure, runways and other transportation structures owned by the government are 31.2 percent of all government fixed assets.

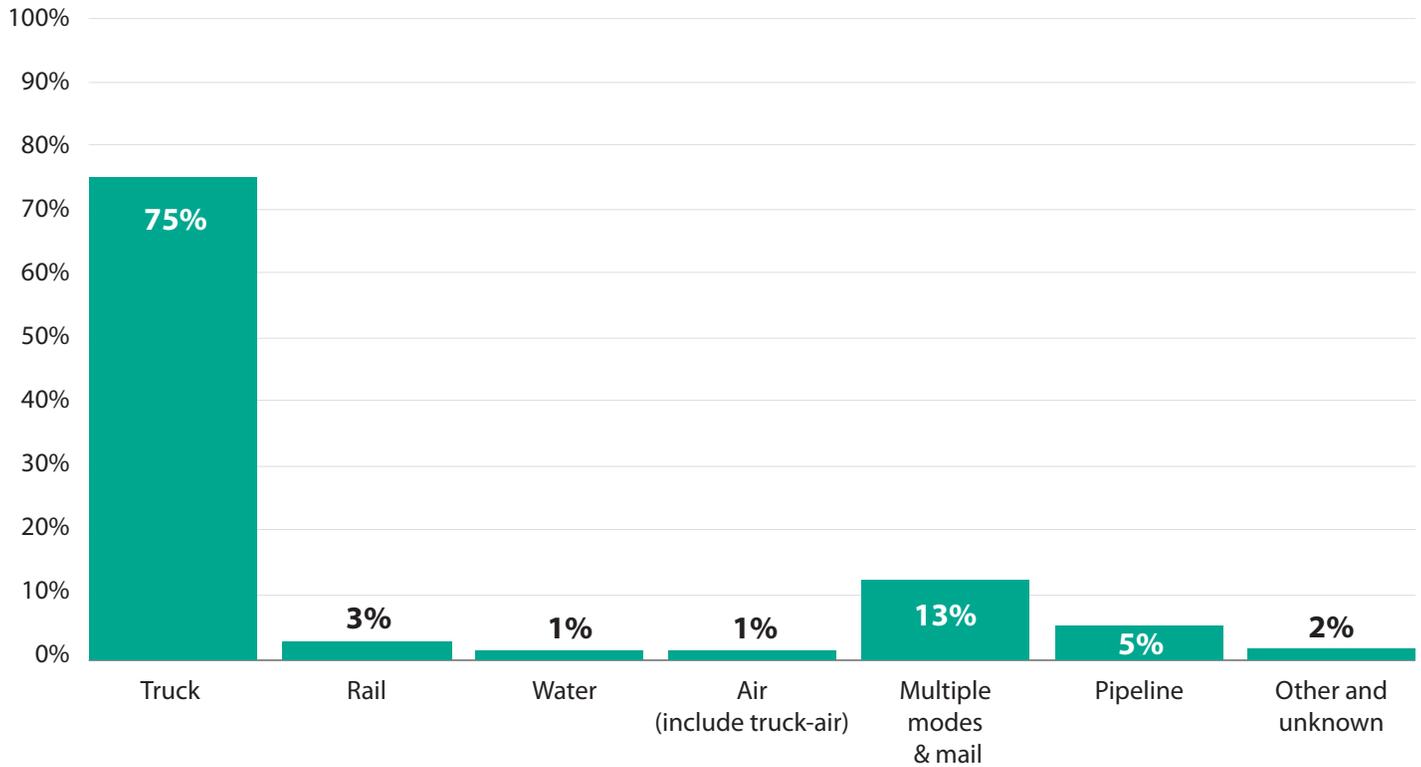
<sup>1</sup>Sources include: Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Federal Aviation Administration and Federal Transit Administration.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Federal Highway Administration Freight Analysis Framework

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

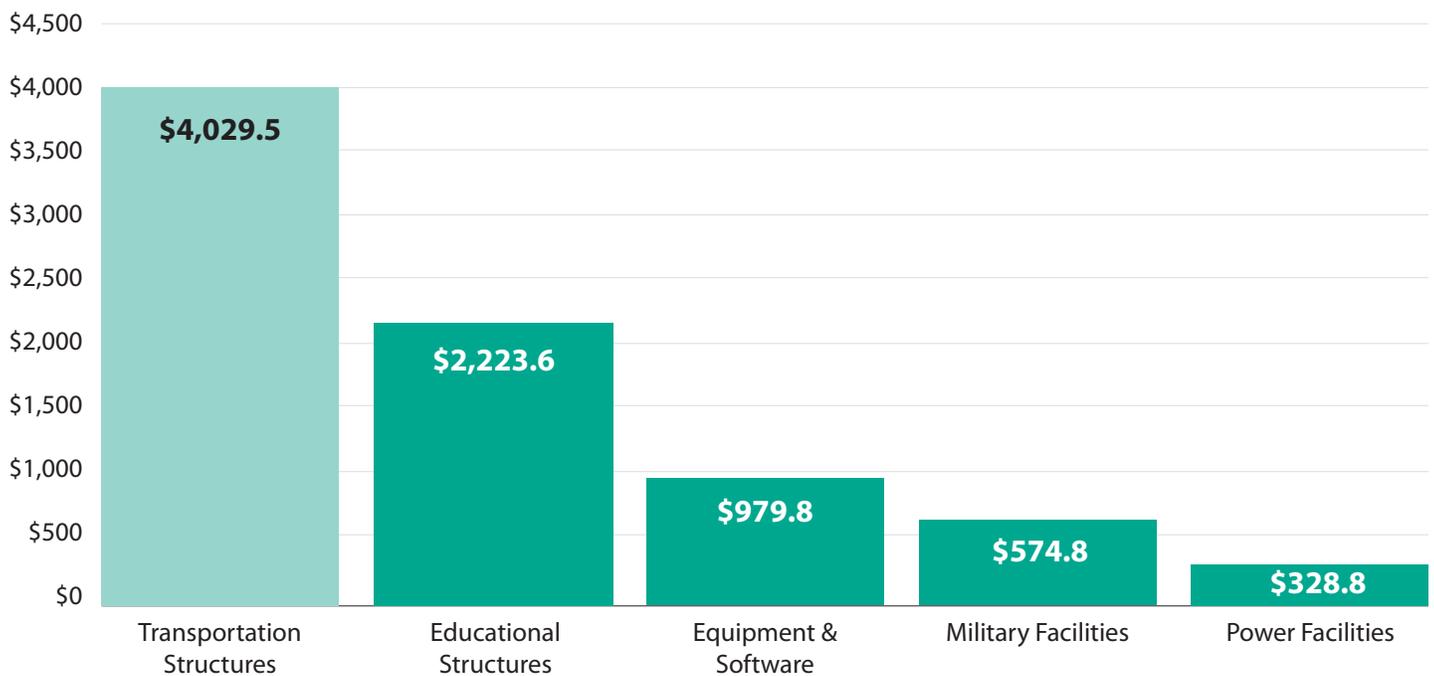
### The Value of Domestic Shipments in 2015, by Mode Percentage



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

### Total Government Fixed Assets

in billions \$



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

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## THE 2015 U.S. TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROFILE

## RETURN ON INVESTMENT THAT KEEPS RECURRING

One of the most attractive benefits of major public investments in transportation infrastructure is they create **tangible capital assets that are long-lived**. In addition to creating jobs and generating tax revenues throughout the economy during the construction cycle, infrastructure improvements also foster and facilitate continuing economic growth over many years beyond the initial investment.

The greatest long-term economic returns are often found in strategic investments that facilitate business activity. Infrastructure investments aimed at reducing traffic congestion or providing faster point-to-point travel, for example, can increase productivity by reducing travel time.

The U.S. Department of Transportation has identified more than 200 major traffic bottlenecks across the

nation. Mitigating or eliminating these chokepoints would save billions of dollars in lost productivity and motor fuel, which would benefit the national economy. Such work would also significantly reduce unnecessary motor vehicle emissions, improving the environment.

Investments in multi-modal new capacity for “Critical Commerce Corridors” like “truck only” lanes, intermodal connectors and freight transfer facilities would provide long-term economic benefits for many areas of the United States.

What would an additional investment in transportation infrastructure make possible? Consider the possibilities.





While there is no single answer to the question, “How much does it cost to build a mile of road?” some states have developed cost models to guide planning for their highway construction program. These models provide a “ballpark figure” for various kinds of highway improvements.

The ultimate cost of a project will depend on the topography and local conditions for rural projects and the size of the urbanized area for urban work. Below are some estimates developed by FHWA in 2002 that have been updated to account for general inflation:

- Construct a lane of highway: approximately \$2 million-\$3 million per mile in rural areas or \$3 million-\$6 million per mile in urban areas, depending on the location and terrain. More complex projects can range from \$10 million to over \$30 million per mile;
- Reconstruct pavement: approximately \$1 million per mile in rural and suburban areas; \$1.8 million per mile in urban areas;
- Resurface and widen lanes: approximately \$1 million per mile in rural areas; \$2 million or more per mile in urban areas;
- Re-alignment costs for pavement work in a normal area can range from \$2 million in flat rural terrain to \$12.5 million in mountainous areas, and an average of \$7 million in urbanized areas; for complex projects the average can range from \$12.2 million per mile in rural areas to \$23 million per mile for urban work; and
- Reconstructing and widening a mile of interstate: \$1.8 million per mile for rural Interstates and \$3.3 million for urban Interstates.

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## CHALLENGE AHEAD: A THREAT TO U.S. PRODUCTIVITY & COMPETITIVENESS

There are enormous challenges facing the U.S. transportation infrastructure network that will have a direct impact on U.S. productivity and economic competitiveness in the years to come. These issues include:



- The U.S. DOT has identified a backlog of \$877 billion in highway and bridge construction projects across the country.<sup>5</sup>
- The Federal Transit Administration estimates a backlog of nearly \$78 billion to bring all transit systems up to a state of good repair.
- Traffic congestion cost Americans living in the nation's 471 urban areas \$160 billion per year in lost time, wasted motor fuel and vehicle wear and tear.<sup>6</sup> This is an average of \$960 per U.S. commuter.
- On average, urban commuters experience the equivalent of 42 hours per year stuck in rush hour traffic. In total, Americans spend 6.9 billion hours per year stuck in traffic.<sup>7</sup>
- Americans are traveling more as the economy continues to grow—driving just under 3.09 trillion miles for the 12 months ending June 2015. This is above pre-recession levels of 3.01 trillion miles during the same time period in 2007-2008, before the Great Recession.<sup>8</sup>
- The supply of infrastructure has not been able to keep up with travel demand—the number of highway lane miles grew nine percent between 1980 and 2013, while vehicle miles traveled nearly doubled, increasing 96 percent over the same time period.<sup>9</sup>
- Nearly 16 percent of roadway miles eligible for federal aid in the country need major reconstruction, repair or rehabilitation.<sup>10</sup> Nearly 24 percent of the nation's bridges are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.<sup>11</sup>
- Real highway spending per miles traveled in the U.S. has fallen by nearly 50 percent since the federal Highway Trust Fund was established in 1956.<sup>12</sup> Total combined highway and transit spending as a share of GDP has fallen by about 25 percent in the same time period to 1.5 percent of GDP today.<sup>13</sup>
- The federal gas tax, which finances highway and transit capital investments and is not adjusted annually for inflation, has lost almost 39 percent of its purchasing power since it was last raised in 1993.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>5</sup>U.S. DOT 2013 Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges and Transit: Conditions and Performance. Estimate in 2010 dollars inflated using the consumer price index from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to 2015 dollars.

<sup>6</sup>Texas Transportation Institute, *2015 Urban Mobility Report*

<sup>7</sup>Ibid

<sup>8</sup>ARTBA analysis of Federal Highway Administration Highway Statistics data

<sup>9</sup>Ibid

<sup>10</sup>Ibid

<sup>11</sup>ARTBA analysis of Federal Highway Administration National Bridge Inventory data

<sup>12</sup>Paving Our Way, Report of the National Surface Transportation Infrastructure Financing Commission, February 2009

<sup>13</sup>Ibid

<sup>14</sup>Measured using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index

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## STATE TRANSPORTATION FACTS

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

SCOPE AND CONDITION

MOBILITY

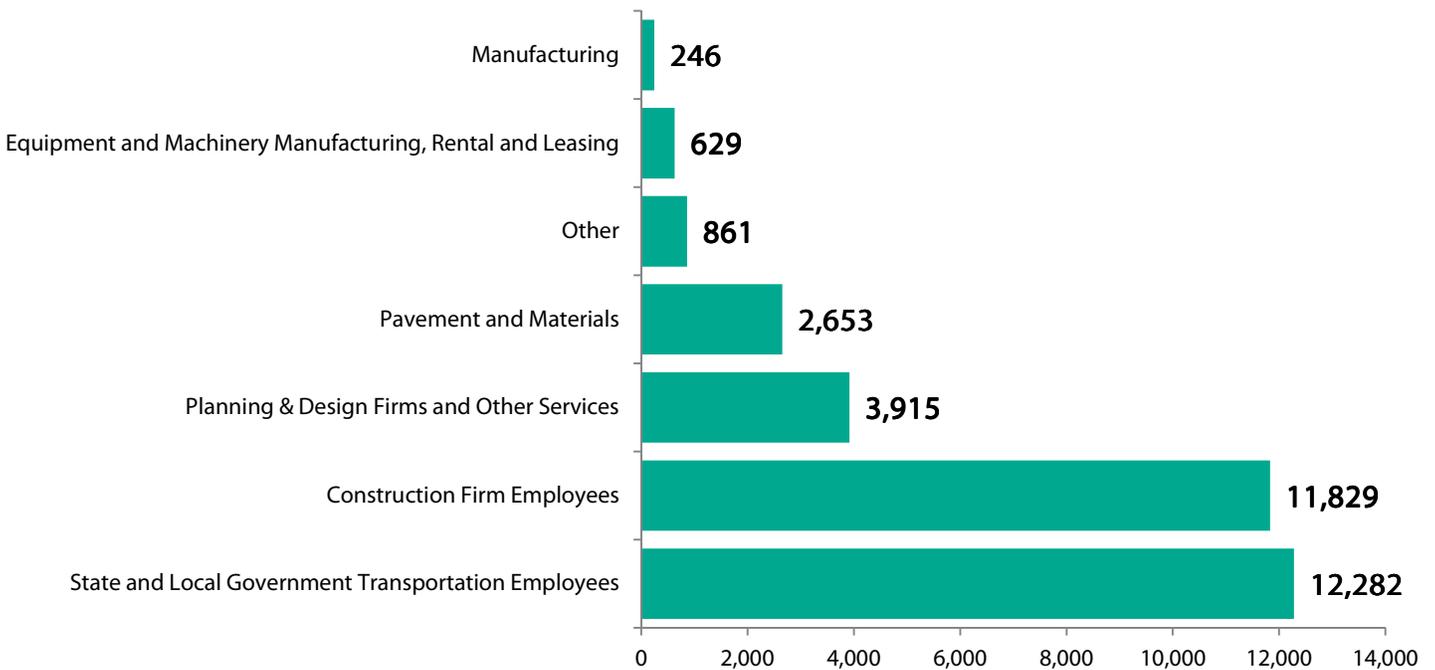
SAFETY



# ALABAMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Alabama supports the equivalent of 65,068 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$2.1 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 32,415 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 32,653 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$381.6 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 940,353 full-time jobs in Alabama in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$33.8 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$6.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Alabama Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## ALABAMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Alabama transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Alabama travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Alabama has 101,837 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 26,435 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 8.9 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Alabama has 16,088 bridges. FHWA reports 22 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,388 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (2,144 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$39.5 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 16,001 structures in the state.
- There are 14 transit agencies based in the state that serve Alabama travelers.
- There are 24 freight railroads operating 3,255 miles of track.
- Alabama has 185 commercial and general aviation facilities with 398 runways. A total of 74 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Alabama include 1 major marina, 14 locks and dams and 415 port docks, among other facilities. Alabama has 1,270 miles of inland waterways and ships 69.5 million tons of freight.

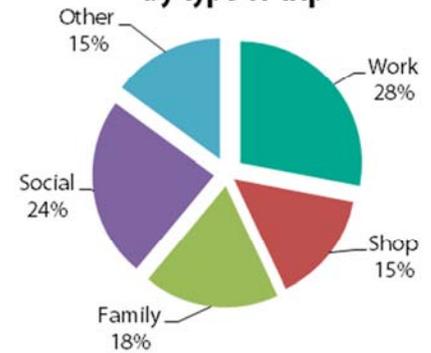
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	101,837
Rural Mileage	76,685
Urban Mileage	25,153
Number of Bridges	16,088
Airports	
Number of Airports	185
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	247
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	14
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	3,255
Number of Railroads	24
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	1,270
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	69,539
Domestic Shipments	23,646
Foreign Shipments	29,820
Intrastate Shipments	16,073
Number of waterway facilities	632

# ALABAMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Alabama. The businesses and workers in Alabama rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

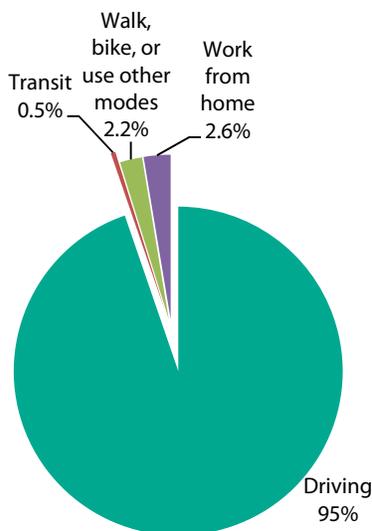
- Alabama drivers traveled 65 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 16,854 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Alabama, 95 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.5 percent take transit, 2.2 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 2.6 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 23 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Alabama citizens to make choices about where they work and live—73 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 18 minutes one way), 23 percent commute to a different county to work (36 minute average commute), and 4.5 percent work in a different state (40 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 713,528 people have moved either within or to Alabama each year, with 61 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 22 percent moving from a different Alabama county, 15 percent coming from out of state and 2.2 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



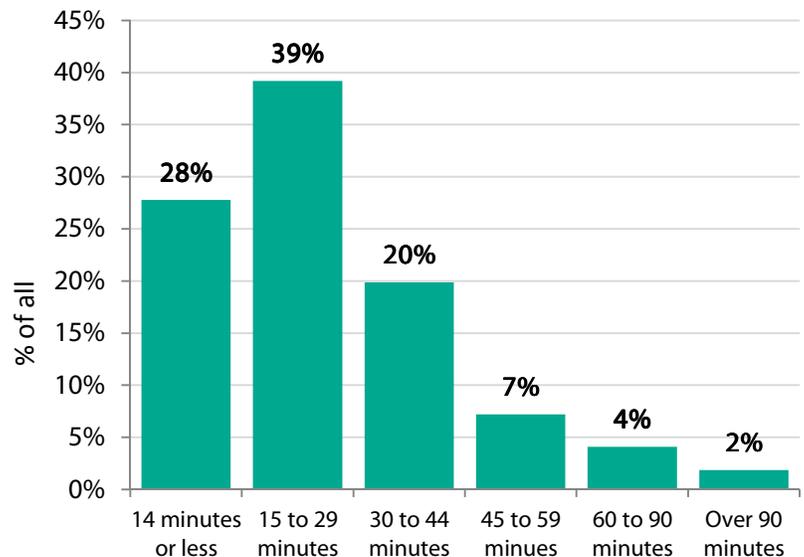
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Alabama drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Alabama daily one-way commuting times

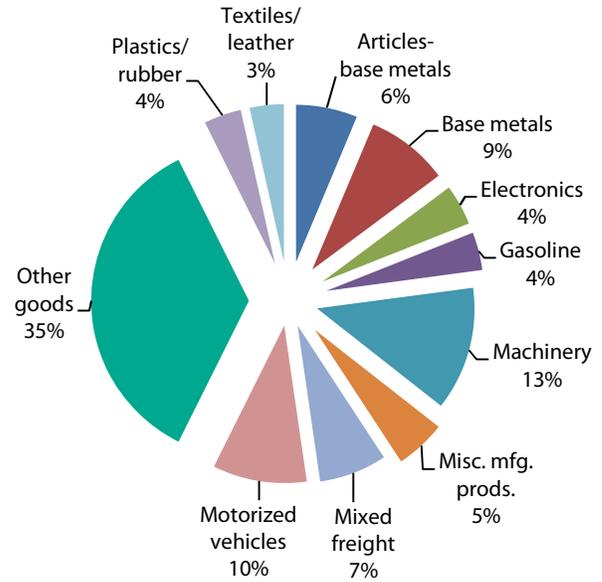


Source: American Community Survey

# ALABAMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

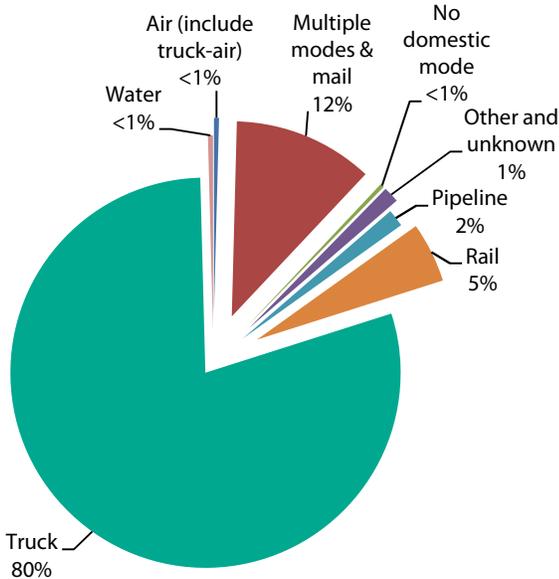
- Nearly all freight shipments by Alabama businesses – 80 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Alabama commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 54 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Alabama are expected to reach \$367.3 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Alabama businesses in 2015, by type of product**



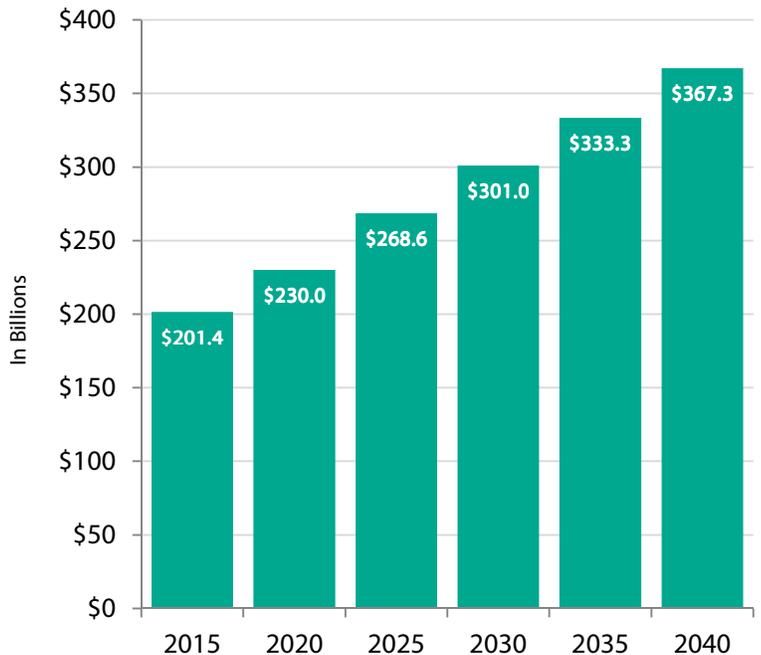
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Alabama businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Alabama truck shipments**

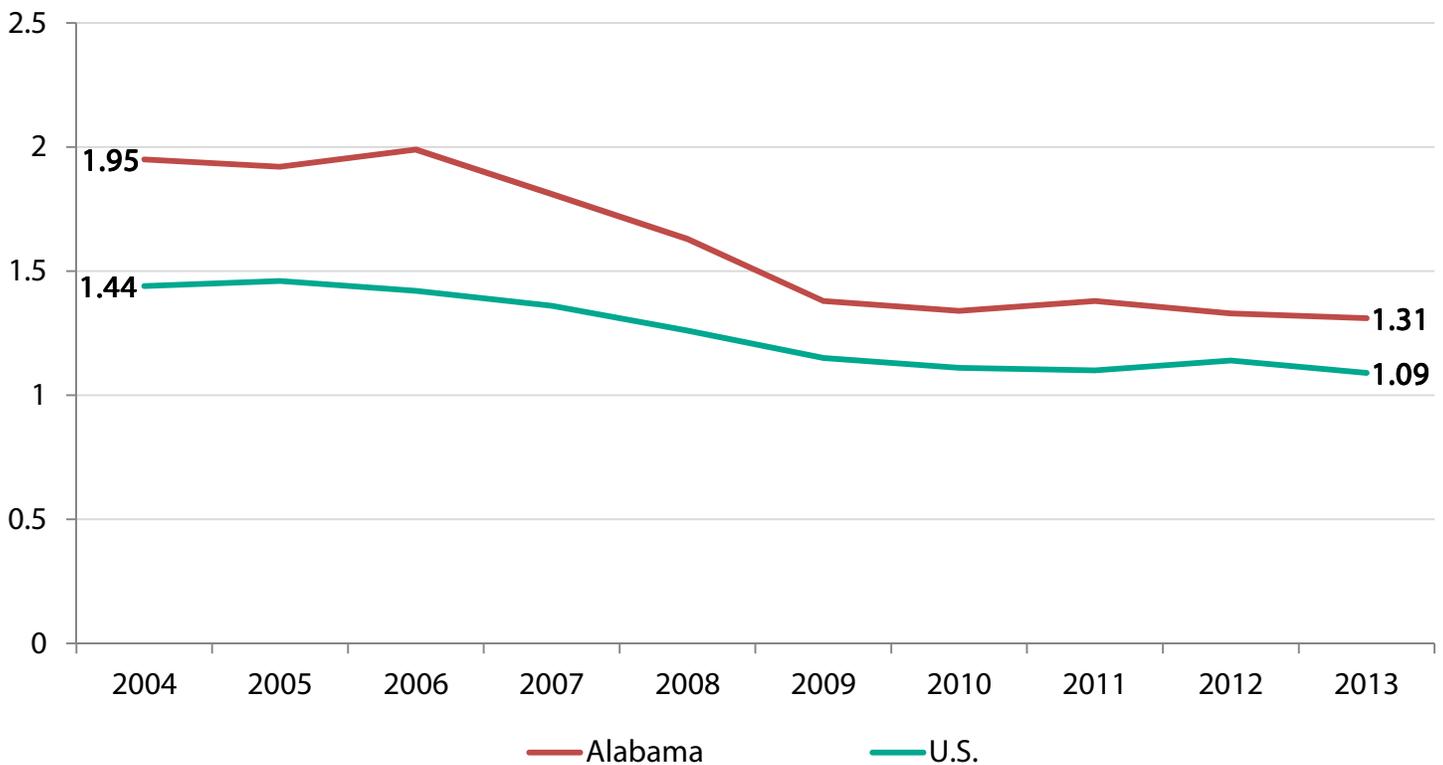


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## ALABAMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 766 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 852 deaths in Alabama during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 66 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 37 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 24 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Alabama in 2014, with 9 reported fatalities.
- There were 204 rail accidents or incidents in Alabama in 2014, with 22 fatalities and 104 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 21 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 43 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

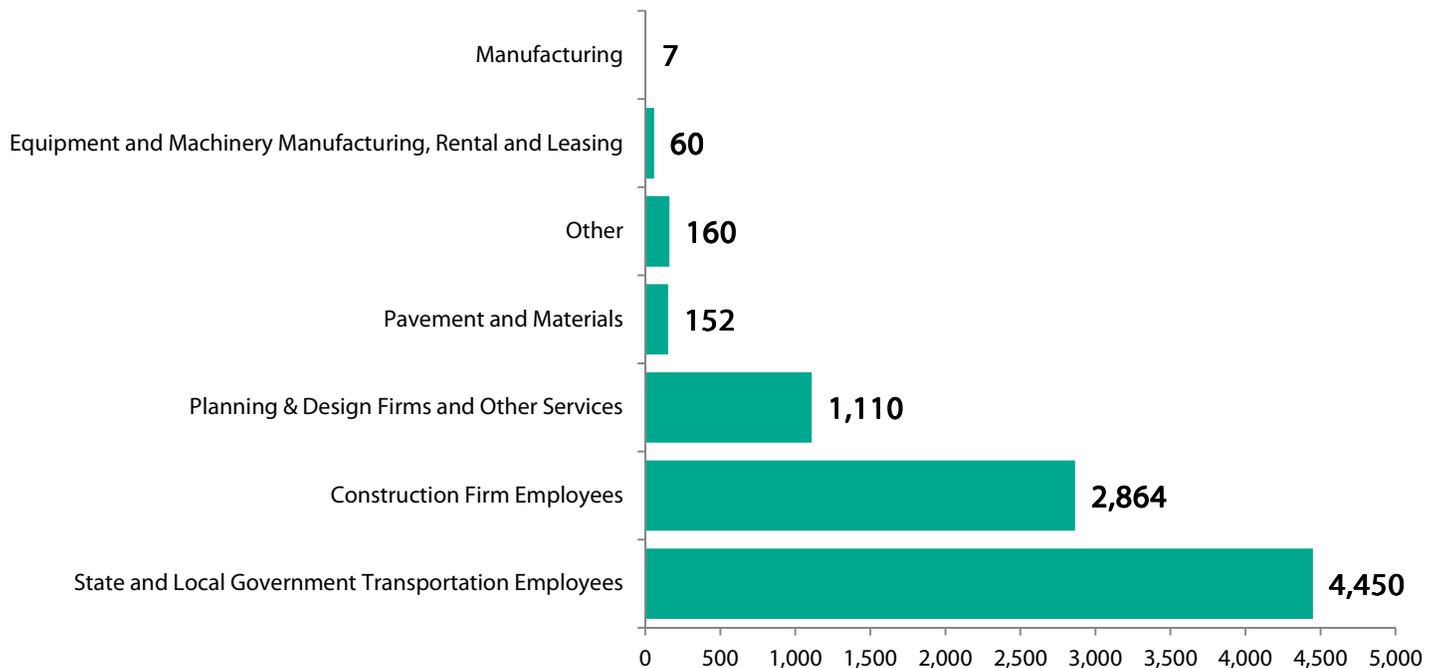


Source: NHTSA

## ALASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Alaska supports the equivalent of 17,669 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$874.5 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 8,802 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 8,867 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$159.5 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 161,689 full-time jobs in Alaska in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$8.8 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.6 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Alaska Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## ALASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Alaska transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Alaska travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Alaska has 15,680 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 4,708 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 13.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Alaska has 1,544 bridges. FHWA reports 23 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (153 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (198 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$83.2 million to make needed bridge repairs on 197 structures in the state.
- There are 4 transit agencies based in the state that serve Alaska travelers.
- There is 1 freight railroad operating 506 miles of track.
- Alaska has 559 commercial and general aviation facilities with 867 runways. A total of 66 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Alaska include 765 port docks, among other facilities. Alaska has 5,500 miles of inland waterways and ships 41.0 million tons of freight.

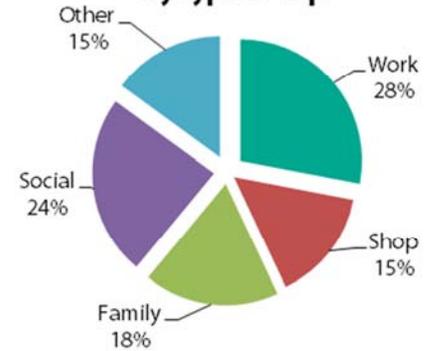
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	15,680
Rural Mileage	13,248
Urban Mileage	2,432
Number of Bridges	1,544
Airports	
Number of Airports	559
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	1,447
Transit Rail Route Miles	960
Number of Transit Agencies	4
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	506
Number of Railroads	1
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	5,500
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	41,041
Domestic Shipments	31,245
Foreign Shipments	6,021
Intrastate Shipments	3,776
Number of waterway facilities	1,171

# ALASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Alaska. The businesses and workers in Alaska rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

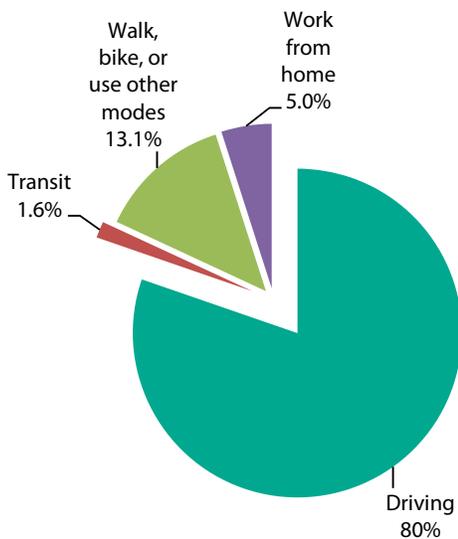
- Alaska drivers traveled 5 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 9,168 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Alaska, 80 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.6 percent take transit, 13.1 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.0 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 17 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Alaska citizens to make choices about where they work and live—93 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 14 minutes one way), 7 percent commute to a different county to work (51 minute average commute), and 0.4 percent work in a different state (32 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 139,781 people have moved either within or to Alaska each year, with 57 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 14 percent moving from a different Alaska county, 25 percent coming from out of state and 3.9 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



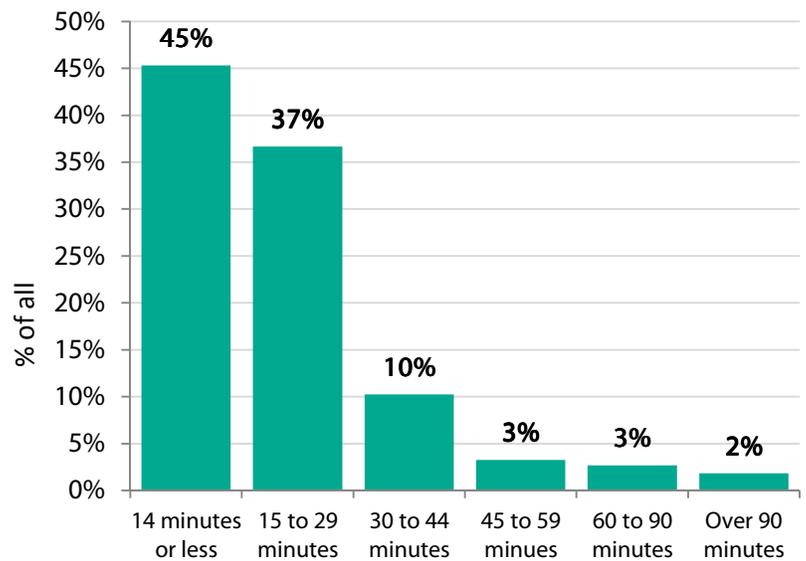
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Alaska drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Alaska daily one-way commuting times**

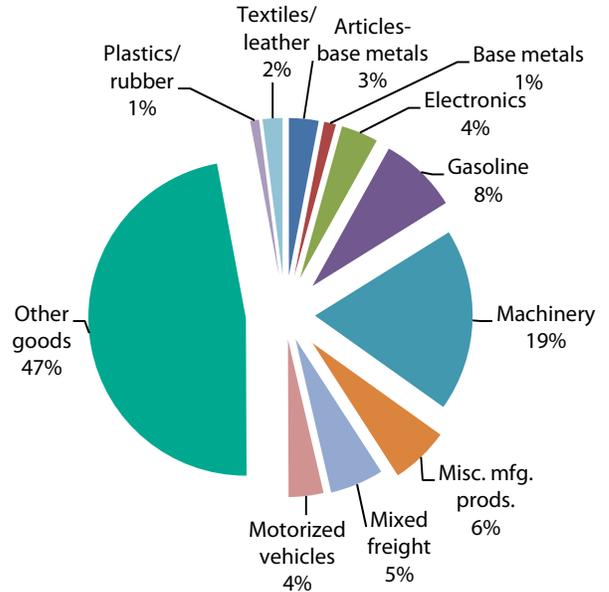


Source: American Community Survey

# ALASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

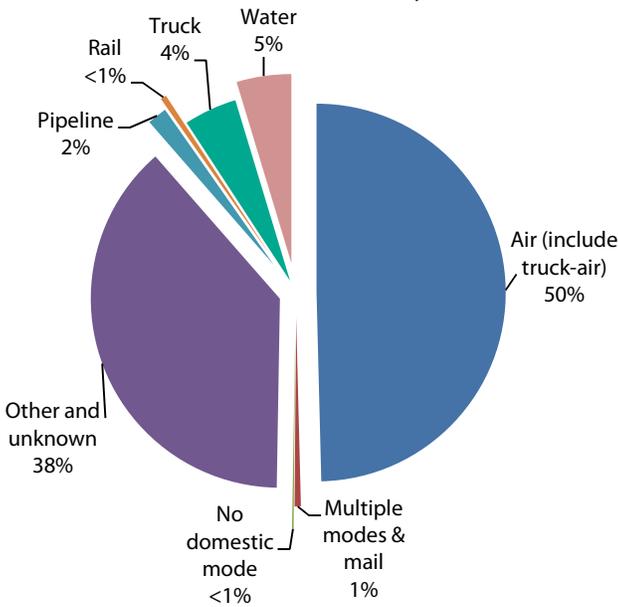
- 5 percent of freight shipments by Alaska businesses are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Alaska commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 100 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Alaska are expected to reach \$20.7 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Alaska businesses in 2015, by type of product**



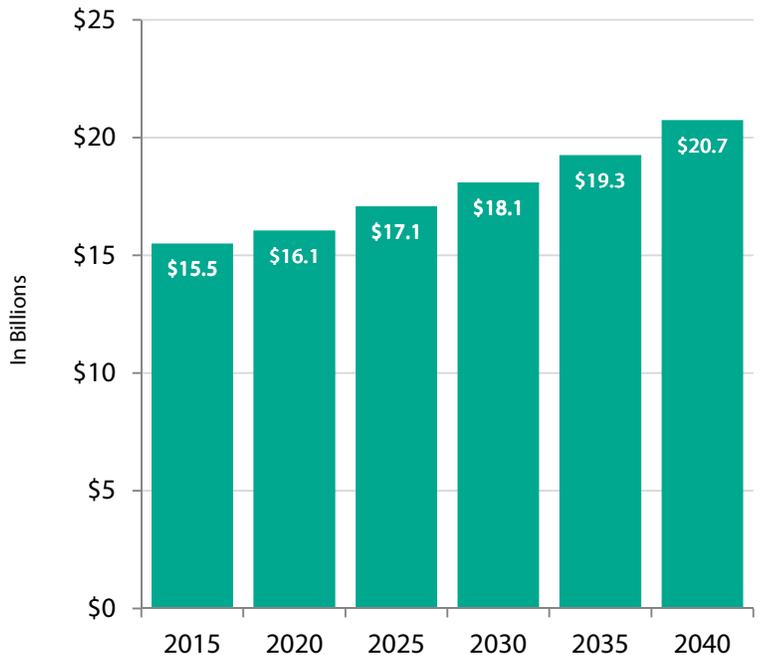
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Alaska businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Alaska truck shipments**

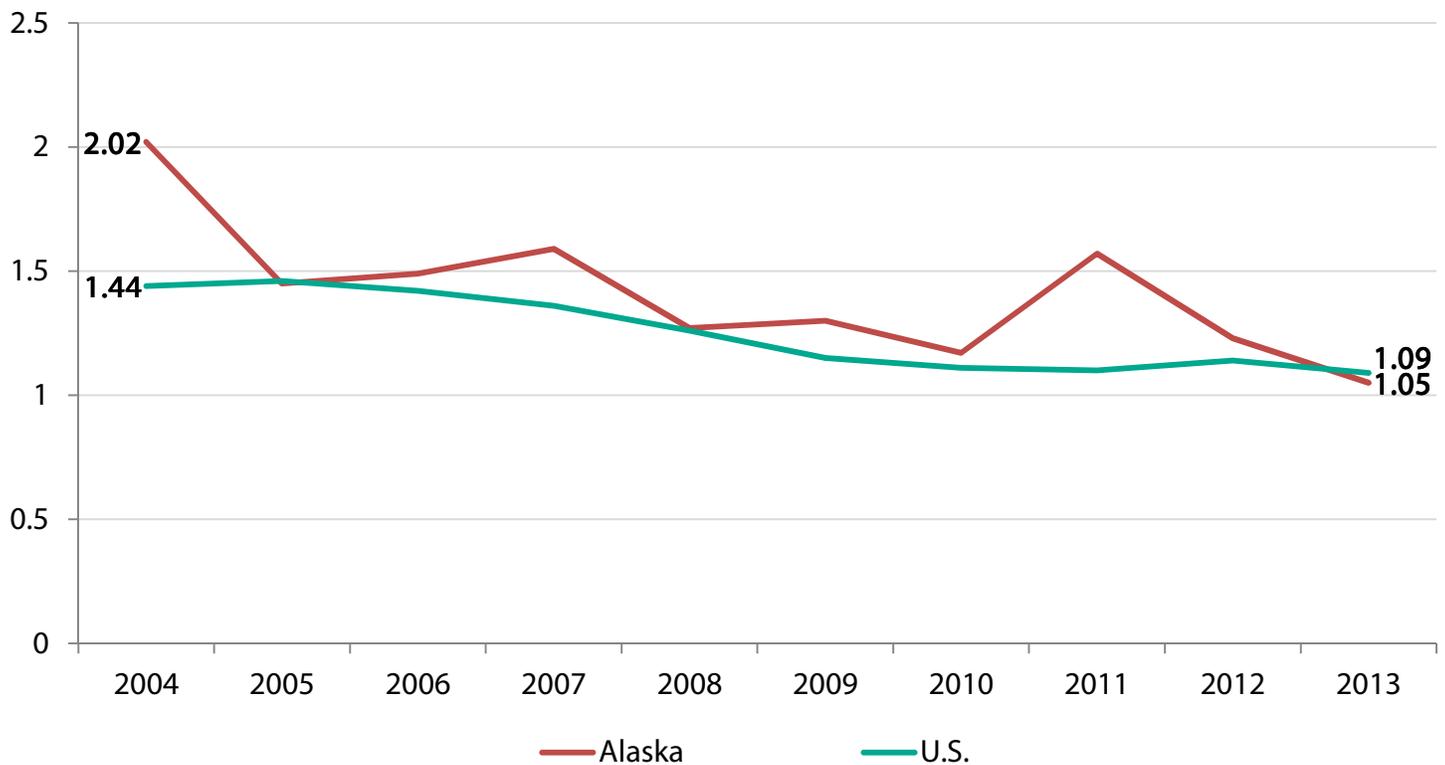


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## ALASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 49 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 51 deaths in Alaska during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 65 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 55 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 79 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Alaska in 2014, with 5 reported fatalities.
- There were 55 rail accidents or incidents in Alaska in 2014, with no fatalities and 75 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 5 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 4 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

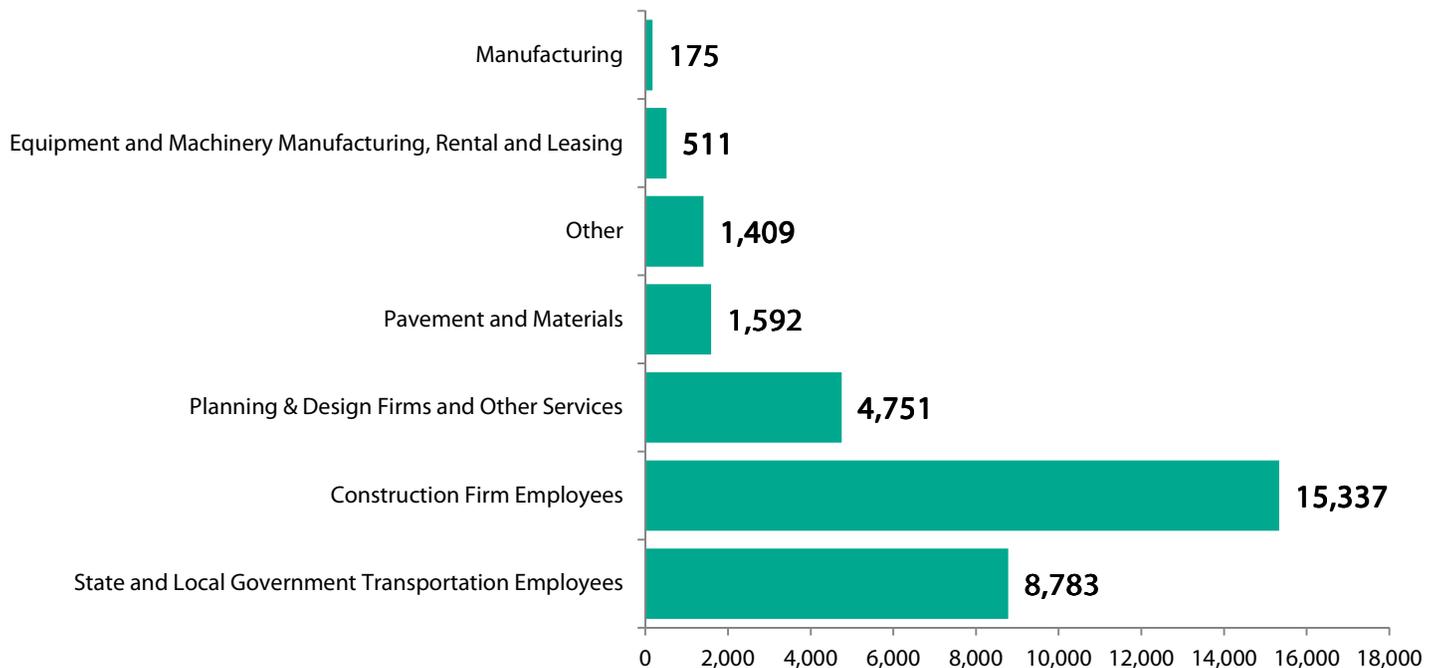


Source: NHTSA

## ARIZONA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Arizona supports the equivalent of 65,357 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$2.5 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 32,559 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 32,798 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$465.0 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,139,901 full-time jobs in Arizona in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$43.6 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$7.9 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Arizona Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## ARIZONA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Arizona transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Arizona travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Arizona has 66,441 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 13,468 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 5.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Arizona has 8,035 bridges. FHWA reports 12 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (256 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (684 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$19.5 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 2,403 structures in the state.
- There are 17 transit agencies based in the state that serve Arizona travelers.
- There are 10 freight railroads operating 1,645 miles of track.
- Arizona has 189 commercial and general aviation facilities with 403 runways. A total of 77 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Arizona has no waterway facilities and has no inland waterways.

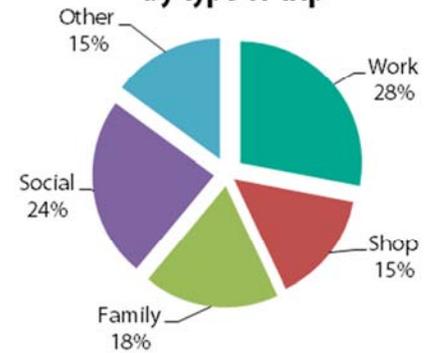
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	66,441
Rural Mileage	40,129
Urban Mileage	26,311
Number of Bridges	8,035
Airports	
Number of Airports	189
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	541
Transit Rail Route Miles	39
Number of Transit Agencies	17
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	1,645
Number of Railroads	10
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	0

# ARIZONA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Arizona. The businesses and workers in Arizona rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

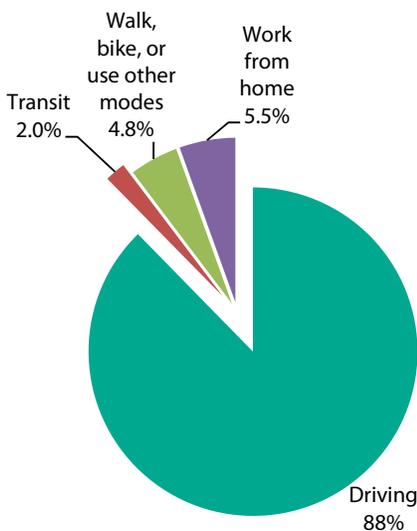
- Arizona drivers traveled 61 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 12,645 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Arizona, 88 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 2.0 percent take transit, 4.8 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.5 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 23 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Arizona citizens to make choices about where they work and live—94 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 22 minutes one way), 4 percent commute to a different county to work (45 minute average commute), and 1.7 percent work in a different state (35 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 1,256,805 people have moved either within or to Arizona each year, with 69 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 10 percent moving from a different Arizona county, 18 percent coming from out of state and 3.6 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



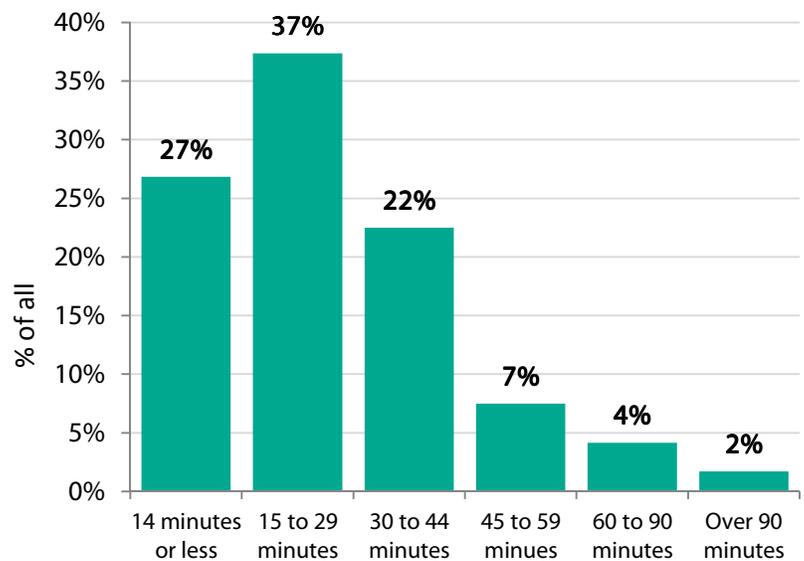
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Arizona drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Arizona daily one-way commuting times**

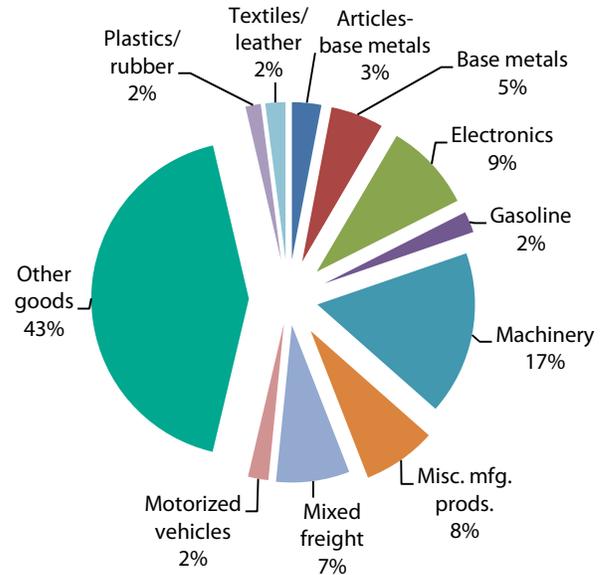


Source: American Community Survey

# ARIZONA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

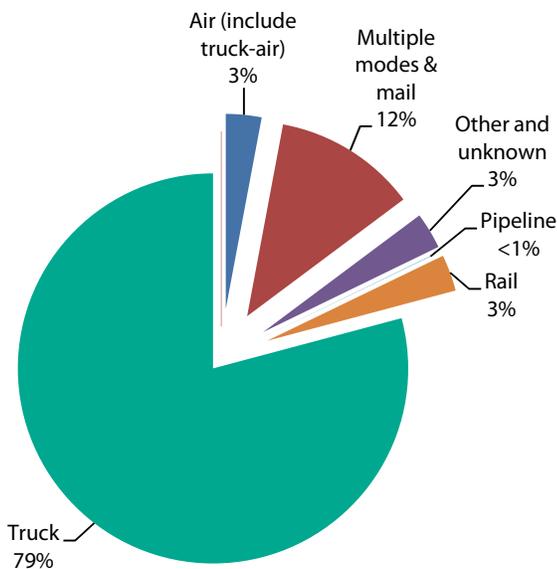
- Nearly all freight shipments by Arizona businesses – 79 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Arizona commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 48 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Arizona are expected to reach \$570.8 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Arizona businesses in 2015, by type of product**



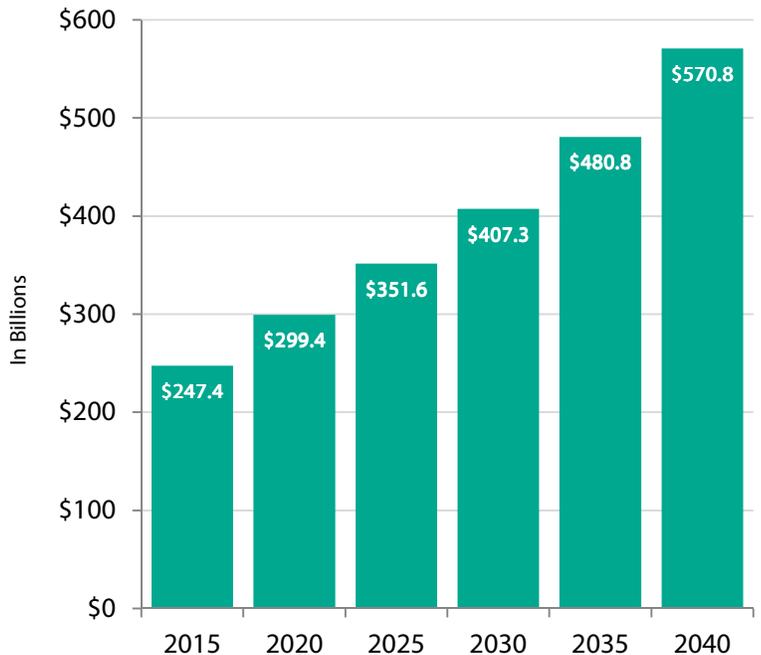
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Arizona businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Arizona truck shipments**

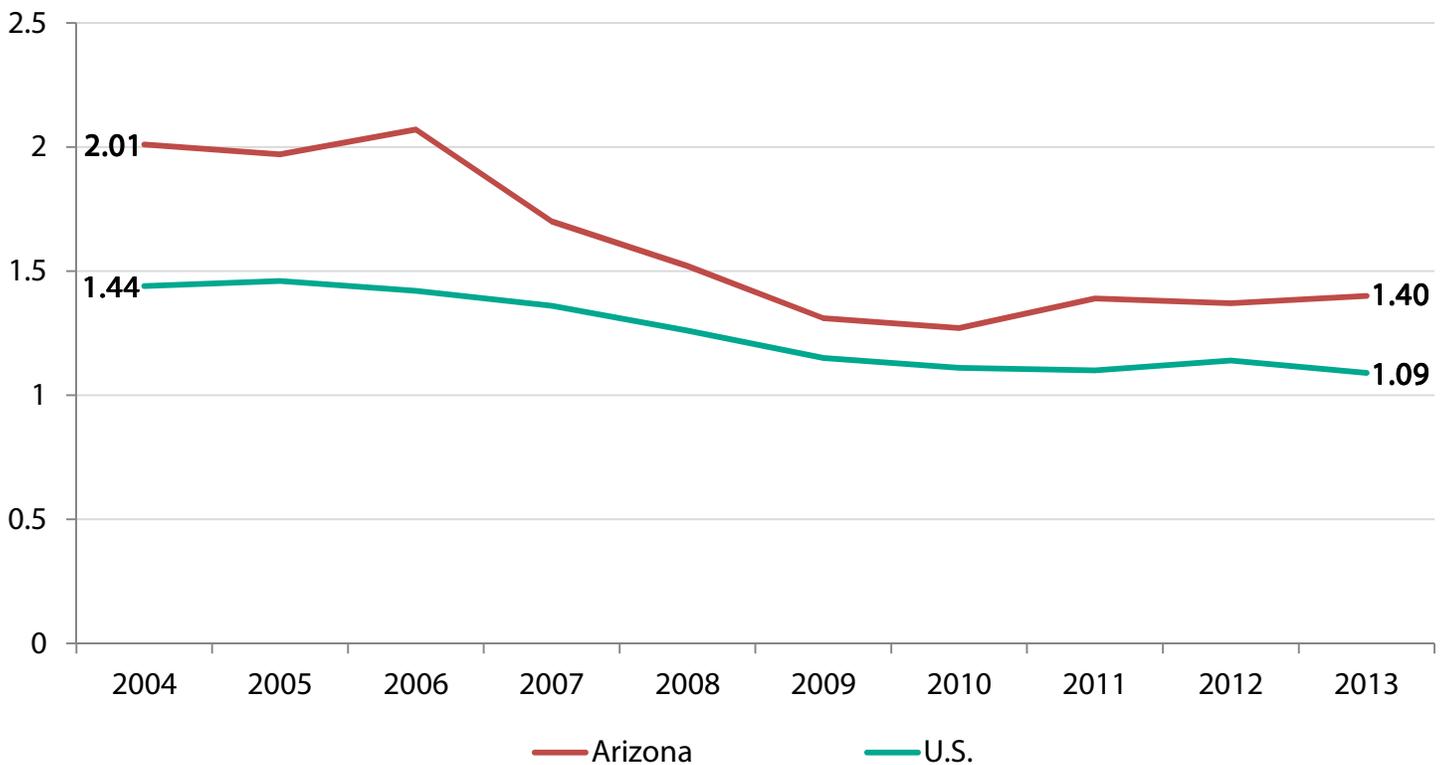


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## ARIZONA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 782 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 849 deaths in Arizona during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 40 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 31 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 63 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Arizona in 2014, with 16 reported fatalities.
- There were 93 rail accidents or incidents in Arizona in 2014, with 8 fatalities and 51 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 126 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 149 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

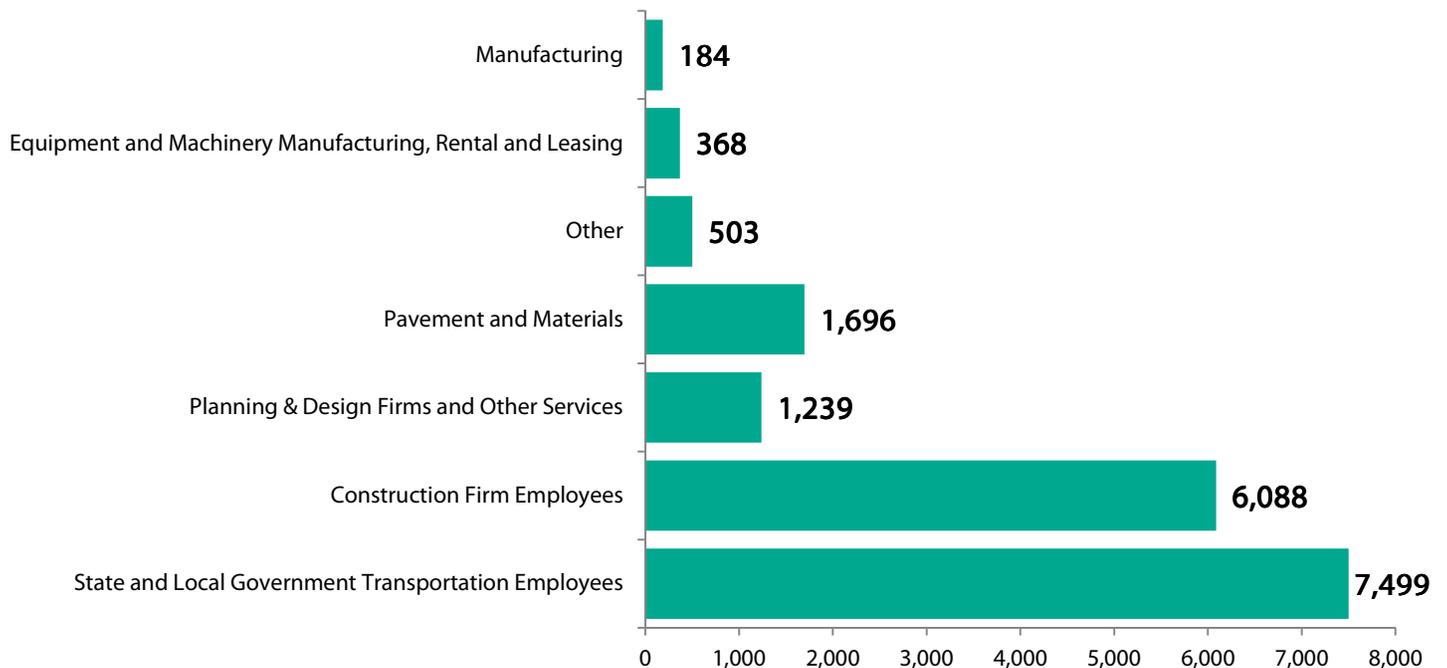


Source: NHTSA

## ARKANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Arkansas supports the equivalent of 35,286 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$964.2 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 17,578 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 17,708 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$175.9 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 593,547 full-time jobs in Arkansas in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$20.5 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$3.7 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Arkansas Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



# ARKANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Arkansas transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Arkansas travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Arkansas has 101,656 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 22,335 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 13.8 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Arkansas has 12,806 bridges. FHWA reports 22 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (861 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,994 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$19.1 million to make needed bridge repairs on 2,633 structures in the state.
- There are 7 transit agencies based in the state that serve Arkansas travelers.
- There are 25 freight railroads operating 2,698 miles of track.
- Arkansas has 219 commercial and general aviation facilities with 344 runways. A total of 73 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Arkansas include 15 locks and dams and 123 port docks, among other facilities. Arkansas has 1,860 miles of inland waterways and ships 16.4 million tons of freight.

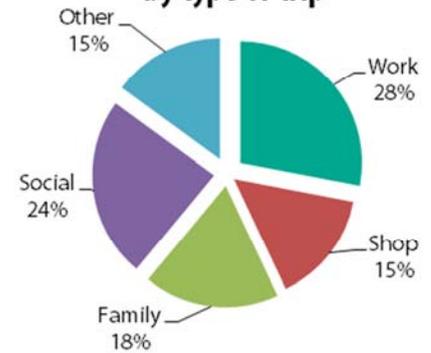
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	101,656
Rural Mileage	85,243
Urban Mileage	16,413
Number of Bridges	12,806
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	219
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	5,129
Transit Rail Route Miles	14
Number of Transit Agencies	7
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	2,698
Number of Railroads	25
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	1,860
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	16,430
Domestic Shipments	14,498
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	1,932
Number of waterway facilities	236

# ARKANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Arkansas. The businesses and workers in Arkansas rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

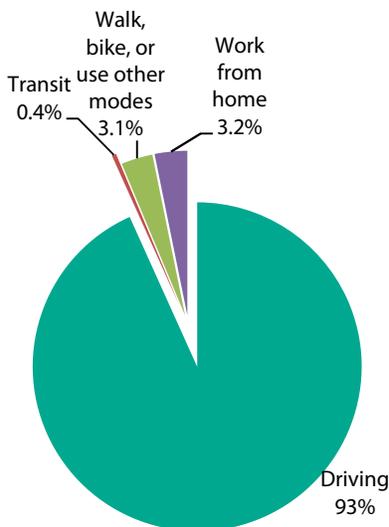
- Arkansas drivers traveled 33 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 15,970 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Arkansas, 93 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.4 percent take transit, 3.1 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.2 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 20 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Arkansas citizens to make choices about where they work and live—75 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 21 percent commute to a different county to work (35 minute average commute), and 3.7 percent work in a different state (37 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 475,577 people have moved either within or to Arkansas each year, with 60 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 22 percent moving from a different Arkansas county, 16 percent coming from out of state and 1.8 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



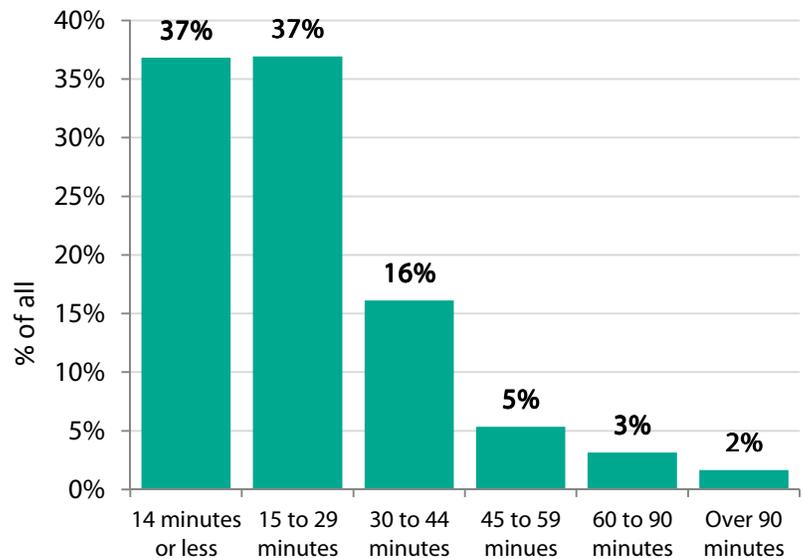
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Arkansas drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Arkansas daily one-way commuting times

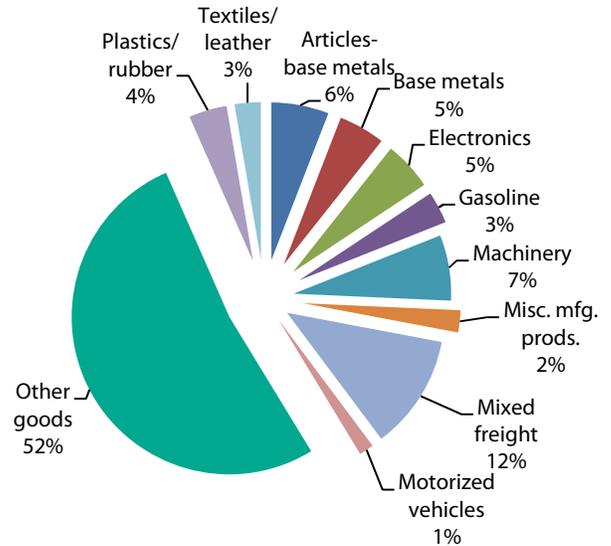


Source: American Community Survey

# ARKANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

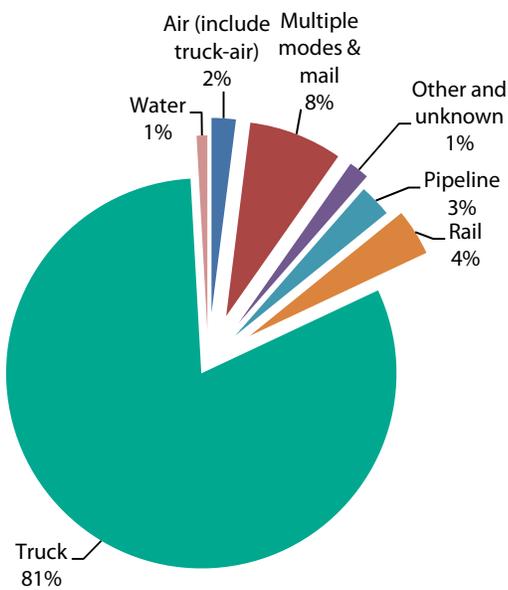
- Nearly all freight shipments by Arkansas businesses – 81 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Arkansas commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 53 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Arkansas are expected to reach \$187.8 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Arkansas businesses in 2015, by type of product**



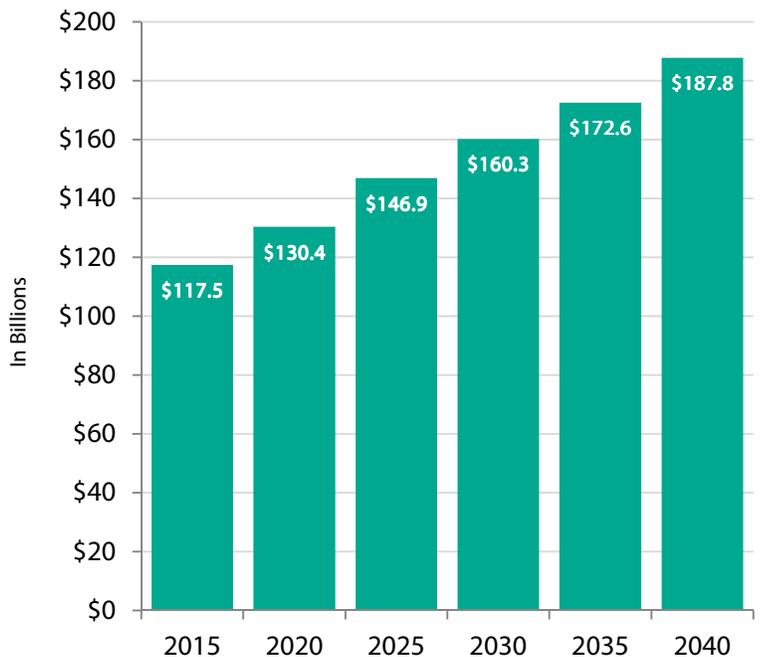
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Arkansas businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Arkansas truck shipments**

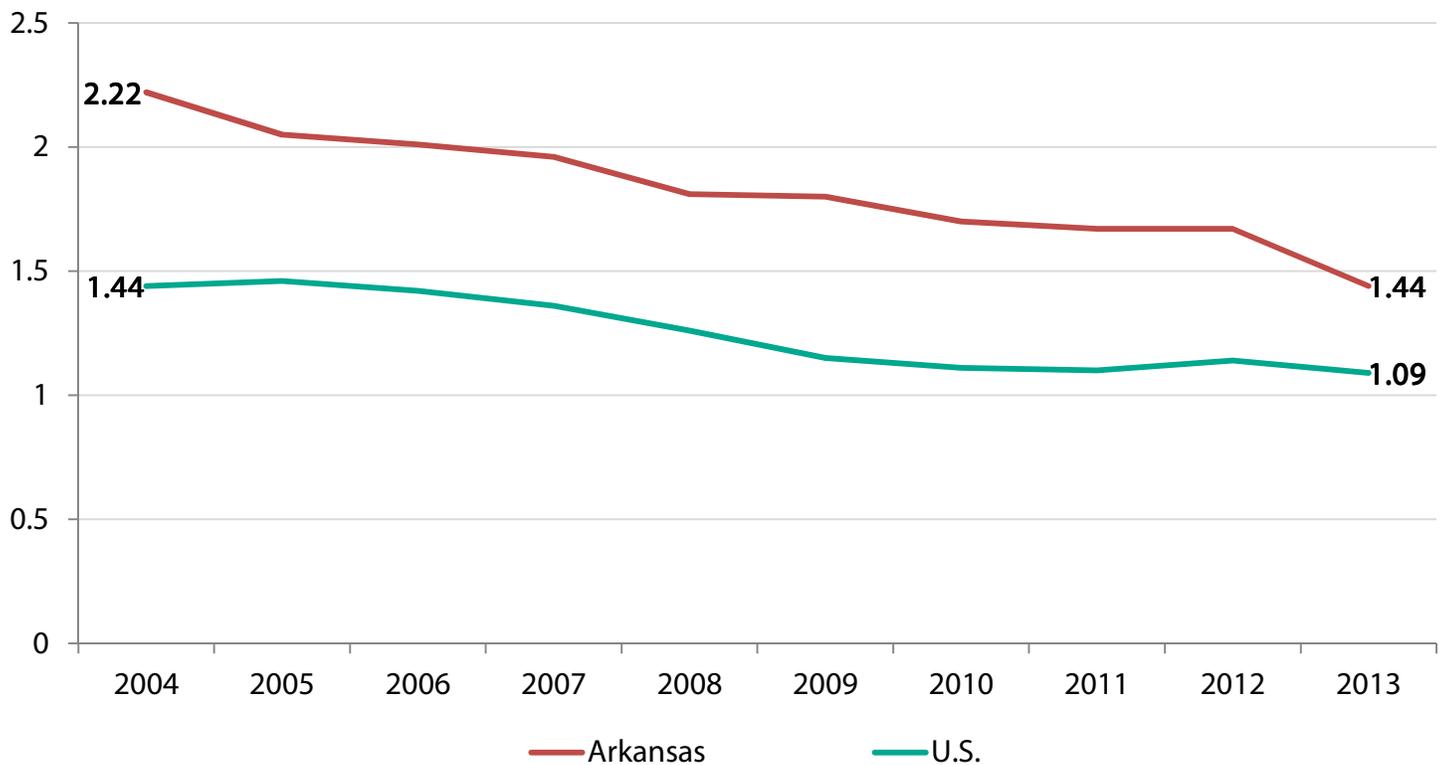


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## ARKANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 446 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 483 deaths in Arkansas during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 74 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 27 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 17 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Arkansas in 2014, with 2 reported fatalities.
- There were 161 rail accidents or incidents in Arkansas in 2014, with 14 fatalities and 137 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There was 1 transit incident in 2014 that resulted in 1 injury and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

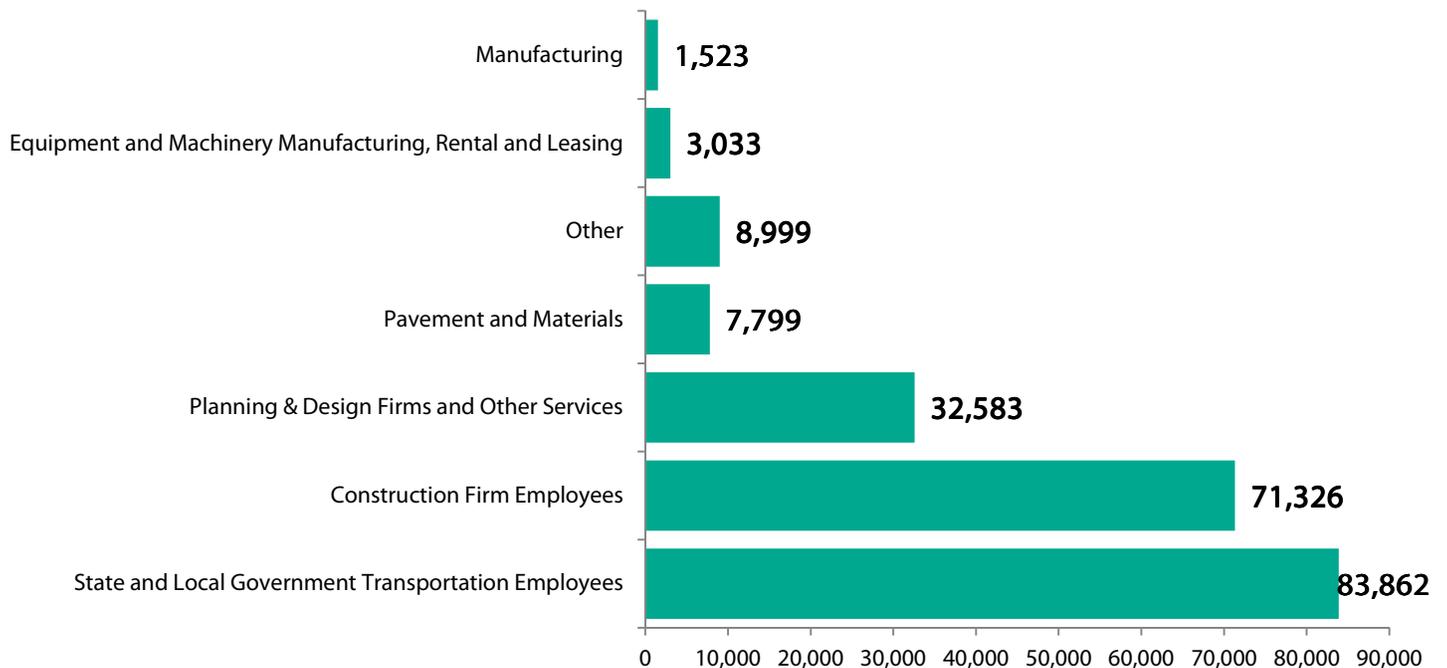


Source: NHTSA

# CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in California supports the equivalent of 419,790 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$17.8 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 209,126 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 210,665 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$3.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 7,096,136 full-time jobs in California in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$319.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$58.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**California Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The California transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move California travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- California has 174,989 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 56,681 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 32.6 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- California has 25,406 bridges. FHWA reports 27 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (2,501 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (4,306 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$13.6 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 4,562 structures in the state.
- There are 103 transit agencies based in the state that serve California travelers.
- There are 25 freight railroads operating 5,327 miles of track.
- California has 522 commercial and general aviation facilities with 1,110 runways. A total of 76 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in California include 10 major marinas, 1 lock or dam and 774 port docks, among other facilities. California has 290 miles of inland waterways and ships 220.8 million tons of freight.

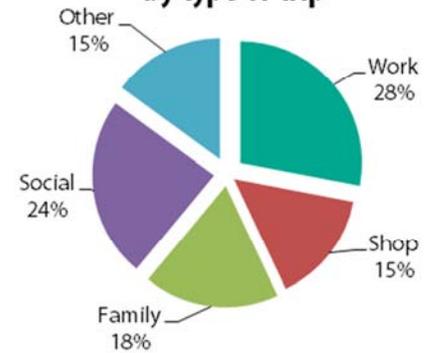
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	174,989
Rural Mileage	80,801
Urban Mileage	94,187
Number of Bridges	25,406
Airports	
Number of Airports	522
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	40,301
Transit Rail Route Miles	1,955
Number of Transit Agencies	103
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	5,327
Number of Railroads	25
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	290
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	220,836
Domestic Shipments	21,972
Foreign Shipments	186,359
Intrastate Shipments	12,505
Number of waterway facilities	1,359

# CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across California. The businesses and workers in California rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

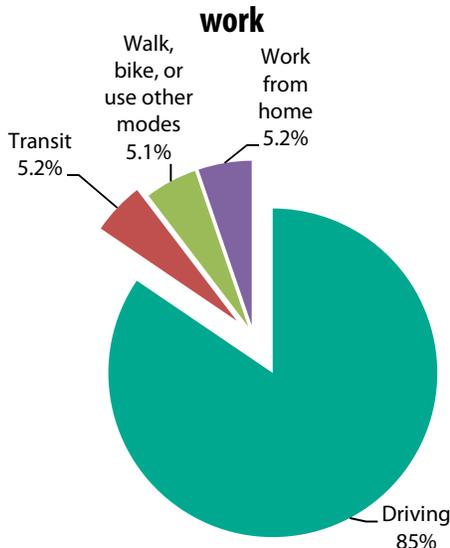
- California drivers traveled 330 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 13,511 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In California, 85 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 5.2 percent take transit, 5.1 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.2 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 26 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows California citizens to make choices about where they work and live—83 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 22 minutes one way), 17 percent commute to a different county to work (45 minute average commute), and 0.5 percent work in a different state (38 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 5,874,101 people have moved either within or to California each year, with 69 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 18 percent moving from a different California county, 8 percent coming from out of state and 4.6 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



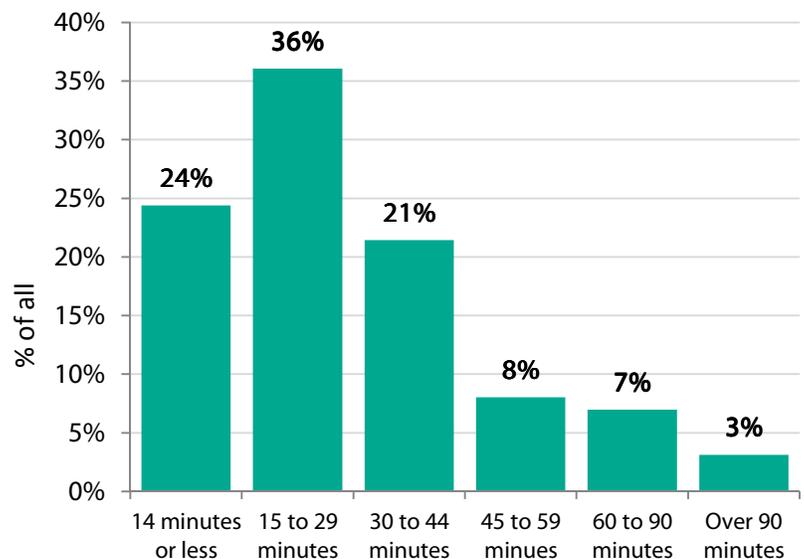
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How California drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**California daily one-way commuting times**

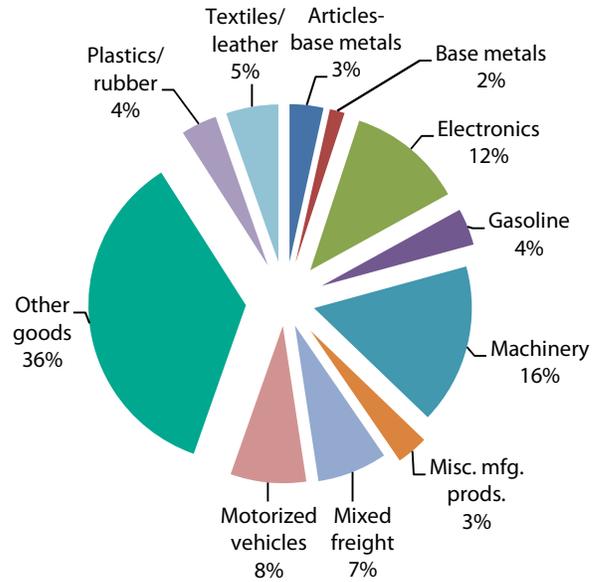


Source: American Community Survey

# CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

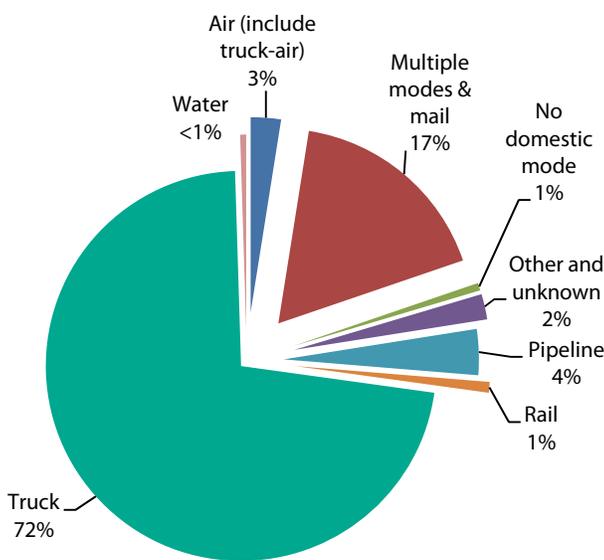
- Nearly all freight shipments by California businesses – 72 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to California commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 86 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in California are expected to reach \$3.6 trillion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by California businesses in 2015, by type of product**



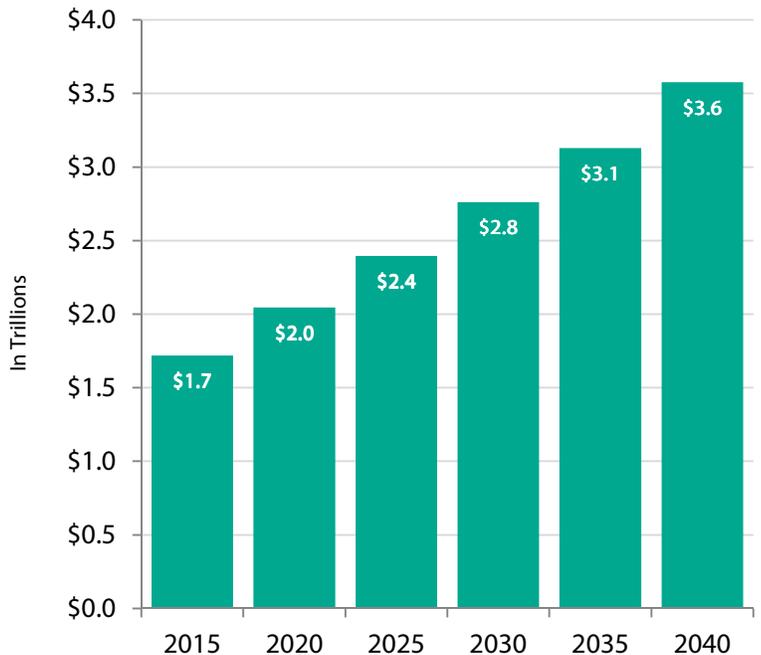
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by California businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of California truck shipments**

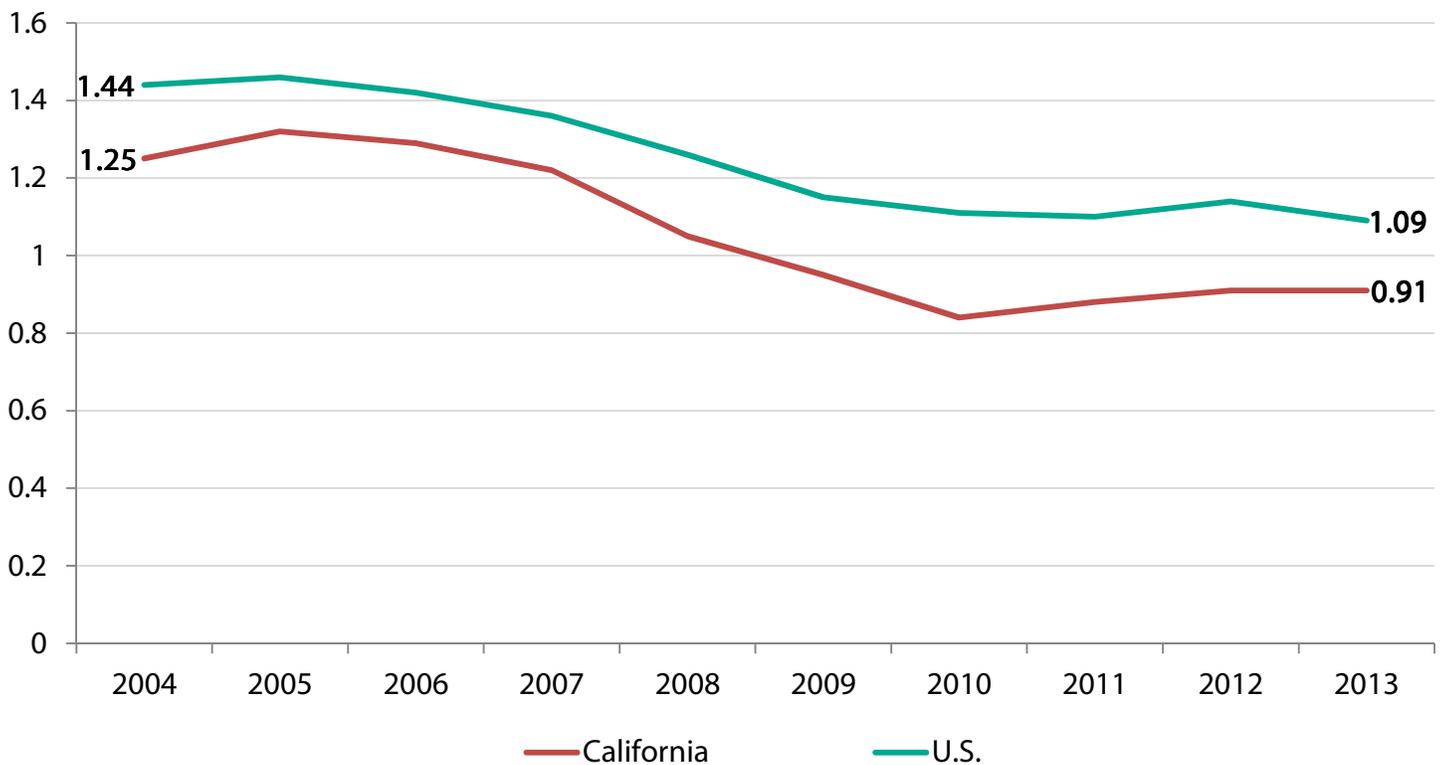


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 2,772 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 3,000 deaths in California during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 39 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 27 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 117 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in California in 2014, with 33 reported fatalities.
- There were 785 rail accidents or incidents in California in 2014, with 132 fatalities and 537 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 2,894 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 3,175 injuries and 47 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

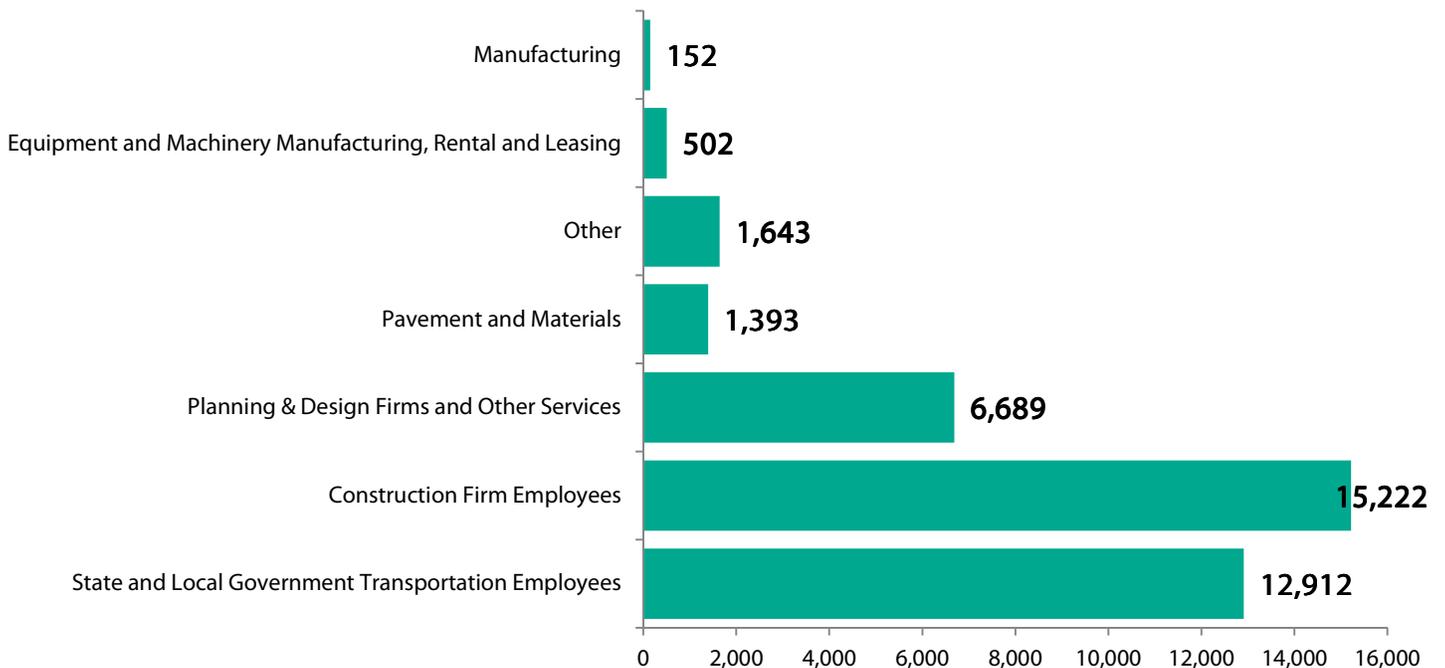


Source: NHTSA

## COLORADO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Colorado supports the equivalent of 77,308 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$3.4 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 38,512 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 38,796 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$620.4 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,099,576 full-time jobs in Colorado in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$45.2 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$8.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Colorado Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## COLORADO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Colorado transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Colorado travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Colorado has 88,565 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 17,497 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 16.3 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Colorado has 8,668 bridges. FHWA reports 16 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (529 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (859 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$2.2 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 2,134 structures in the state.
- There are 10 transit agencies based in the state that serve Colorado travelers.
- There are 15 freight railroads operating 2,667 miles of track.
- Colorado has 272 commercial and general aviation facilities with 551 runways. A total of 61 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Colorado has no waterway facilities and has no inland waterways.

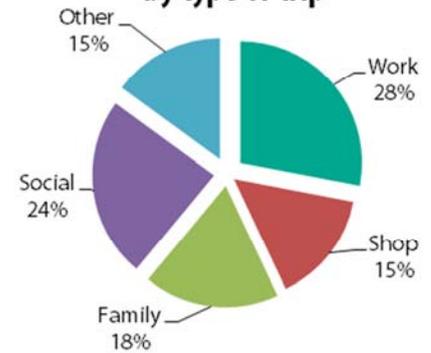
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	88,565
Rural Mileage	68,873
Urban Mileage	19,692
Number of Bridges	8,668
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	272
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	4,748
Transit Rail Route Miles	70
Number of Transit Agencies	10
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	2,667
Number of Railroads	15
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	0

# COLORADO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Colorado. The businesses and workers in Colorado rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

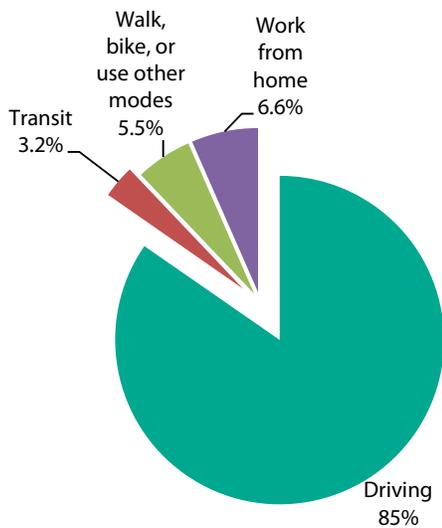
- Colorado drivers traveled 47 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 12,239 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Colorado, 85 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 3.2 percent take transit, 5.5 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 6.6 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 23 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Colorado citizens to make choices about where they work and live—66 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 33 percent commute to a different county to work (34 minute average commute), and 1.3 percent work in a different state (46 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 973,385 people have moved either within or to Colorado each year, with 51 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 26 percent moving from a different Colorado county, 20 percent coming from out of state and 3.5 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



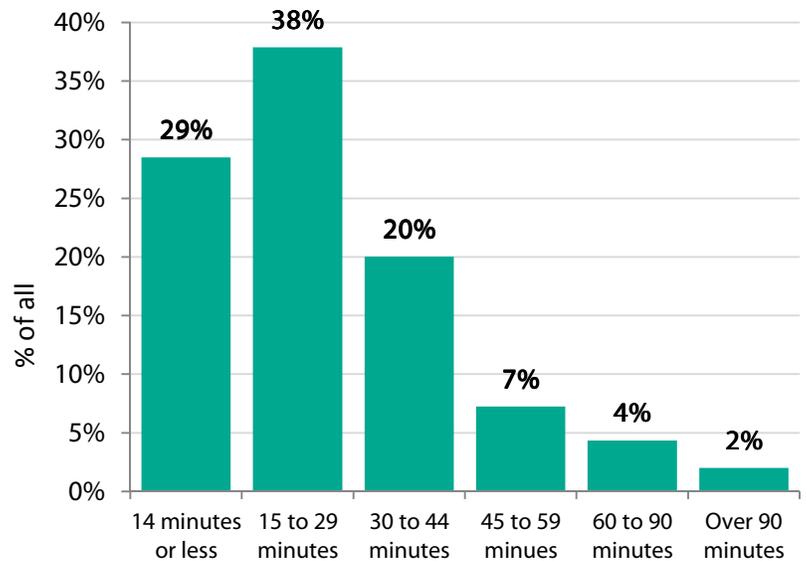
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Colorado drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Colorado daily one-way commuting times**

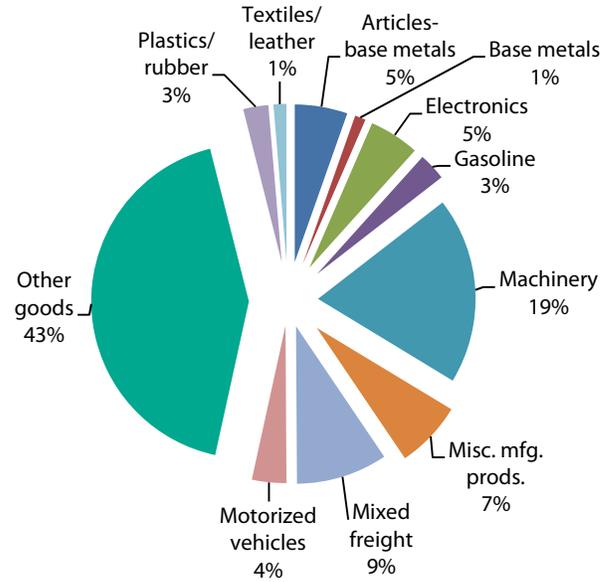


Source: American Community Survey

# COLORADO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

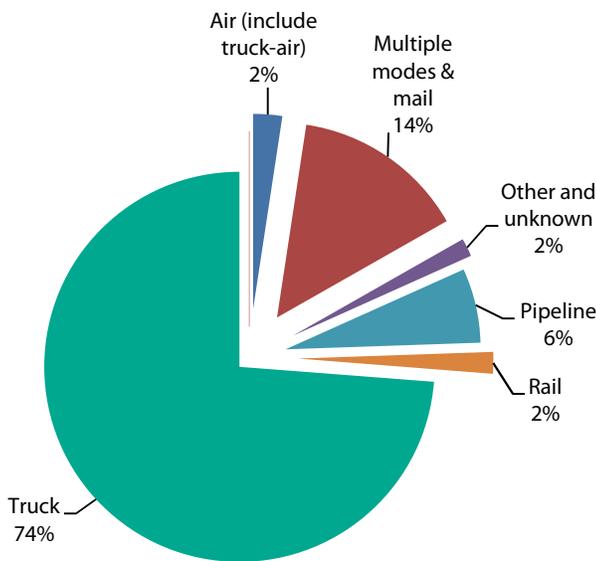
- Nearly all freight shipments by Colorado businesses – 74 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Colorado commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 69 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Colorado are expected to reach \$335.3 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Colorado businesses in 2015, by type of product**



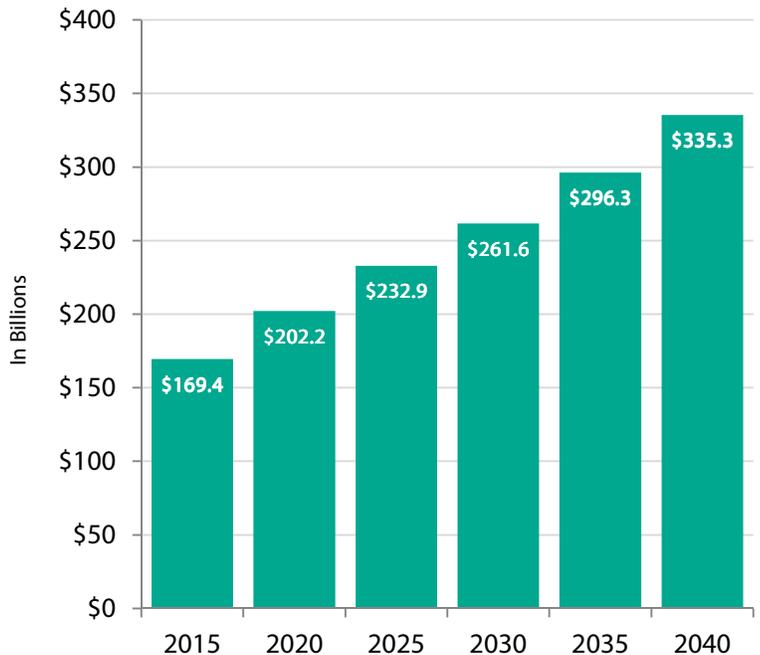
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Colorado businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Colorado truck shipments**

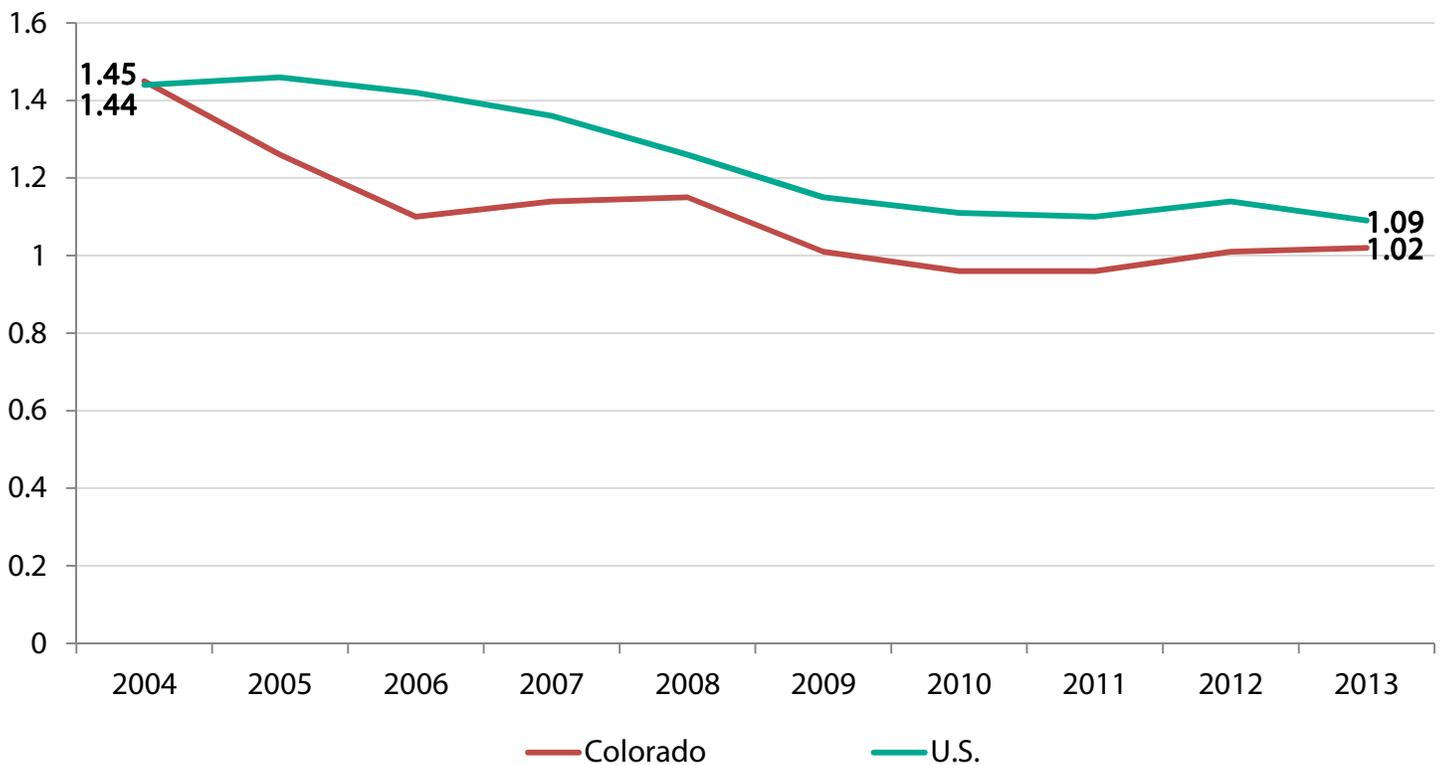


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## COLORADO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 431 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 481 deaths in Colorado during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 51 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 59 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 48 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Colorado in 2014, with 34 reported fatalities.
- There were 153 rail accidents or incidents in Colorado in 2014, with 7 fatalities and 106 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 233 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 258 injuries and 5 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

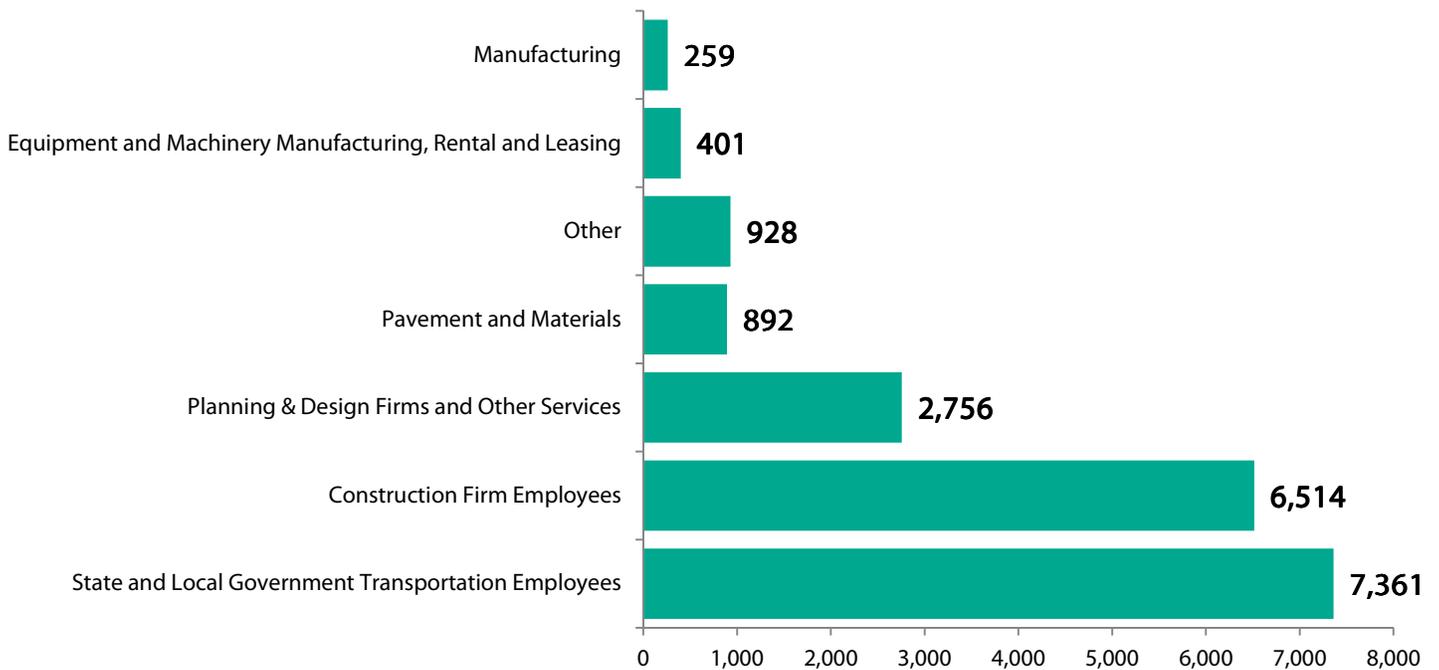


Source: NHTSA

# CONNECTICUT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Connecticut supports the equivalent of 38,364 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.9 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 19,111 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 19,252 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$352.3 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 731,265 full-time jobs in Connecticut in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$34.8 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$6.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

## Connecticut Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## CONNECTICUT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Connecticut transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Connecticut travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Connecticut has 21,474 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 6,157 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 36.9 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Connecticut has 4,218 bridges. FHWA reports 35 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (378 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,079 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$8.5 million to make needed bridge repairs on 4,216 structures in the state.
- There are 19 transit agencies based in the state that serve Connecticut travelers.
- There are 8 freight railroads operating 364 miles of track.
- Connecticut has 51 commercial and general aviation facilities with 142 runways. A total of 72 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Connecticut include 59 major marinas and 227 port docks, among other facilities. Connecticut has 120 miles of inland waterways and ships 10.6 million tons of freight.

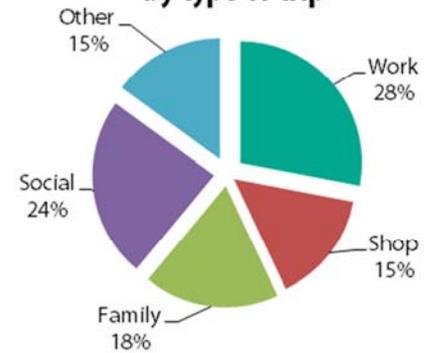
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	21,474
Rural Mileage	6,261
Urban Mileage	15,213
Number of Bridges	4,218
Airports	
Number of Airports	51
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	3,896
Transit Rail Route Miles	2,832
Number of Transit Agencies	19
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	364
Number of Railroads	8
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	120
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	10,645
Domestic Shipments	7,356
Foreign Shipments	2,559
Intrastate Shipments	730
Number of waterway facilities	394

# CONNECTICUT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Connecticut. The businesses and workers in Connecticut rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

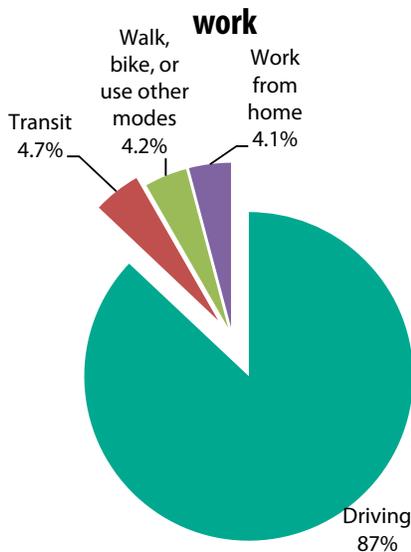
- Connecticut drivers traveled 31 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 12,210 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Connecticut, 87 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 4.7 percent take transit, 4.2 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.1 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 24 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Connecticut citizens to make choices about where they work and live—74 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 18 minutes one way), 20 percent commute to a different county to work (34 minute average commute), and 6.3 percent work in a different state (57 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 427,690 people have moved either within or to Connecticut each year, with 61 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 16 percent moving from a different Connecticut county, 19 percent coming from out of state and 5.3 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



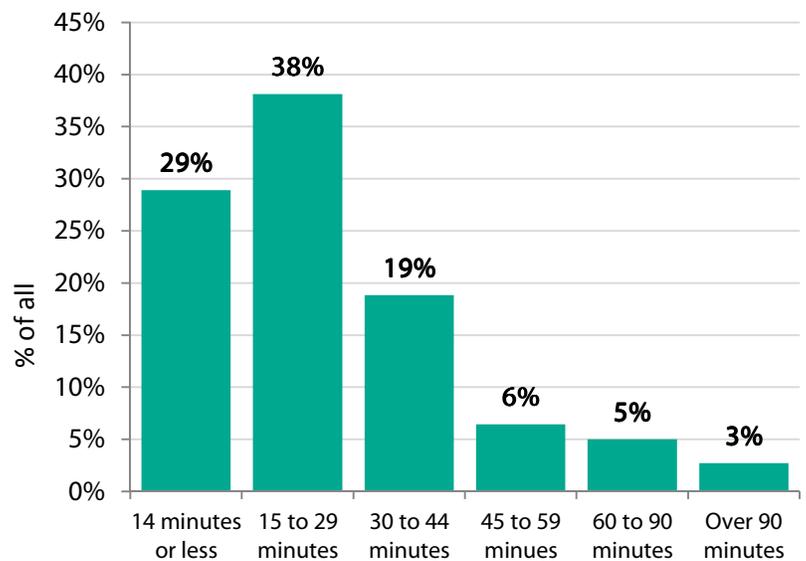
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Connecticut drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Connecticut daily one-way commuting times

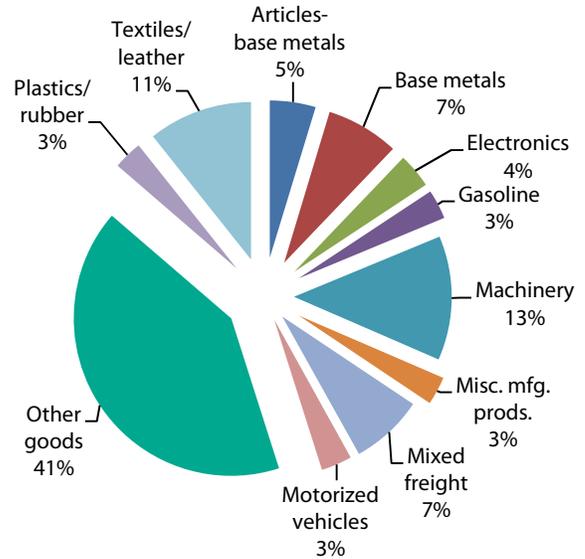


Source: American Community Survey

# CONNECTICUT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

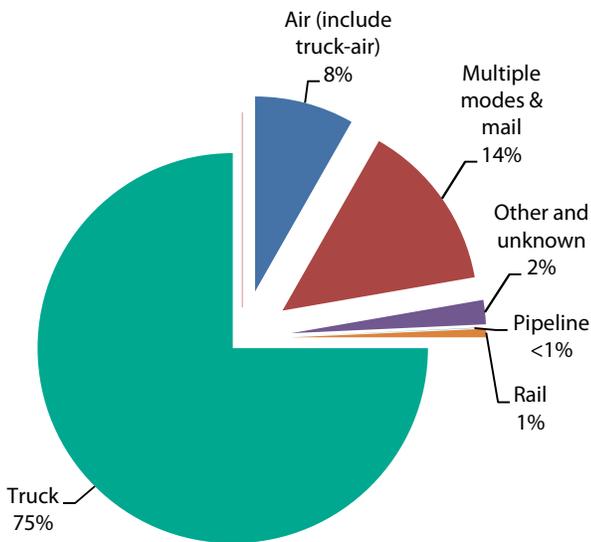
- Nearly all freight shipments by Connecticut businesses – 75 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Connecticut commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 57 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Connecticut are expected to reach \$291.6 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Connecticut businesses in 2015, by type of product**



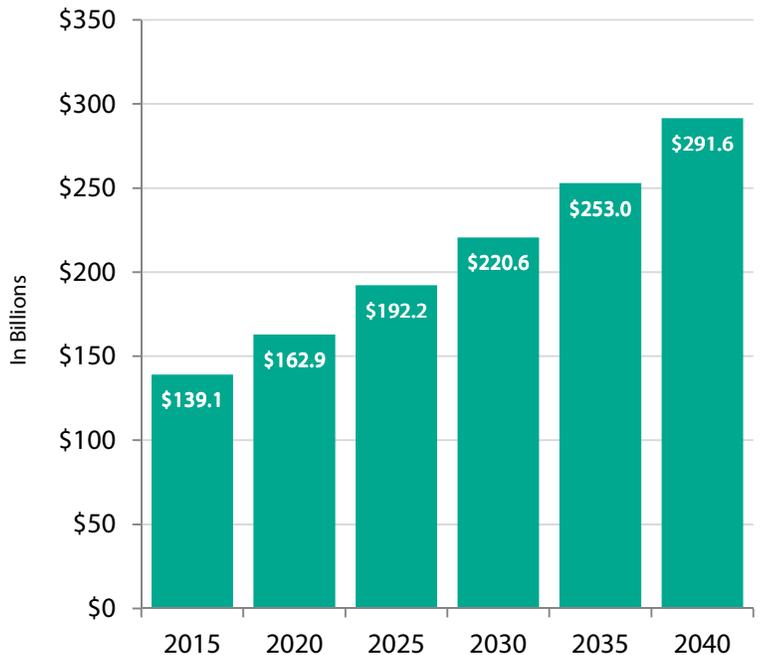
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Connecticut businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Connecticut truck shipments**

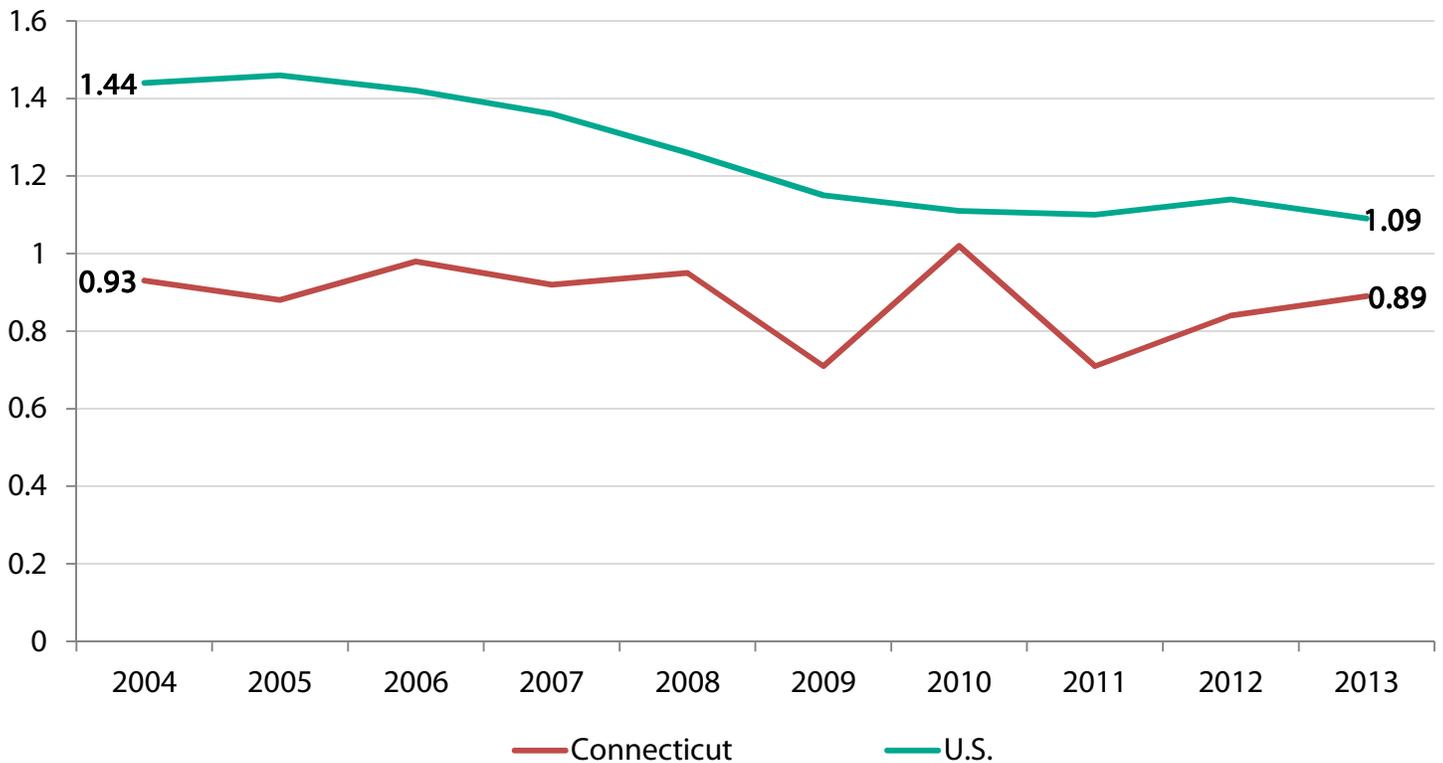


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## CONNECTICUT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 255 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 276 deaths in Connecticut during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 48 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 29 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 5 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Connecticut in 2014, with no reported fatalities.
- There were 134 rail accidents or incidents in Connecticut in 2014, with 8 fatalities and 114 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 167 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 252 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

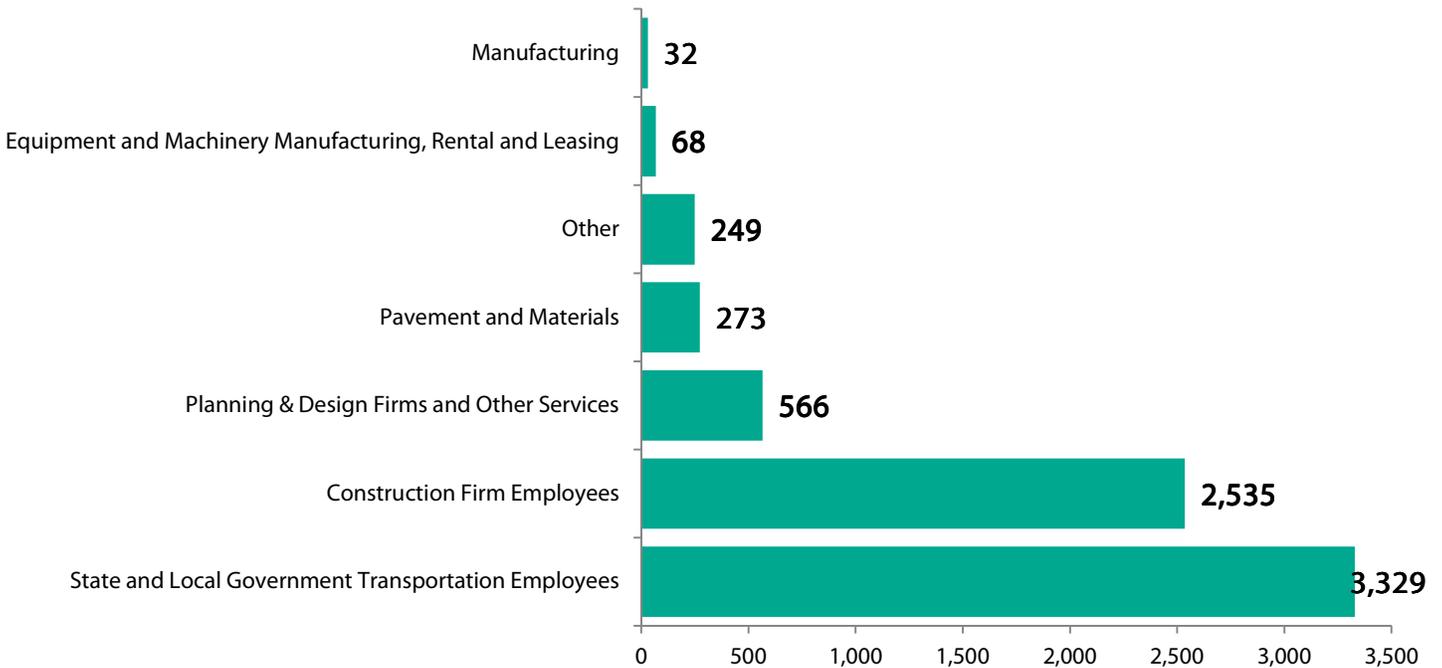


Source: NHTSA

## DELAWARE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Delaware supports the equivalent of 14,156 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$469.2 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 7,052 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 7,104 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$85.6 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 187,992 full-time jobs in Delaware in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$7.3 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Delaware Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## DELAWARE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Delaware transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Delaware travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Delaware has 6,393 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 1,537 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 13.0 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Delaware has 865 bridges. FHWA reports 20 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (48 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (123 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$651.9 million to make needed bridge repairs on 337 structures in the state.
- There is 1 transit agency based in Delaware.
- There are 6 freight railroads operating 250 miles of track.
- Delaware has 31 commercial and general aviation facilities with 47 runways. A total of 74 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Delaware include 2 major marinas and 66 port docks, among other facilities. Delaware has 100 miles of inland waterways and ships 15.8 million tons of freight.

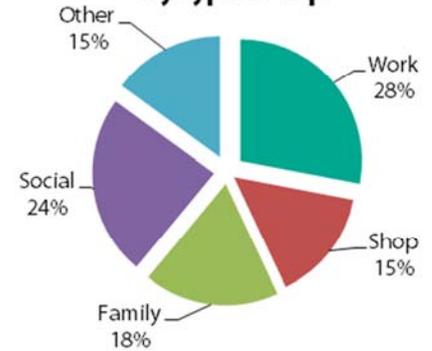
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	6,393
Rural Mileage	3,359
Urban Mileage	3,034
Number of Bridges	865
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	31
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	2,626
Transit Rail Route Miles	32
Number of Transit Agencies	1
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	250
Number of Railroads	6
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	100
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	15,794
Domestic Shipments	7,431
Foreign Shipments	8,240
Intrastate Shipments	124
Number of waterway facilities	134

# DELAWARE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Delaware. The businesses and workers in Delaware rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

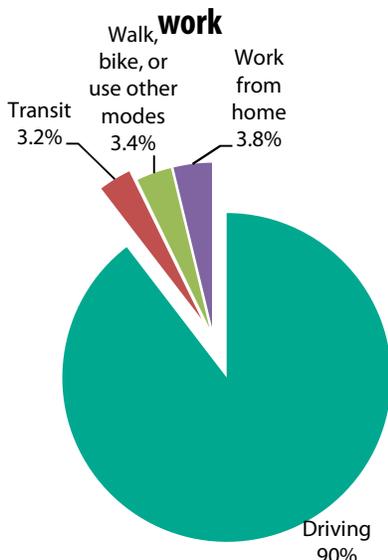
- Delaware drivers traveled 9 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 12,862 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Delaware, 90 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 3.2 percent take transit, 3.4 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.8 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 24 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Delaware citizens to make choices about where they work and live—79 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 19 minutes one way), 6 percent commute to a different county to work (39 minute average commute), and 14.4 percent work in a different state (44 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 123,715 people have moved either within or to Delaware each year, with 62 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 6 percent moving from a different Delaware county, 28 percent coming from out of state and 4.2 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



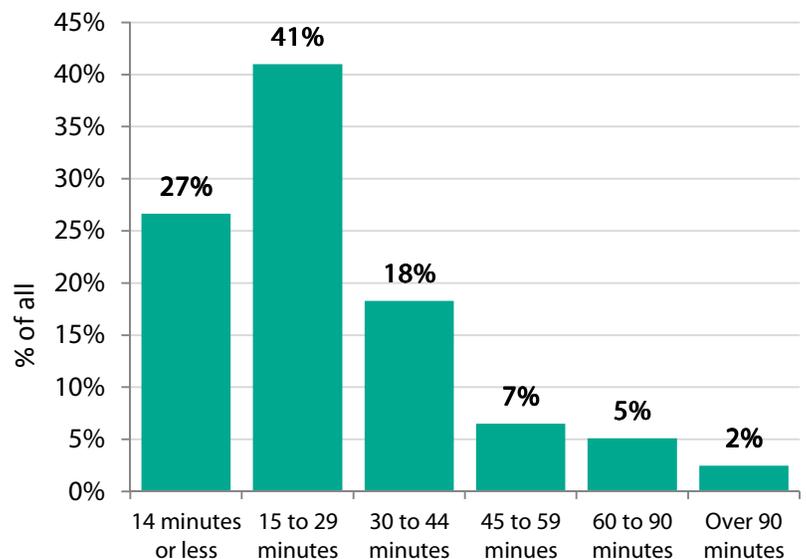
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Delaware drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Delaware daily one-way commuting times**

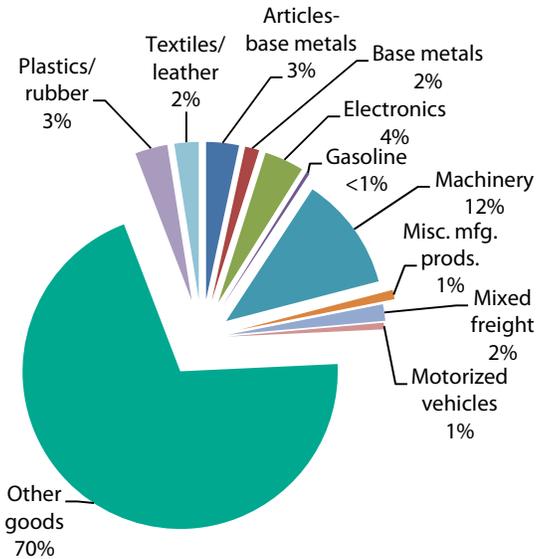


Source: American Community Survey

# DELAWARE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

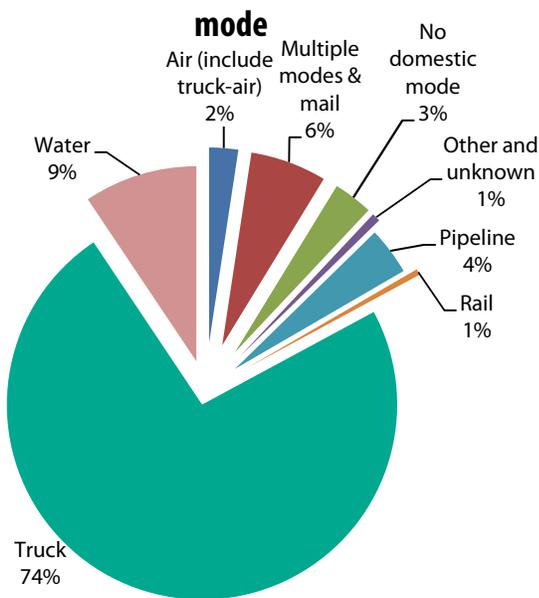
- Nearly all freight shipments by Delaware businesses – 74 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Delaware commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 71 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Delaware are expected to reach \$70.6 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Delaware businesses in 2015, by type of product**



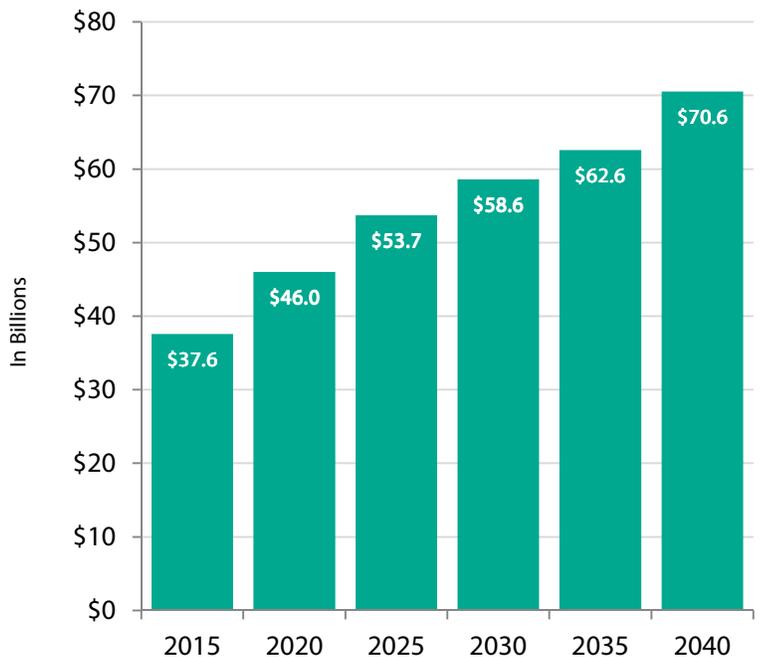
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Delaware businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Delaware truck shipments**

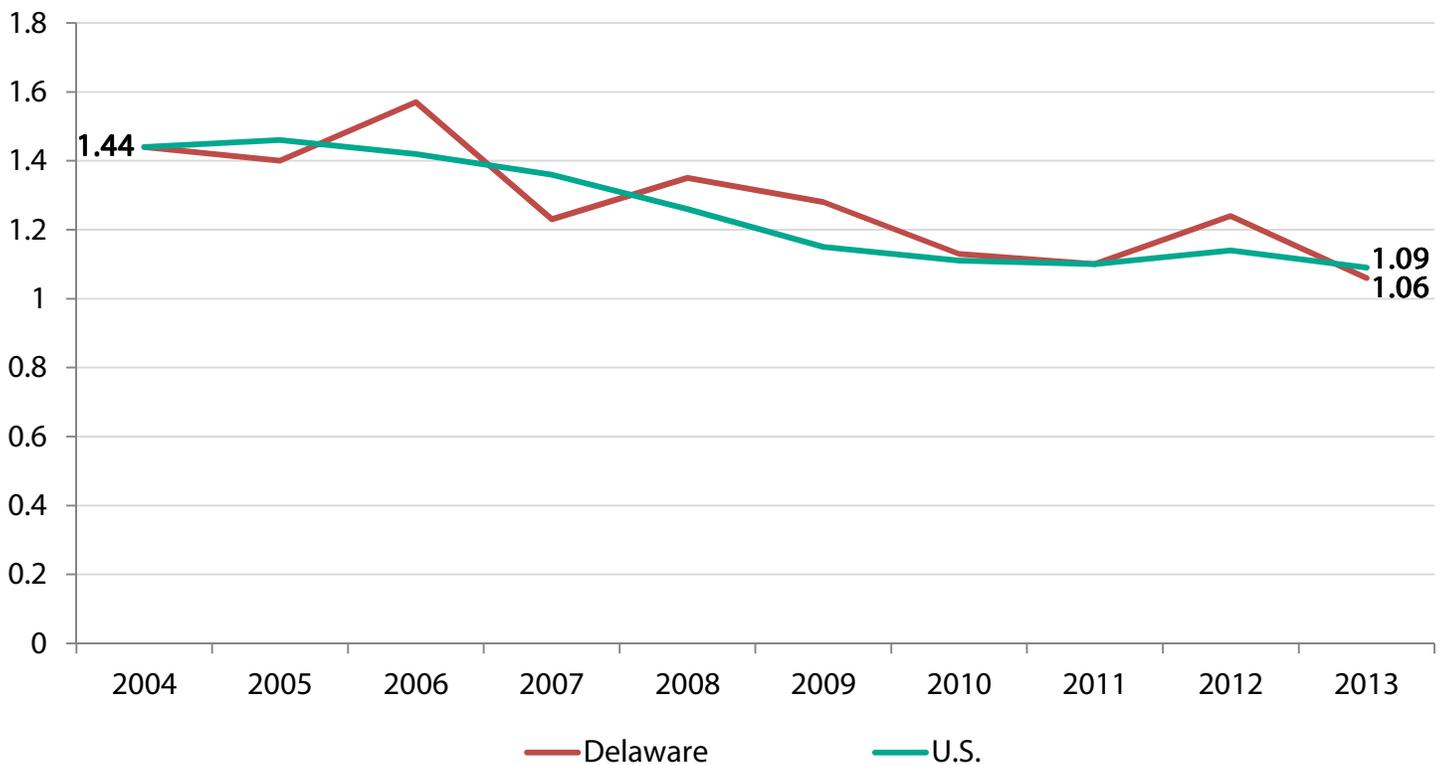


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## DELAWARE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 94 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 99 deaths in Delaware during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 52 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 34 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 2 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Delaware in 2014, with no reported fatalities.
- There were 73 rail accidents or incidents in Delaware in 2014, with 2 fatalities and 68 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 79 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 100 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

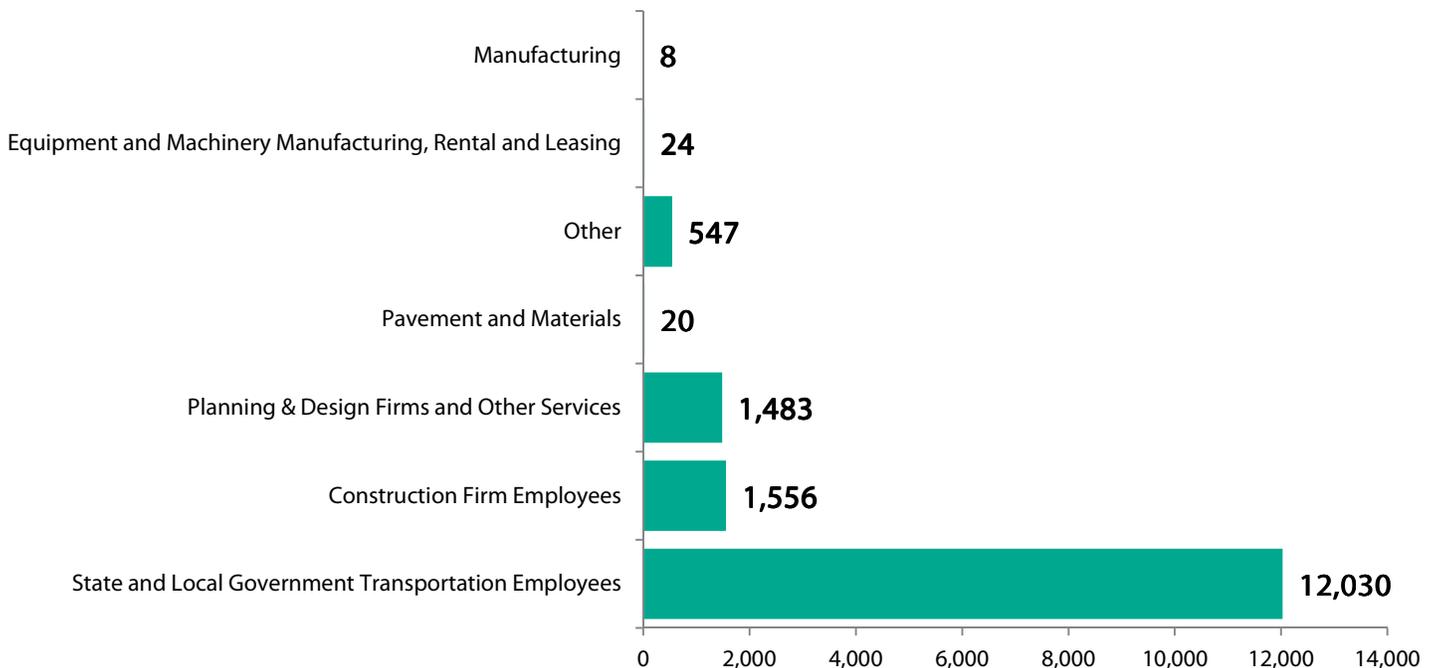


Source: NHTSA

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in the District of Columbia supports the equivalent of 31,449 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$741.9 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 15,667 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 15,782 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$135.3 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 119,288 full-time jobs in the District of Columbia in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$4.3 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$786.0 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**District of Columbia Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The District of Columbia transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move District of Columbia travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- The District of Columbia has 1,501 miles of roadway.
- Of the city's 454 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 70.7 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- The District of Columbia has 253 bridges. FHWA reports 70 percent of the city's bridges are either “structurally deficient” (14 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (164 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$315.2 million to make needed bridge repairs on 127 structures in the city.
- There are 3 transit agencies based in the city that serve District of Columbia travelers.
- There are 3 freight railroads operating 23 miles of track.
- The District of Columbia has 3 commercial and general aviation facilities with 25 runways. A total of 91 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in the District of Columbia include 5 major marinas, and 34 port docks, among other facilities. The District of Columbia has 10 miles of inland waterways and ships 113.0 thousand tons of freight.

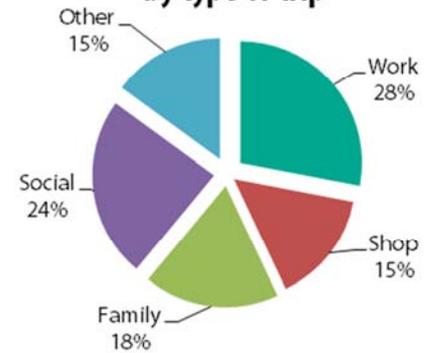
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	1,501
Rural Mileage	0
Urban Mileage	1,501
Number of Bridges	253
Airports	
Number of Airports	3
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	1,470
Transit Rail Route Miles	373
Number of Transit Agencies	3
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	23
Number of Railroads	3
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	10
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	113
Domestic Shipments	113
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	55

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across the District of Columbia. The businesses and workers in the District of Columbia rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

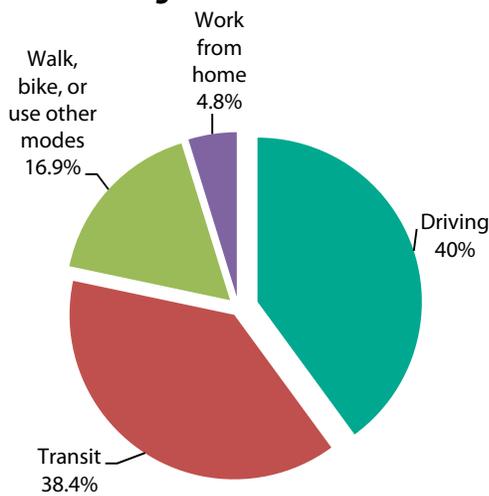
- District of Columbia drivers traveled 4 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 8,697 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In the District of Columbia, 40 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 38.4 percent take transit, 16.9 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.8 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 28 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows District of Columbia citizens to make choices about where they work and live—75 percent of residents work and live in the city (commuting an average of 25 minutes one way), and 24.7 percent work in a different state (38 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 118,686 people have moved either within or to the District of Columbia each year, with 52 percent relocating within the city, 41 percent coming from out of state and 7.2 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



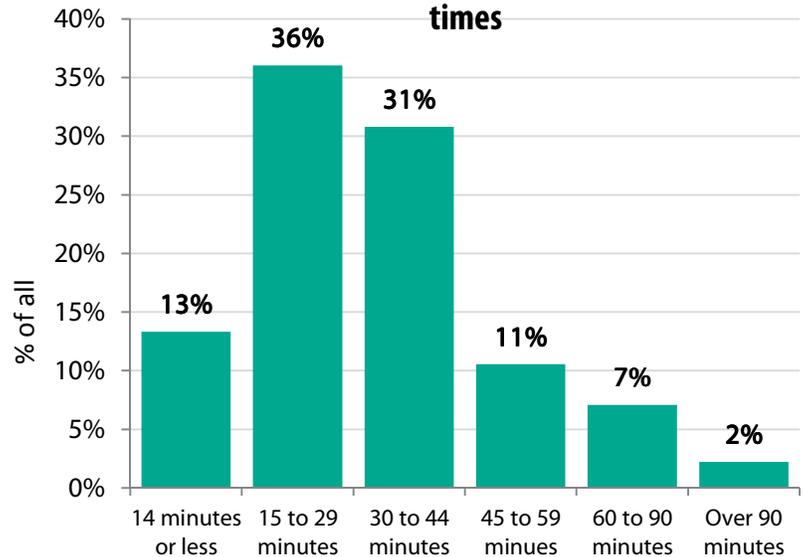
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How District of Columbia drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**District of Columbia daily one-way commuting times**

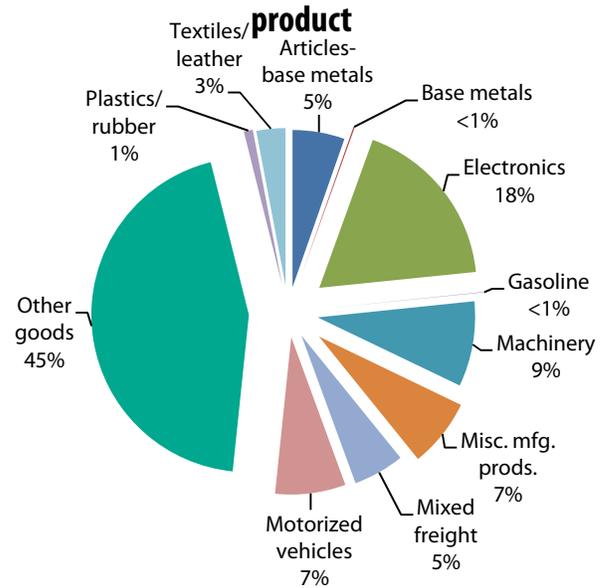


Source: American Community Survey

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

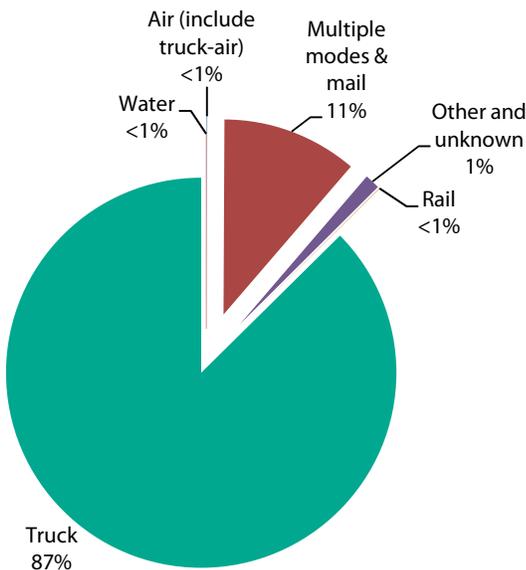
- Nearly all freight shipments by District of Columbia businesses – 87 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to District of Columbia commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 19 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in the District of Columbia are expected to reach \$9.4 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by District of Columbia businesses in 2015, by type of product**



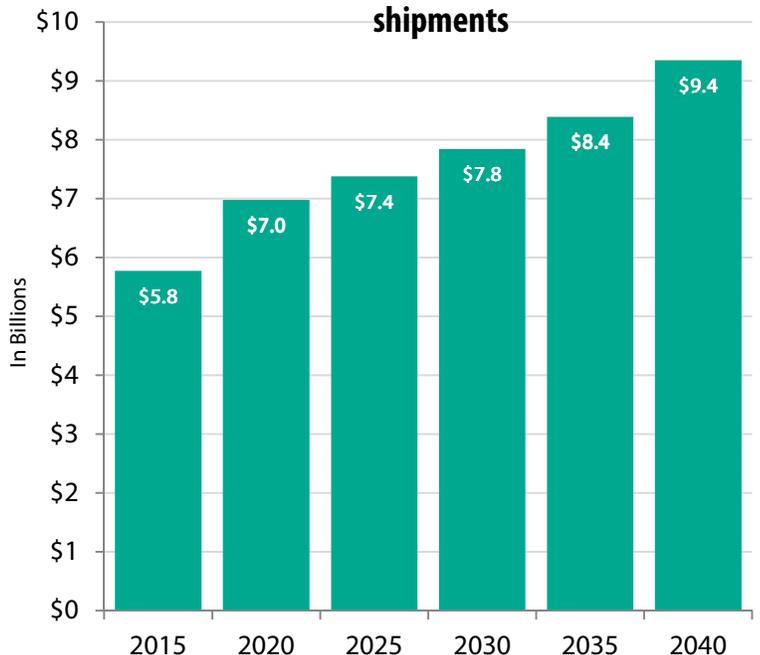
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by District of Columbia businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of District of Columbia truck shipments**

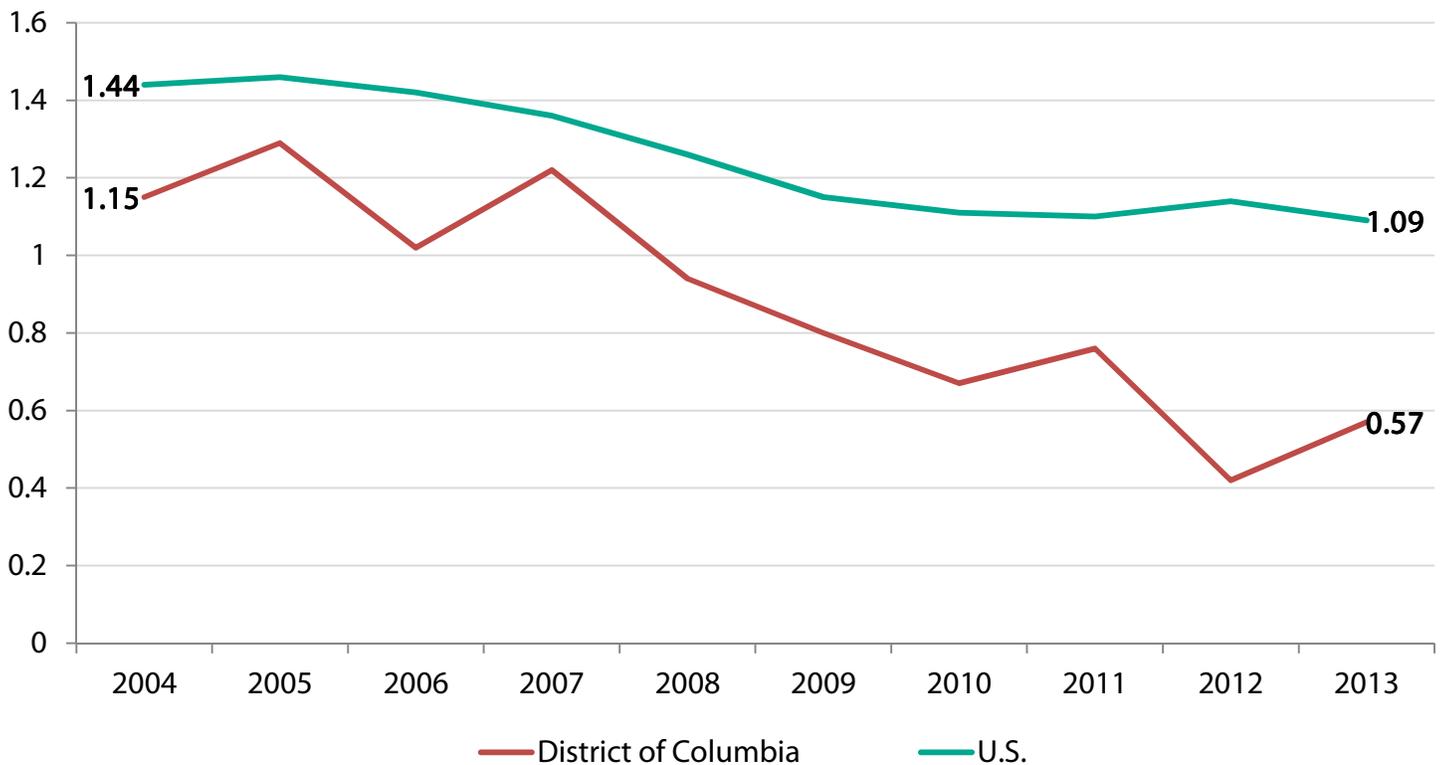


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 20 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 20 deaths in the District of Columbia during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, no fatalities occurred on rural roads and 15 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were no aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in the District of Columbia in 2014.
- There were 110 rail accidents or incidents in the District of Columbia in 2014, with no fatalities and 102 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 715 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 820 injuries and 3 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

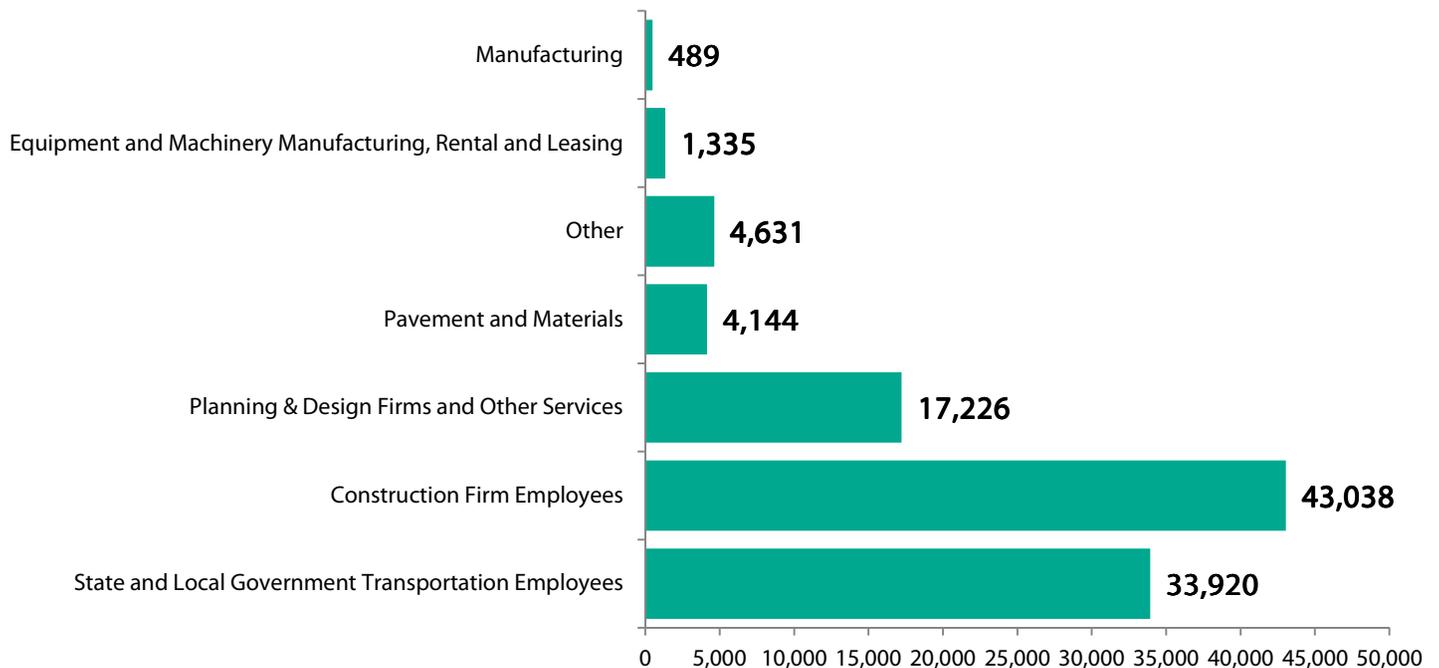


Source: NHTSA

## FLORIDA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Florida supports the equivalent of 210,336 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$7.2 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 104,782 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 105,553 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$1.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 3,508,980 full-time jobs in Florida in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$120.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$22.0 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Florida Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# FLORIDA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Florida transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Florida travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Florida has 122,088 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 26,356 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 3.9 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Florida has 12,137 bridges. FHWA reports 17 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (243 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,760 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$2.2 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 830 structures in the state.
- There are 35 transit agencies based in the state that serve Florida travelers.
- There are 14 freight railroads operating 2,902 miles of track.
- Florida has 502 commercial and general aviation facilities with 1,057 runways. A total of 82 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Florida include 22 major marinas, 10 locks and dams and 693 port docks, among other facilities. Florida has 1,540 miles of inland waterways and ships 91.5 million tons of freight.

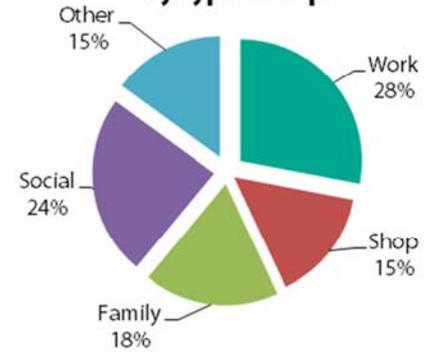
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	122,088
Rural Mileage	40,441
Urban Mileage	81,647
Number of Bridges	12,137
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	502
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	15,114
Transit Rail Route Miles	197
Number of Transit Agencies	35
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	2,902
Number of Railroads	14
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	1,540
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	91,501
Domestic Shipments	44,682
Foreign Shipments	46,527
Intrastate Shipments	876
Number of waterway facilities	1,219

# FLORIDA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Florida. The businesses and workers in Florida rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

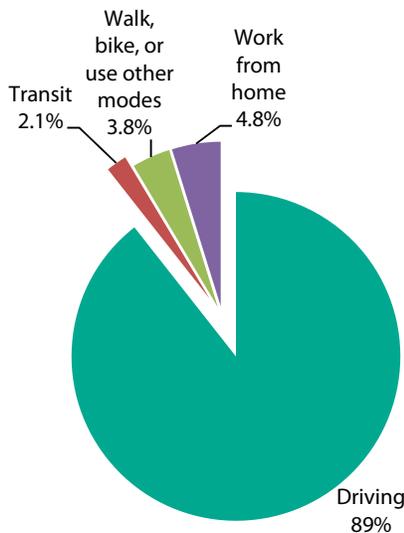
- Florida drivers traveled 193 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,096 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Florida, 89 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 2.1 percent take transit, 3.8 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.8 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 25 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Florida citizens to make choices about where they work and live—81 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 21 minutes one way), 18 percent commute to a different county to work (38 minute average commute), and 1.2 percent work in a different state (42 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 3,073,778 people have moved either within or to Florida each year, with 60 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 18 percent moving from a different Florida county, 16 percent coming from out of state and 5.2 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



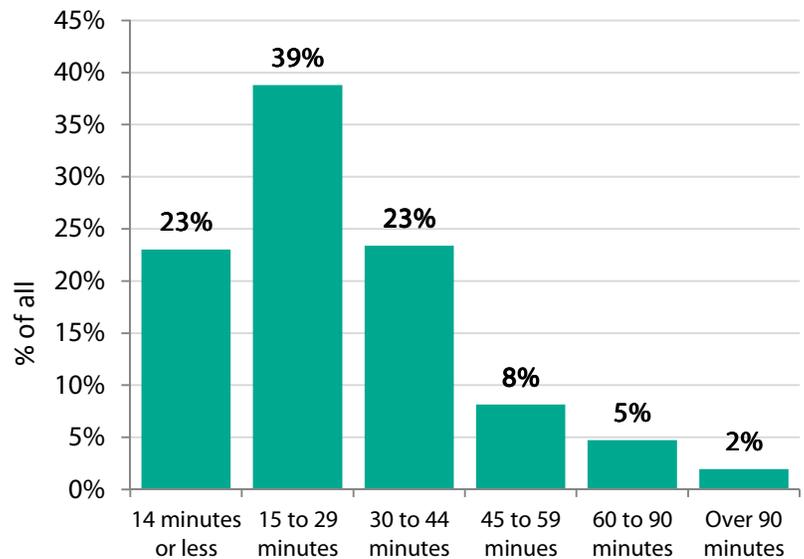
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Florida drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Florida daily one-way commuting times**

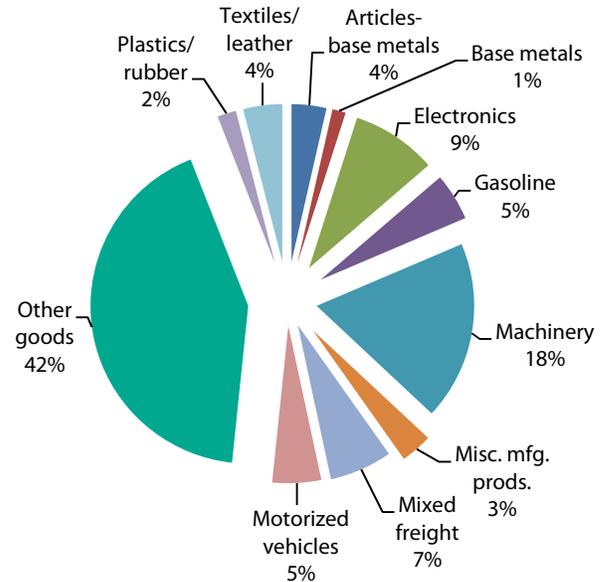


Source: American Community Survey

# FLORIDA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

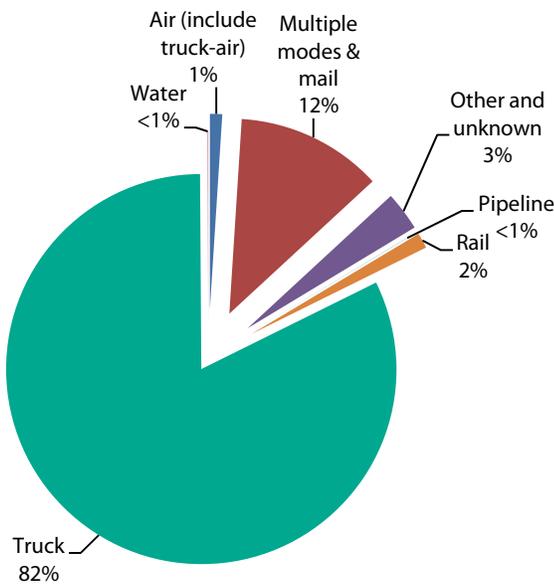
- Nearly all freight shipments by Florida businesses – 82 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Florida commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 83 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Florida are expected to reach \$1.5 trillion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Florida businesses in 2015, by type of product**



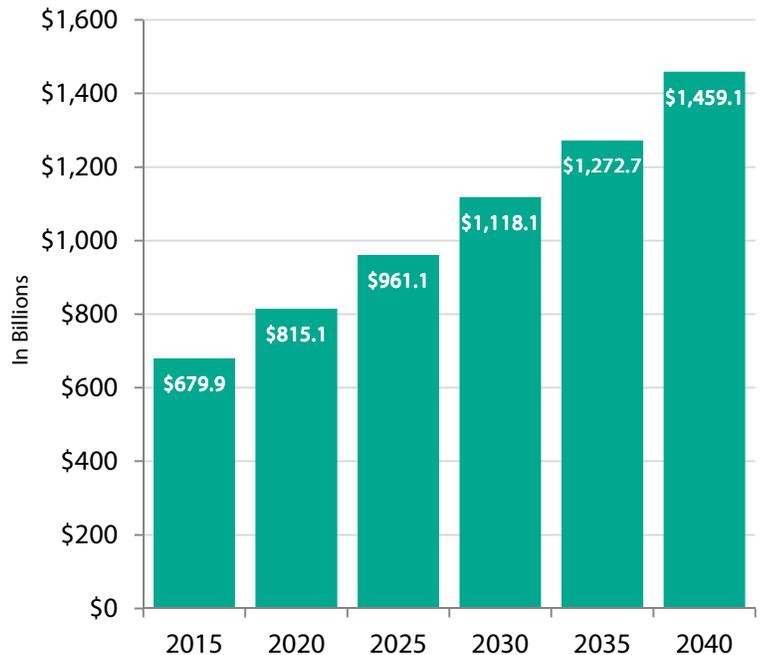
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Florida businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Florida truck shipments**

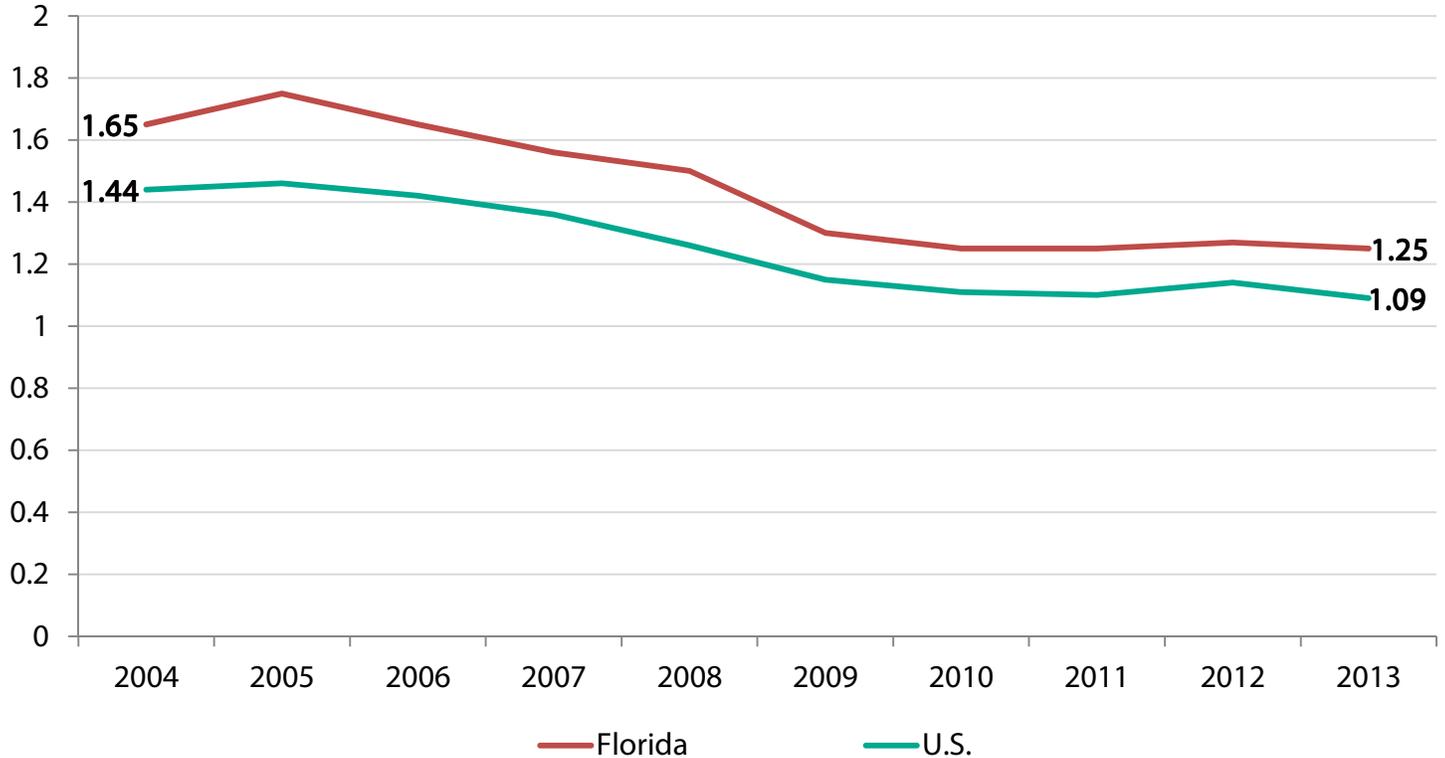


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## FLORIDA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 2,228 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 2,407 deaths in Florida during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 40 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 41 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 100 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Florida in 2014, with 27 reported fatalities.
- There were 327 rail accidents or incidents in Florida in 2014, with 37 fatalities and 238 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 1,111 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 1,529 injuries and 8 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

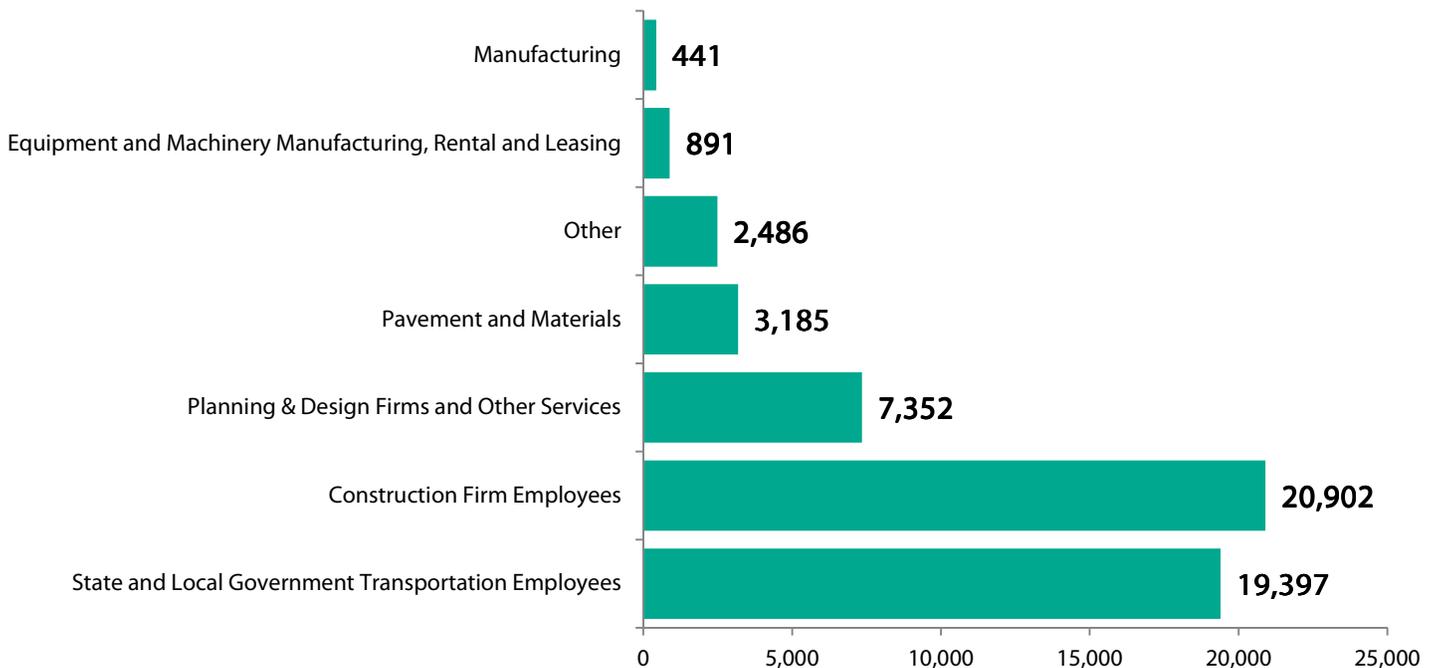


Source: NHTSA

## GEORGIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Georgia supports the equivalent of 109,709 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$3.9 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 54,653 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 55,055 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$703.0 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,909,013 full-time jobs in Georgia in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$70.4 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$12.8 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Georgia Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## GEORGIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Georgia transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Georgia travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Georgia has 128,620 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 31,781 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 10.3 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Georgia has 14,795 bridges. FHWA reports 16 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (785 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,623 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$13.2 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 13,494 structures in the state.
- There are 21 transit agencies based in the state that serve Georgia travelers.
- There are 23 freight railroads operating 4,666 miles of track.
- Georgia has 338 commercial and general aviation facilities with 514 runways. A total of 77 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Georgia include 8 major marinas, 3 locks and dams and 198 port docks, among other facilities. Georgia has 720 miles of inland waterways and ships 36.9 million tons of freight.

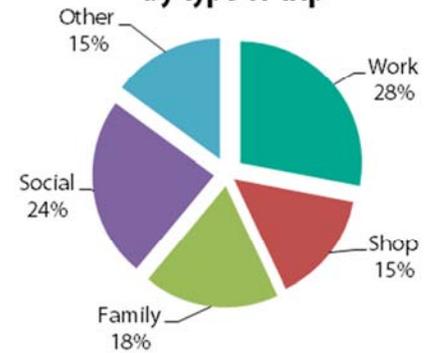
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	128,620
Rural Mileage	77,233
Urban Mileage	51,387
Number of Bridges	14,795
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	338
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	4,306
Transit Rail Route Miles	96
Number of Transit Agencies	21
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	4,666
Number of Railroads	23
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	720
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	36,879
Domestic Shipments	1,137
Foreign Shipments	34,617
Intrastate Shipments	1,125
Number of waterway facilities	386

# GEORGIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Georgia. The businesses and workers in Georgia rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

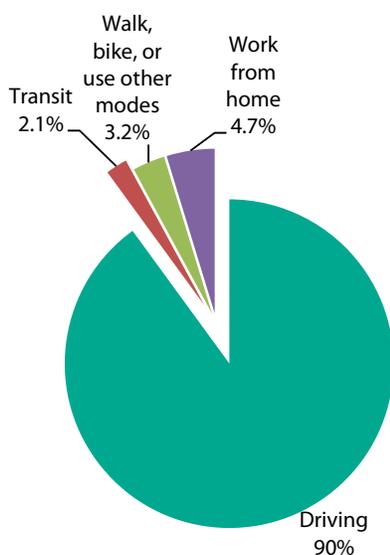
- Georgia drivers traveled 109 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 16,551 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Georgia, 90 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 2.1 percent take transit, 3.2 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.7 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 25 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Georgia citizens to make choices about where they work and live—59 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 18 minutes one way), 39 percent commute to a different county to work (36 minute average commute), and 2.8 percent work in a different state (41 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 1,586,007 people have moved either within or to Georgia each year, with 51 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 29 percent moving from a different Georgia county, 17 percent coming from out of state and 3.1 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



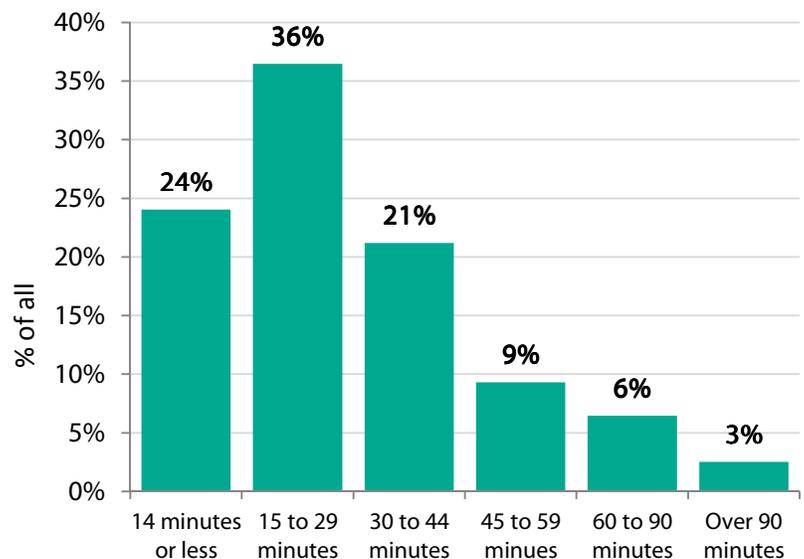
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Georgia drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Georgia daily one-way commuting times**

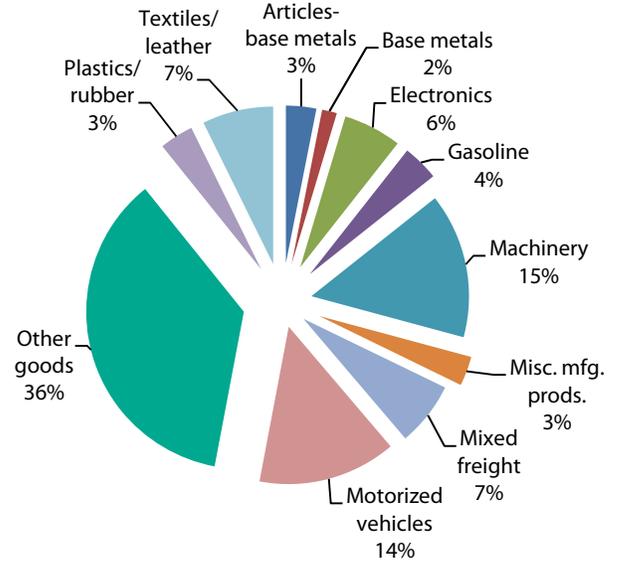


Source: American Community Survey

# GEORGIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

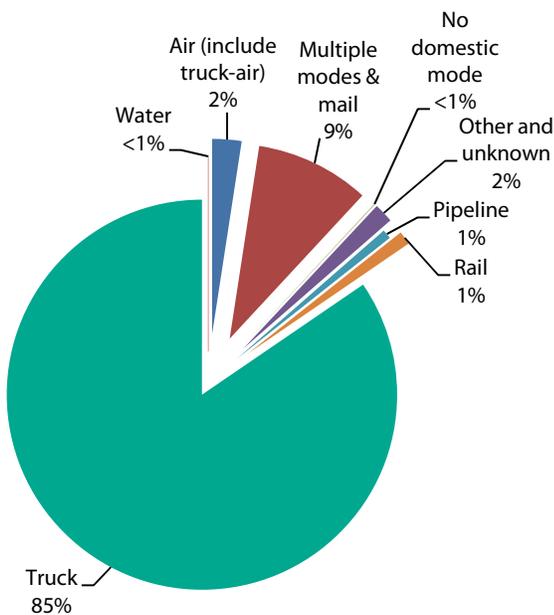
- Nearly all freight shipments by Georgia businesses – 85 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Georgia commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 49 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Georgia are expected to reach \$993.6 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Georgia businesses in 2015, by type of product**



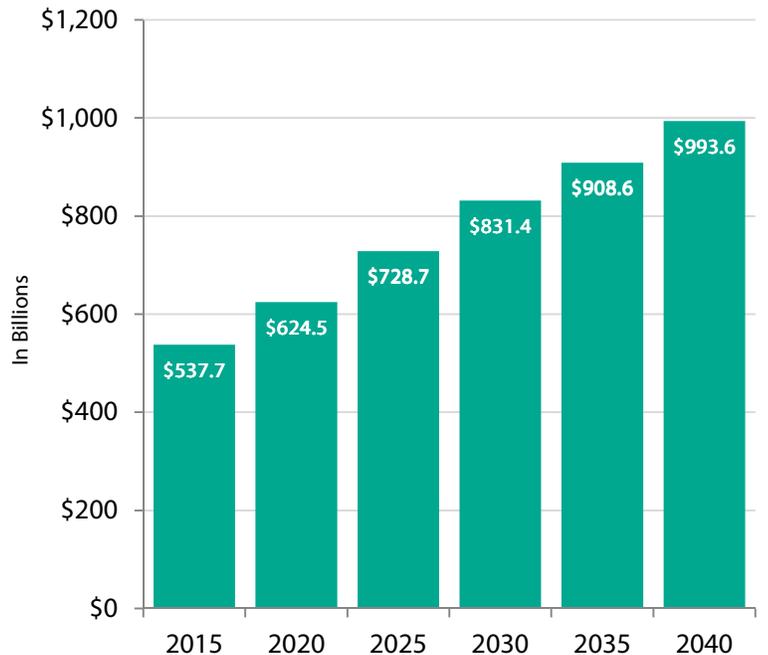
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Georgia businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Georgia truck shipments**

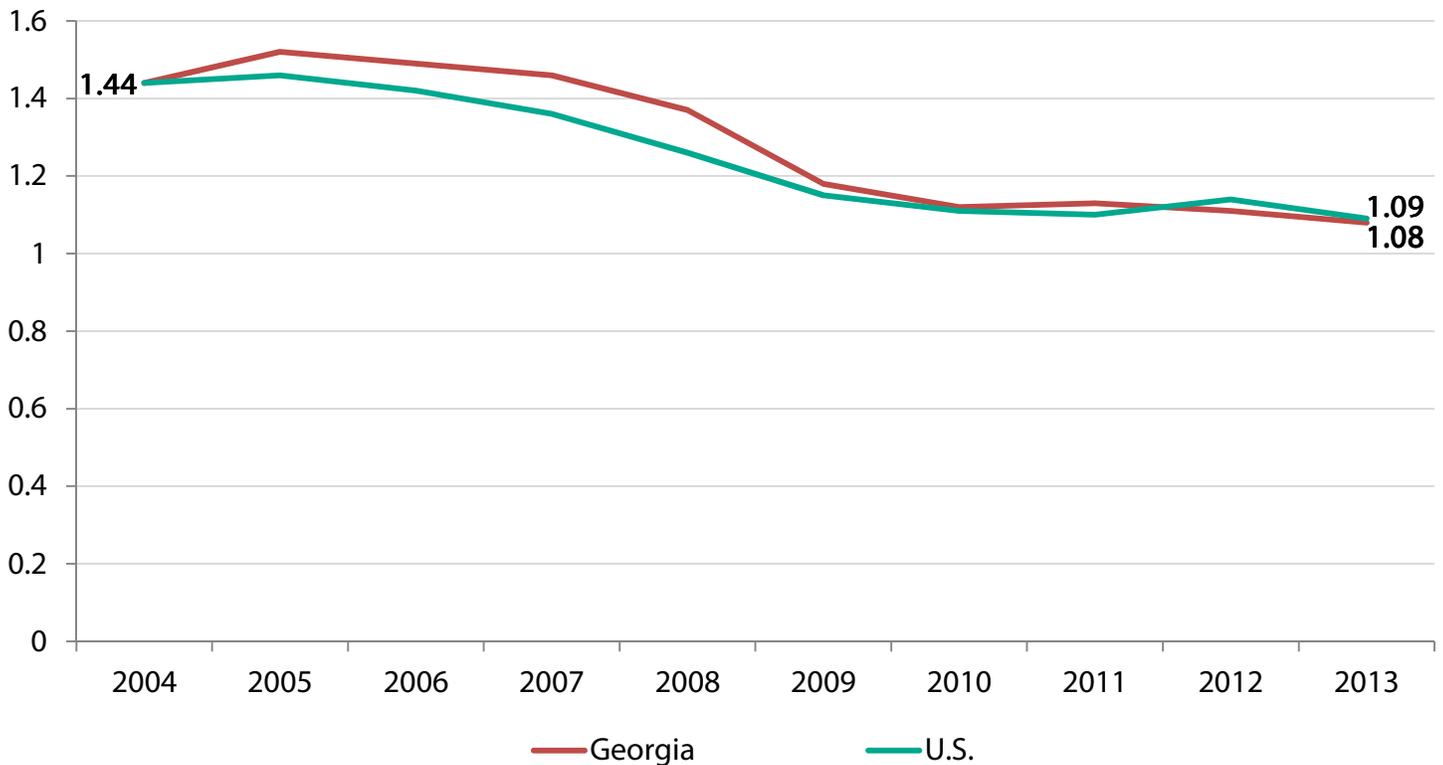


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## GEORGIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 1,085 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 1,179 deaths in Georgia during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 47 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 37 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 35 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Georgia in 2014, with 15 reported fatalities.
- There were 286 rail accidents or incidents in Georgia in 2014, with 27 fatalities and 159 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 416 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 576 injuries and 4 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

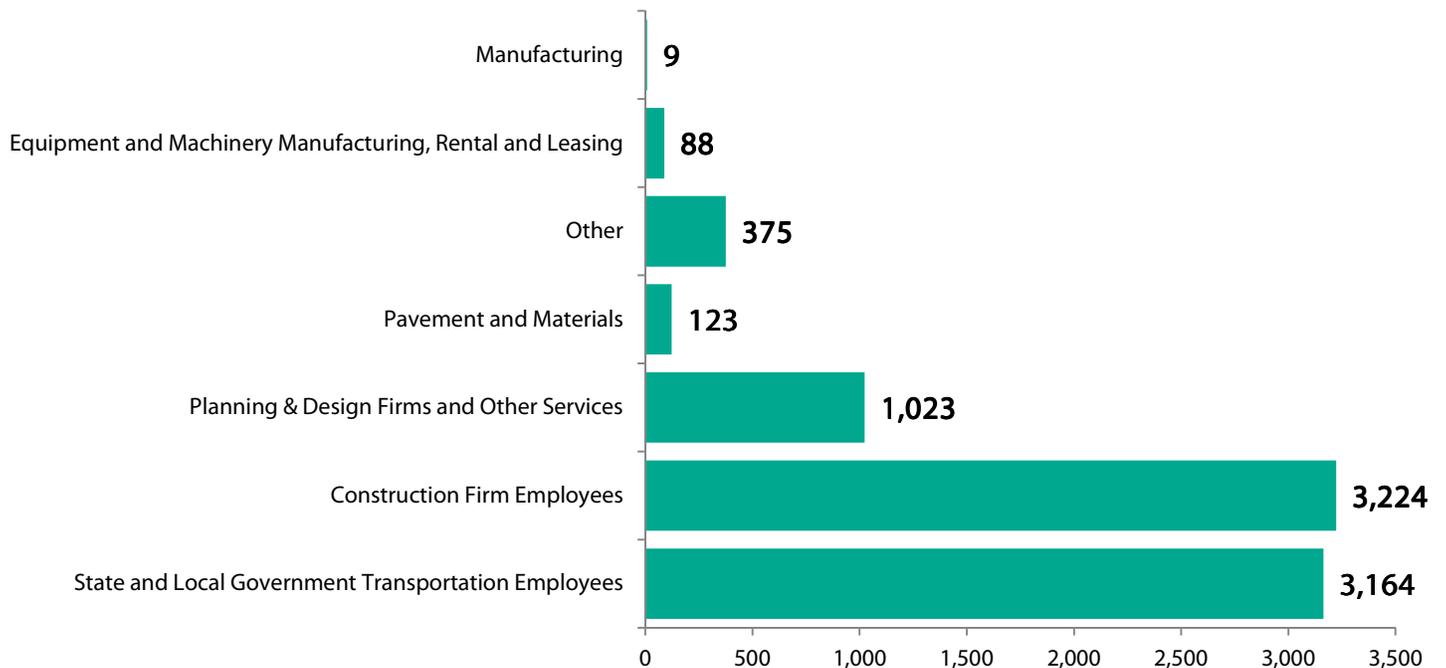


Source: NHTSA

## HAWAII TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Hawaii supports the equivalent of 16,072 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$665.4 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 8,006 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 8,065 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$121.4 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 296,760 full-time jobs in Hawaii in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$10.7 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$2.0 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Hawaii Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## HAWAII TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Hawaii transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Hawaii travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Hawaii has 4,430 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 1,555 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 41.8 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Hawaii has 1,137 bridges. FHWA reports 42 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (61 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (422 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$1.2 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 1,112 structures in the state.
- There are 2 transit agencies based in the state that serve Hawaii travelers.
- There are no freight railroads in Hawaii.
- Hawaii has 32 commercial and general aviation facilities with 63 runways. A total of 78 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Hawaii include 163 port docks, among other facilities. Hawaii has no inland waterways, and ships 24.9 million tons of freight.

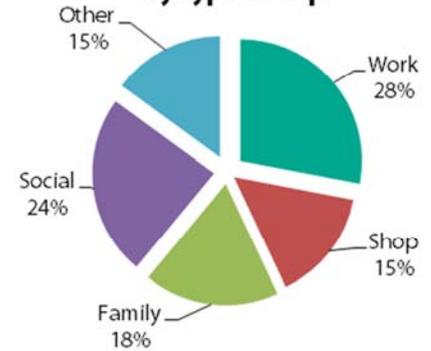
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	4,430
Rural Mileage	1,864
Urban Mileage	2,566
Number of Bridges	1,137
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	32
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	1,739
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	2
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	0
Number of Railroads	0
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	24,932
Domestic Shipments	5,641
Foreign Shipments	8,924
Intrastate Shipments	10,367
Number of waterway facilities	206

# HAWAII TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Hawaii. The businesses and workers in Hawaii rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

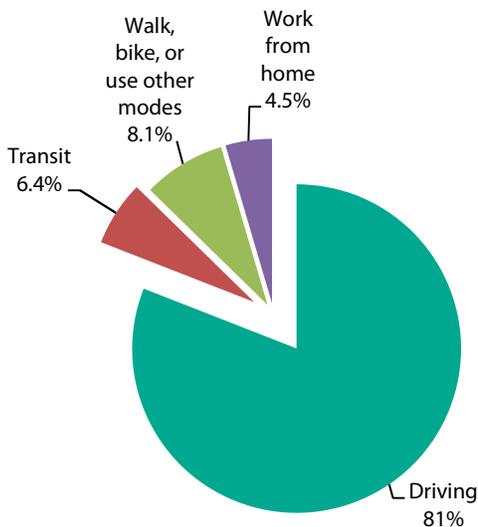
- Hawaii drivers traveled 10 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 11,037 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Hawaii, 81 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 6.4 percent take transit, 8.1 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.5 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 25 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Hawaii citizens to make choices about where they work and live—99 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 25 minutes one way), 1 percent commute to a different county to work (33 minute average commute), and 0.5 percent work in a different state (32 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 204,873 people have moved either within or to Hawaii each year, with 61 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 4 percent moving from a different Hawaii county, 27 percent coming from out of state and 8.0 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



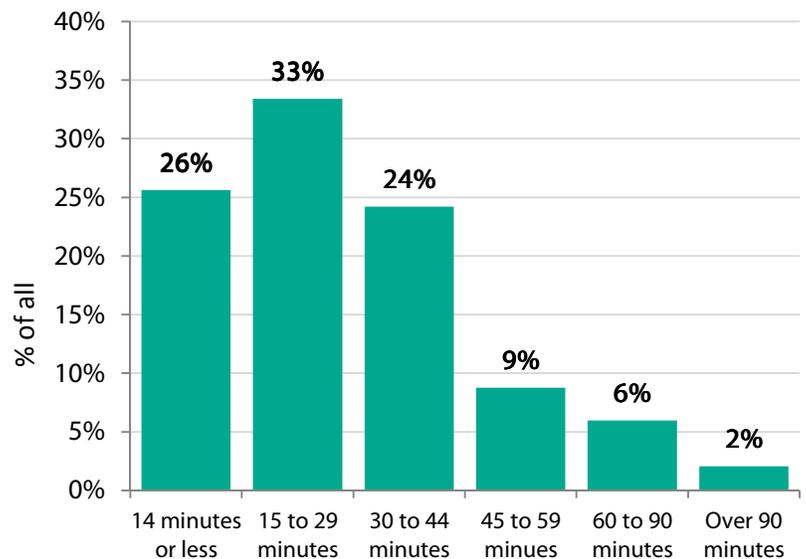
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Hawaii drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Hawaii daily one-way commuting times**

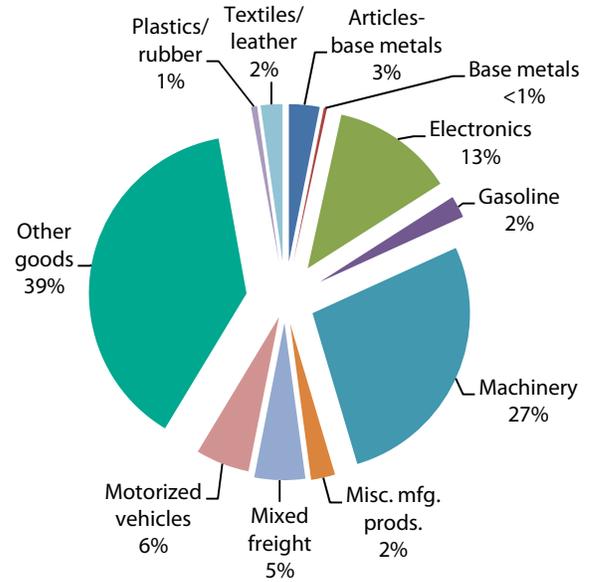


Source: American Community Survey

# HAWAII TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

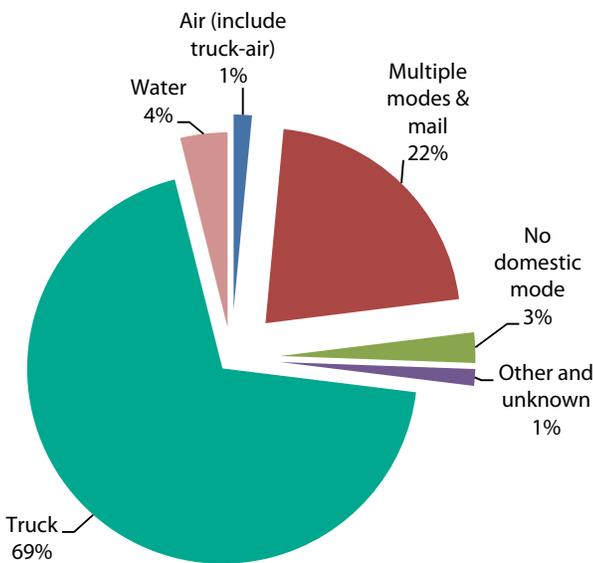
- Nearly all freight shipments by Hawaii businesses – 69 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Hawaii are expected to reach \$101.3 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Hawaii businesses in 2015, by type of product**



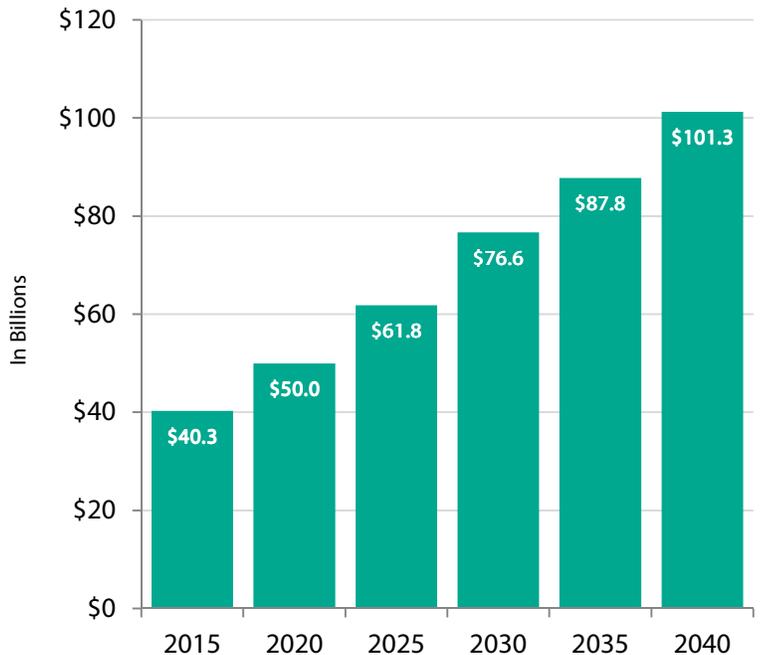
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Hawaii businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Hawaii truck shipments**

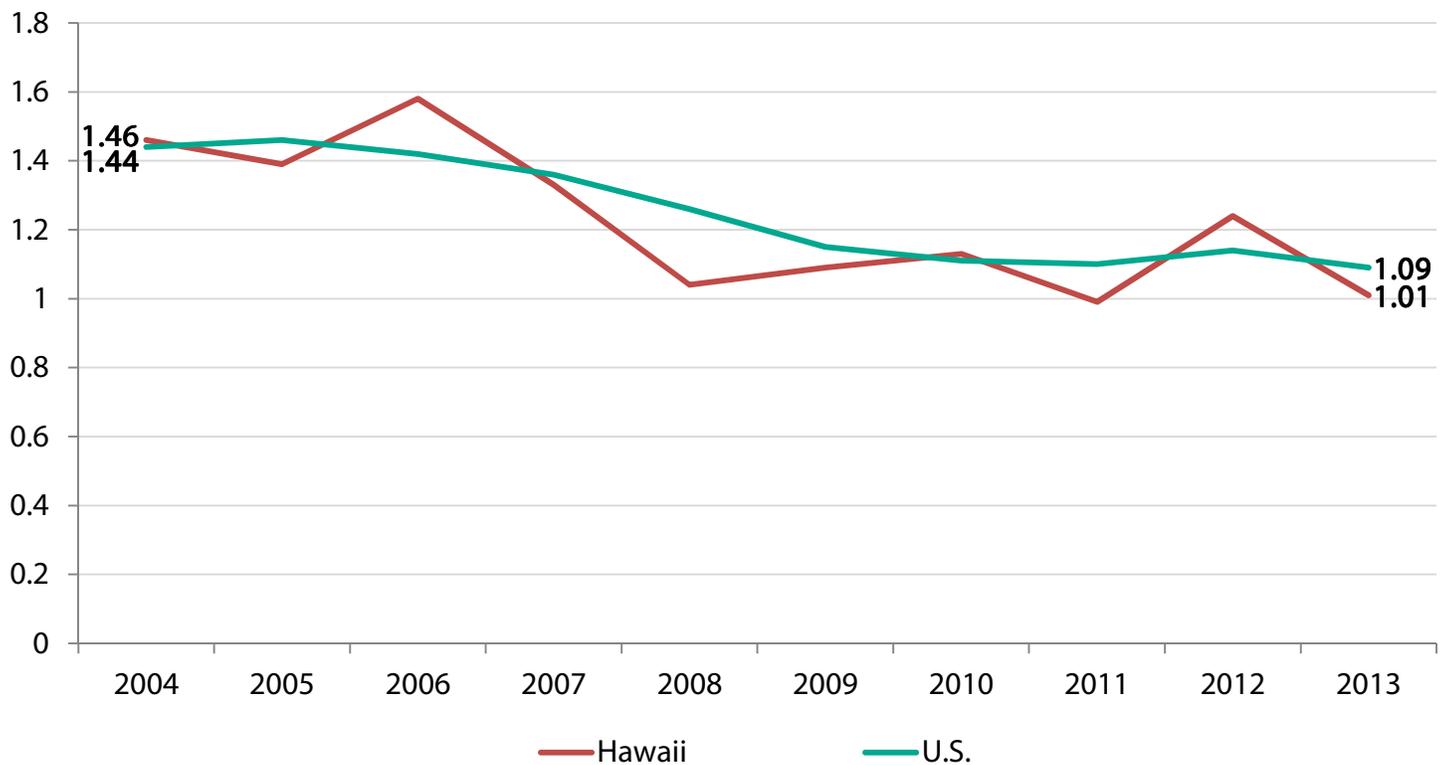


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## HAWAII TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 93 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 102 deaths in Hawaii during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 39 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 41 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 10 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Hawaii in 2014, with 5 reported fatalities.
- There were no rail accidents or incidents in Hawaii in 2014, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 135 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 144 injuries and 3 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

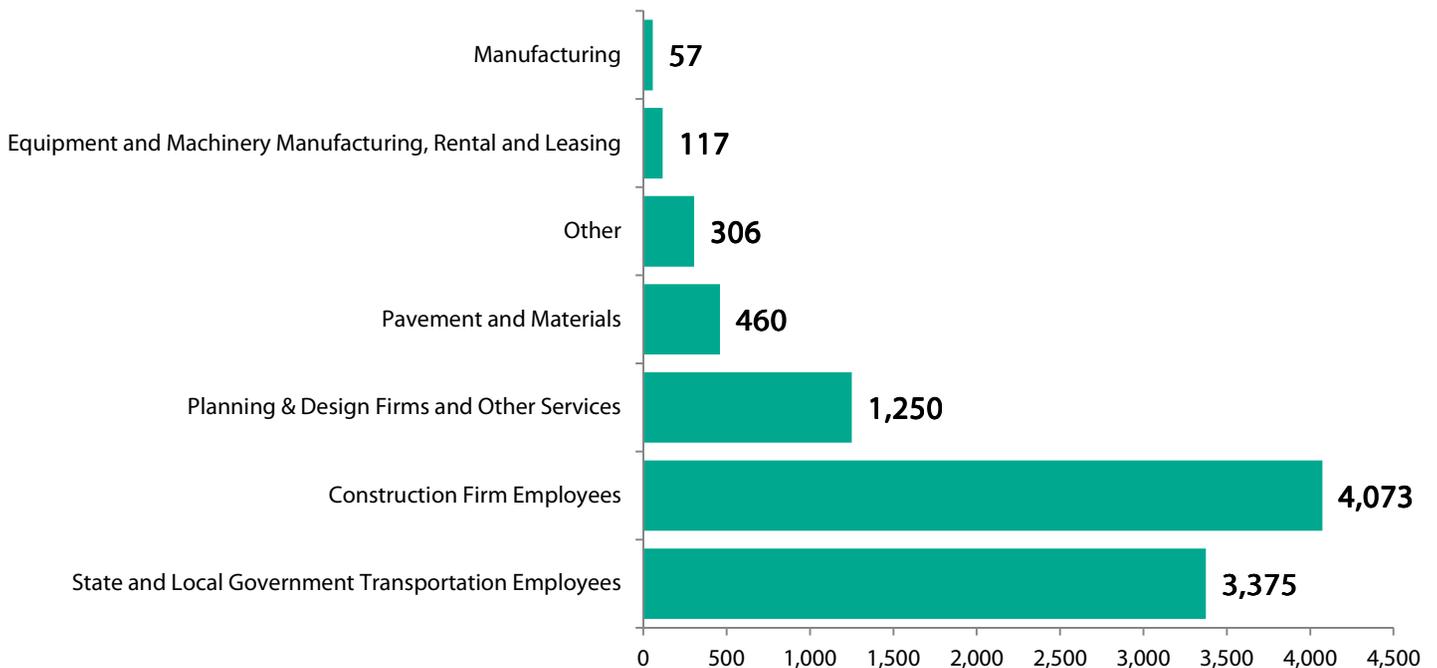


Source: NHTSA

## IDAHO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Idaho supports the equivalent of 19,346 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$695.6 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 9,637 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 9,708 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$126.9 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 303,881 full-time jobs in Idaho in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$10.6 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.9 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Idaho Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## IDAHO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Idaho transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Idaho travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Idaho has 48,082 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 11,418 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 24.1 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Idaho has 4,431 bridges. FHWA reports 20 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (406 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (471 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$2.3 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 1,506 structures in the state.
- There are 6 transit agencies based in the state that serve Idaho travelers.
- There are 12 freight railroads operating 1,622 miles of track.
- Idaho has 227 commercial and general aviation facilities with 305 runways. A total of 60 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Idaho include 27 port docks, among other facilities. Idaho has 110 miles of inland waterways and ships 868.0 thousand tons of freight.

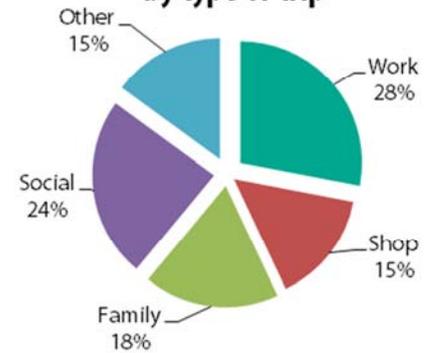
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	48,082
Rural Mileage	42,534
Urban Mileage	5,548
Number of Bridges	4,431
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	227
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	35,837
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	6
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	1,622
Number of Railroads	12
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	110
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	868
Domestic Shipments	867
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	66

# IDAHO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Idaho. The businesses and workers in Idaho rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

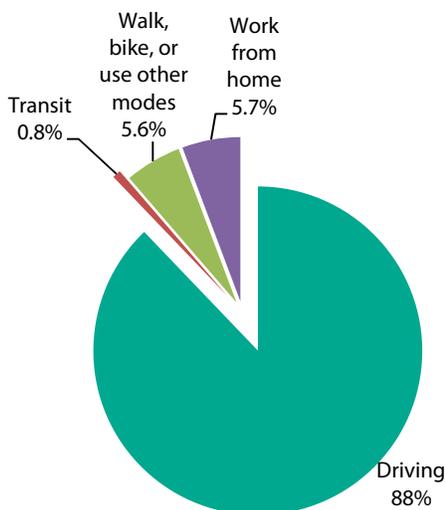
- Idaho drivers traveled 16 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,377 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Idaho, 88 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.8 percent take transit, 5.6 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.7 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 19 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Idaho citizens to make choices about where they work and live—80 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 15 minutes one way), 15 percent commute to a different county to work (35 minute average commute), and 5.4 percent work in a different state (35 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 268,351 people have moved either within or to Idaho each year, with 56 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 20 percent moving from a different Idaho county, 22 percent coming from out of state and 2.7 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



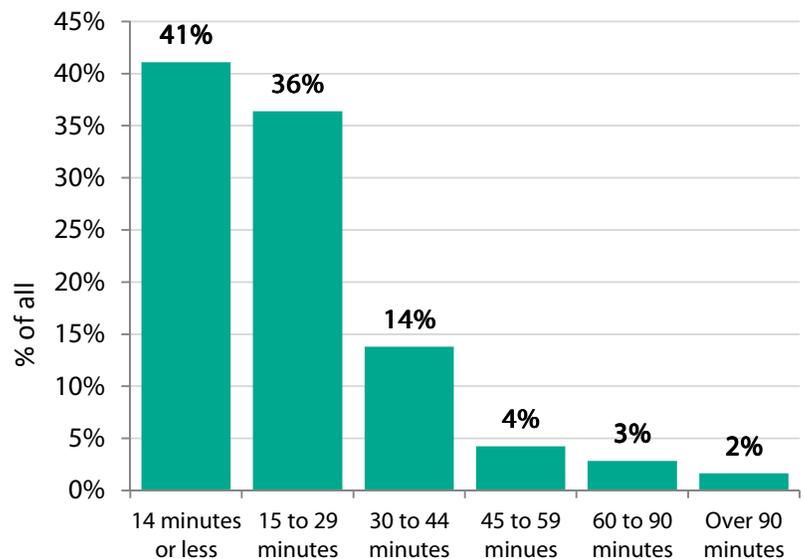
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Idaho drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Idaho daily one-way commuting times

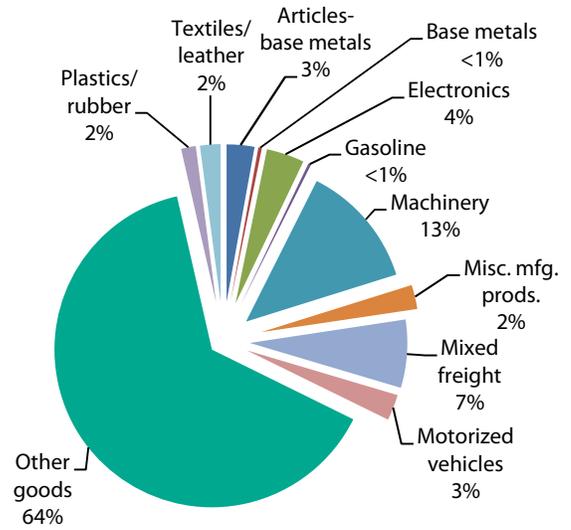


Source: American Community Survey

# IDAHO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

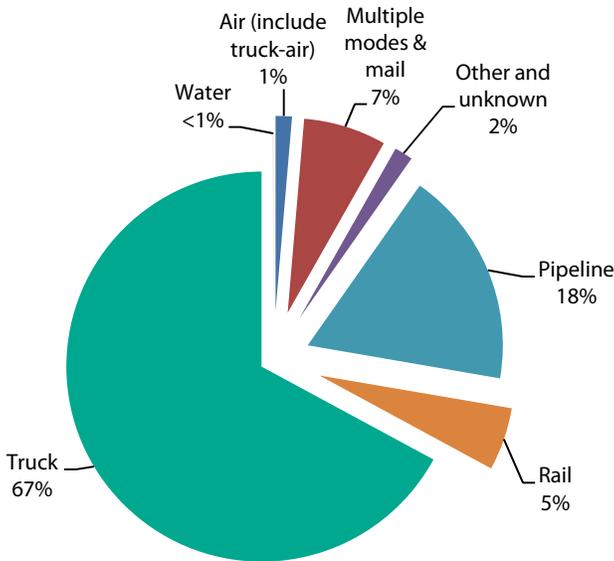
- Nearly all freight shipments by Idaho businesses – 67 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Idaho commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 43 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Idaho are expected to reach \$89.7 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Idaho businesses in 2015, by type of product**



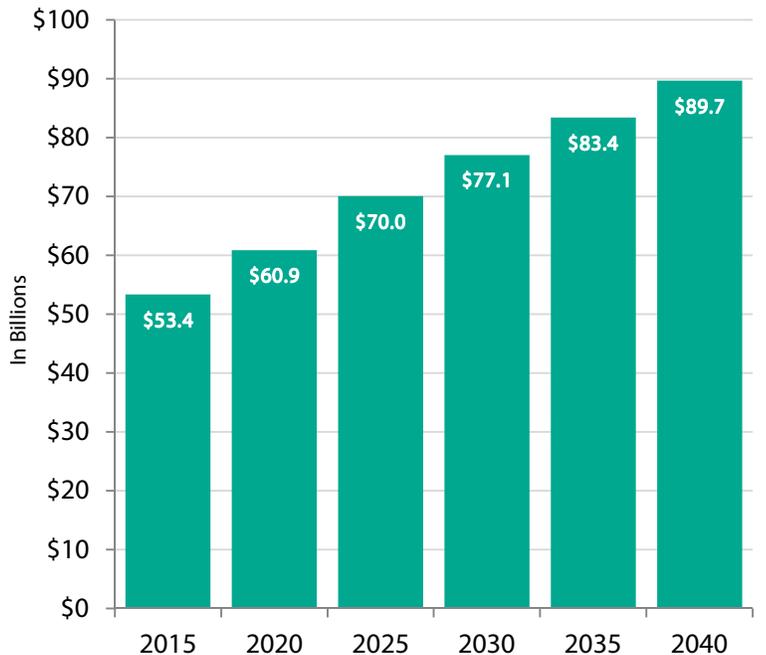
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Idaho businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Idaho truck shipments**

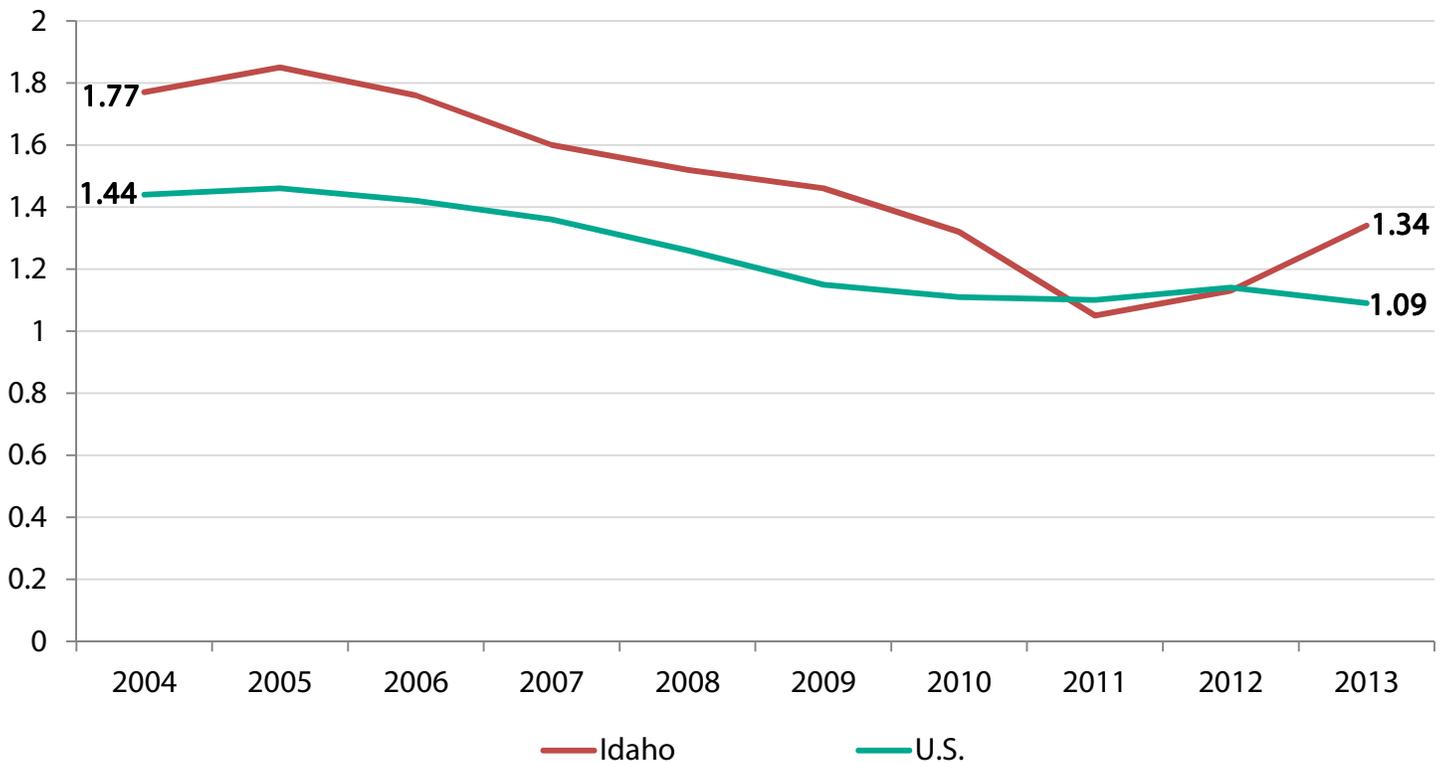


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## IDAHO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 200 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 214 deaths in Idaho during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 82 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 34 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 31 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Idaho in 2014, with 7 reported fatalities.
- There were 57 rail accidents or incidents in Idaho in 2014, with 2 fatalities and 30 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 4 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 2 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

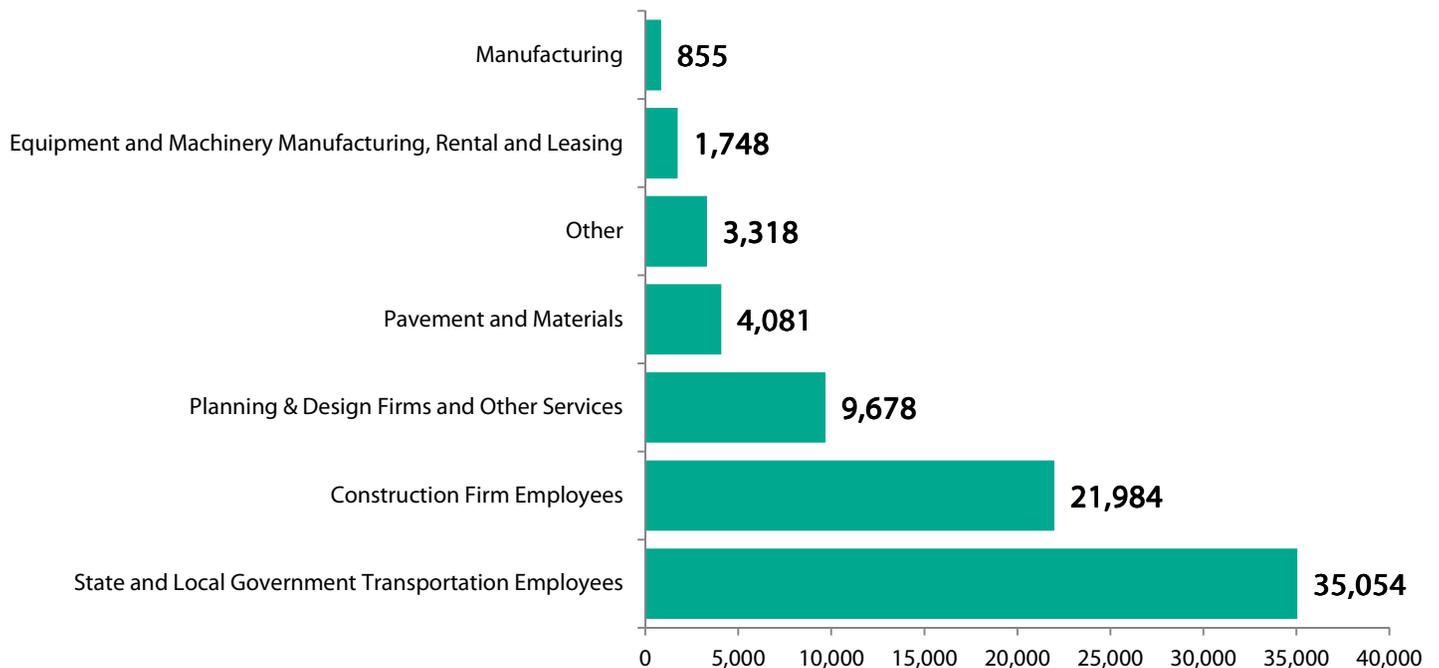


Source: NHTSA

## ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Illinois supports the equivalent of 154,001 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$6.5 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 76,718 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 77,283 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$1.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 2,632,272 full-time jobs in Illinois in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$111.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$20.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Illinois Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Illinois transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Illinois travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Illinois has 145,708 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 35,756 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 15.7 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Illinois has 26,588 bridges. FHWA reports 16 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (2,216 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,971 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$9.4 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 2,872 structures in the state.
- There are 22 transit agencies based in the state that serve Illinois travelers.
- There are 41 freight railroads operating 7,027 miles of track.
- Illinois has 464 commercial and general aviation facilities with 851 runways. A total of 80 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Illinois include 21 locks and dams and 540 port docks, among other facilities. Illinois has 1,100 miles of inland waterways and ships 106.4 million tons of freight.

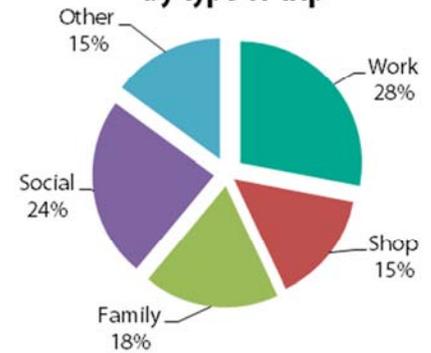
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	145,708
Rural Mileage	98,094
Urban Mileage	47,614
Number of Bridges	26,588
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	464
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	284
Transit Rail Route Miles	1,459
Number of Transit Agencies	22
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	7,027
Number of Railroads	41
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	1,100
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	106,399
Domestic Shipments	97,487
Foreign Shipments	1,468
Intrastate Shipments	7,441
Number of waterway facilities	716

# ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Illinois. The businesses and workers in Illinois rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

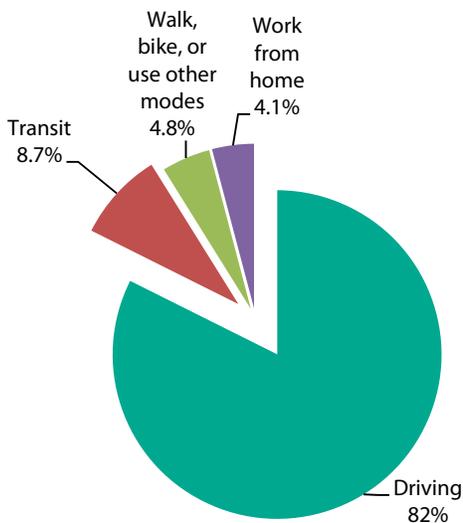
- Illinois drivers traveled 105 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 12,745 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Illinois, 82 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 8.7 percent take transit, 4.8 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.1 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 27 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Illinois citizens to make choices about where they work and live—73 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 22 minutes one way), 23 percent commute to a different county to work (40 minute average commute), and 3.4 percent work in a different state (39 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 1,671,648 people have moved either within or to Illinois each year, with 65 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 19 percent moving from a different Illinois county, 13 percent coming from out of state and 4.0 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



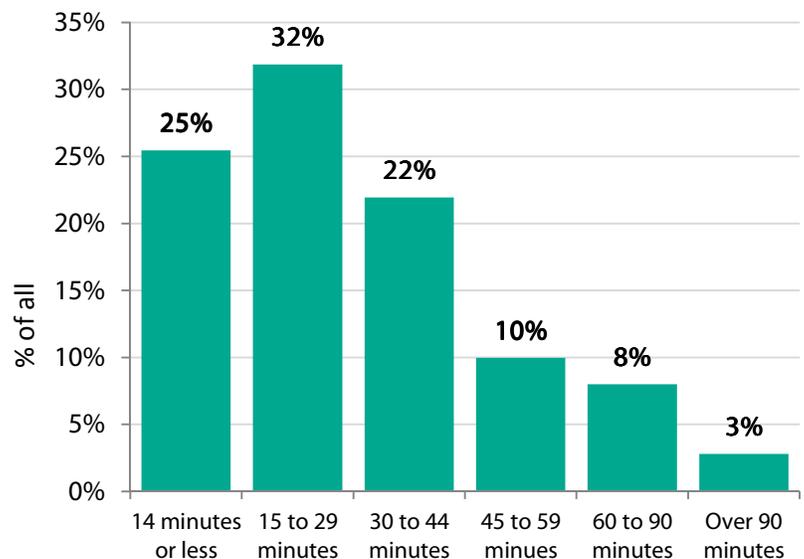
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Illinois drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Illinois daily one-way commuting times**

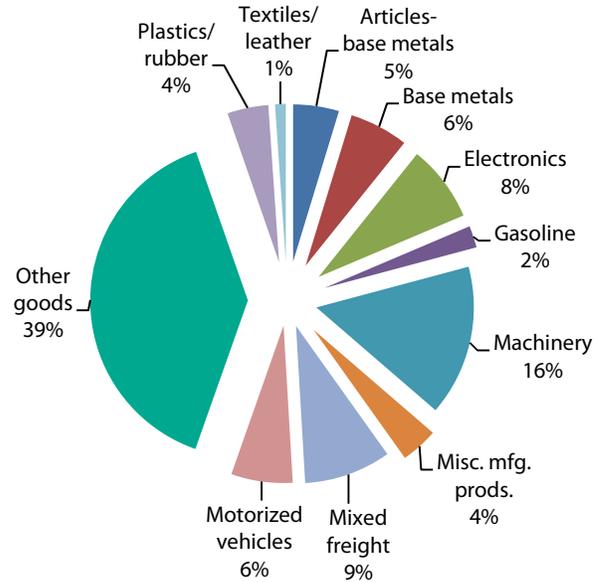


Source: American Community Survey

# ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

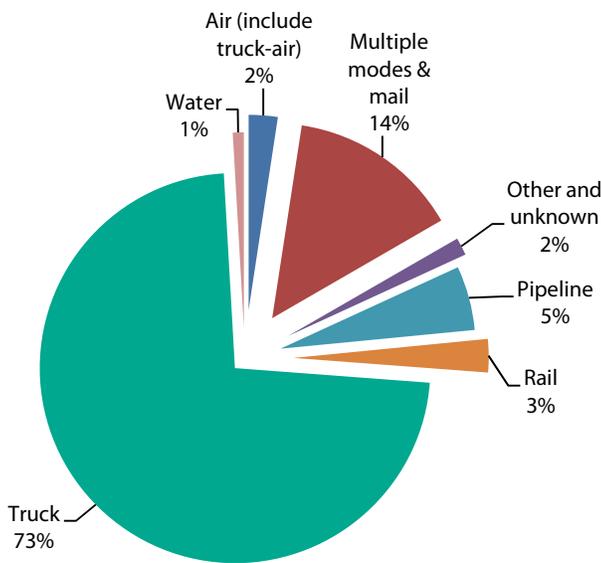
- Nearly all freight shipments by Illinois businesses – 73 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Illinois commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 68 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Illinois are expected to reach \$1.2 trillion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Illinois businesses in 2015, by type of product**



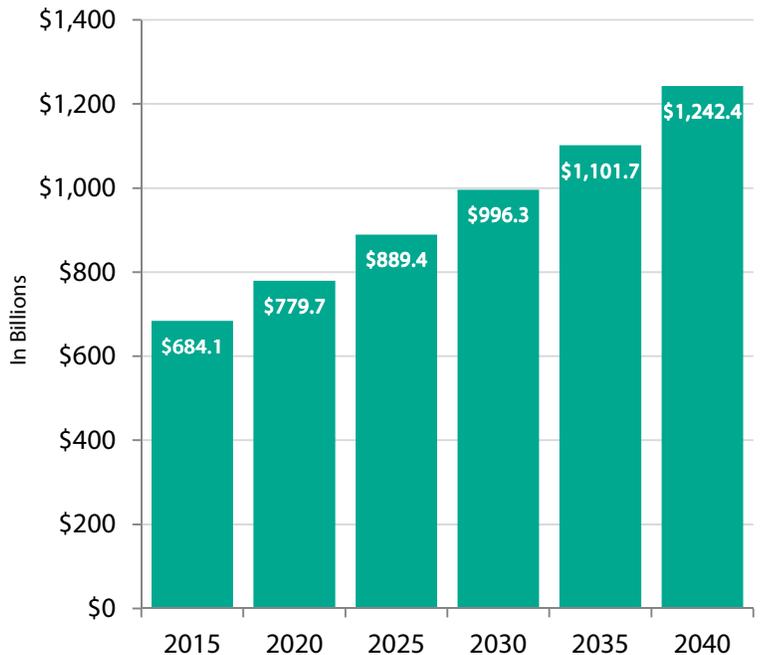
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Illinois businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Illinois truck shipments**

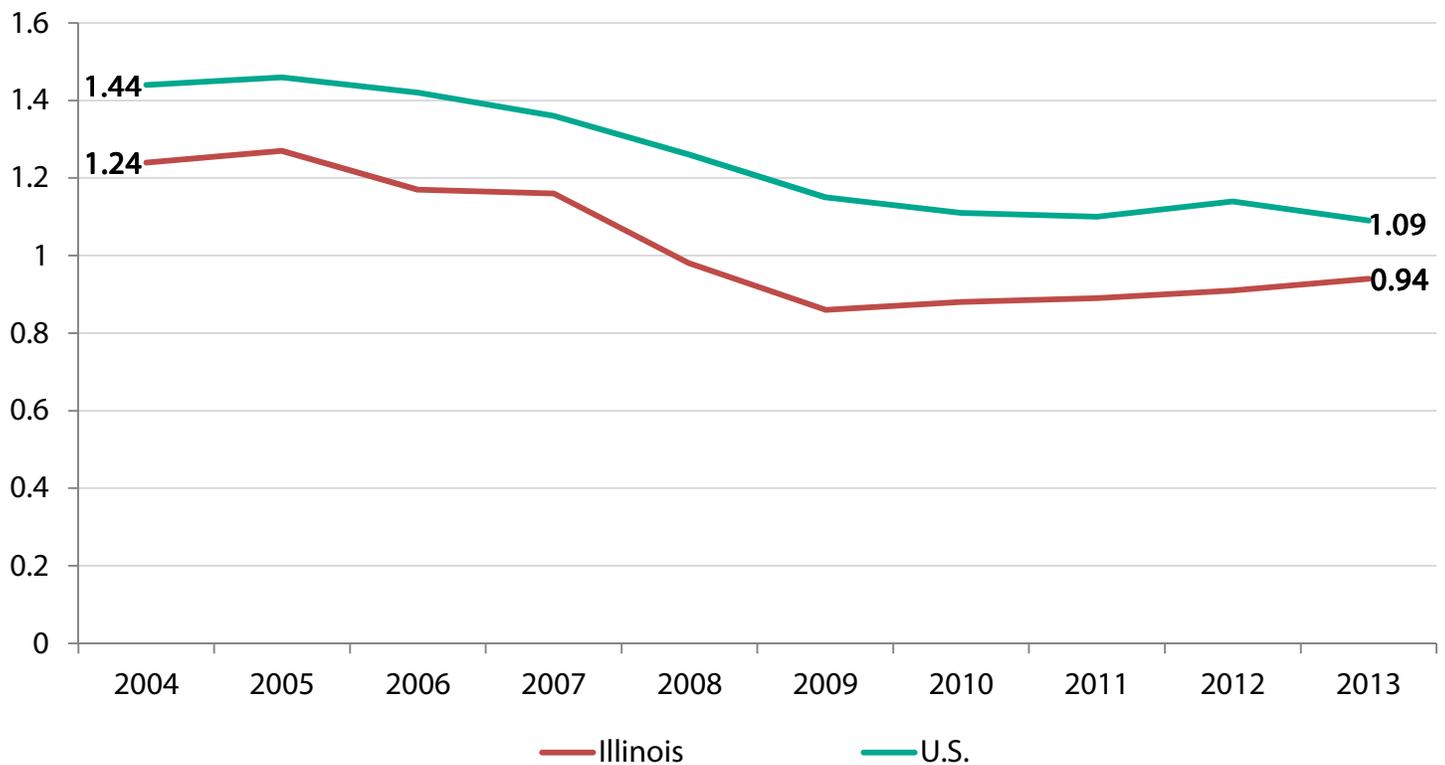


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 895 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 991 deaths in Illinois during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 41 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 34 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 30 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Illinois in 2014, with 8 reported fatalities.
- There were 999 rail accidents or incidents in Illinois in 2014, with 49 fatalities and 729 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 1,445 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 1,770 injuries and 13 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

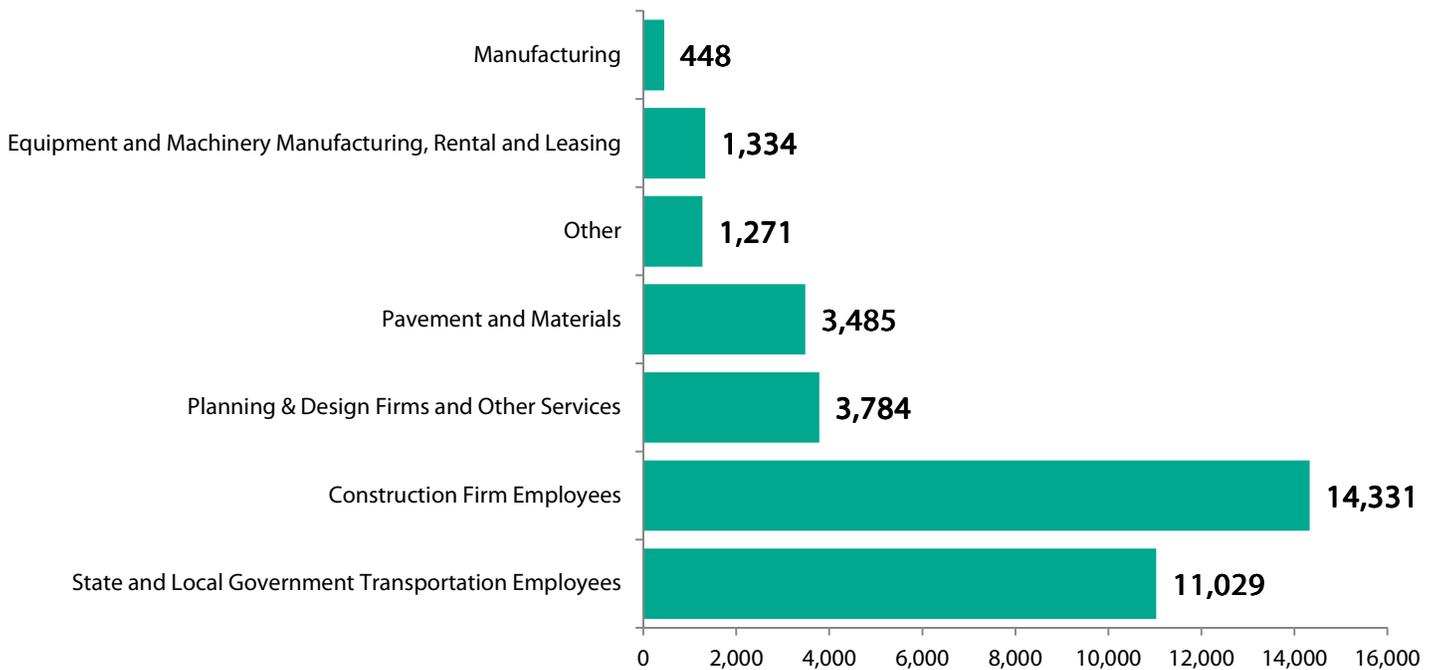


Source: NHTSA

# INDIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Indiana supports the equivalent of 71,628 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$3.0 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 35,683 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 35,945 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$550.1 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,524,456 full-time jobs in Indiana in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$58.5 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$10.7 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Indiana Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## INDIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Indiana transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Indiana travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Indiana has 97,553 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 23,531 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 15.7 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Indiana has 19,019 bridges. FHWA reports 22 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,902 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (2,201 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$3.7 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 4,405 structures in the state.
- There are 24 transit agencies based in the state that serve Indiana travelers.
- There are 42 freight railroads operating 4,273 miles of track.
- Indiana has 404 commercial and general aviation facilities with 631 runways. A total of 78 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Indiana include 3 locks and dams and 188 port docks, among other facilities. Indiana has 350 miles of inland waterways and ships 68.3 million tons of freight.

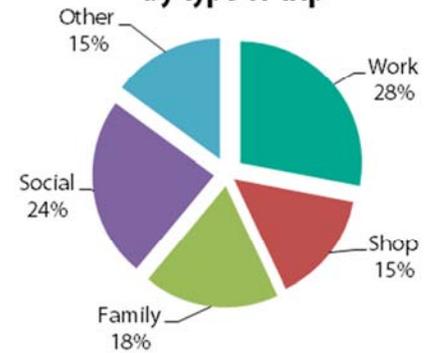
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	97,553
Rural Mileage	69,465
Urban Mileage	28,088
Number of Bridges	19,019
Airports	
Number of Airports	404
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	8,291
Transit Rail Route Miles	388
Number of Transit Agencies	24
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	4,273
Number of Railroads	42
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	350
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	68,322
Domestic Shipments	64,476
Foreign Shipments	1,559
Intrastate Shipments	2,288
Number of waterway facilities	235

# INDIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Indiana. The businesses and workers in Indiana rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

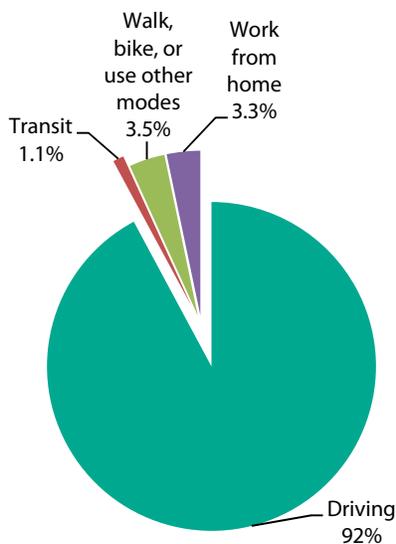
- Indiana drivers traveled 78 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 17,401 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Indiana, 92 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.1 percent take transit, 3.5 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.3 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 22 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Indiana citizens to make choices about where they work and live—68 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 26 percent commute to a different county to work (34 minute average commute), and 5.7 percent work in a different state (43 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 973,951 people have moved either within or to Indiana each year, with 61 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 23 percent moving from a different Indiana county, 14 percent coming from out of state and 2.4 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



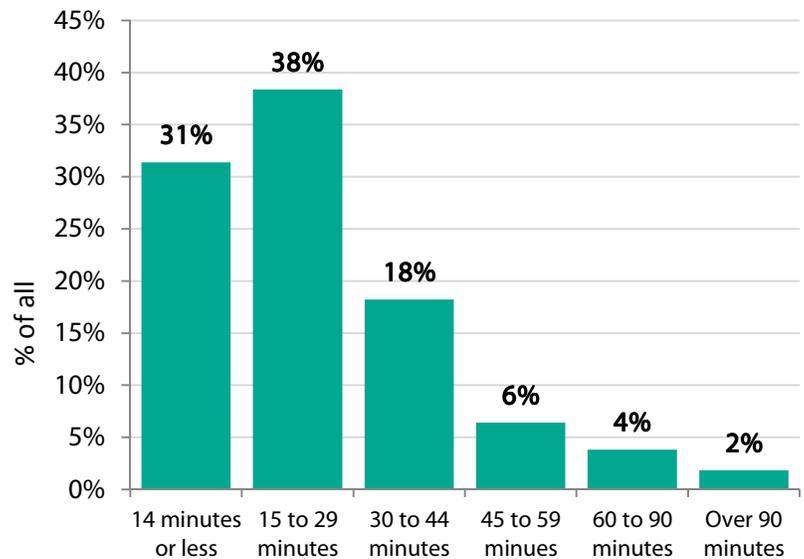
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Indiana drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Indiana daily one-way commuting times

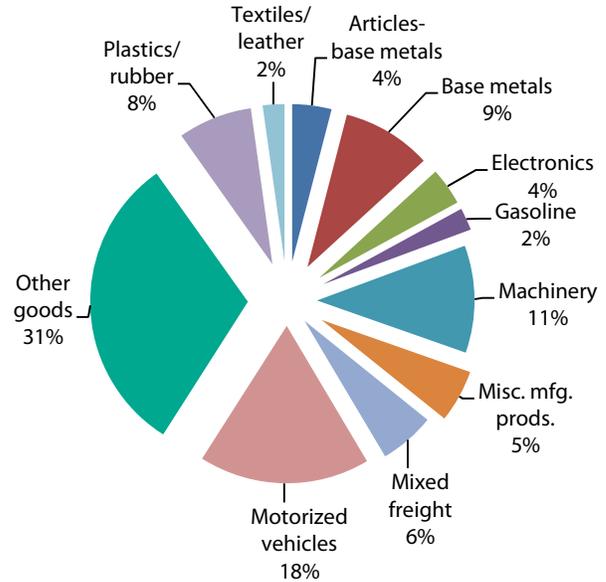


Source: American Community Survey

# INDIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

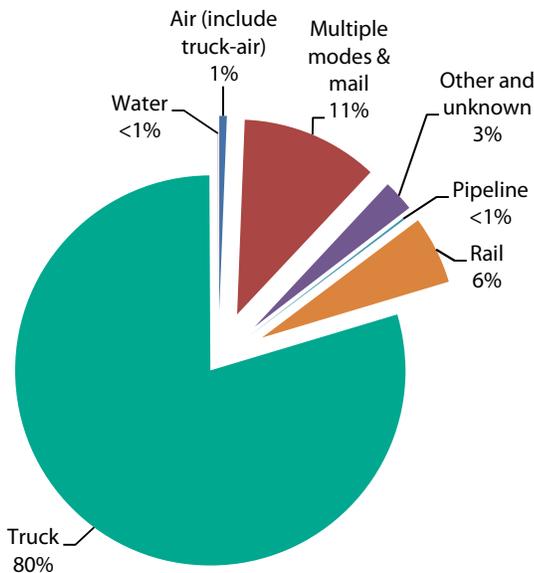
- Nearly all freight shipments by Indiana businesses – 80 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Indiana commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 56 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Indiana are expected to reach \$630.1 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Indiana businesses in 2015, by type of product**



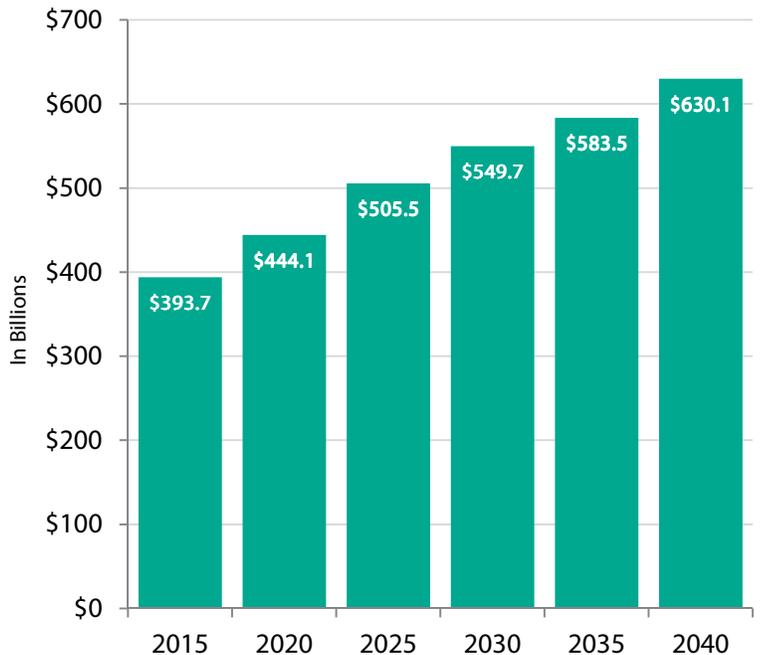
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Indiana businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Indiana truck shipments**

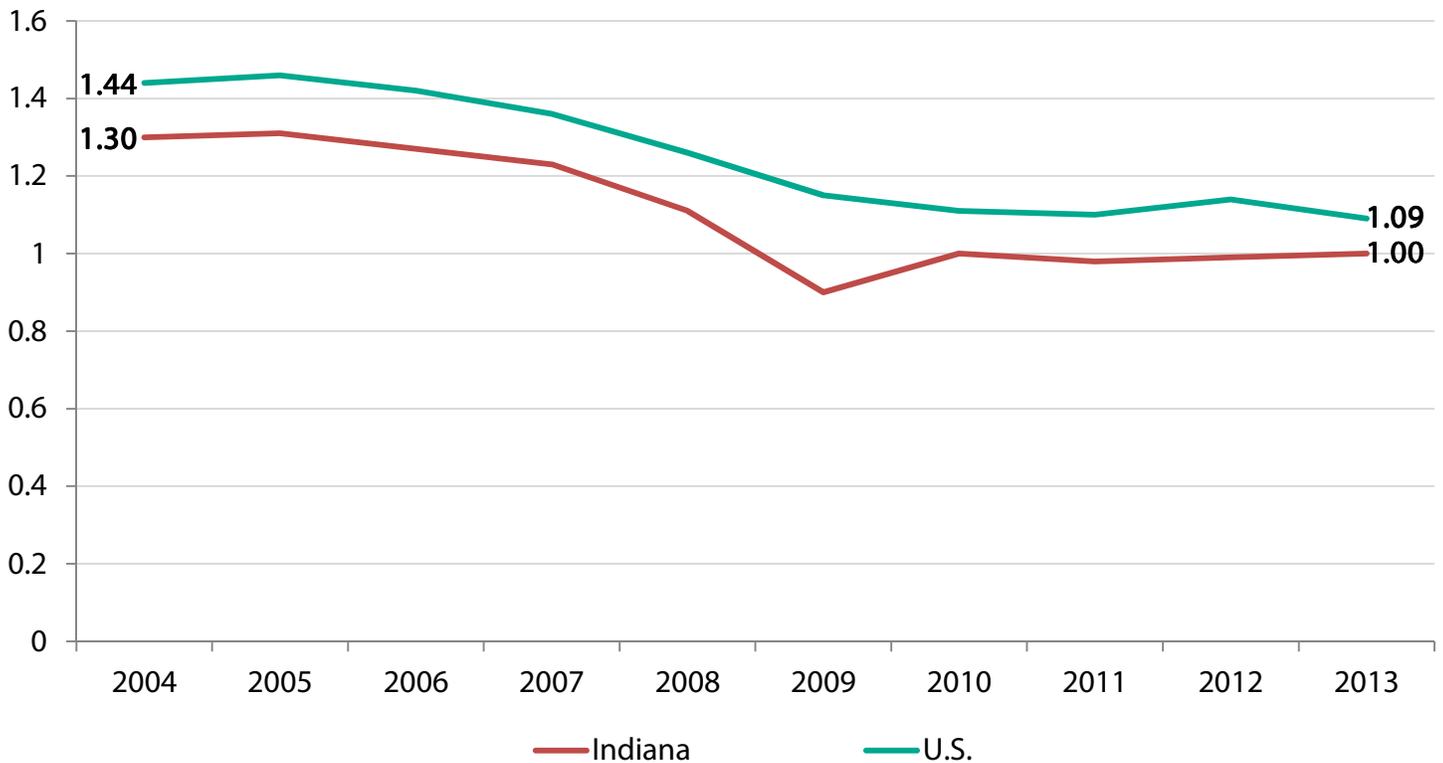


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## INDIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 709 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 783 deaths in Indiana during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 68 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 13 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 16 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Indiana in 2014, with 5 reported fatalities.
- There were 340 rail accidents or incidents in Indiana in 2014, with 20 fatalities and 194 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 124 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 172 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

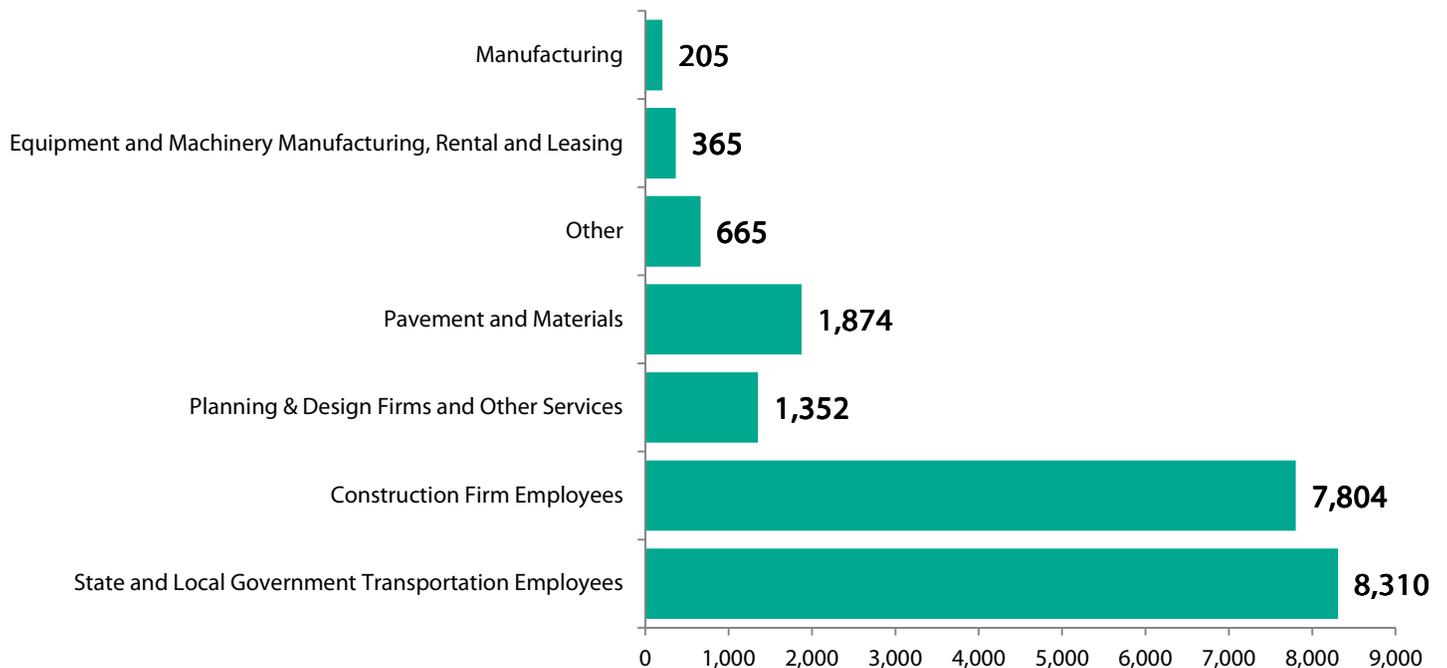


Source: NHTSA

## IOWA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Iowa supports the equivalent of 41,300 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.7 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 20,574 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 20,726 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$309.5 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 758,717 full-time jobs in Iowa in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$27.9 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$5.1 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Iowa Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



# IOWA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Iowa transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Iowa travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Iowa has 114,429 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 26,163 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 1.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Iowa has 24,300 bridges. FHWA reports 26 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (5,022 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,183 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$6.0 million to make needed bridge repairs on 14,950 structures in the state.
- There are 13 transit agencies based in the state that serve Iowa travelers.
- There are 15 freight railroads operating 3,855 miles of track.
- Iowa has 201 commercial and general aviation facilities with 357 runways. A total of 64 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Iowa include 5 locks and dams and 113 port docks, among other facilities. Iowa has 490 miles of inland waterways and ships 10.3 million tons of freight.

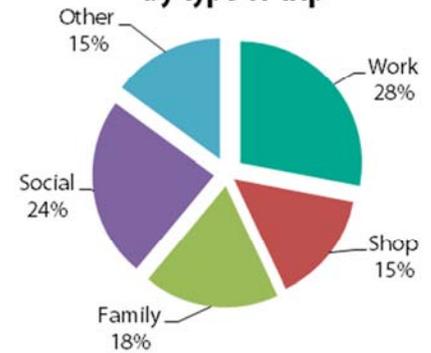
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	114,429
Rural Mileage	101,775
Urban Mileage	12,654
Number of Bridges	24,300
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	201
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	2,714
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	13
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	3,855
Number of Railroads	15
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	490
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	10,327
Domestic Shipments	10,201
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	125
Number of waterway facilities	144

# IOWA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Iowa. The businesses and workers in Iowa rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

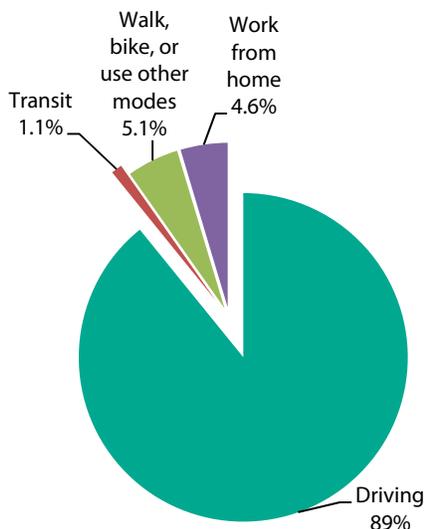
- Iowa drivers traveled 32 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,760 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Iowa, 89 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.1 percent take transit, 5.1 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.6 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 18 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Iowa citizens to make choices about where they work and live—76 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 13 minutes one way), 19 percent commute to a different county to work (32 minute average commute), and 4.7 percent work in a different state (31 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 459,278 people have moved either within or to Iowa each year, with 58 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 24 percent moving from a different Iowa county, 16 percent coming from out of state and 2.6 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



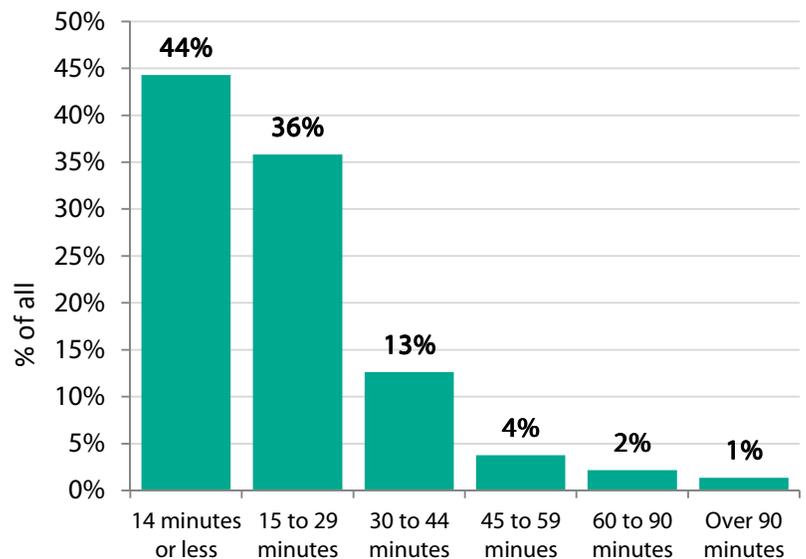
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Iowa drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Iowa daily one-way commuting times**

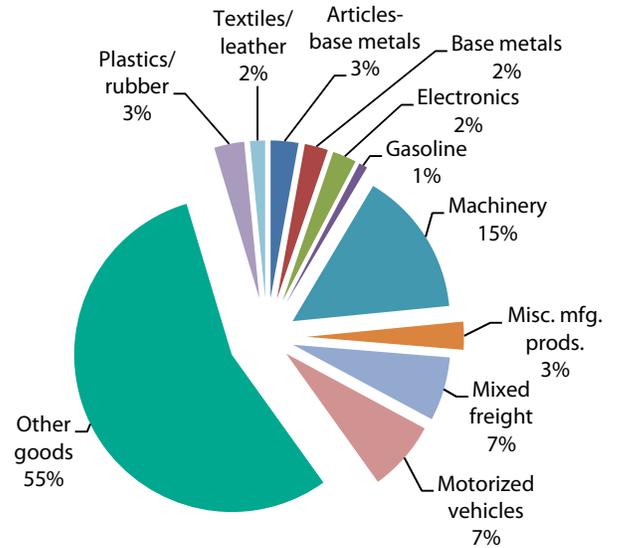


Source: American Community Survey

# IOWA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

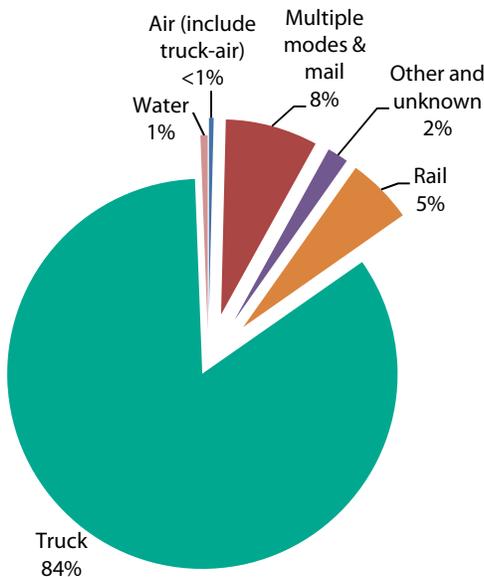
- Nearly all freight shipments by Iowa businesses – 84 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Iowa commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 58 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Iowa are expected to reach \$350.6 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Iowa businesses in 2015, by type of product**



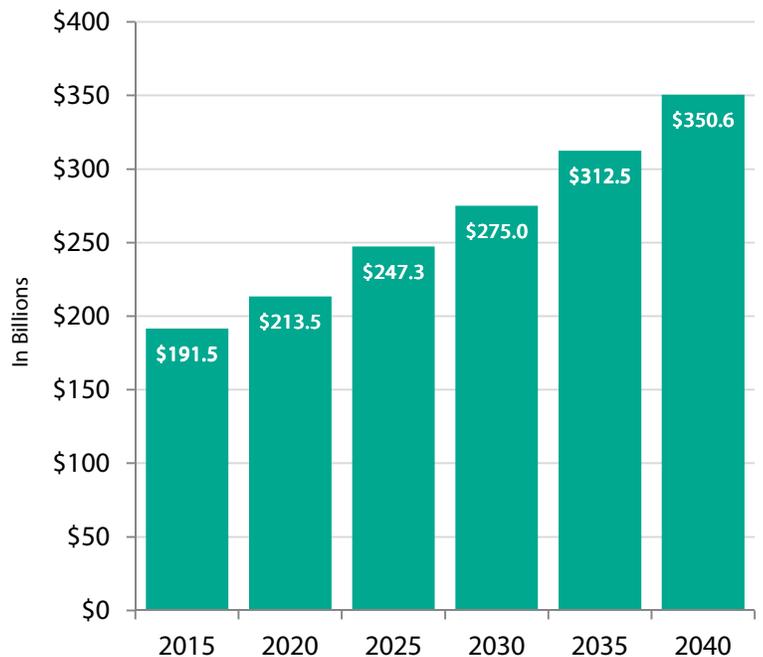
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Iowa businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Iowa truck shipments**

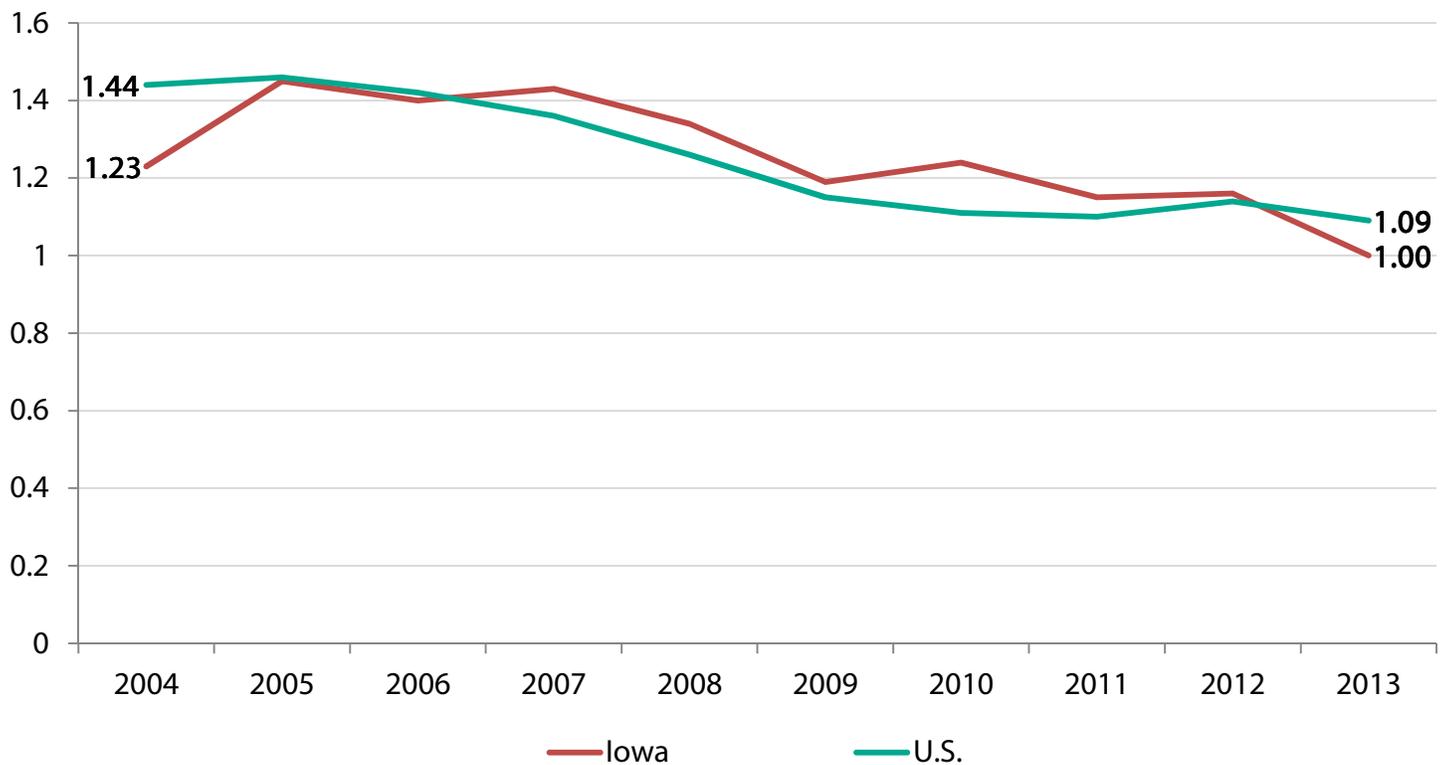


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## IOWA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 290 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 317 deaths in Iowa during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 81 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 30 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 9 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Iowa in 2014, with 5 reported fatalities.
- There were 164 rail accidents or incidents in Iowa in 2014, with 9 fatalities and 98 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 12 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 9 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

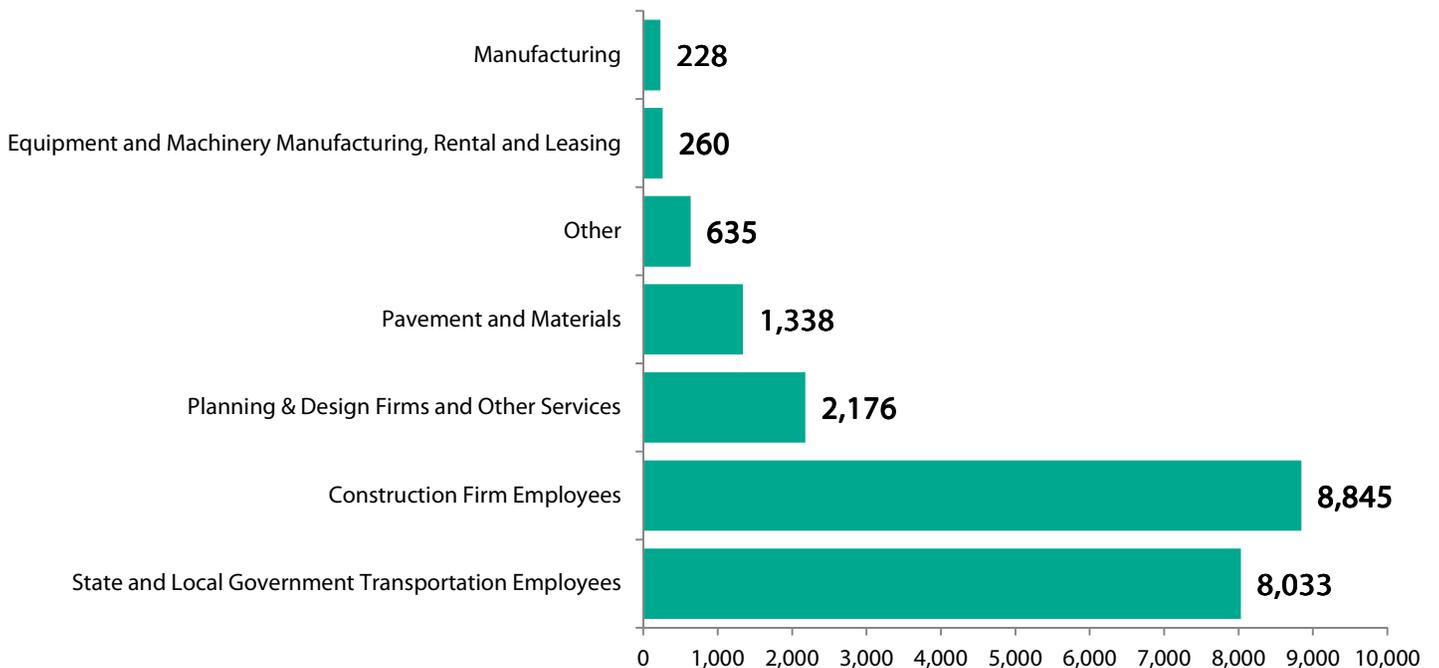


Source: NHTSA

# KANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Kansas supports the equivalent of 43,190 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.6 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 21,516 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 21,674 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$296.9 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 662,077 full-time jobs in Kansas in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$25.2 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$4.6 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Kansas Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## KANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Kansas transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Kansas travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Kansas has 140,687 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 34,988 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 20.8 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Kansas has 25,085 bridges. FHWA reports 17 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (2,416 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,813 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$3.0 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 11,169 structures in the state.
- There are 9 transit agencies based in the state that serve Kansas travelers.
- There are 14 freight railroads operating 4,855 miles of track.
- Kansas has 333 commercial and general aviation facilities with 506 runways. A total of 75 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Kansas include 6 port docks, among other facilities. Kansas has 120 miles of inland waterways and ships 346.0 thousand tons of freight.

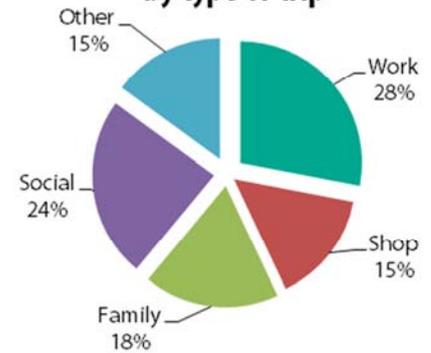
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	140,687
Rural Mileage	127,048
Urban Mileage	13,639
Number of Bridges	25,085
Airports	
Number of Airports	333
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	897
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	9
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	4,855
Number of Railroads	14
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	120
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	346
Domestic Shipments	346
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	9

# KANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Kansas. The businesses and workers in Kansas rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

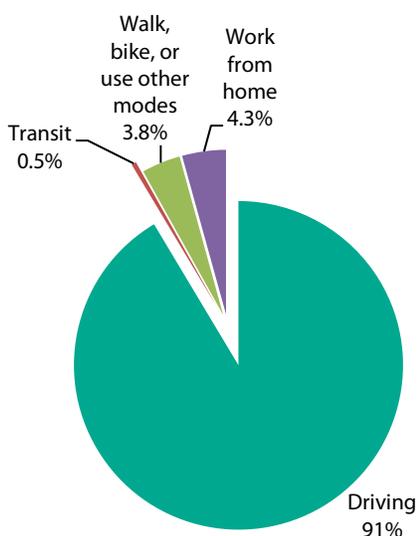
- Kansas drivers traveled 30 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,971 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Kansas, 91 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.5 percent take transit, 3.8 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.3 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 18 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Kansas citizens to make choices about where they work and live—76 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 14 minutes one way), 16 percent commute to a different county to work (32 minute average commute), and 7.5 percent work in a different state (31 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 475,748 people have moved either within or to Kansas each year, with 57 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 20 percent moving from a different Kansas county, 19 percent coming from out of state and 2.9 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



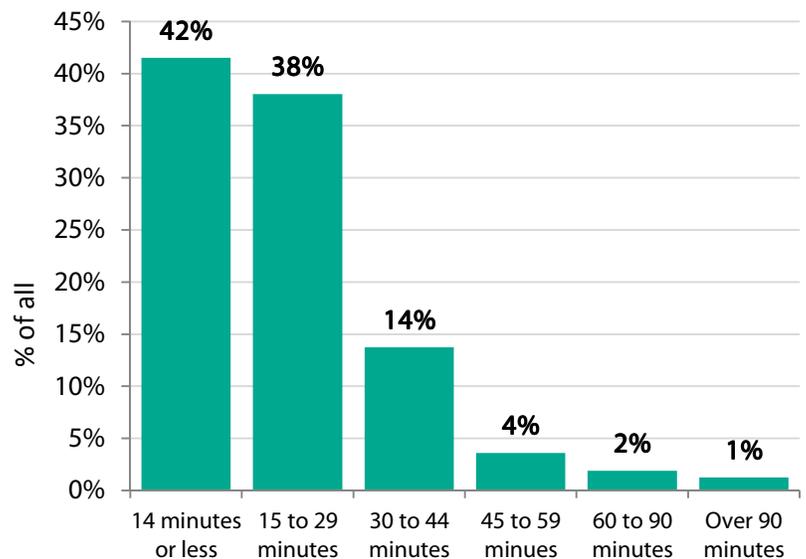
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Kansas drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Kansas daily one-way commuting times

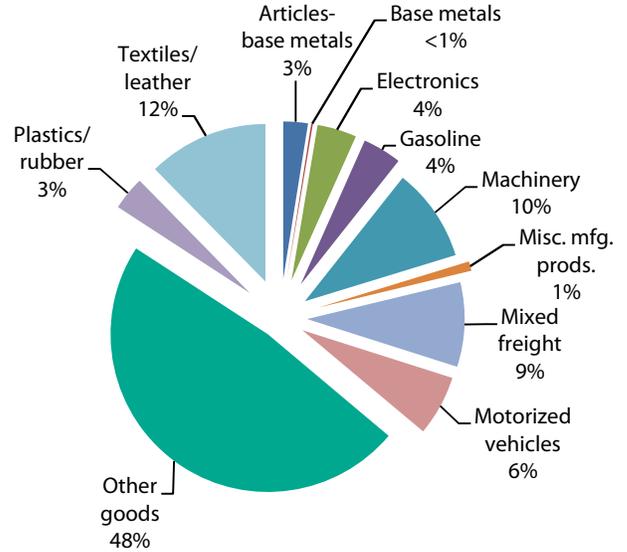


Source: American Community Survey

# KANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

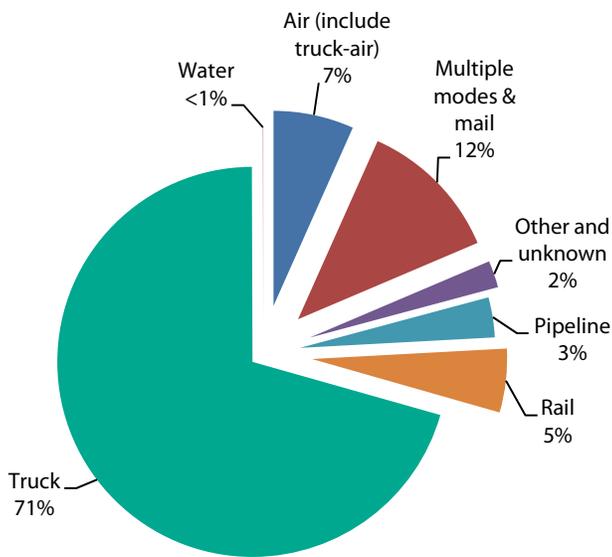
- Nearly all freight shipments by Kansas businesses – 71 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Kansas commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 57 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Kansas are expected to reach \$327.6 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Kansas businesses in 2015, by type of product**



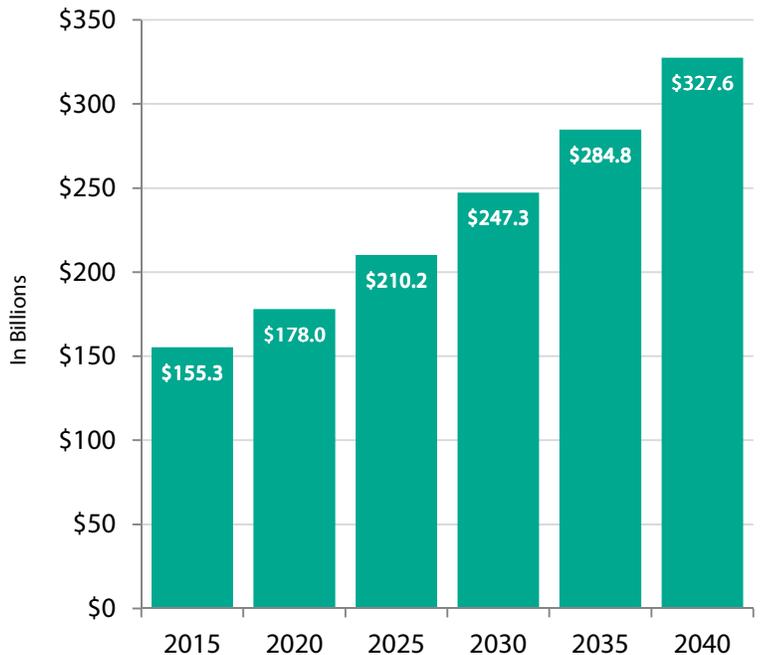
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Kansas businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Kansas truck shipments**

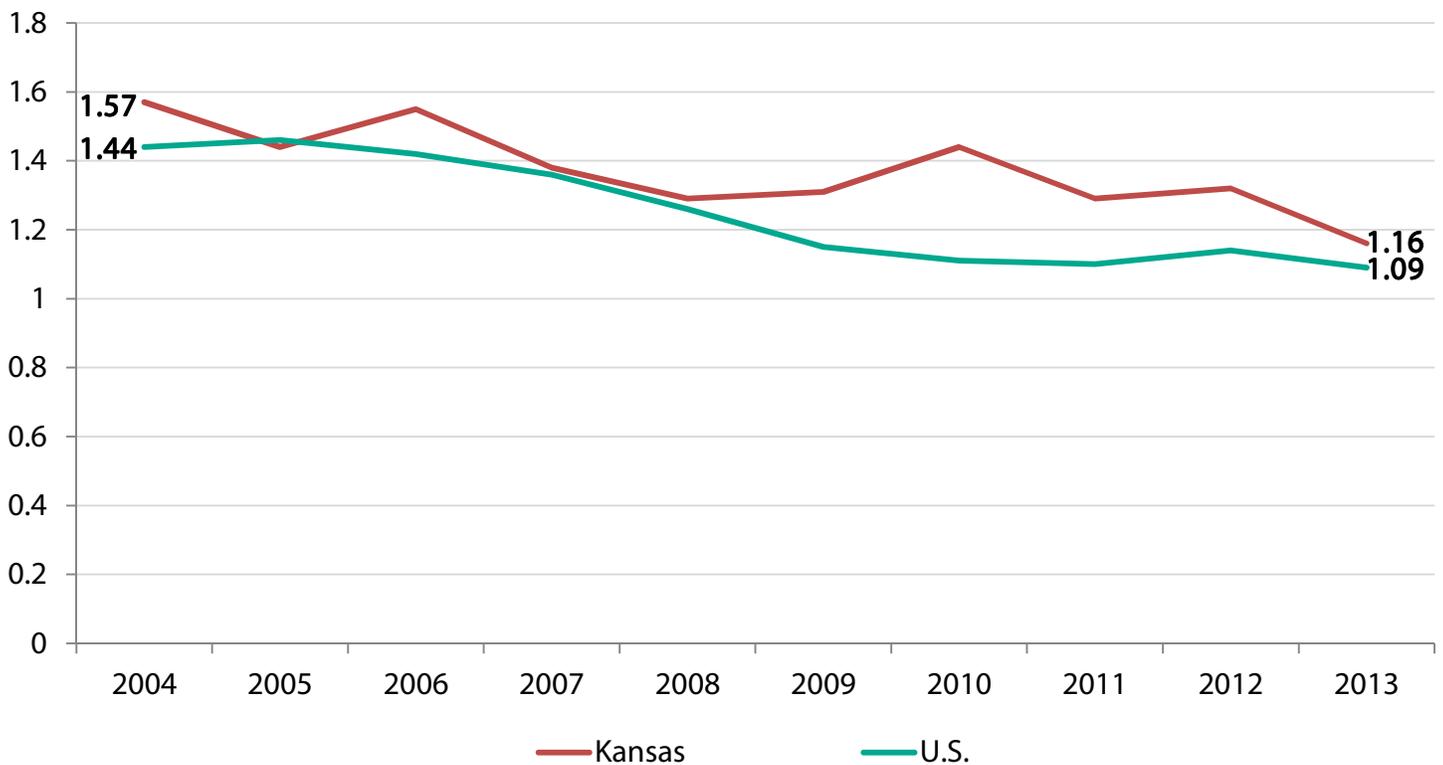


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## KANSAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 327 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 350 deaths in Kansas during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 77 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 39 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 15 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Kansas in 2014, with 10 reported fatalities.
- There were 199 rail accidents or incidents in Kansas in 2014, with 16 fatalities and 104 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 21 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 19 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

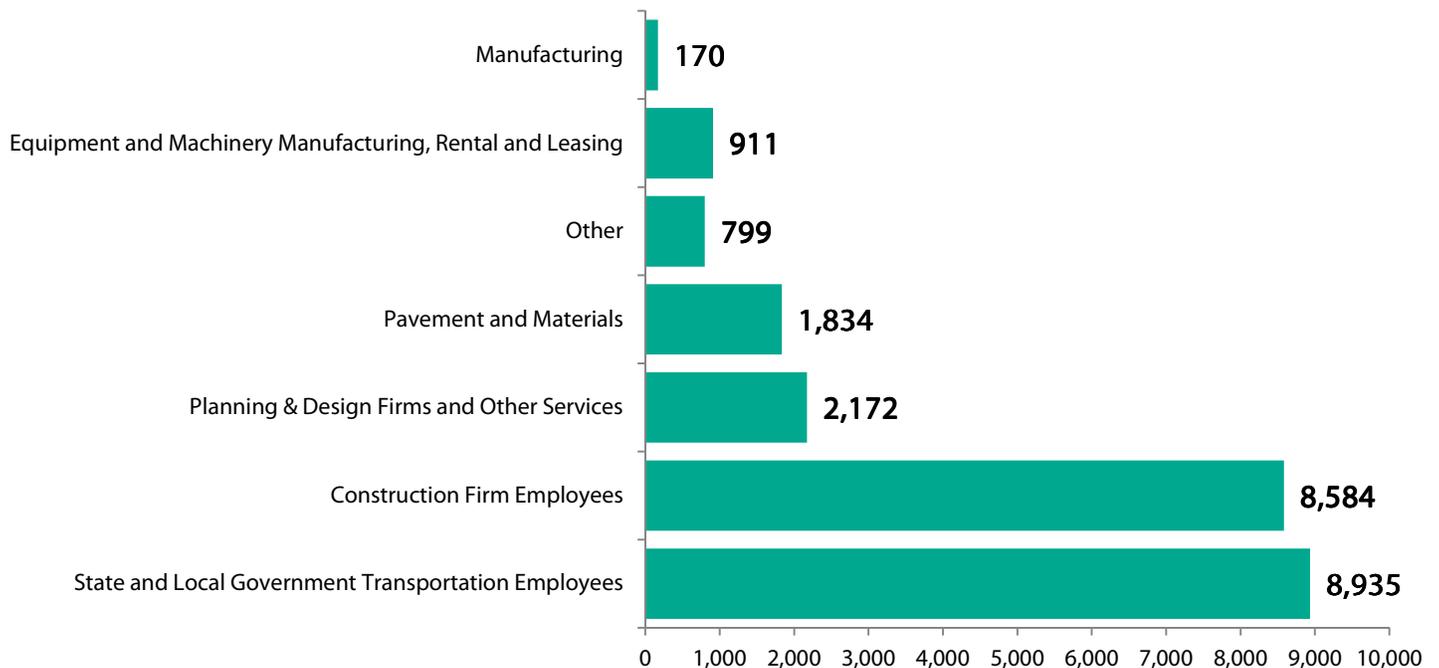


Source: NHTSA

## KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Kentucky supports the equivalent of 46,984 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.6 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 23,406 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 23,578 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$290.9 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 906,618 full-time jobs in Kentucky in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$33.7 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$6.1 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Kentucky Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



# KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Kentucky transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Kentucky travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Kentucky has 79,598 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 14,041 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 6.9 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Kentucky has 14,194 bridges. FHWA reports 31 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,191 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (3,253 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$2.3 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 2,978 structures in the state.
- There are 11 transit agencies based in the state that serve Kentucky travelers.
- There are 13 freight railroads operating 2,562 miles of track.
- Kentucky has 152 commercial and general aviation facilities with 284 runways. A total of 83 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Kentucky include 4 major marinas, 23 locks and dams and 422 port docks, among other facilities. Kentucky has 1,590 miles of inland waterways and ships 94.7 million tons of freight.

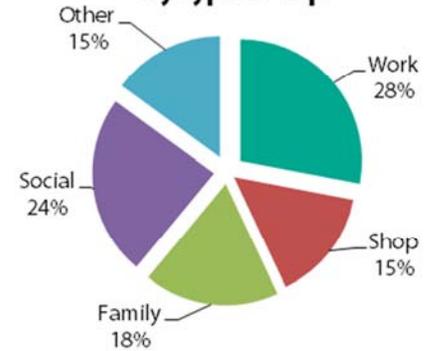
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	79,598
Rural Mileage	66,955
Urban Mileage	12,643
Number of Bridges	14,194
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	152
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	2,048
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	11
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	2,562
Number of Railroads	13
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	1,590
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	94,688
Domestic Shipments	74,031
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	20,657
Number of waterway facilities	689

# KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Kentucky. The businesses and workers in Kentucky rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

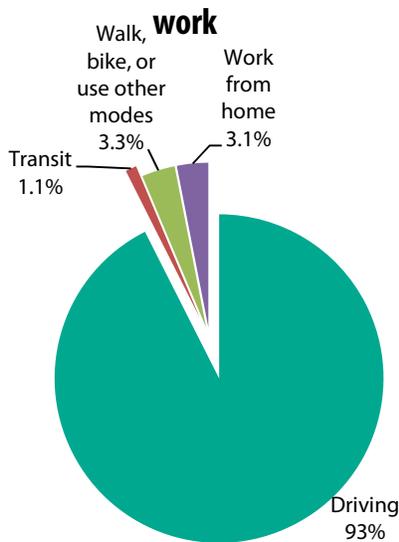
- Kentucky drivers traveled 47 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 15,565 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Kentucky, 93 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.1 percent take transit, 3.3 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.1 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 22 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Kentucky citizens to make choices about where they work and live—69 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 25 percent commute to a different county to work (33 minute average commute), and 6.5 percent work in a different state (38 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 653,681 people have moved either within or to Kentucky each year, with 57 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 23 percent moving from a different Kentucky county, 17 percent coming from out of state and 2.7 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



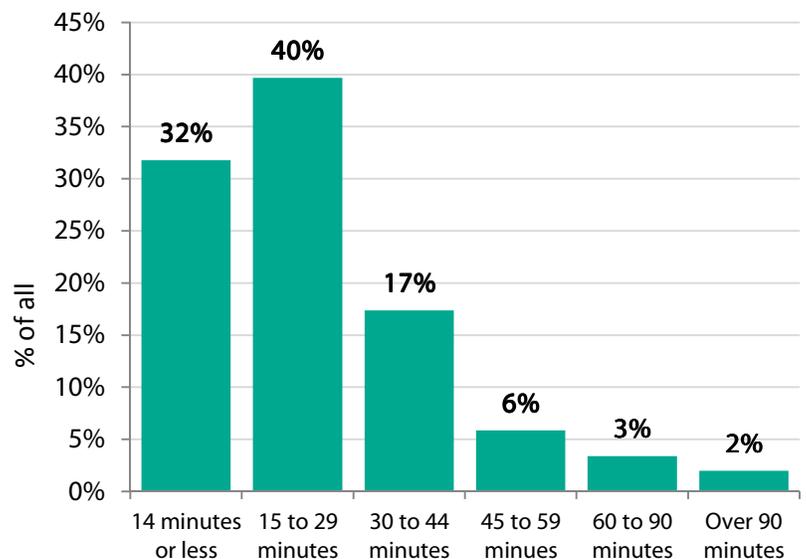
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Kentucky drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Kentucky daily one-way commuting times**

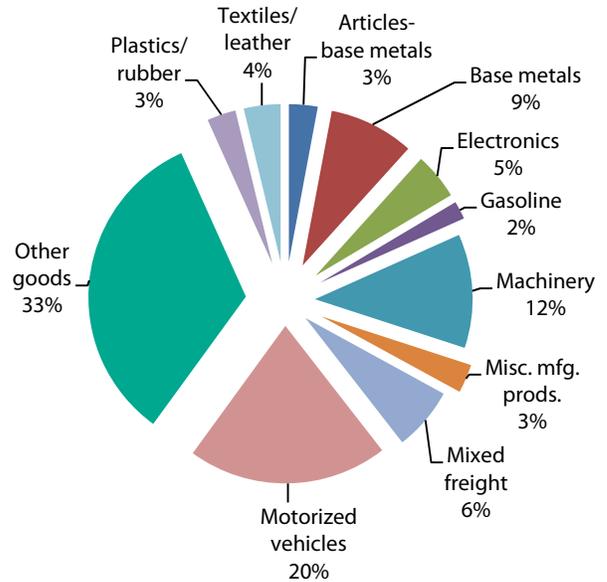


Source: American Community Survey

# KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

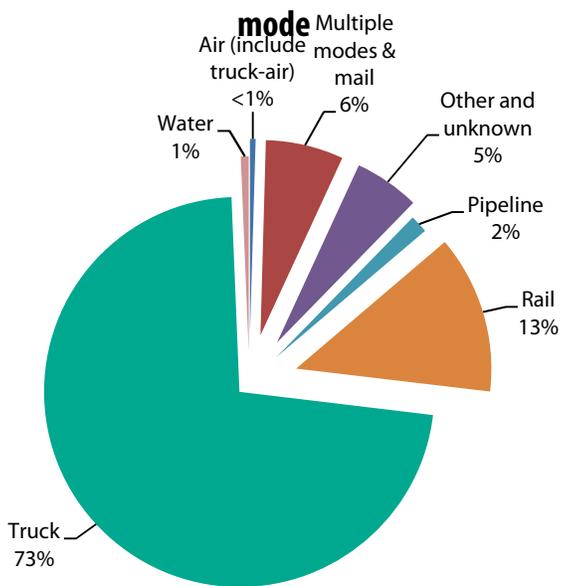
- Nearly all freight shipments by Kentucky businesses – 73 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Kentucky commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 53 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Kentucky are expected to reach \$420.8 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Kentucky businesses in 2015, by type of product**



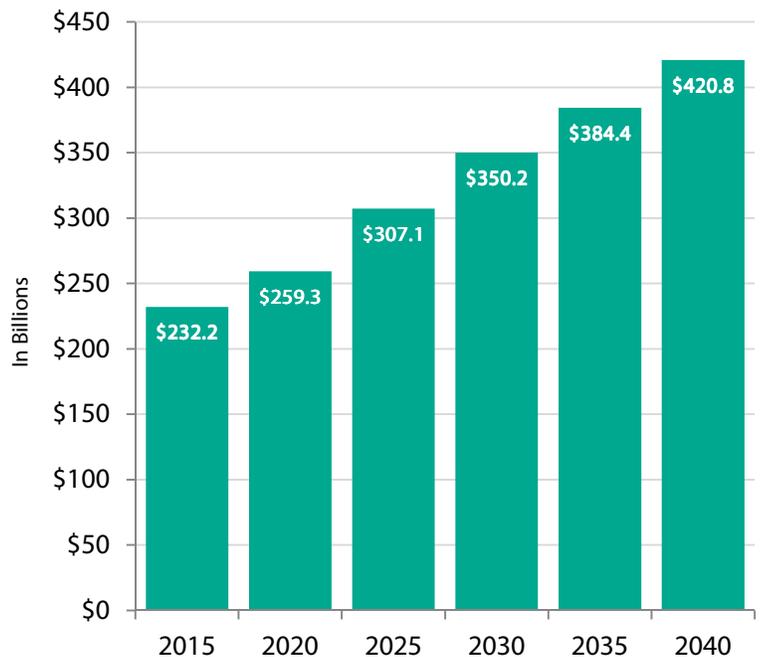
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Kentucky businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Kentucky truck shipments**

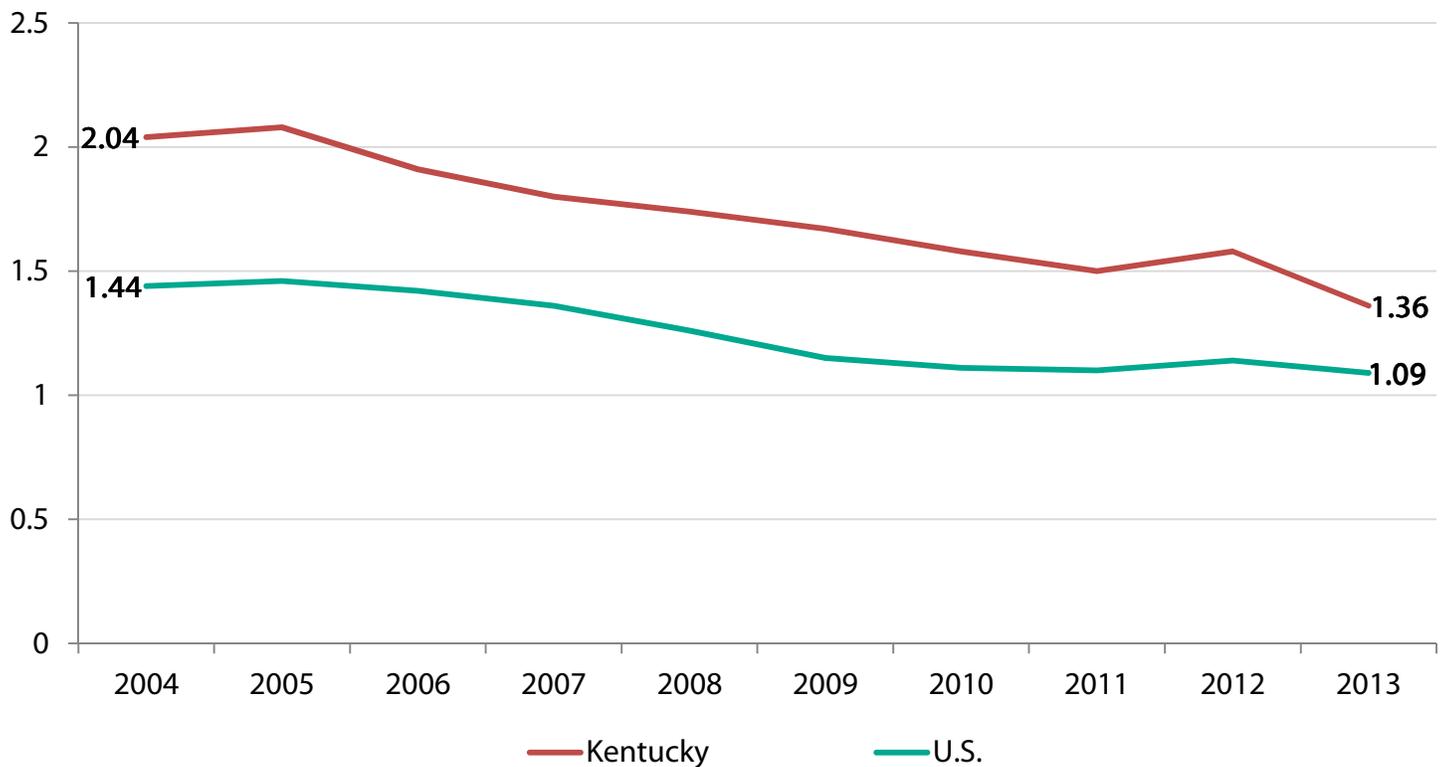


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 590 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 638 deaths in Kentucky during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 77 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 29 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 5 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Kentucky in 2014, with no reported fatalities.
- There were 165 rail accidents or incidents in Kentucky in 2014, with 15 fatalities and 95 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 73 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 158 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

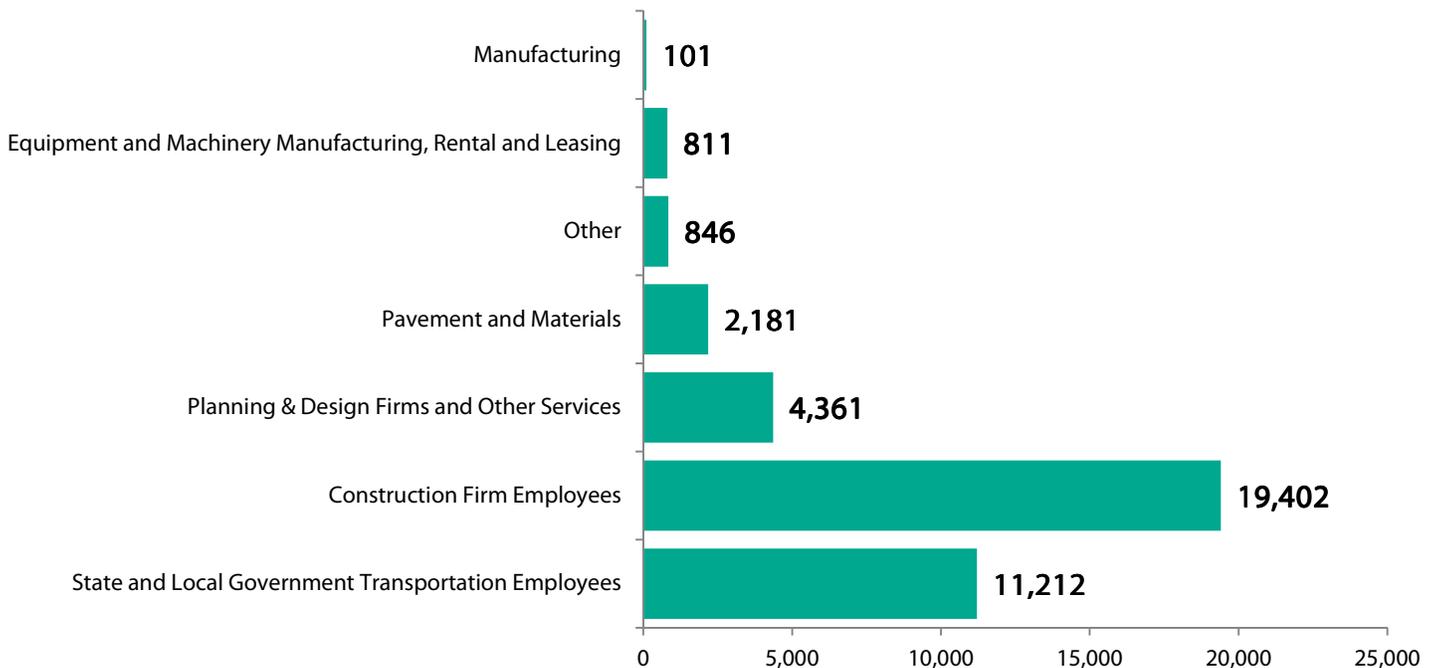


Source: NHTSA

# LOUISIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Louisiana supports the equivalent of 78,115 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$3.2 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 38,915 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 39,201 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$581.7 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,021,447 full-time jobs in Louisiana in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$43.9 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$8.0 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Louisiana Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## LOUISIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Louisiana transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Louisiana travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Louisiana has 61,427 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 13,444 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 20.6 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Louisiana has 12,982 bridges. FHWA reports 29 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,837 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,944 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$4.7 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 3,385 structures in the state.
- There are 15 transit agencies based in the state that serve Louisiana travelers.
- There are 17 freight railroads operating 2,912 miles of track.
- Louisiana has 230 commercial and general aviation facilities with 578 runways. A total of 72 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Louisiana include 2 major marinas, 27 locks and dams and 1,949 port docks, among other facilities. Louisiana has 2,820 miles of inland waterways and ships 510.8 million tons of freight.

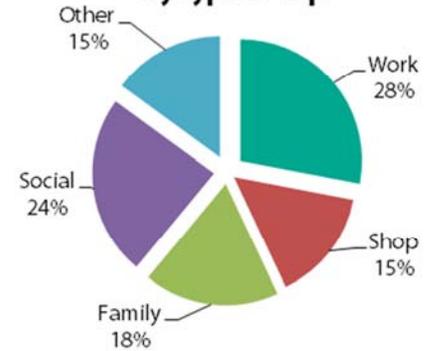
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	61,427
Rural Mileage	44,018
Urban Mileage	17,409
Number of Bridges	12,982
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	230
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	1,754
Transit Rail Route Miles	25
Number of Transit Agencies	15
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	2,912
Number of Railroads	17
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	2,820
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	510,788
Domestic Shipments	223,728
Foreign Shipments	235,496
Intrastate Shipments	51,561
Number of waterway facilities	2,549

# LOUISIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Louisiana. The businesses and workers in Louisiana rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

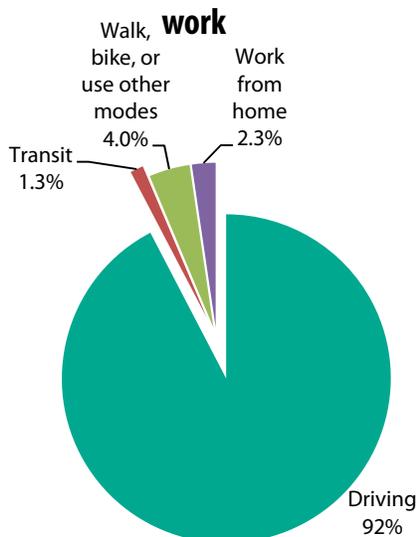
- Louisiana drivers traveled 48 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,569 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Louisiana, 92 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.3 percent take transit, 4.0 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 2.3 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 24 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Louisiana citizens to make choices about where they work and live—70 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 18 minutes one way), 28 percent commute to a different county to work (37 minute average commute), and 2.2 percent work in a different state (54 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 638,621 people have moved either within or to Louisiana each year, with 59 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 24 percent moving from a different Louisiana county, 15 percent coming from out of state and 2.4 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



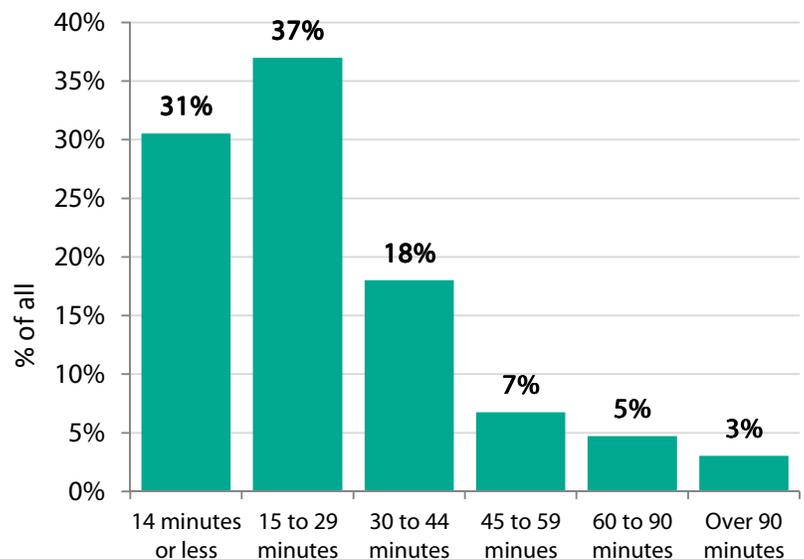
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Louisiana drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Louisiana daily one-way commuting times

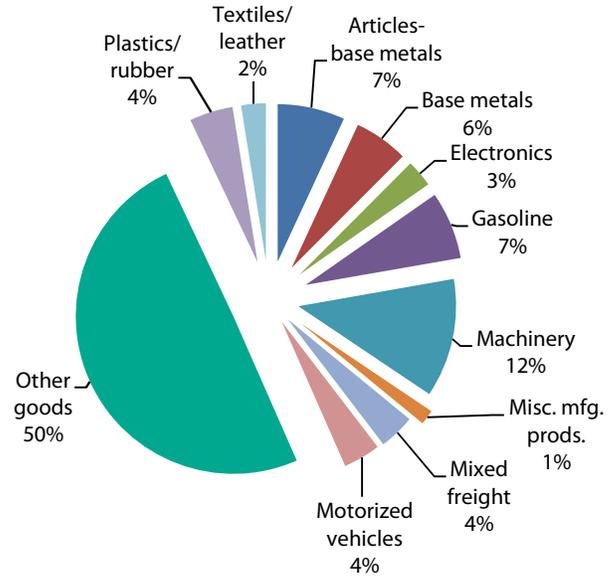


Source: American Community Survey

# LOUISIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

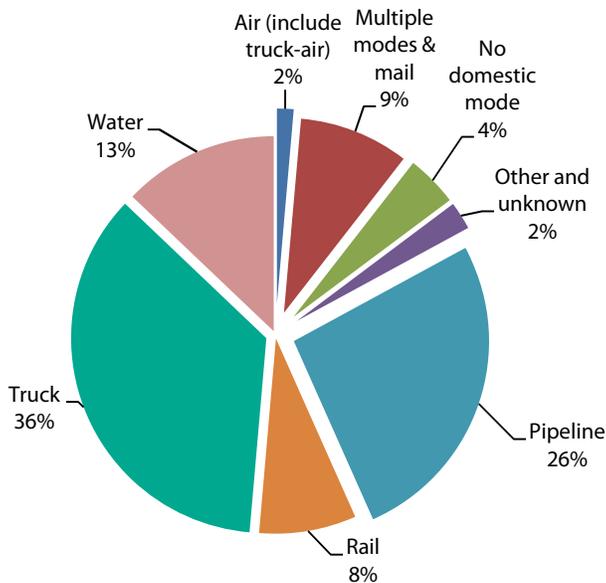
- 36 percent of freight shipments by Louisiana businesses are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Louisiana commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 61 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Louisiana are expected to reach \$288.7 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Louisiana businesses in 2015, by type of product**



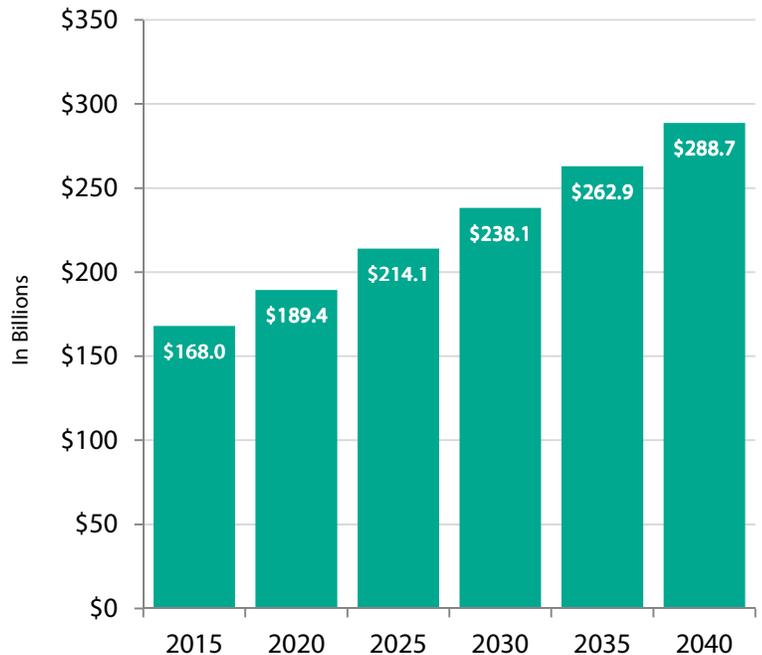
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Louisiana businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Louisiana truck shipments**

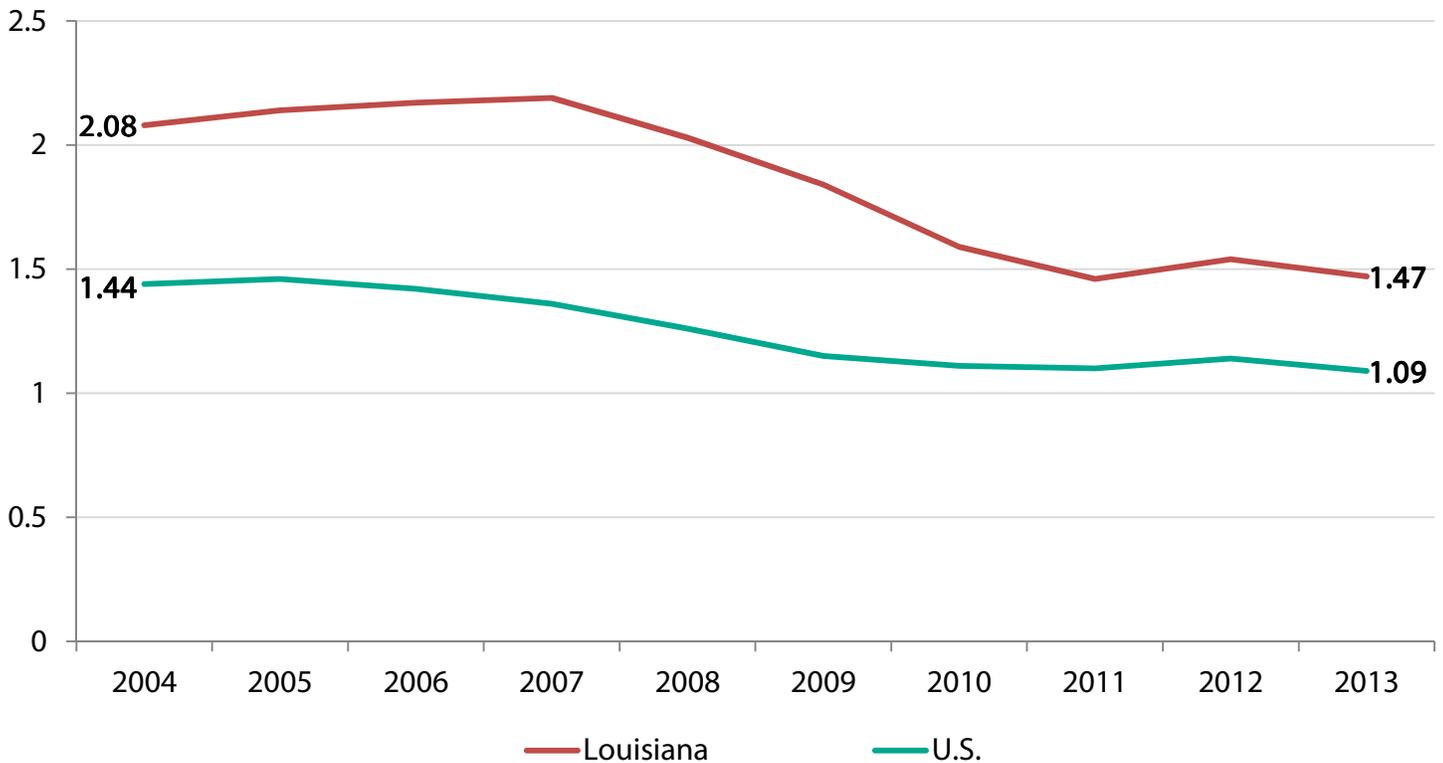


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## LOUISIANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 651 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 703 deaths in Louisiana during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 49 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 34 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 19 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Louisiana in 2014, with 8 reported fatalities.
- There were 236 rail accidents or incidents in Louisiana in 2014, with 20 fatalities and 143 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 140 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 153 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

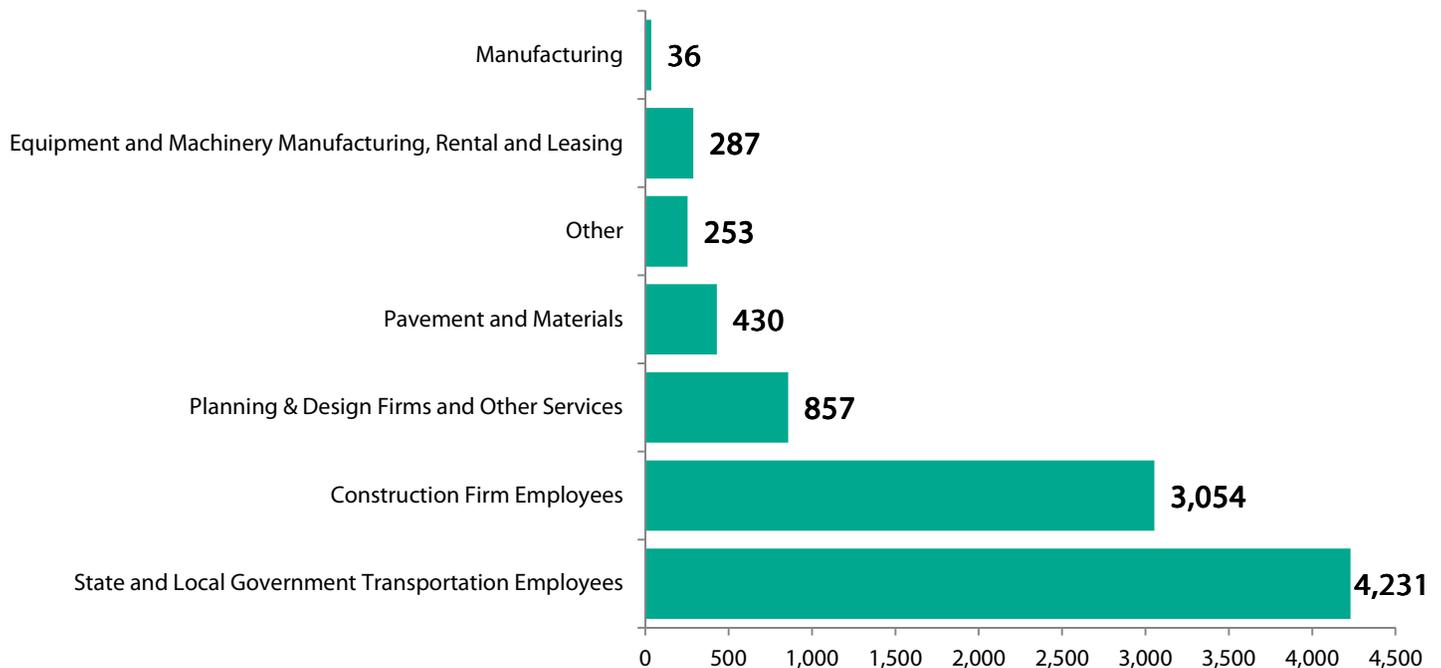


Source: NHTSA

## MAINE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Maine supports the equivalent of 18,365 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$609.5 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 9,149 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 9,216 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$111.2 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 283,101 full-time jobs in Maine in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$10.1 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.8 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Maine Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# MAINE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Maine transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Maine travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Maine has 22,882 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 6,316 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 27.0 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Maine has 2,419 bridges. FHWA reports 33 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (364 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (432 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$912.0 million to make needed bridge repairs on 775 structures in the state.
- There are 11 transit agencies based in the state that serve Maine travelers.
- There are 7 freight railroads operating 1,116 miles of track.
- Maine has 115 commercial and general aviation facilities with 232 runways. A total of 76 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Maine include 23 major marinas, and 349 port docks, among other facilities. Maine has 70 miles of inland waterways and ships 15.1 million tons of freight.

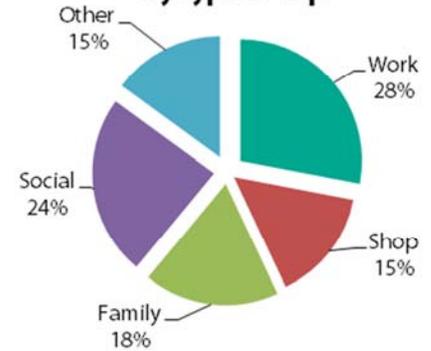
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	22,882
Rural Mileage	19,873
Urban Mileage	3,009
Number of Bridges	2,419
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	115
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	6,324
Transit Rail Route Miles	230
Number of Transit Agencies	11
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	1,116
Number of Railroads	7
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	70
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	15,127
Domestic Shipments	1,304
Foreign Shipments	13,715
Intrastate Shipments	109
Number of waterway facilities	923

# MAINE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Maine. The businesses and workers in Maine rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

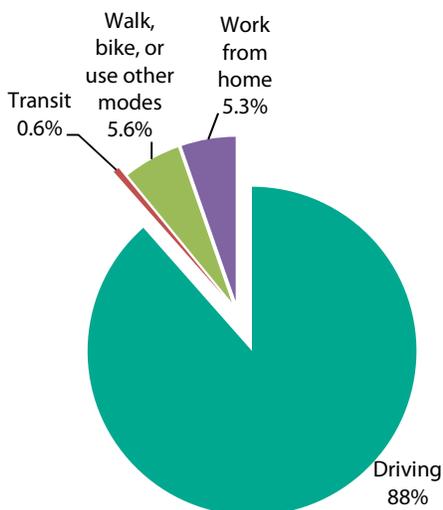
- Maine drivers traveled 14 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 13,970 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Maine, 88 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.6 percent take transit, 5.6 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.3 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 22 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Maine citizens to make choices about where they work and live—77 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 18 percent commute to a different county to work (38 minute average commute), and 4.1 percent work in a different state (45 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 178,667 people have moved either within or to Maine each year, with 60 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 21 percent moving from a different Maine county, 16 percent coming from out of state and 2.2 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



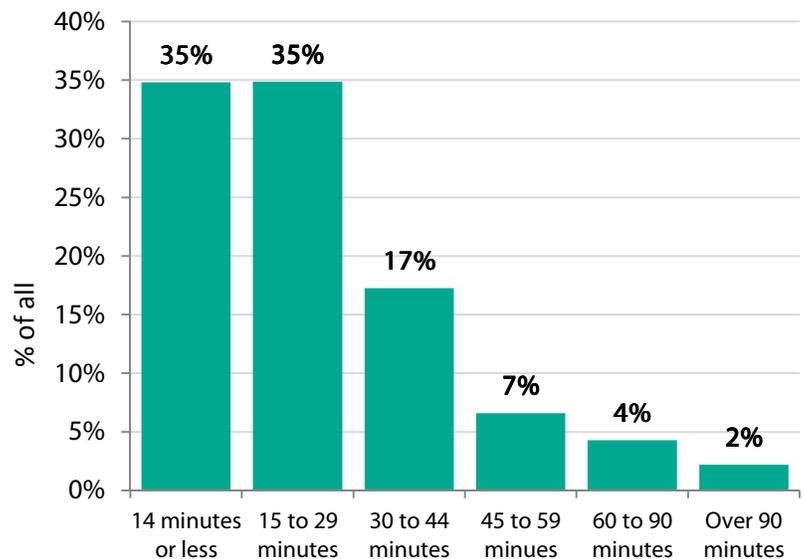
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Maine drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Maine daily one-way commuting times**

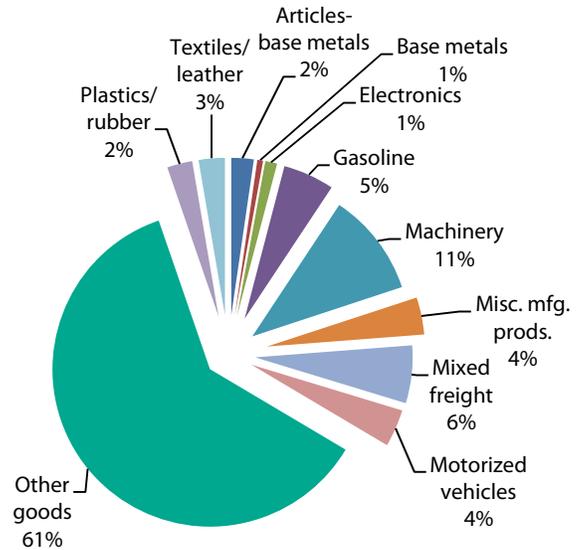


Source: American Community Survey

# MAINE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

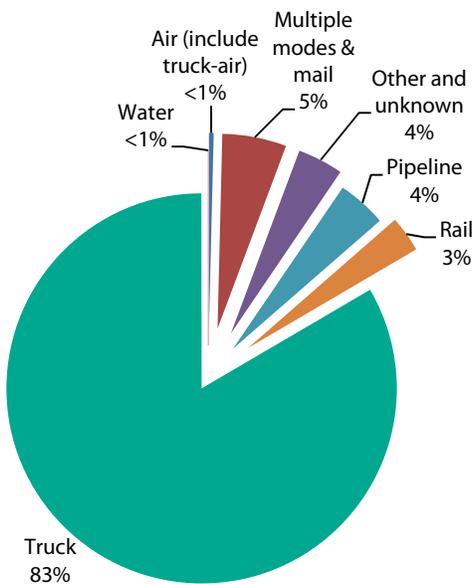
- Nearly all freight shipments by Maine businesses – 83 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Maine commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 91 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Maine are expected to reach \$103.8 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Maine businesses in 2015, by type of product**



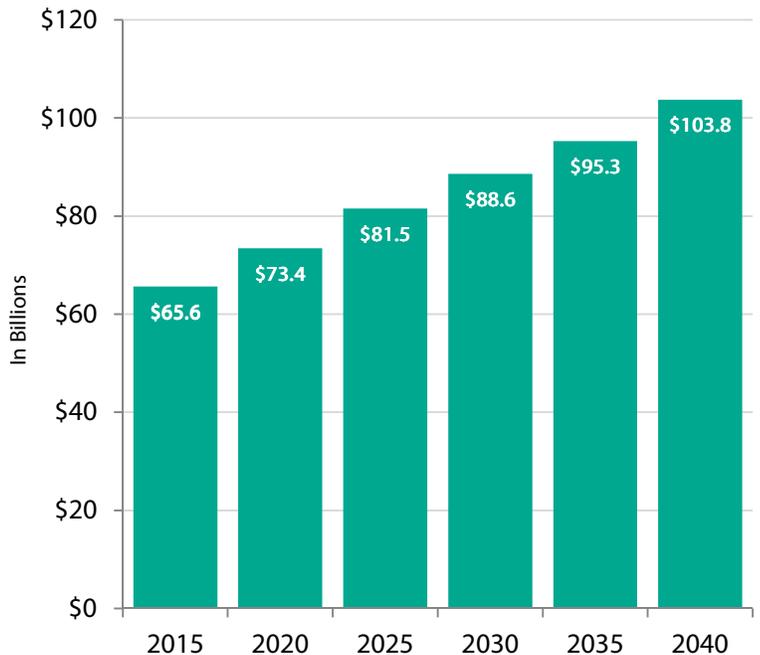
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Maine businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Maine truck shipments**

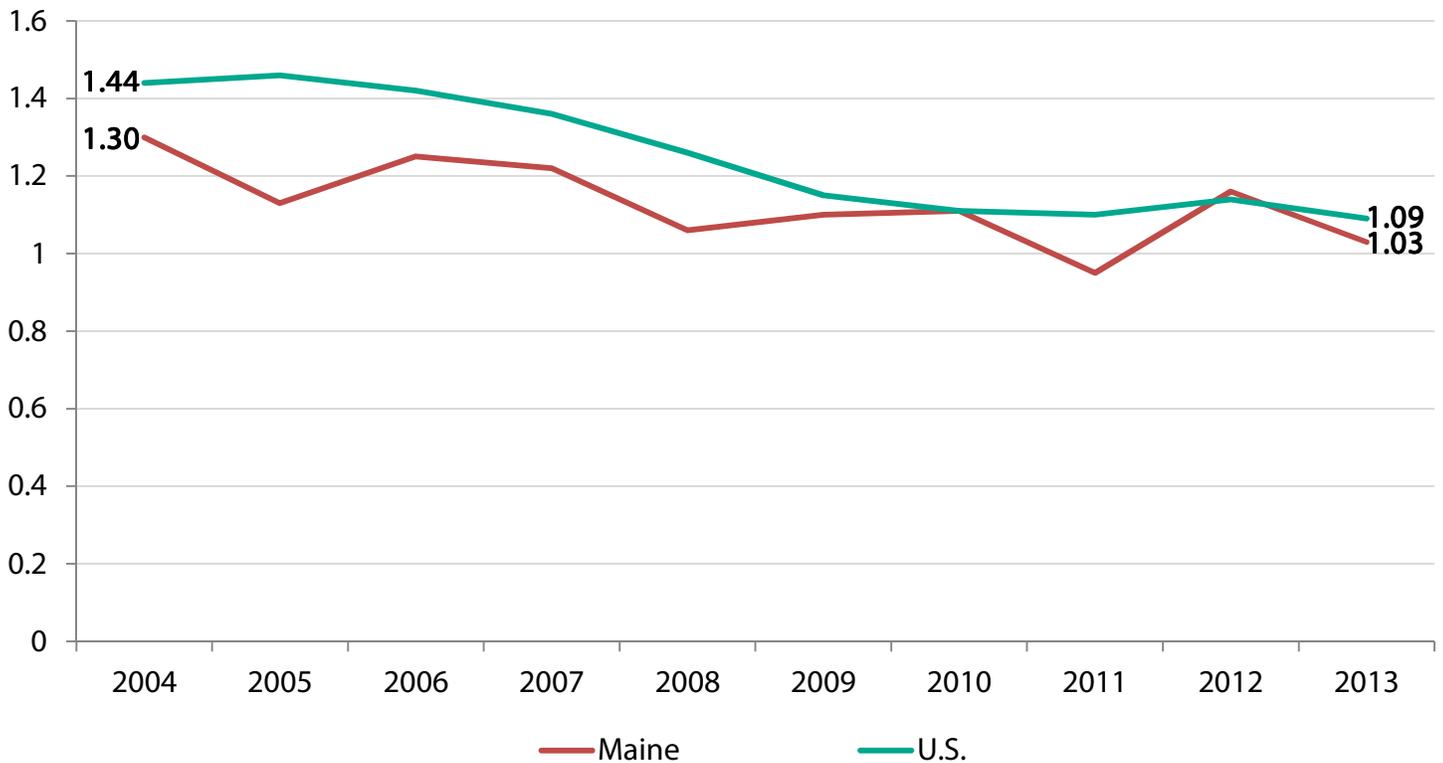


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## MAINE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 137 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 145 deaths in Maine during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 97 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 19 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 8 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Maine in 2014, with 2 reported fatalities.
- There were 27 rail accidents or incidents in Maine in 2014, with 3 fatalities and 15 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were no transit incidents in 2014.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

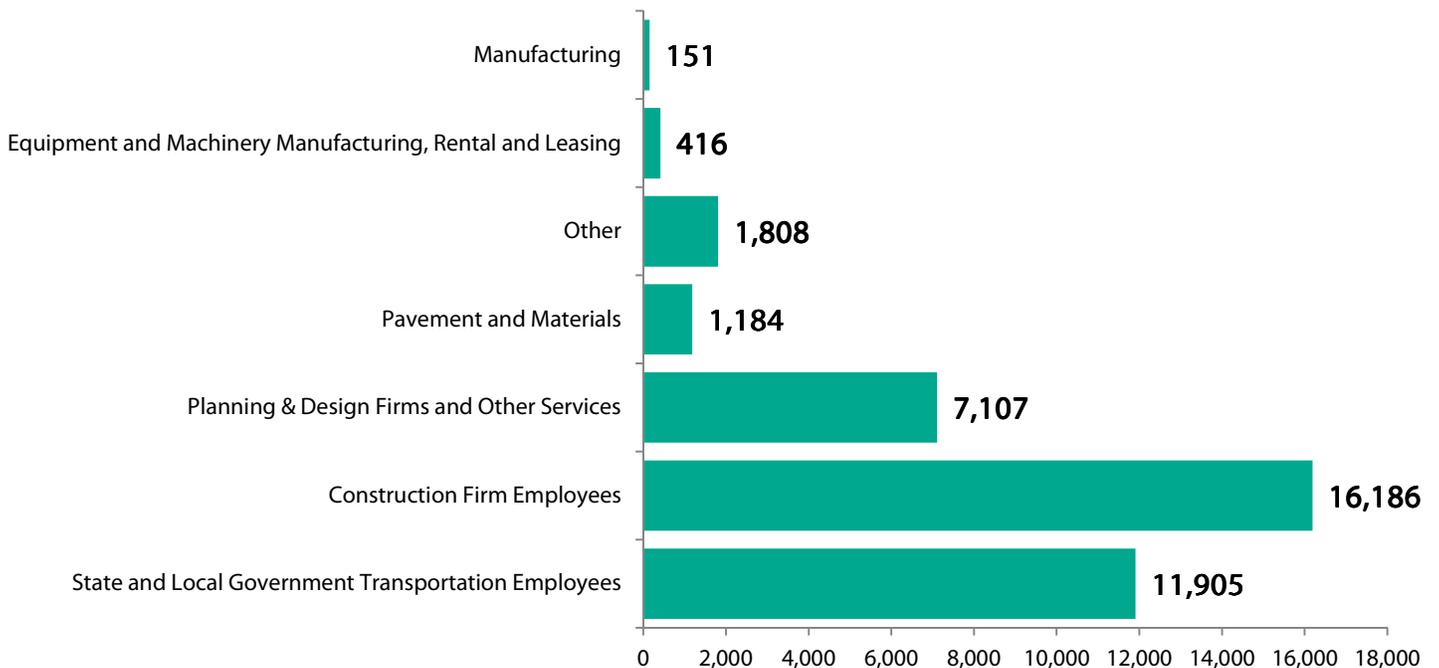


Source: NHTSA

# MARYLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Maryland supports the equivalent of 77,800 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$3.5 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 38,757 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 39,043 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$637.9 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,033,274 full-time jobs in Maryland in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$39.7 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$7.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Maryland Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## MARYLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Maryland transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Maryland travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Maryland has 32,422 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 8,004 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 12.0 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Maryland has 5,305 bridges. FHWA reports 27 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (317 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,104 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$1.6 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 1,602 structures in the state.
- There are 14 transit agencies based in the state that serve Maryland travelers.
- There are 9 freight railroads operating 762 miles of track.
- Maryland has 149 commercial and general aviation facilities with 257 runways. A total of 59 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Maryland include 3 major marinas, and 380 port docks, among other facilities. Maryland has 530 miles of inland waterways and ships 45.3 million tons of freight.

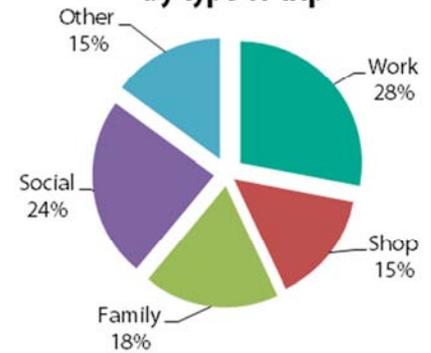
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	32,422
Rural Mileage	13,452
Urban Mileage	18,970
Number of Bridges	5,305
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	149
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	5,979
Transit Rail Route Miles	892
Number of Transit Agencies	14
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	762
Number of Railroads	9
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	530
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	45,268
Domestic Shipments	7,368
Foreign Shipments	36,885
Intrastate Shipments	1,015
Number of waterway facilities	853

# MARYLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Maryland. The businesses and workers in Maryland rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

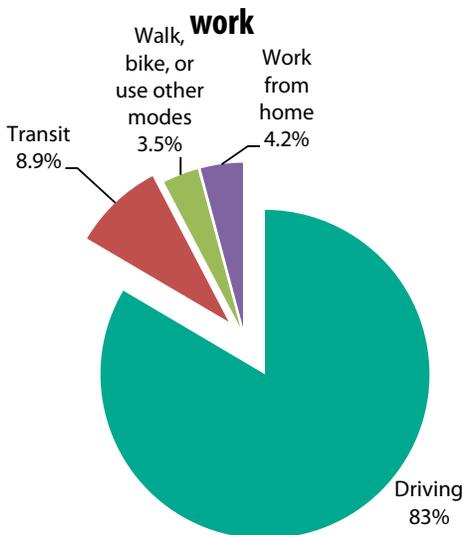
- Maryland drivers traveled 57 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 13,692 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Maryland, 83 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 8.9 percent take transit, 3.5 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.2 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 31 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Maryland citizens to make choices about where they work and live—53 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 20 minutes one way), 30 percent commute to a different county to work (38 minute average commute), and 17.3 percent work in a different state (50 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 766,622 people have moved either within or to Maryland each year, with 54 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 20 percent moving from a different Maryland county, 21 percent coming from out of state and 5.5 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



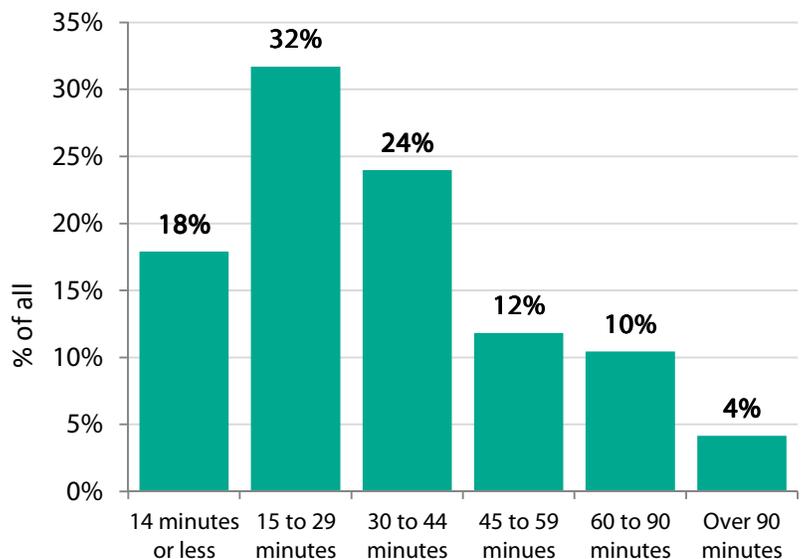
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Maryland drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Maryland daily one-way commuting times**

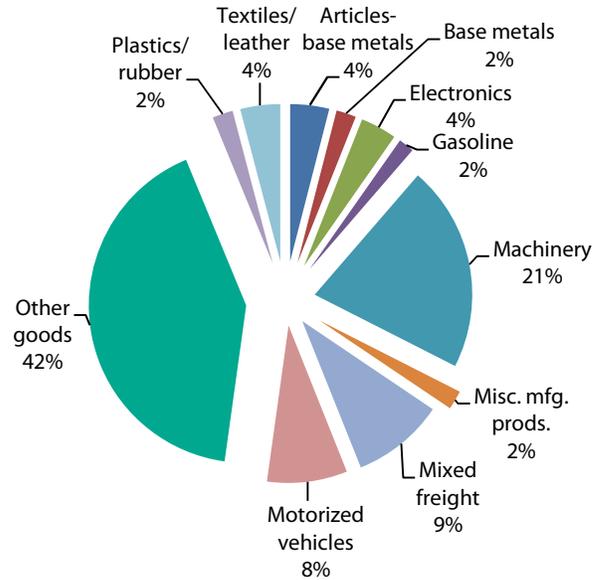


Source: American Community Survey

# MARYLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

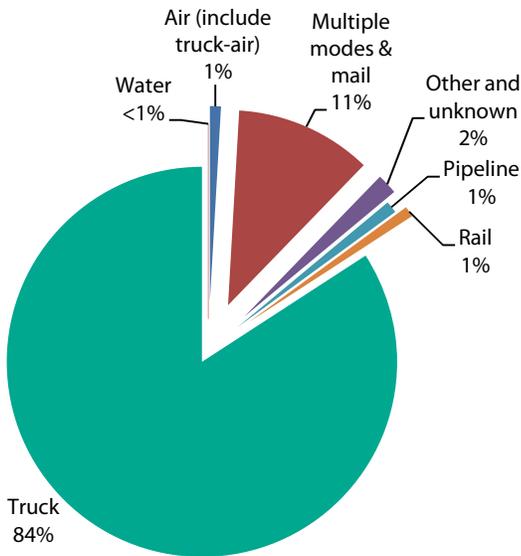
- Nearly all freight shipments by Maryland businesses – 84 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Maryland commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 49 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Maryland are expected to reach \$306.5 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Maryland businesses in 2015, by type of product**



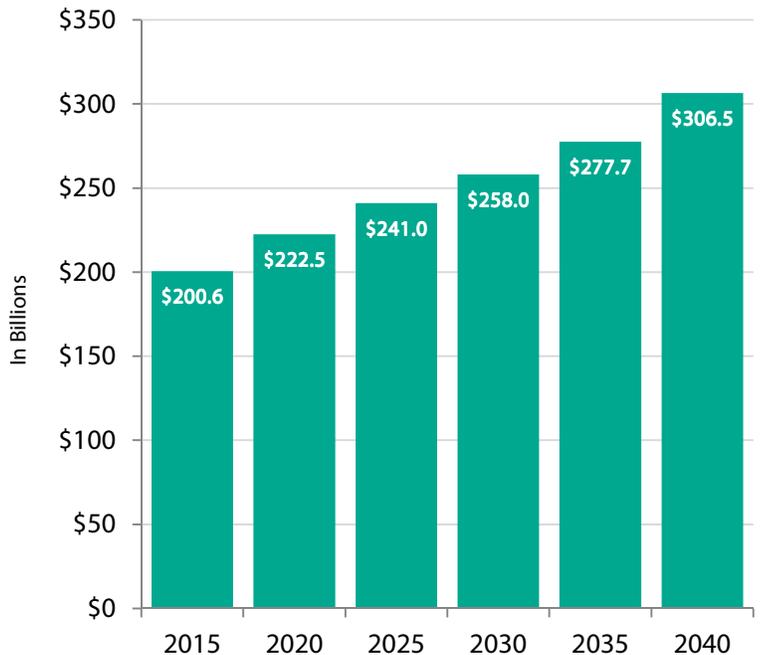
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Maryland businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Maryland truck shipments**

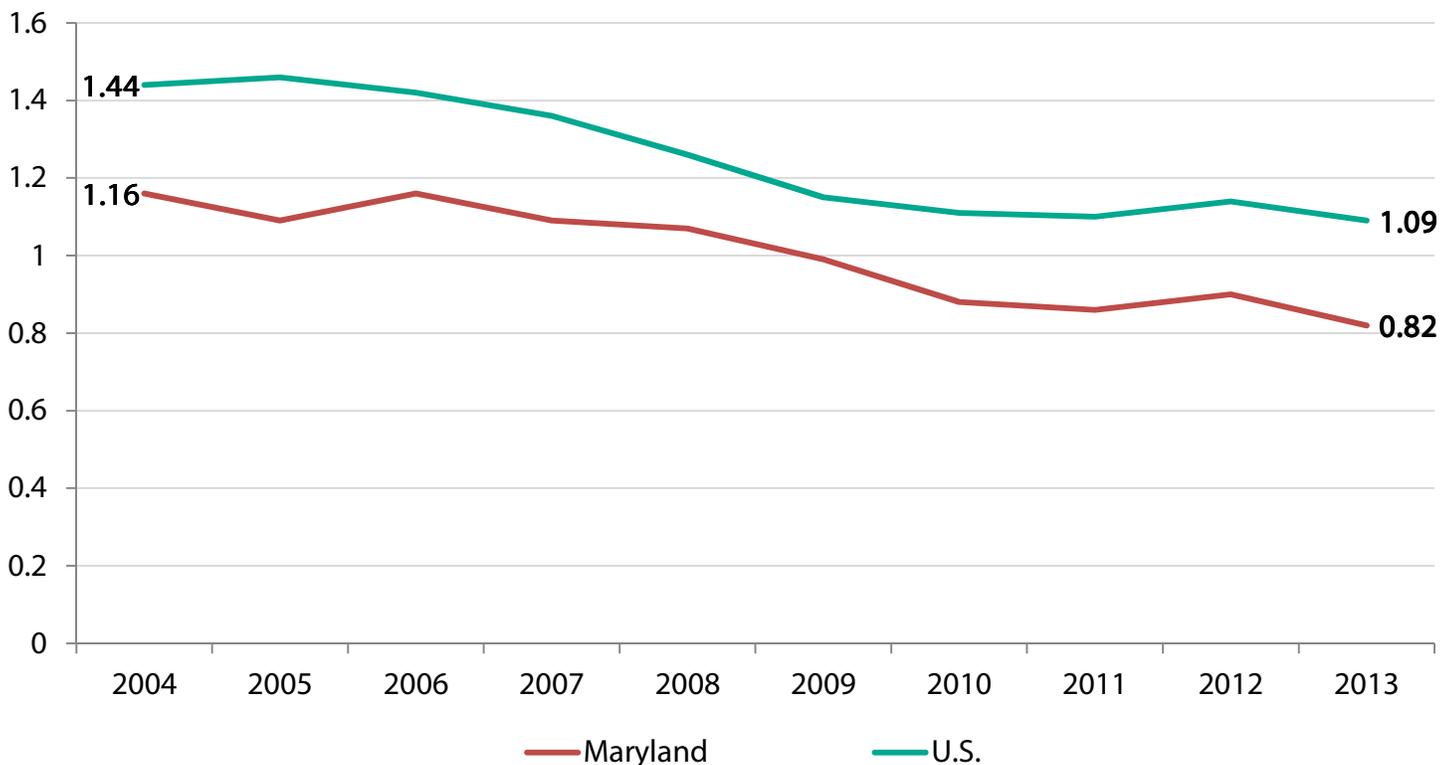


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## MARYLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 431 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 465 deaths in Maryland during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 36 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 27 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 15 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Maryland in 2014, with 12 reported fatalities.
- There were 150 rail accidents or incidents in Maryland in 2014, with 9 fatalities and 110 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 351 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 569 injuries and 4 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

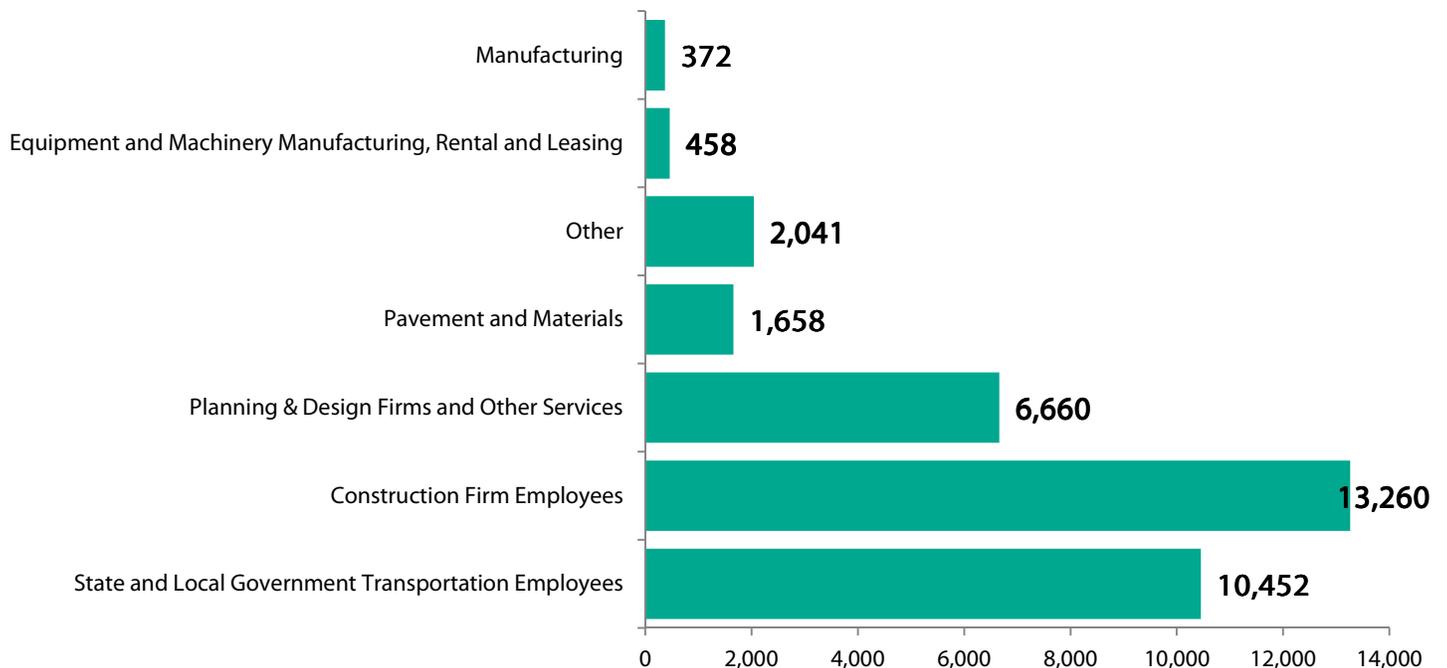


Source: NHTSA

# MASSACHUSETTS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Massachusetts supports the equivalent of 70,060 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$3.9 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 34,902 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 35,158 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$719.3 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,366,440 full-time jobs in Massachusetts in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$62.2 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$11.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

## Massachusetts Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# MASSACHUSETTS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Massachusetts transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Massachusetts travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Massachusetts has 36,370 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 11,276 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 5.6 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Massachusetts has 5,141 bridges. FHWA reports 52 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (459 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (2,224 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$12.3 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 4,667 structures in the state.
- There are 16 transit agencies based in the state that serve Massachusetts travelers.
- There are 11 freight railroads operating 892 miles of track.
- Massachusetts has 73 commercial and general aviation facilities with 273 runways. A total of 72 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Massachusetts include 111 major marinas and 505 port docks, among other facilities. Massachusetts has 90 miles of inland waterways and ships 17.3 million tons of freight.

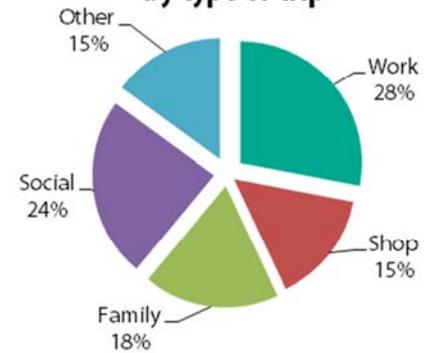
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	36,370
Rural Mileage	6,165
Urban Mileage	30,205
Number of Bridges	5,141
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	73
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	144
Transit Rail Route Miles	1,134
Number of Transit Agencies	16
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	892
Number of Railroads	11
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	90
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	17,298
Domestic Shipments	5,251
Foreign Shipments	11,665
Intrastate Shipments	381
Number of waterway facilities	950

# MASSACHUSETTS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Massachusetts. The businesses and workers in Massachusetts rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

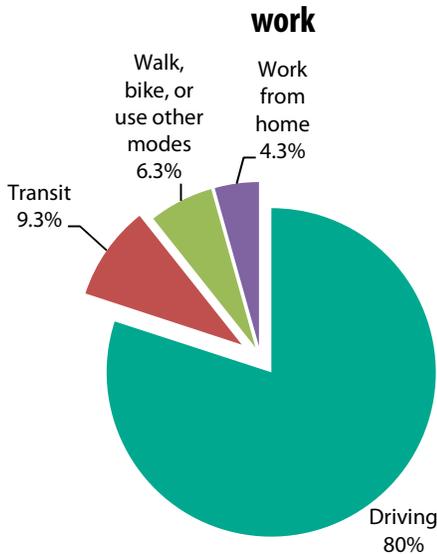
- Massachusetts drivers traveled 56 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 11,816 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Massachusetts, 80 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 9.3 percent take transit, 6.3 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.3 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 27 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Massachusetts citizens to make choices about where they work and live—65 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 20 minutes one way), 31 percent commute to a different county to work (40 minute average commute), and 4.0 percent work in a different state (39 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 866,202 people have moved either within or to Massachusetts each year, with 57 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 20 percent moving from a different Massachusetts county, 16 percent coming from out of state and 6.5 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



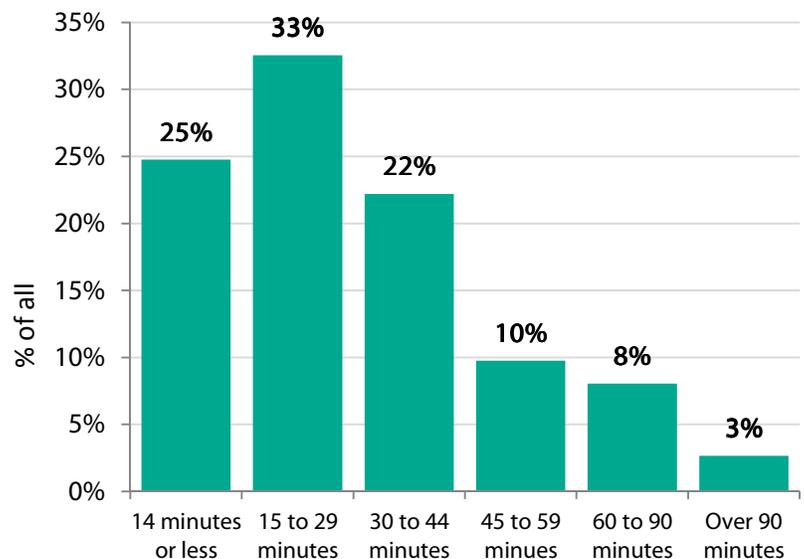
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Massachusetts drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Massachusetts daily one-way commuting times**

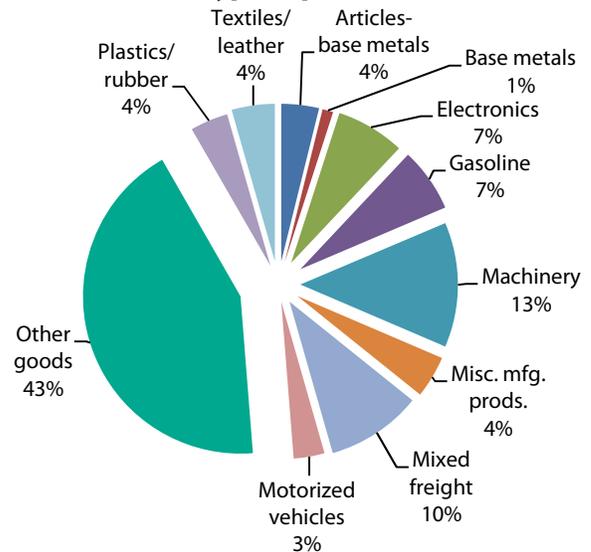


Source: American Community Survey

# MASSACHUSETTS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

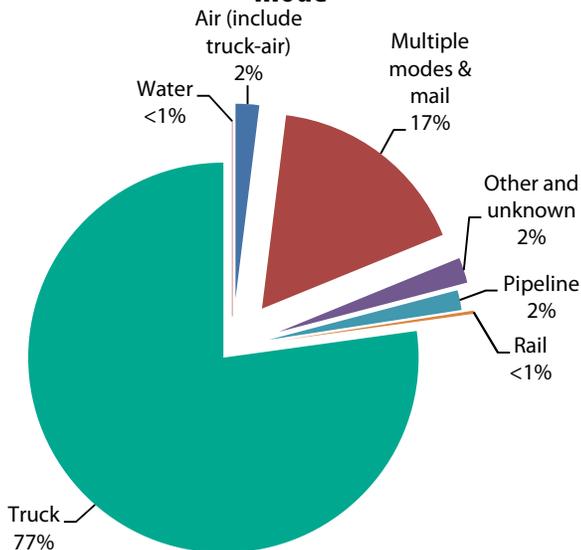
- Nearly all freight shipments by Massachusetts businesses – 77 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Massachusetts commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 58 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Massachusetts are expected to reach \$385.1 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Massachusetts businesses in 2015, by type of product**



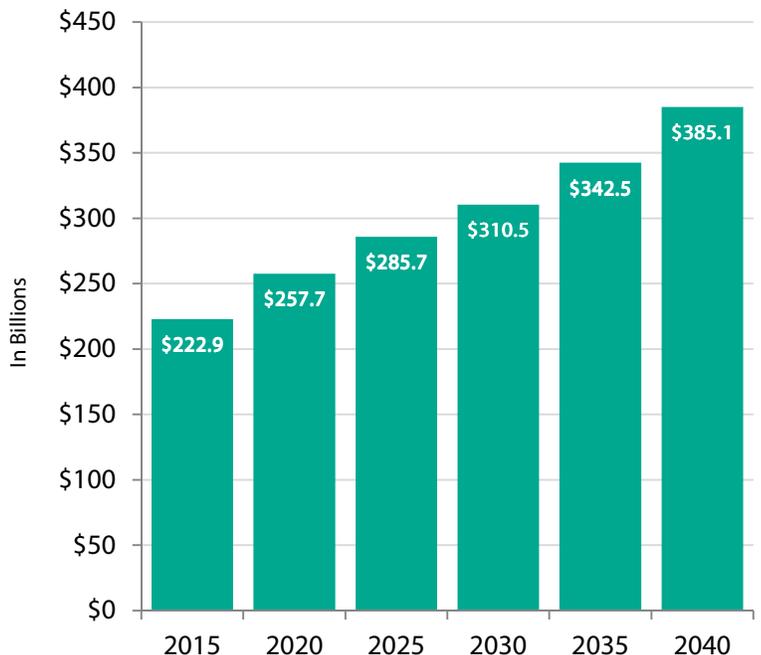
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Massachusetts businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Massachusetts truck shipments**

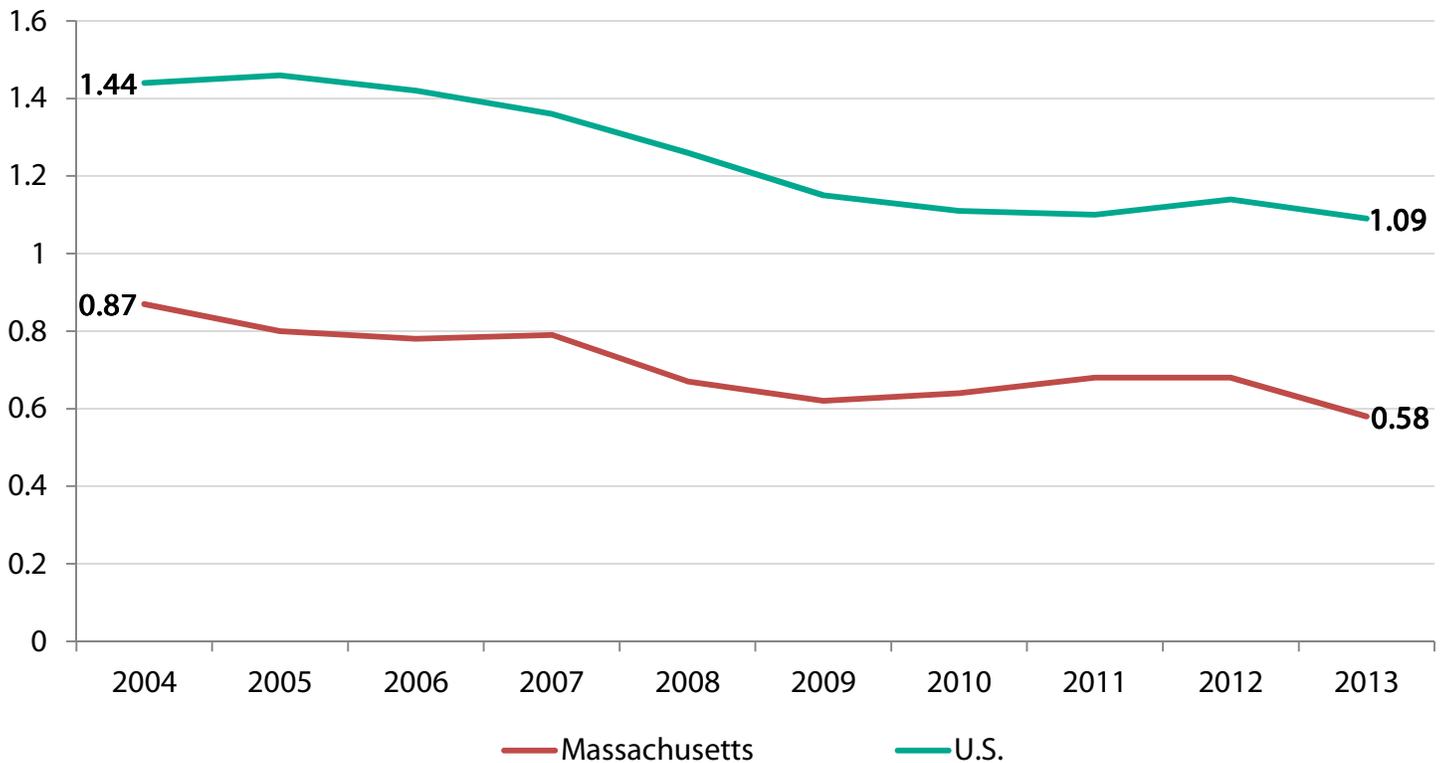


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## MASSACHUSETTS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 309 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 326 deaths in Massachusetts during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 15 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 37 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 11 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Massachusetts in 2014, with 7 reported fatalities.
- There were 233 rail accidents or incidents in Massachusetts in 2014, with 9 fatalities and 214 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 788 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 817 injuries and 6 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

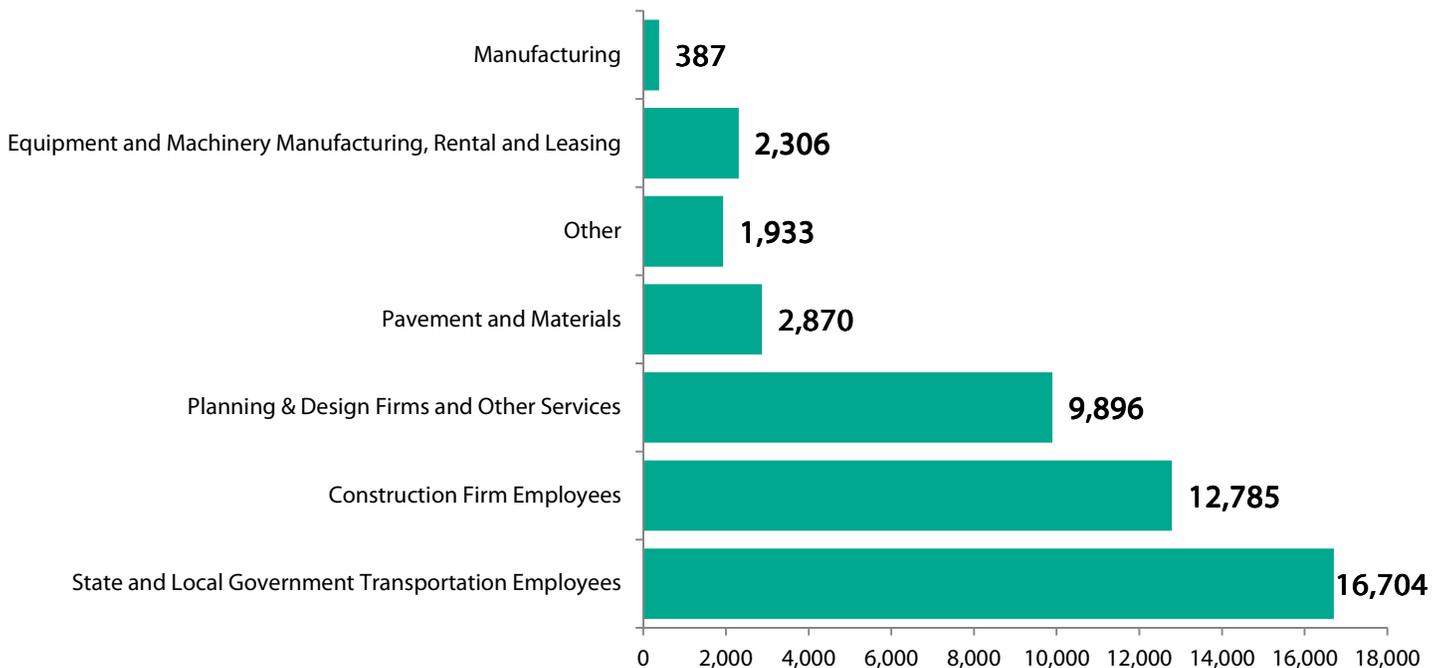


Source: NHTSA

# MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Michigan supports the equivalent of 94,107 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$4.1 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 46,881 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 47,226 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$741.3 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,921,801 full-time jobs in Michigan in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$76.9 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$14.0 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Michigan Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Michigan transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Michigan travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Michigan has 122,141 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 36,451 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 34.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Michigan has 11,072 bridges. FHWA reports 28 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,295 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,754 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$7.2 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 2,003 structures in the state.
- There are 24 transit agencies based in the state that serve Michigan travelers.
- There are 26 freight railroads operating 3,632 miles of track.
- Michigan has 354 commercial and general aviation facilities with 625 runways. A total of 47 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Michigan include 2 locks and dams and 356 port docks, among other facilities. Michigan has no inland waterways.

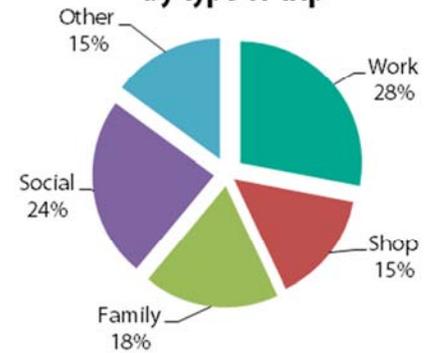
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	122,141
Rural Mileage	84,255
Urban Mileage	37,886
Number of Bridges	11,072
Airports	
Number of Airports	354
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	9,092
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	24
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	3,632
Number of Railroads	26
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	57,547
Domestic Shipments	38,807
Foreign Shipments	8,887
Intrastate Shipments	9,853
Number of waterway facilities	596

# MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Michigan. The businesses and workers in Michigan rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

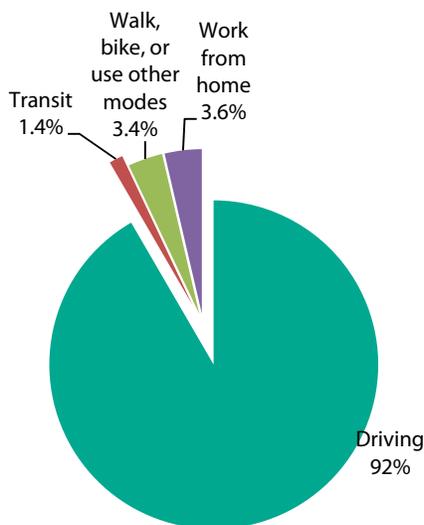
- Michigan drivers traveled 95 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 13,616 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Michigan, 92 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.4 percent take transit, 3.4 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.6 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 23 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Michigan citizens to make choices about where they work and live—70 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 18 minutes one way), 28 percent commute to a different county to work (35 minute average commute), and 2.0 percent work in a different state (38 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 1,436,303 people have moved either within or to Michigan each year, with 63 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 25 percent moving from a different Michigan county, 9 percent coming from out of state and 3.3 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



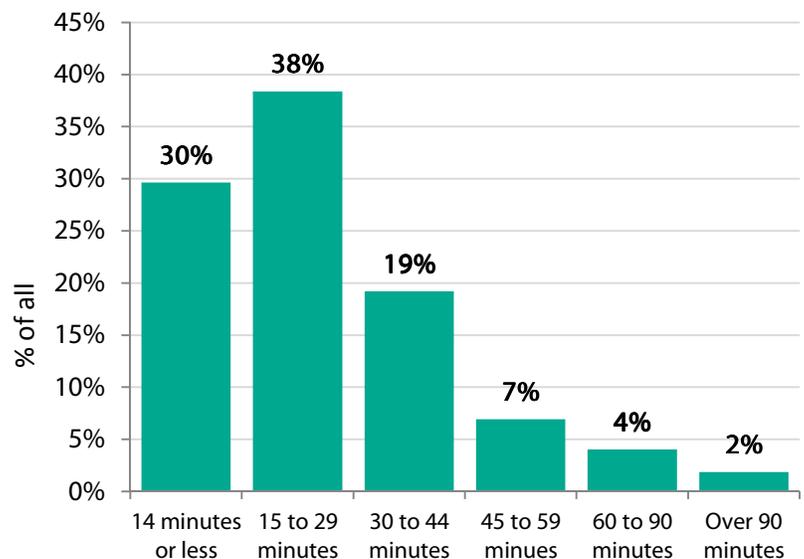
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Michigan drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Michigan daily one-way commuting times**

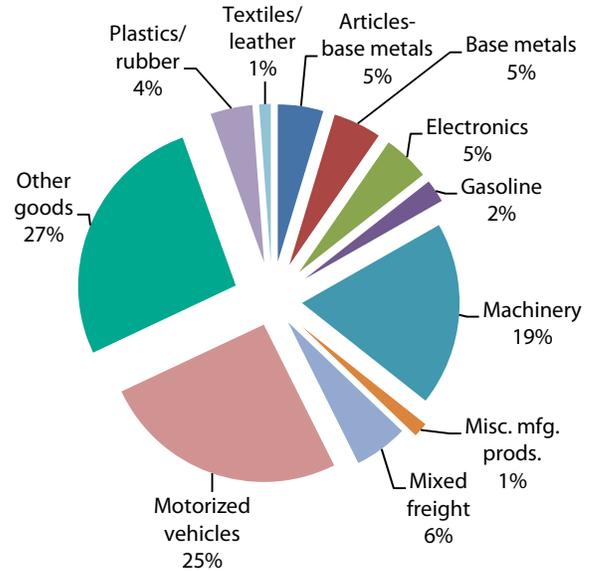


Source: American Community Survey

# MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

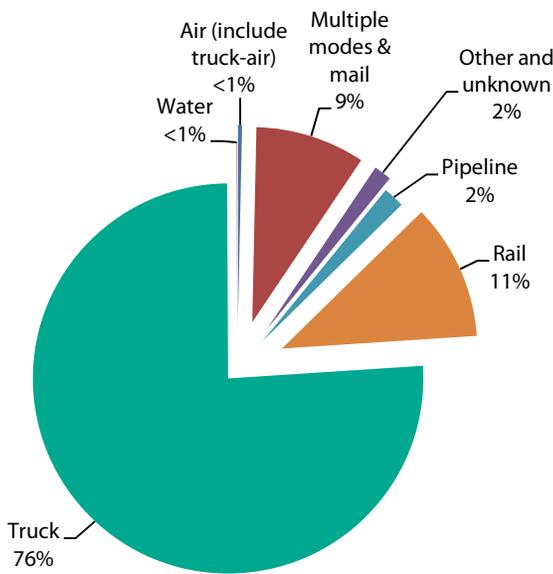
- Nearly all freight shipments by Michigan businesses – 76 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Michigan commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 70 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Michigan are expected to reach \$948.3 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Michigan businesses in 2015, by type of product**



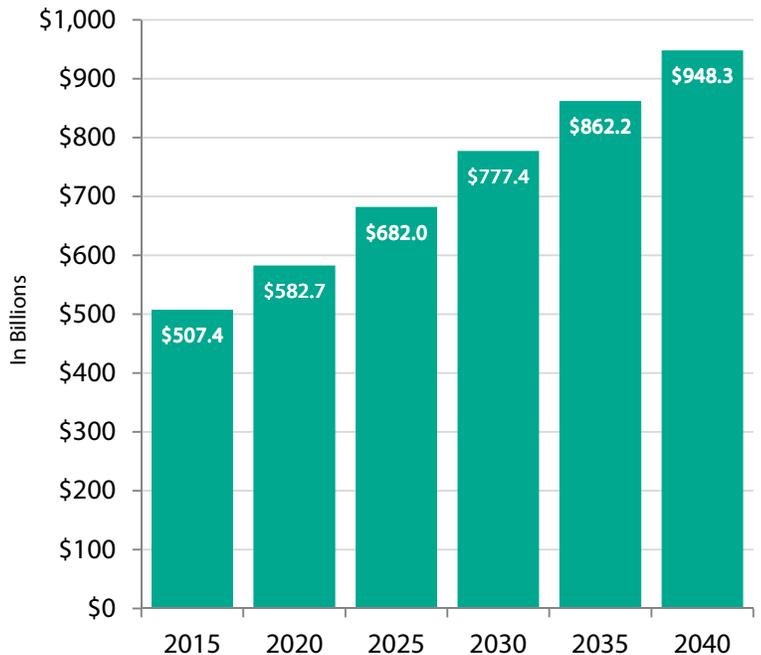
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Michigan businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Michigan truck shipments**

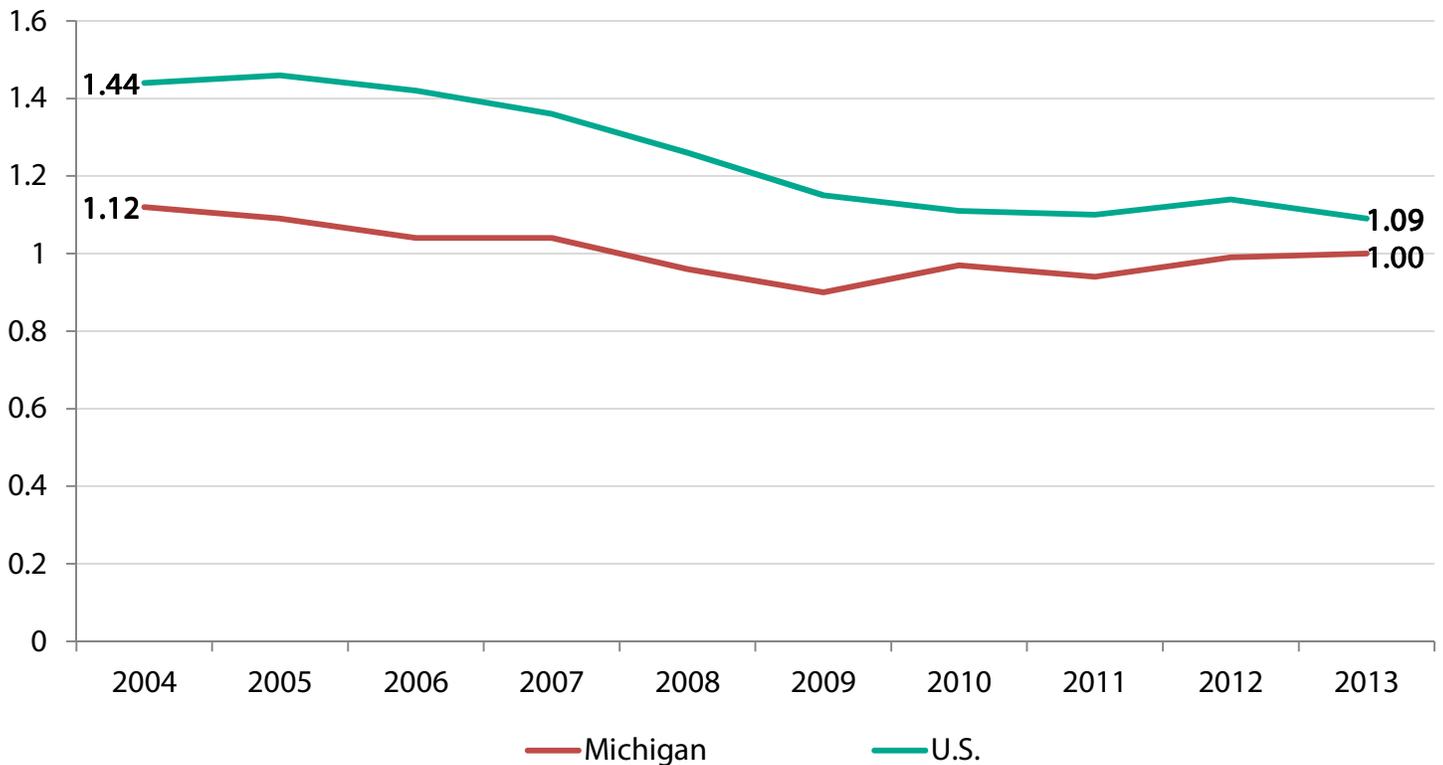


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 876 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 947 deaths in Michigan during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 45 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 37 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 31 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Michigan in 2014, with 9 reported fatalities.
- There were 197 rail accidents or incidents in Michigan in 2014, with 15 fatalities and 120 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 171 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 249 injuries and 4 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

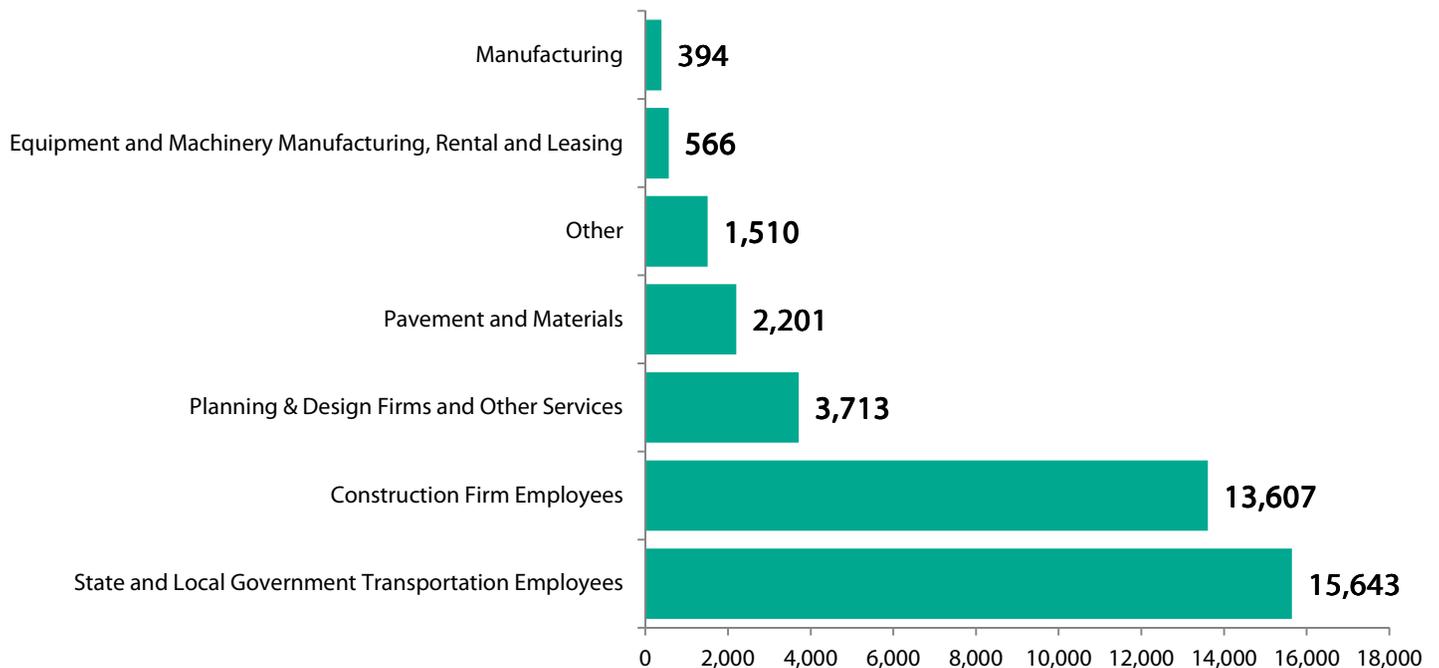


Source: NHTSA

## MINNESOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Minnesota supports the equivalent of 75,547 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$3.5 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 37,635 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 37,912 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$644.3 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,278,237 full-time jobs in Minnesota in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$53.9 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$9.8 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Minnesota Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# MINNESOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Minnesota transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Minnesota travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Minnesota has 138,767 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 33,117 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 5.2 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Minnesota has 12,961 bridges. FHWA reports 9 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (830 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (363 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$1.1 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 2,364 structures in the state.
- There are 8 transit agencies based in the state that serve Minnesota travelers.
- There are 18 freight railroads operating 4,449 miles of track.
- Minnesota has 327 commercial and general aviation facilities with 580 runways. A total of 83 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Minnesota include 9 locks and dams and 170 port docks, among other facilities. Minnesota has 260 miles of inland waterways and ships 42.9 million tons of freight.

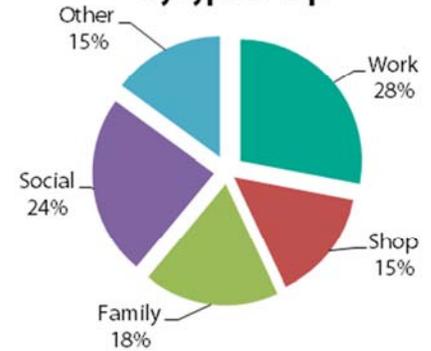
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	138,767
Rural Mileage	116,560
Urban Mileage	22,208
Number of Bridges	12,961
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	327
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	5,101
Transit Rail Route Miles	103
Number of Transit Agencies	8
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	4,449
Number of Railroads	18
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	260
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	42,872
Domestic Shipments	37,856
Foreign Shipments	3,813
Intrastate Shipments	1,204
Number of waterway facilities	283

# MINNESOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Minnesota. The businesses and workers in Minnesota rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

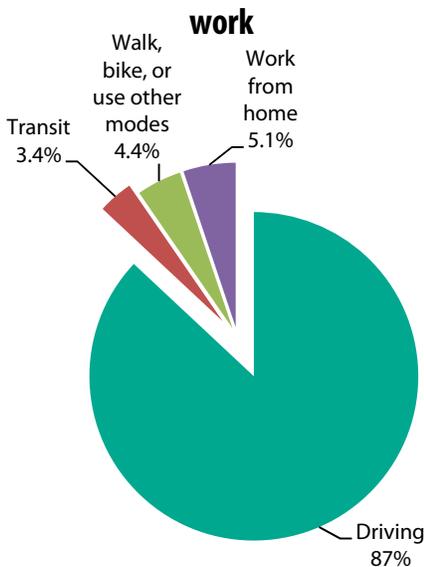
- Minnesota drivers traveled 57 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 17,106 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Minnesota, 87 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 3.4 percent take transit, 4.4 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.1 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 22 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Minnesota citizens to make choices about where they work and live—64 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 34 percent commute to a different county to work (32 minute average commute), and 2.5 percent work in a different state (34 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 762,513 people have moved either within or to Minnesota each year, with 53 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 31 percent moving from a different Minnesota county, 13 percent coming from out of state and 3.5 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



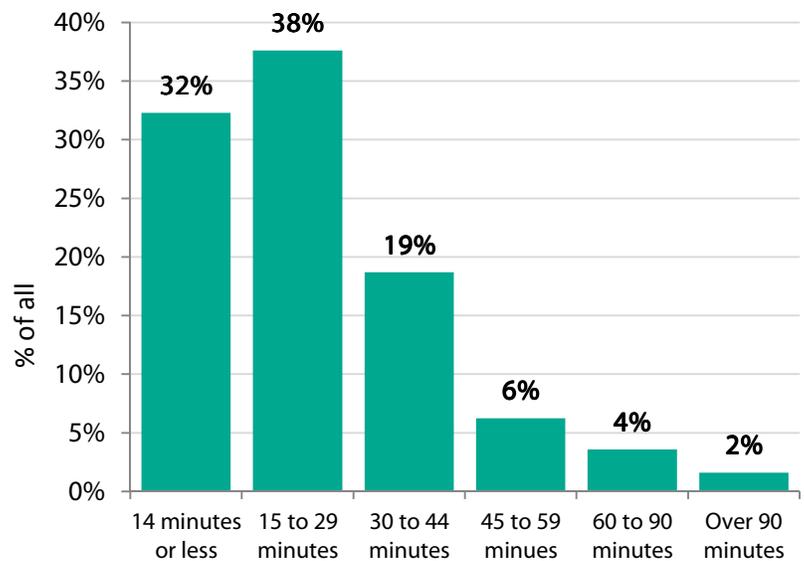
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Minnesota drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Minnesota daily one-way commuting times**

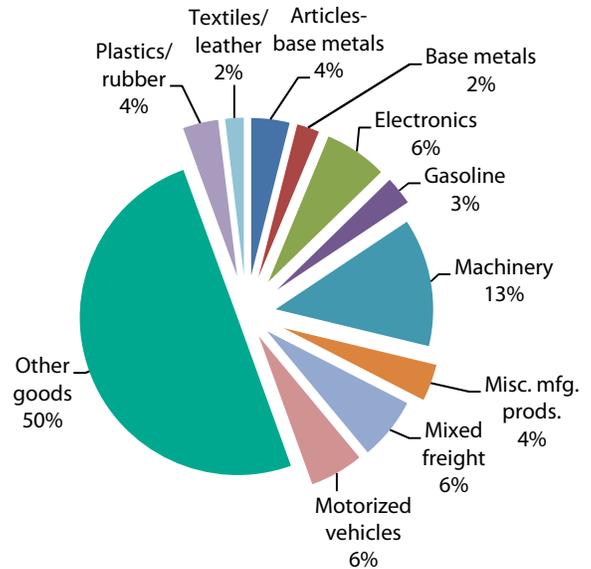


Source: American Community Survey

# MINNESOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

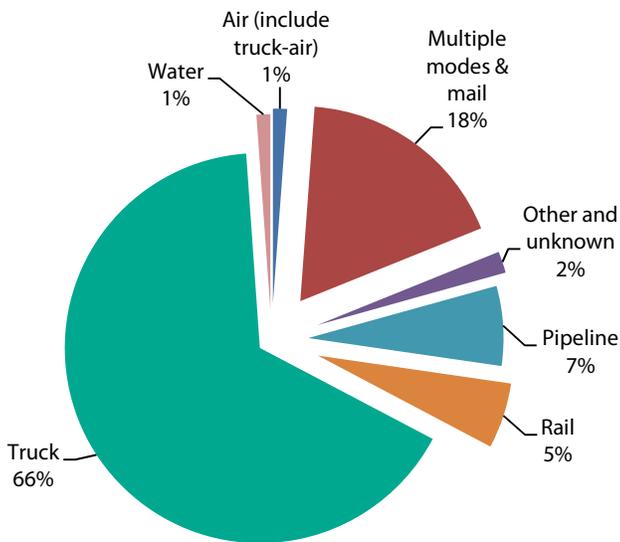
- Nearly all freight shipments by Minnesota businesses – 66 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Minnesota commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 67 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Minnesota are expected to reach \$461.1 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Minnesota businesses in 2015, by type of product**



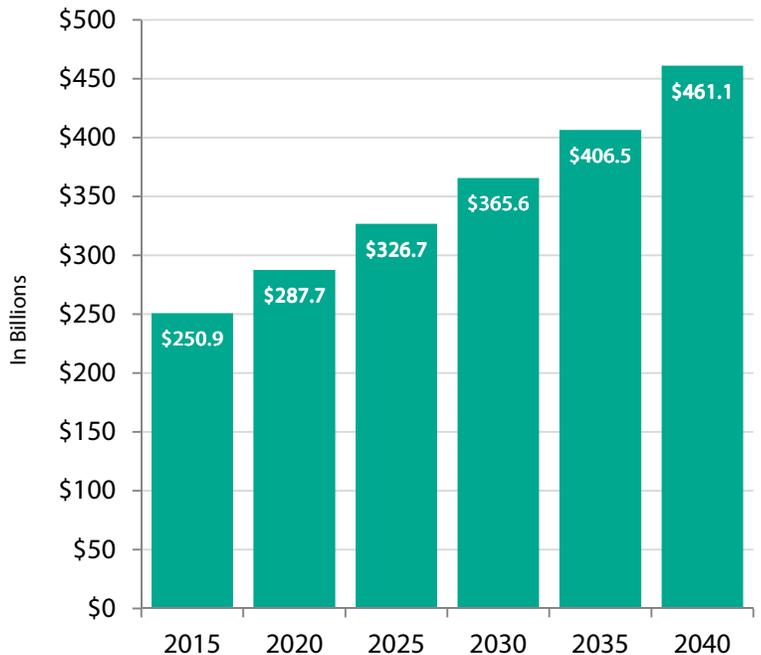
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Minnesota businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Minnesota truck shipments**

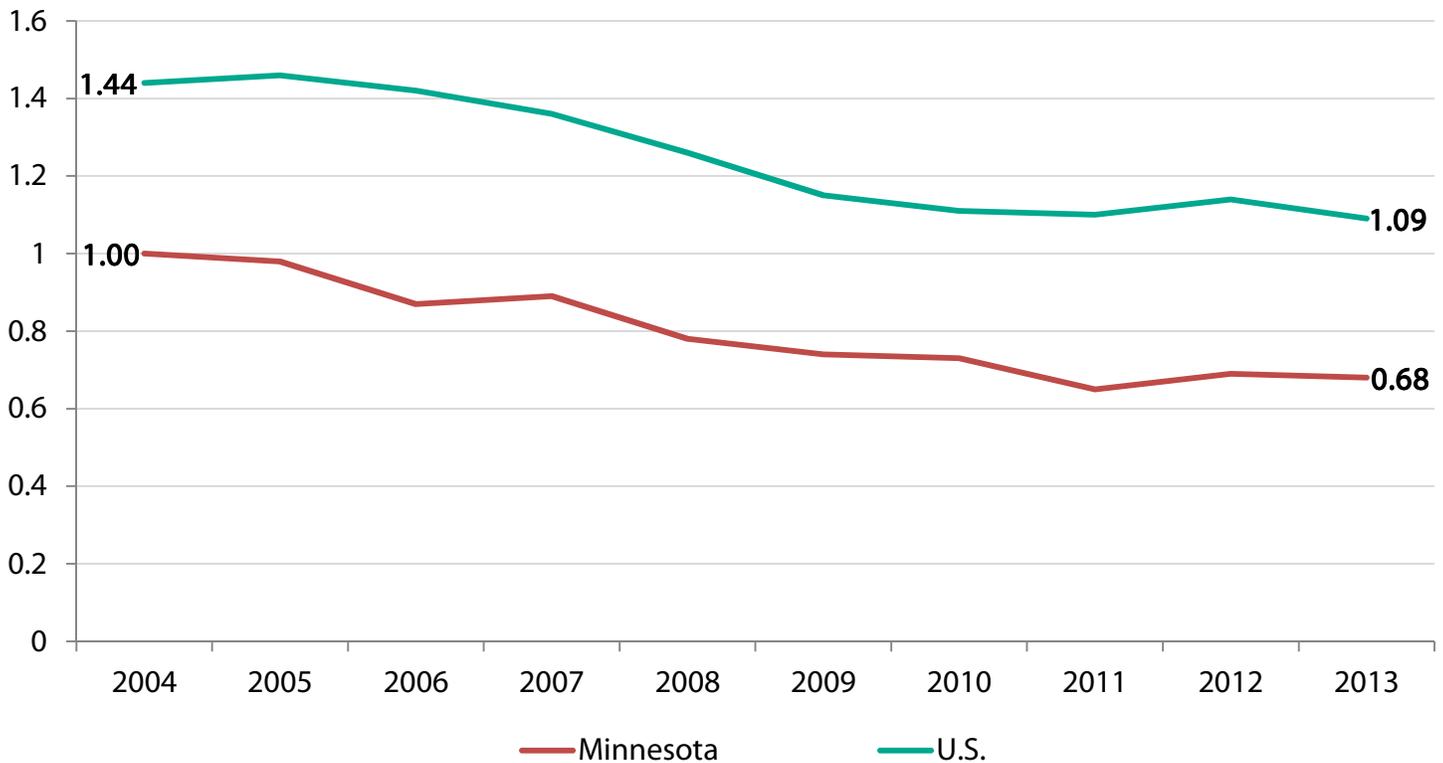


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## MINNESOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 357 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 387 deaths in Minnesota during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 66 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 32 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 25 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Minnesota in 2014, with 6 reported fatalities.
- There were 266 rail accidents or incidents in Minnesota in 2014, with 15 fatalities and 182 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 214 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 270 injuries and 4 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

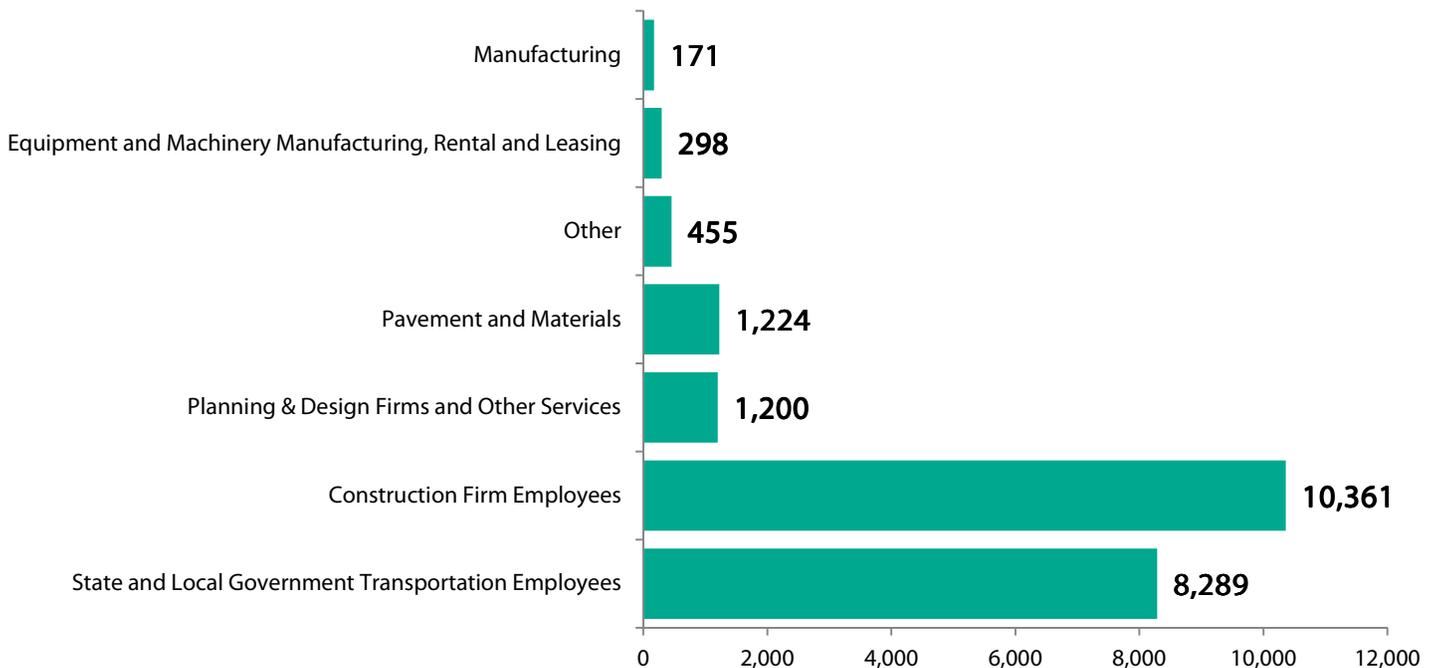


Source: NHTSA

# MISSISSIPPI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Mississippi supports the equivalent of 44,159 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.3 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 21,999 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 22,160 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$237.5 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 574,999 full-time jobs in Mississippi in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$19.5 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$3.6 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

## Mississippi Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## MISSISSIPPI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Mississippi transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Mississippi travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Mississippi has 75,116 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 21,976 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 22.9 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Mississippi has 17,091 bridges. FHWA reports 21 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (2,275 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,290 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$4.7 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 7,500 structures in the state.
- There are 3 transit agencies based in the state that serve Mississippi travelers.
- There are 27 freight railroads operating 2,432 miles of track.
- Mississippi has 187 commercial and general aviation facilities with 253 runways. A total of 77 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Mississippi include 8 locks and dams and 285 port docks, among other facilities. Mississippi has 870 miles of inland waterways and ships 48.6 million tons of freight.

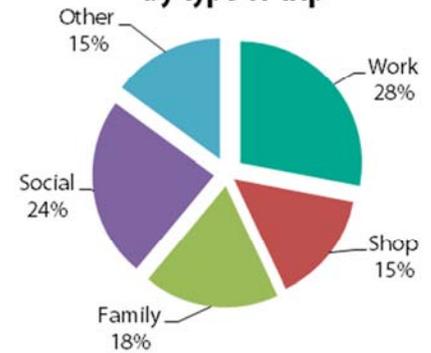
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	75,116
Rural Mileage	63,138
Urban Mileage	11,978
Number of Bridges	17,091
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	187
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	3,226
Transit Rail Route Miles	10
Number of Transit Agencies	3
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	2,432
Number of Railroads	27
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	870
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	48,592
Domestic Shipments	21,533
Foreign Shipments	26,591
Intrastate Shipments	467
Number of waterway facilities	395

# MISSISSIPPI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Mississippi. The businesses and workers in Mississippi rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

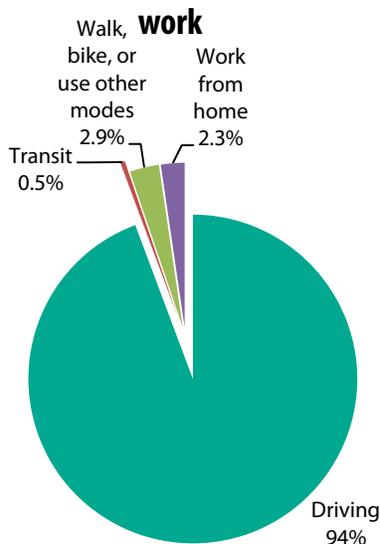
- Mississippi drivers traveled 39 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 19,685 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Mississippi, 94 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.5 percent take transit, 2.9 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 2.3 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 23 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Mississippi citizens to make choices about where they work and live—64 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 27 percent commute to a different county to work (34 minute average commute), and 8.1 percent work in a different state (45 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 418,671 people have moved either within or to Mississippi each year, with 55 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 26 percent moving from a different Mississippi county, 17 percent coming from out of state and 1.7 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



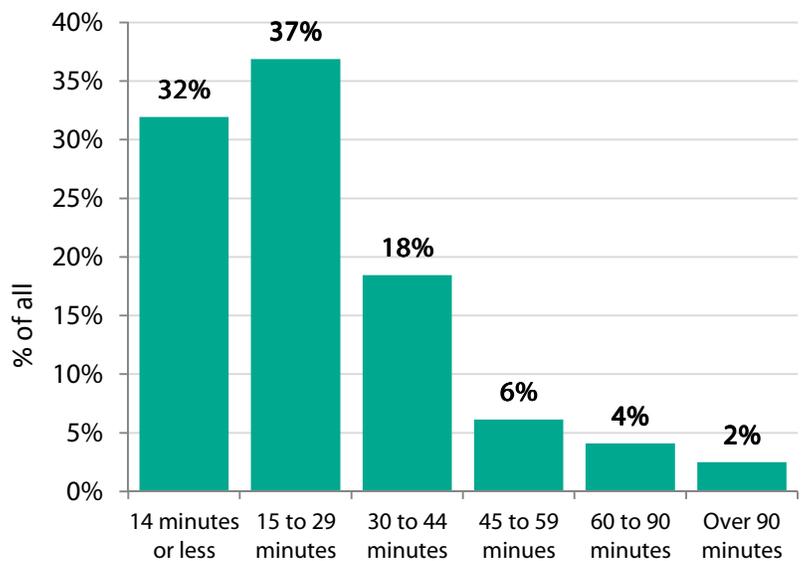
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Mississippi drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Mississippi daily one-way commuting times

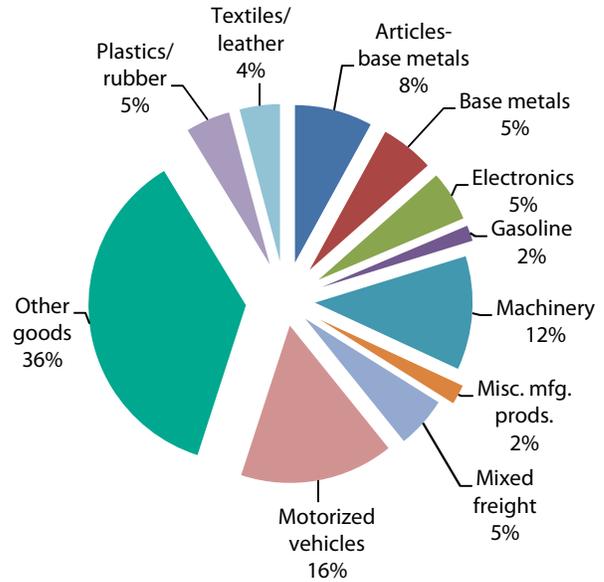


Source: American Community Survey

# MISSISSIPPI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

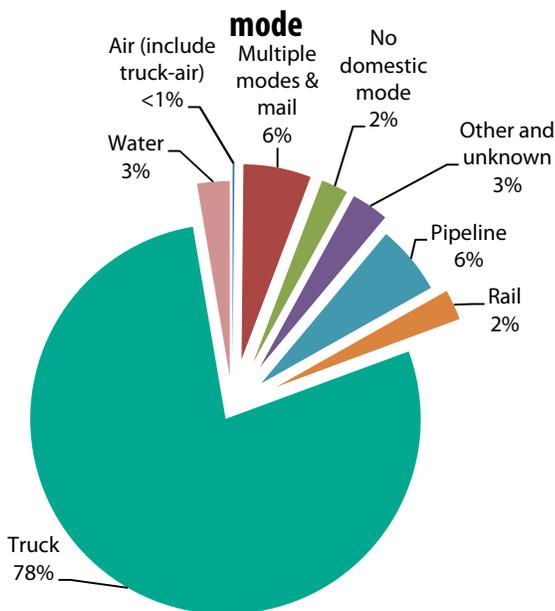
- Nearly all freight shipments by Mississippi businesses – 78 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Mississippi commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 61 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Mississippi are expected to reach \$165.0 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Mississippi businesses in 2015, by type of product**



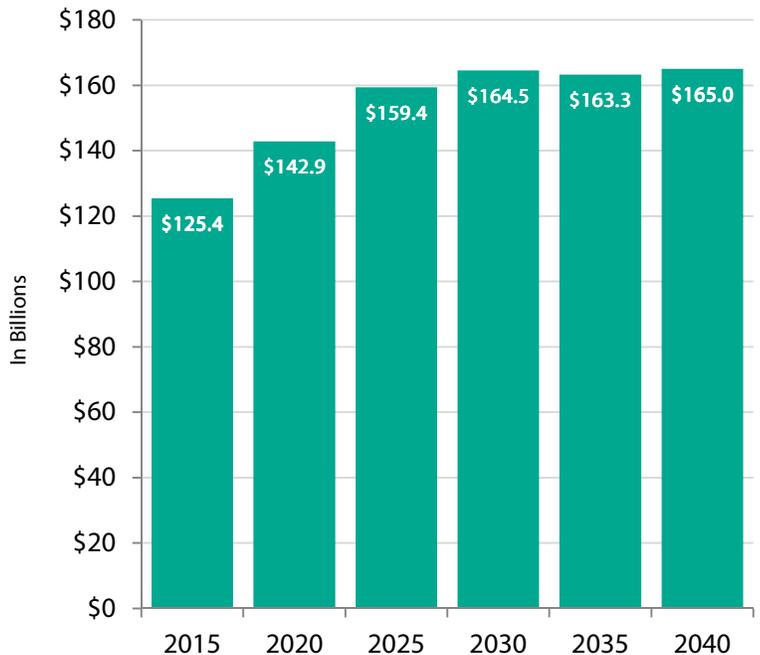
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Mississippi businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Mississippi truck shipments**

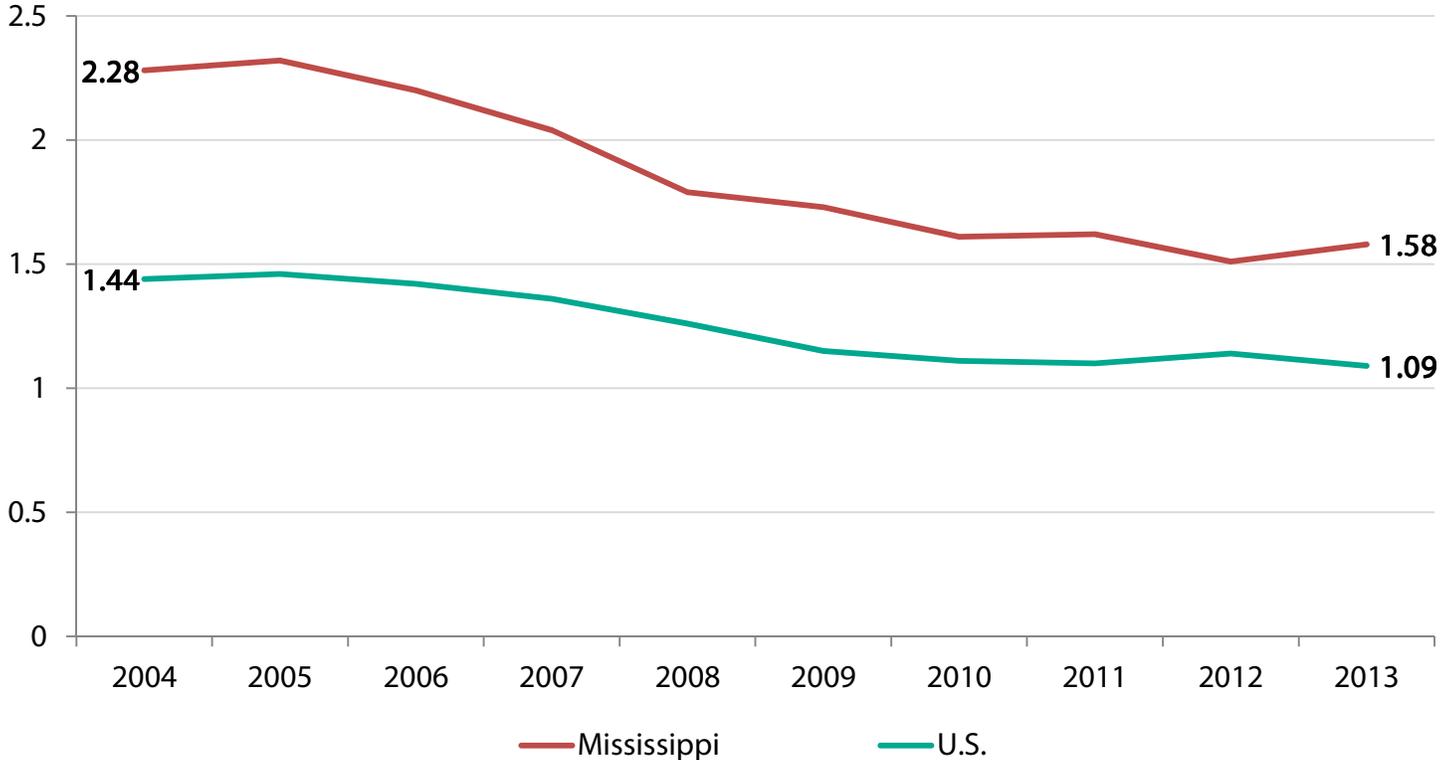


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

# MISSISSIPPI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 558 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 613 deaths in Mississippi during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 85 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 35 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 12 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Mississippi in 2014, with 1 reported fatality.
- There were 102 rail accidents or incidents in Mississippi in 2014, with 9 fatalities and 63 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 29 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 30 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

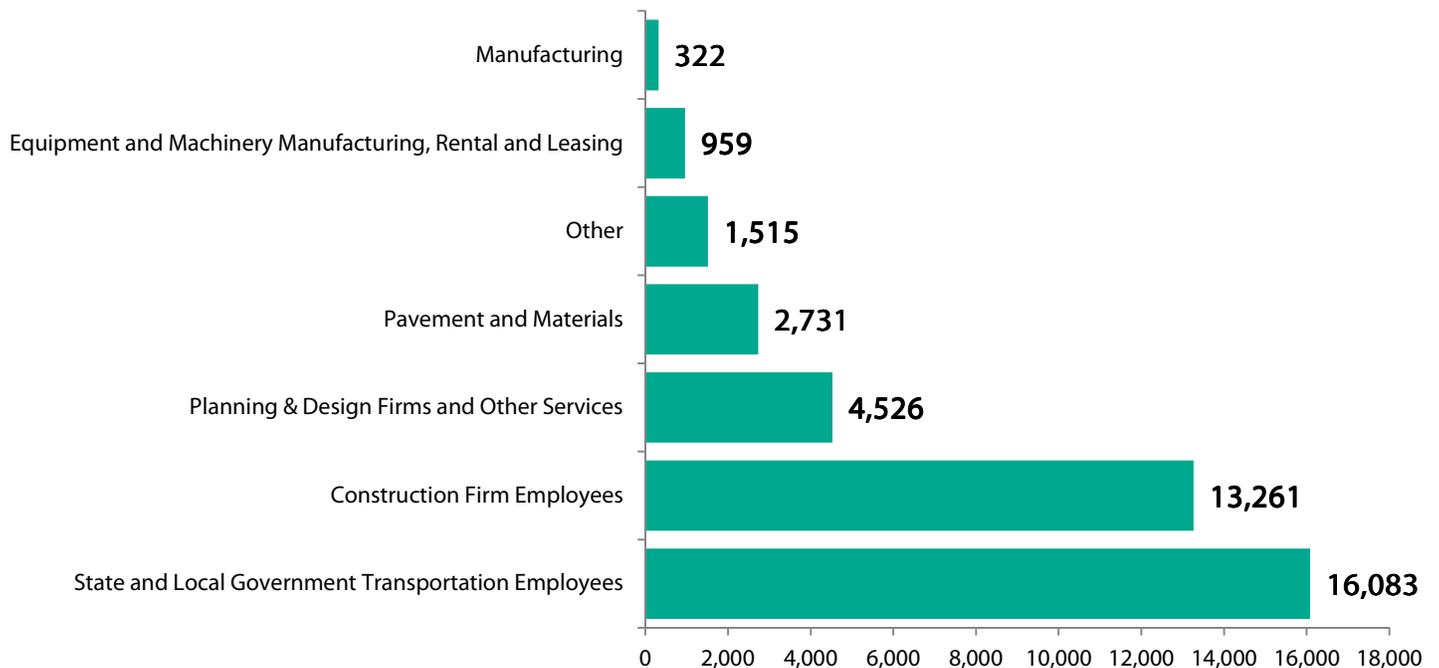


Source: NHTSA

## MISSOURI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Missouri supports the equivalent of 79,083 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$2.9 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 39,397 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 39,687 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$526.4 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,250,475 full-time jobs in Missouri in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$45.1 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$8.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Missouri Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# MISSOURI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Missouri transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Missouri travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Missouri has 131,900 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 30,734 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 16.0 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Missouri has 24,385 bridges. FHWA reports 26 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (3,310 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (3,145 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$4.2 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 5,104 structures in the state.
- There are 10 transit agencies based in the state that serve Missouri travelers.
- There are 17 freight railroads operating 3,958 miles of track.
- Missouri has 365 commercial and general aviation facilities with 560 runways. A total of 79 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Missouri include 1 major marina, 4 locks and dams and 222 port docks, among other facilities. Missouri has 1,030 miles of inland waterways and ships 34.1 million tons of freight.

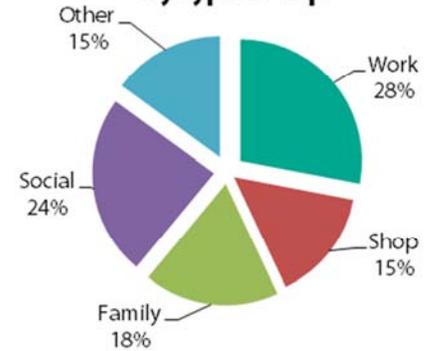
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	131,900
Rural Mileage	107,532
Urban Mileage	24,367
Number of Bridges	24,385
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	365
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	495
Transit Rail Route Miles	91
Number of Transit Agencies	10
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	3,958
Number of Railroads	17
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	1,030
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	34,066
Domestic Shipments	29,813
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	4,253
Number of waterway facilities	343

# MISSOURI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Missouri. The businesses and workers in Missouri rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

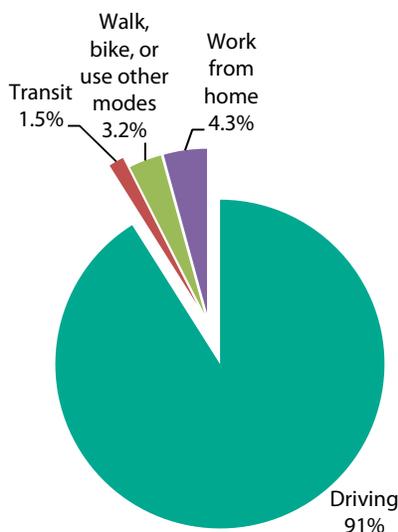
- Missouri drivers traveled 69 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 16,227 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Missouri, 91 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.5 percent take transit, 3.2 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.3 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 22 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Missouri citizens to make choices about where they work and live—65 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 29 percent commute to a different county to work (33 minute average commute), and 5.7 percent work in a different state (36 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 961,534 people have moved either within or to Missouri each year, with 56 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 26 percent moving from a different Missouri county, 16 percent coming from out of state and 2.2 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



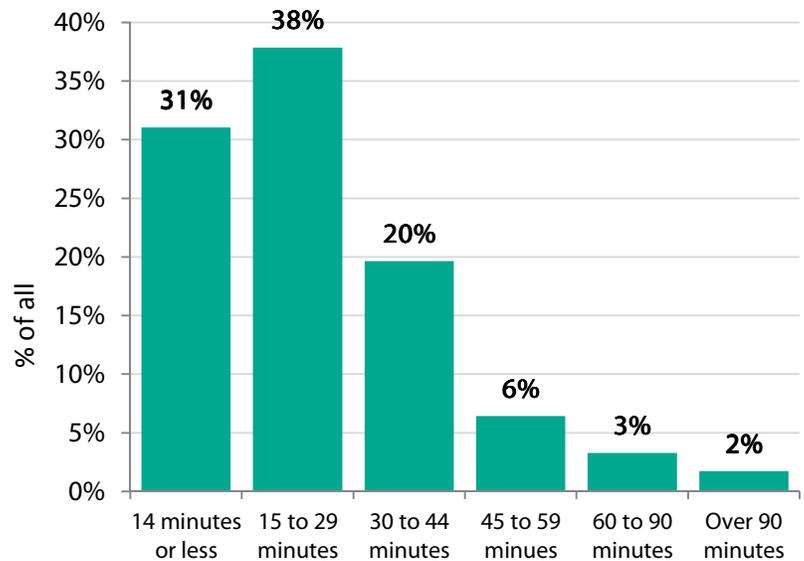
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Missouri drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Missouri daily one-way commuting times

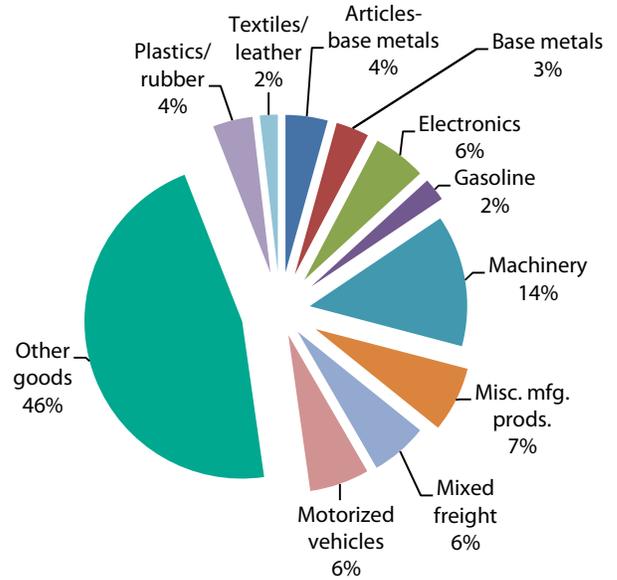


Source: American Community Survey

# MISSOURI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

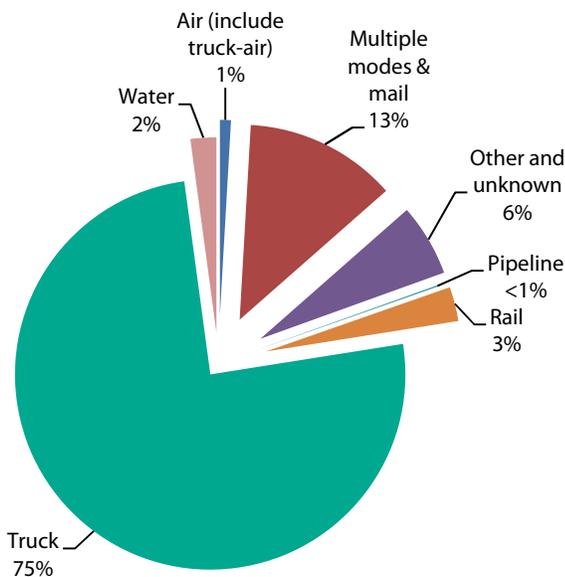
- Nearly all freight shipments by Missouri businesses – 75 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Missouri commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 56 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Missouri are expected to reach \$453.3 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Missouri businesses in 2015, by type of product**



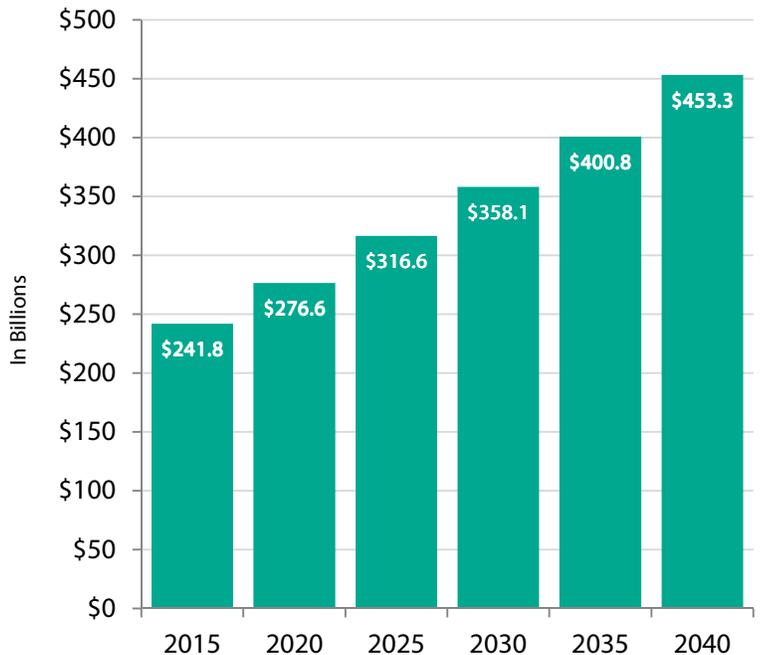
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Missouri businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Missouri truck shipments**

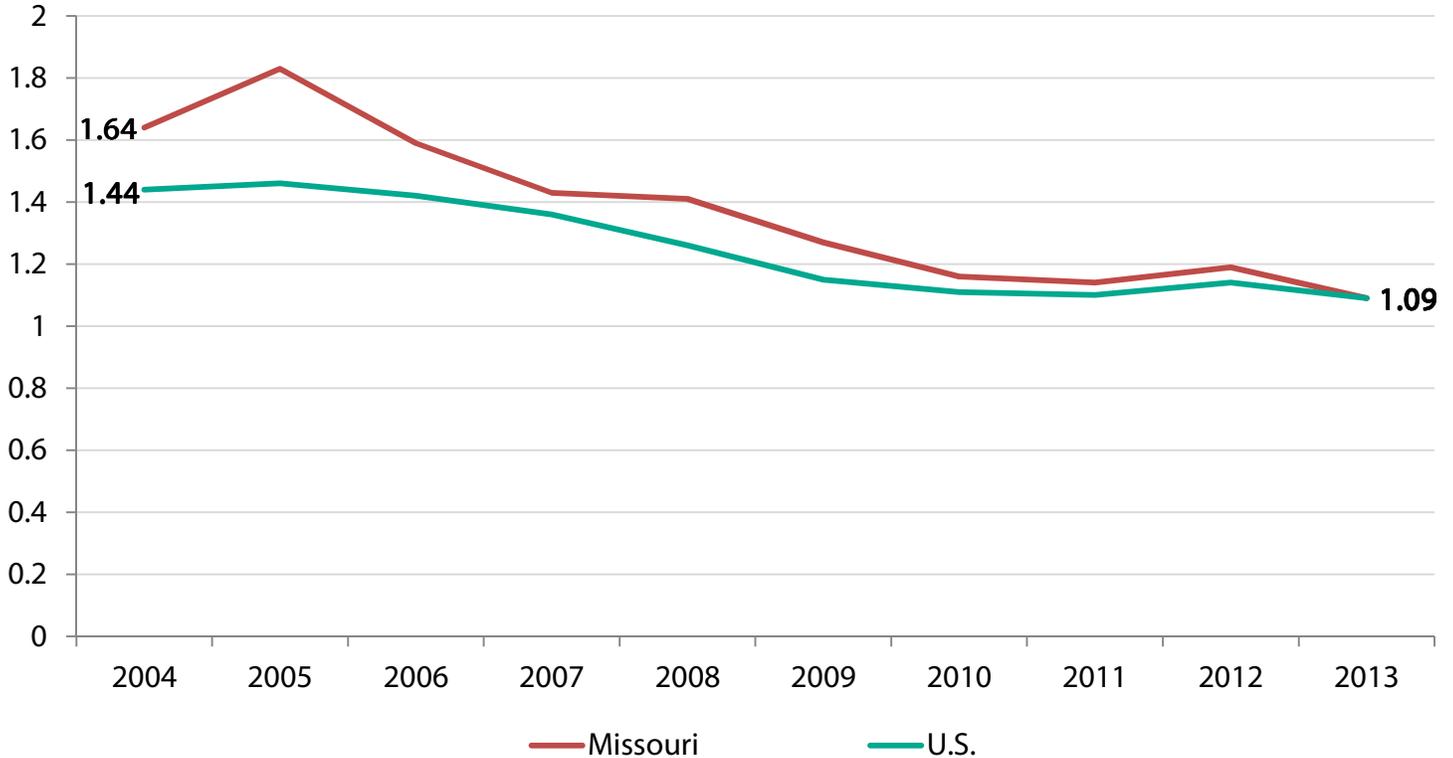


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## MISSOURI TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 683 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 757 deaths in Missouri during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 61 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 33 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 19 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Missouri in 2014, with 1 reported fatality.
- There were 210 rail accidents or incidents in Missouri in 2014, with 9 fatalities and 122 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 330 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 501 injuries and 4 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

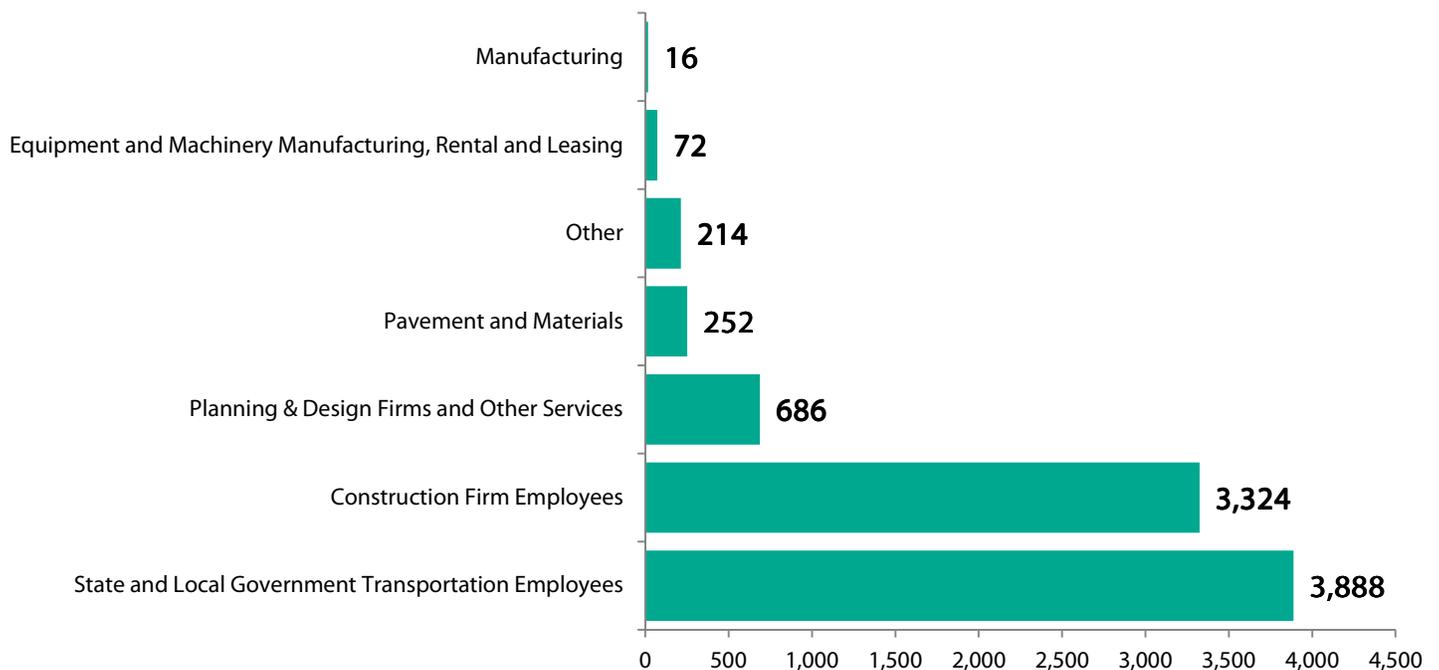


Source: NHTSA

## MONTANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Montana supports the equivalent of 16,968 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$586.4 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 8,453 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 8,515 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$107.0 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 214,085 full-time jobs in Montana in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state's transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$7.3 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Montana Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## MONTANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Montana transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Montana travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Montana has 74,933 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 14,686 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 6.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Montana has 5,251 bridges. FHWA reports 17 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (400 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (514 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$3.1 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 797 structures in the state.
- There are 4 transit agencies based in the state that serve Montana travelers.
- There are 8 freight railroads operating 3,172 miles of track.
- Montana has 233 commercial and general aviation facilities with 358 runways. A total of 64 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Montana has 1 waterway facility and has no inland waterways.

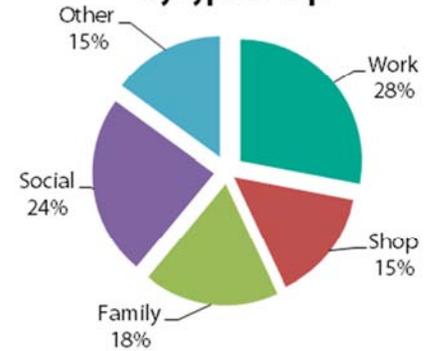
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	74,933
Rural Mileage	70,787
Urban Mileage	4,146
Number of Bridges	5,251
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	233
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	463
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	4
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	3,172
Number of Railroads	8
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	1

# MONTANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Montana. The businesses and workers in Montana rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

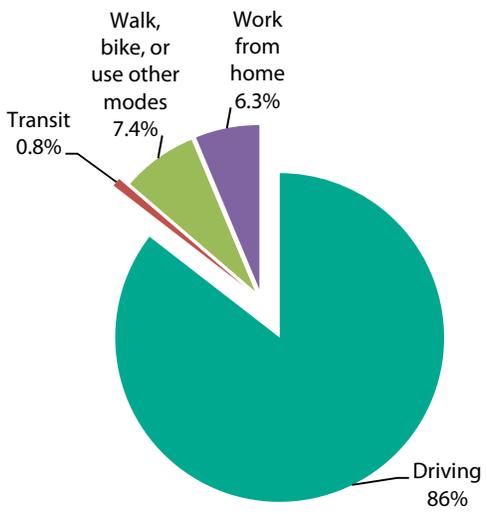
- Montana drivers traveled 12 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 15,694 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Montana, 86 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.8 percent take transit, 7.4 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 6.3 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 16 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Montana citizens to make choices about where they work and live—91 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 14 minutes one way), 8 percent commute to a different county to work (38 minute average commute), and 1.7 percent work in a different state (47 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 161,265 people have moved either within or to Montana each year, with 55 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 21 percent moving from a different Montana county, 22 percent coming from out of state and 2.2 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



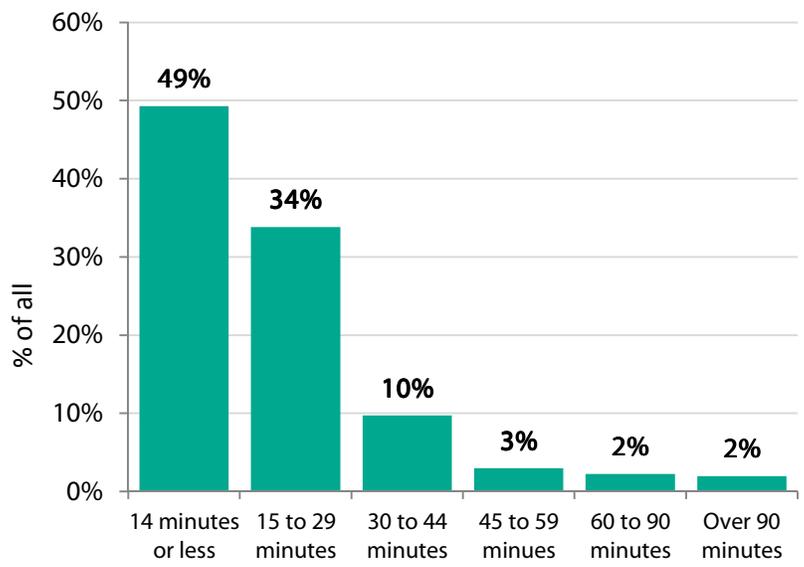
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Montana drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Montana daily one-way commuting times**

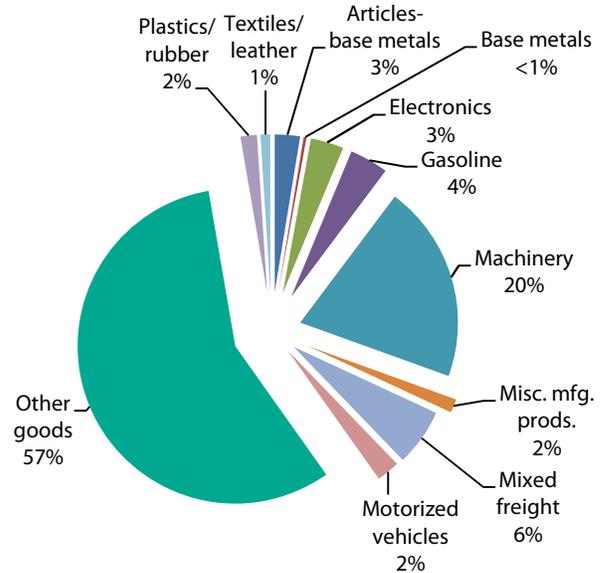


Source: American Community Survey

# MONTANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

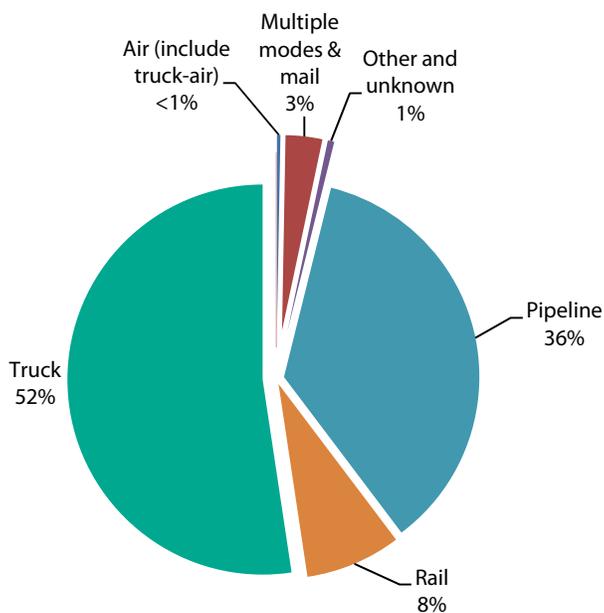
- Nearly all freight shipments by Montana businesses – 52 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Montana commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 69 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Montana are expected to reach \$84.9 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Montana businesses in 2015, by type of product**



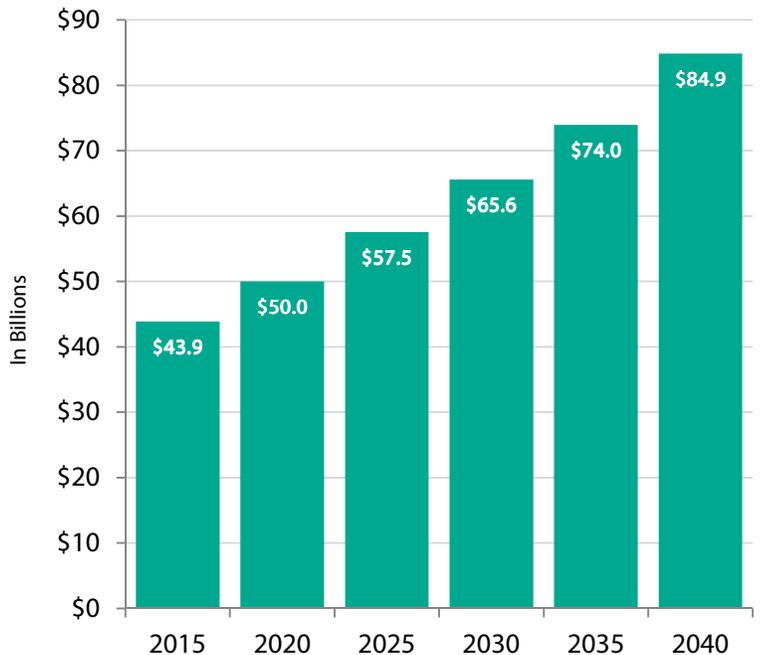
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Montana businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Montana truck shipments**

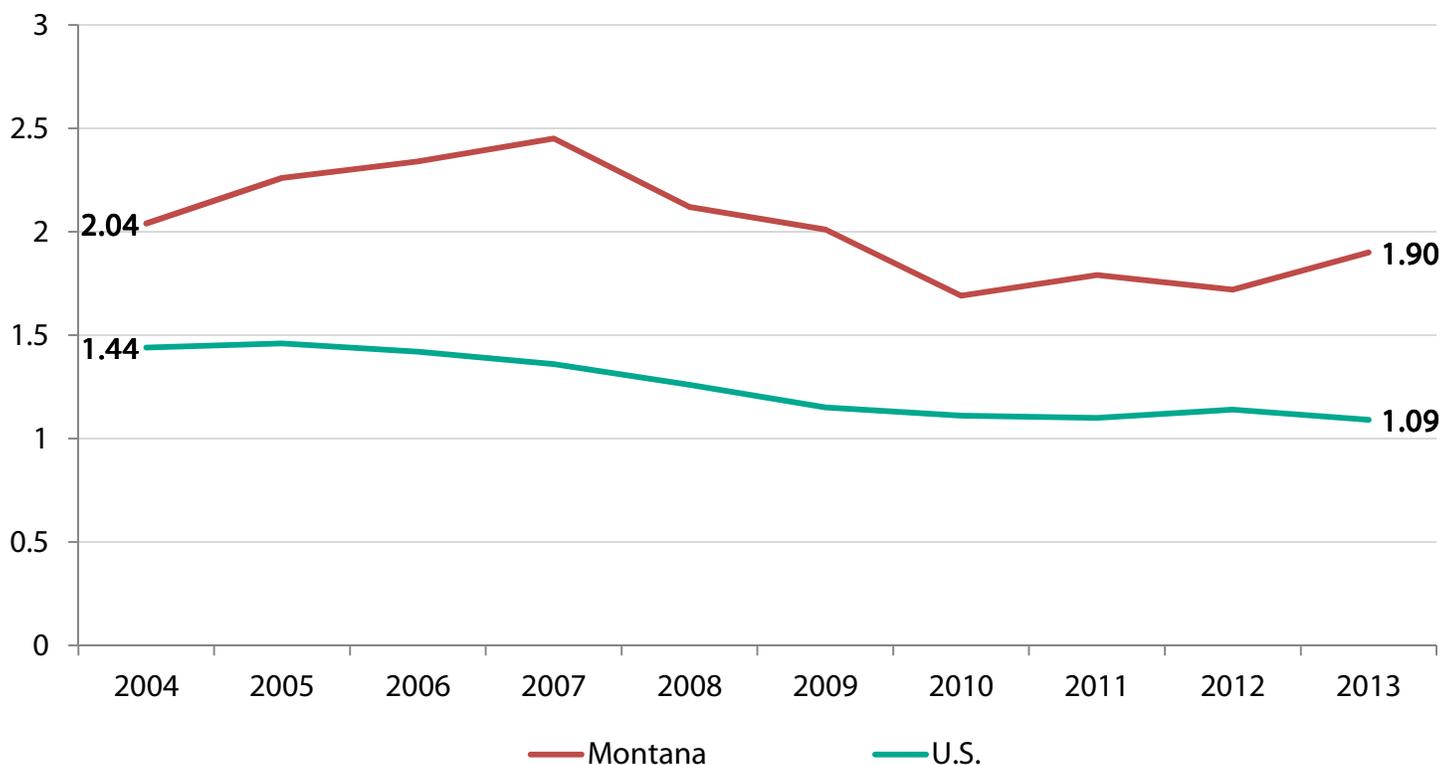


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## MONTANA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 203 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 229 deaths in Montana during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 98 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 46 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 22 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Montana in 2014, with 6 reported fatalities.
- There were 109 rail accidents or incidents in Montana in 2014, with 4 fatalities and 69 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 5 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 5 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

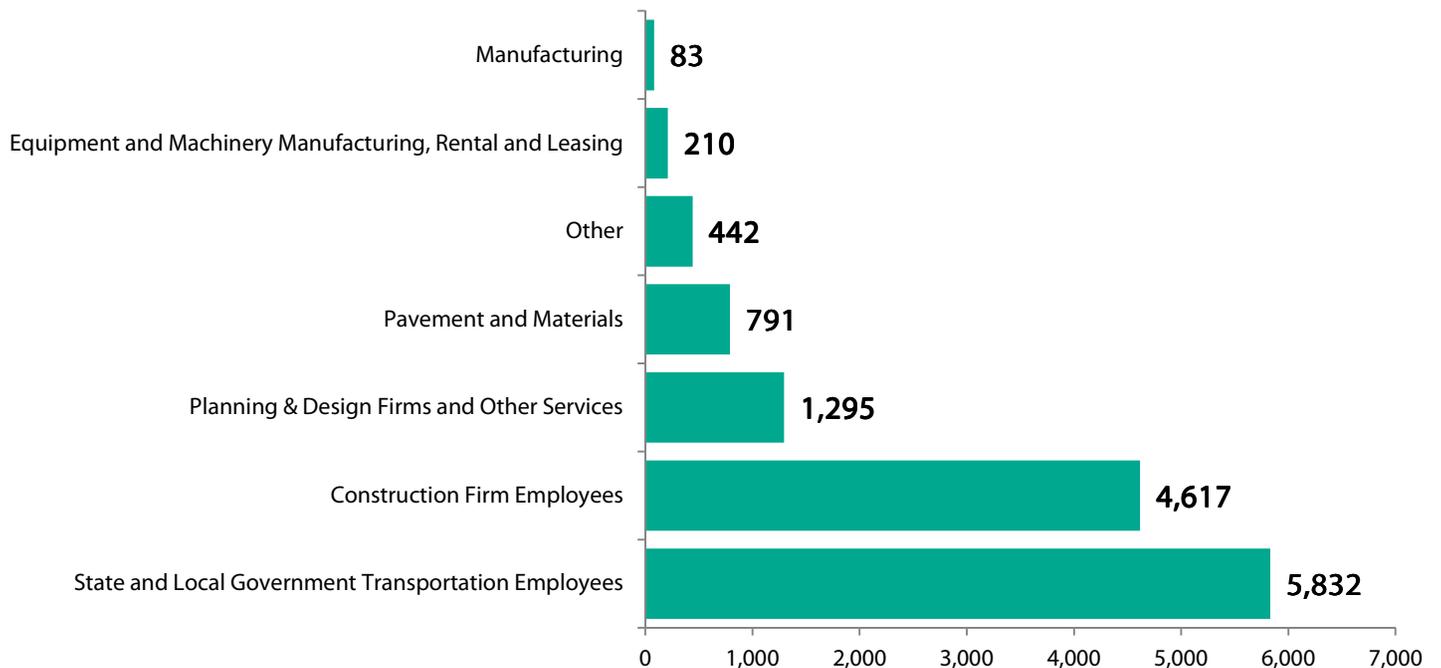


Source: NHTSA

## NEBRASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Nebraska supports the equivalent of 26,638 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$844.4 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 13,270 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 13,368 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$154.0 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 428,803 full-time jobs in Nebraska in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$14.8 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$2.7 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Nebraska Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



# NEBRASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Nebraska transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Nebraska travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Nebraska has 93,770 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 20,613 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 2.5 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Nebraska has 15,374 bridges. FHWA reports 24 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (2,654 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (986 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$4.8 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 6,517 structures in the state.
- There are 3 transit agencies based in the state that serve Nebraska travelers.
- There are 11 freight railroads operating 3,247 miles of track.
- Nebraska has 196 commercial and general aviation facilities with 309 runways. A total of 74 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Nebraska include 15 port docks, among other facilities. Nebraska has 320 miles of inland waterways and ships 22.0 thousand tons of freight.

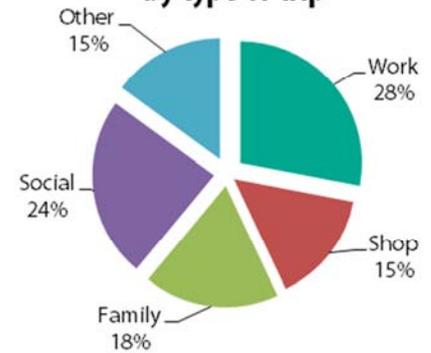
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	93,770
Rural Mileage	87,284
Urban Mileage	6,486
Number of Bridges	15,374
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	196
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	4,479
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	3
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	3,247
Number of Railroads	11
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	320
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	22
Domestic Shipments	22
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	32

# NEBRASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Nebraska. The businesses and workers in Nebraska rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

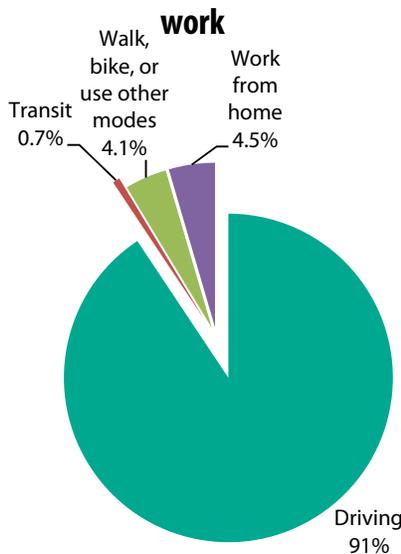
- Nebraska drivers traveled 19 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,057 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Nebraska, 91 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.7 percent take transit, 4.1 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.5 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 17 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Nebraska citizens to make choices about where they work and live—79 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 14 minutes one way), 18 percent commute to a different county to work (29 minute average commute), and 2.9 percent work in a different state (32 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 302,746 people have moved either within or to Nebraska each year, with 59 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 22 percent moving from a different Nebraska county, 16 percent coming from out of state and 2.7 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



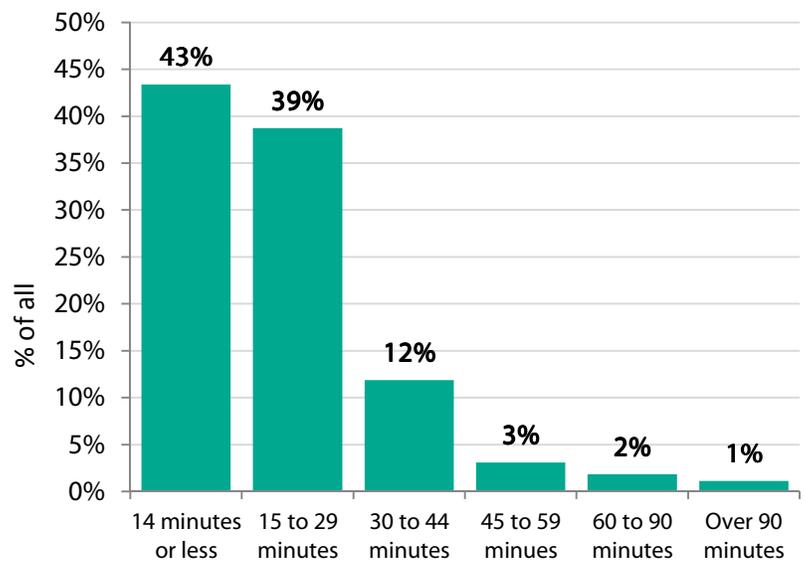
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Nebraska drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Nebraska daily one-way commuting times**

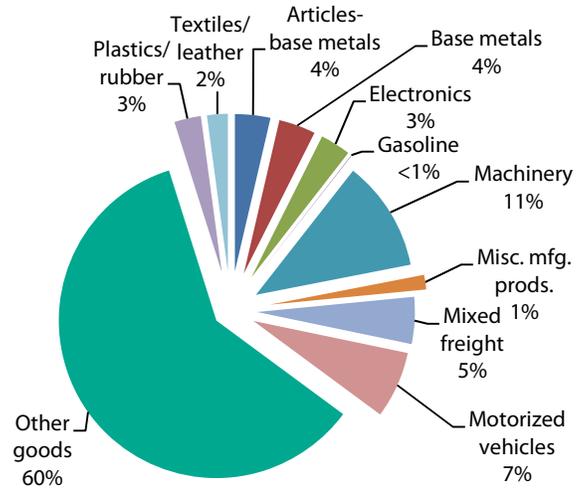


Source: American Community Survey

# NEBRASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

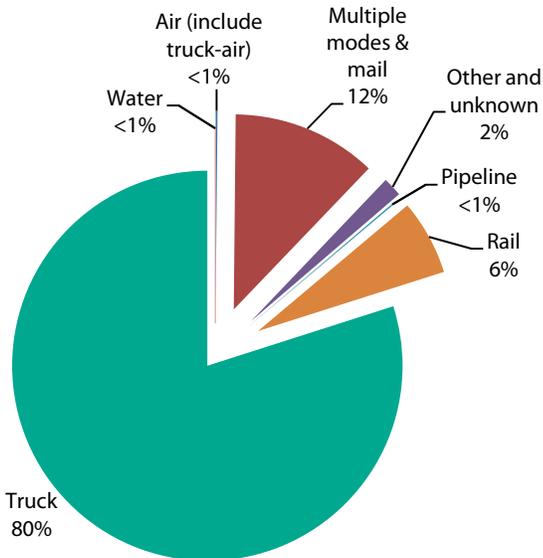
- Nearly all freight shipments by Nebraska businesses – 80 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Nebraska commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 62 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Nebraska are expected to reach \$161.7 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Nebraska businesses in 2015, by type of product**



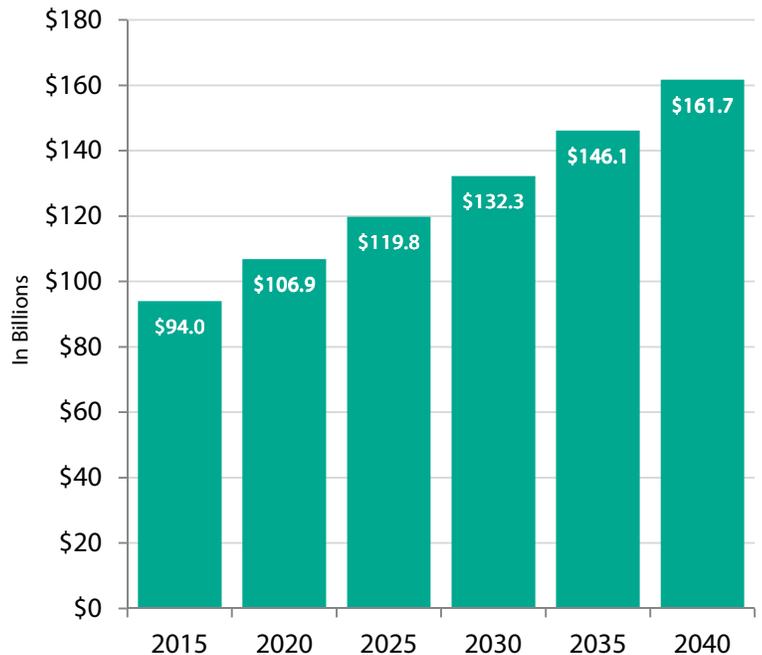
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Nebraska businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Nebraska truck shipments**

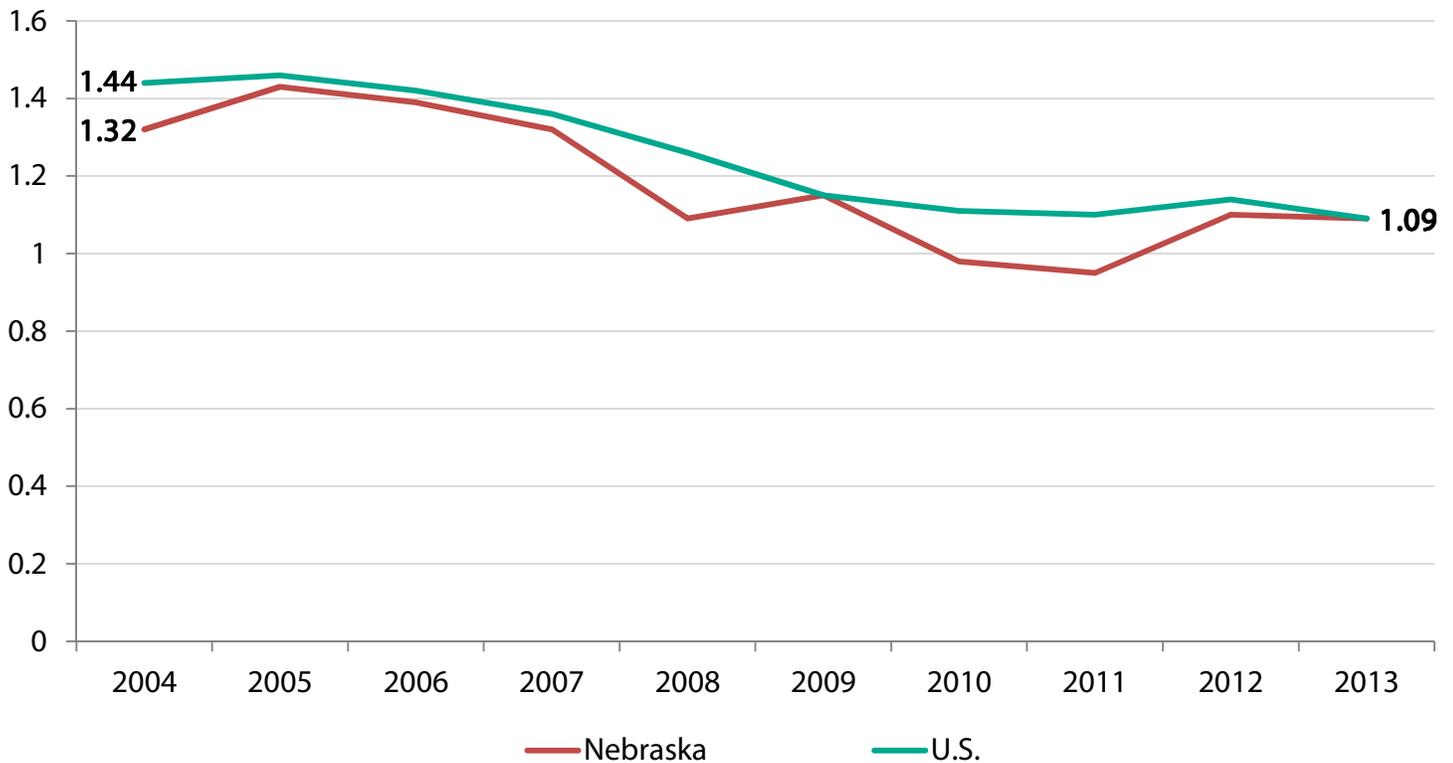


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## NEBRASKA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 190 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 211 deaths in Nebraska during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 81 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 39 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 11 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Nebraska in 2014, with 1 reported fatality.
- There were 218 rail accidents or incidents in Nebraska in 2014, with 7 fatalities and 133 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 13 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 16 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

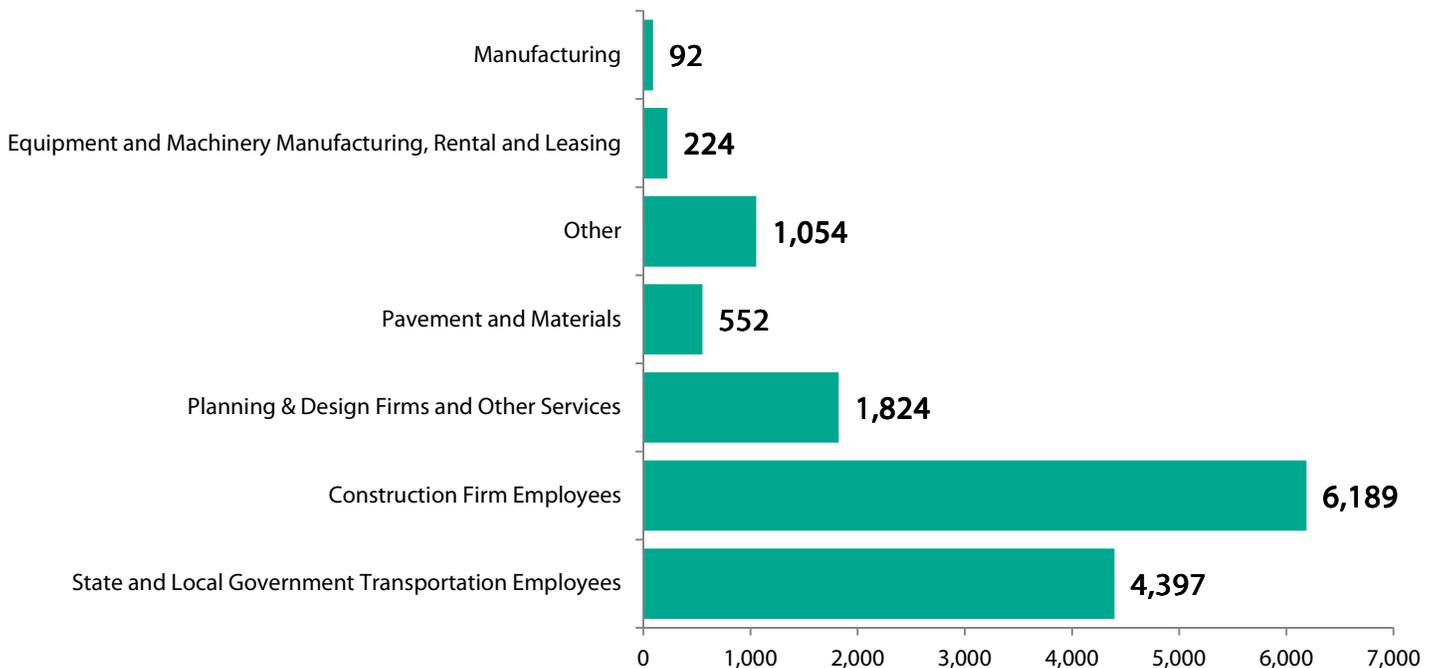


Source: NHTSA

# NEVADA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Nevada supports the equivalent of 28,770 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.2 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 14,332 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 14,438 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$222.4 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 699,070 full-time jobs in Nevada in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$25.7 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$4.7 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Nevada Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## NEVADA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Nevada transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Nevada travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Nevada has 40,139 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 7,155 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 1.6 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Nevada has 1,898 bridges. FHWA reports 13 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (34 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (215 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$72.2 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 283 structures in the state.
- There are 4 transit agencies based in the state that serve Nevada travelers.
- There are 2 freight railroads operating 1,192 miles of track.
- Nevada has 97 commercial and general aviation facilities with 175 runways. A total of 69 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Nevada has no waterway facilities and has no inland waterways.

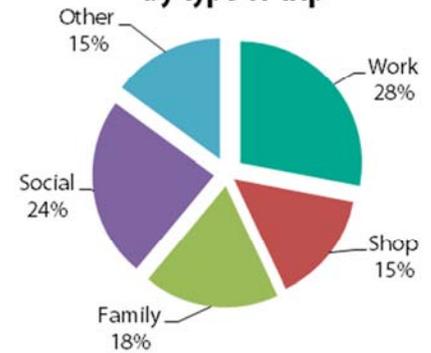
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	40,139
Rural Mileage	31,842
Urban Mileage	8,297
Number of Bridges	1,898
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	97
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	241
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	4
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	1,192
Number of Railroads	2
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	0

# NEVADA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Nevada. The businesses and workers in Nevada rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

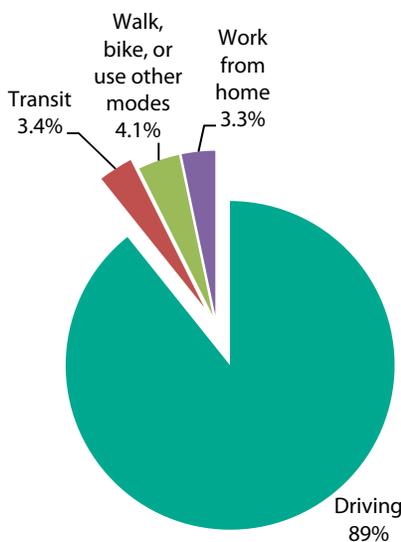
- Nevada drivers traveled 25 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,036 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Nevada, 89 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 3.4 percent take transit, 4.1 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.3 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 23 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Nevada citizens to make choices about where they work and live—95 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 22 minutes one way), 3 percent commute to a different county to work (43 minute average commute), and 2.0 percent work in a different state (44 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 600,133 people have moved either within or to Nevada each year, with 74 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 4 percent moving from a different Nevada county, 19 percent coming from out of state and 2.7 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



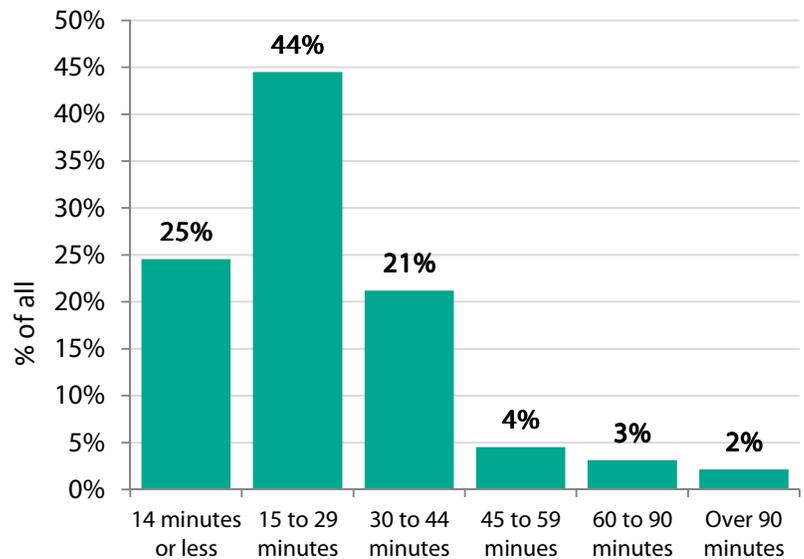
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Nevada drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Nevada daily one-way commuting times**

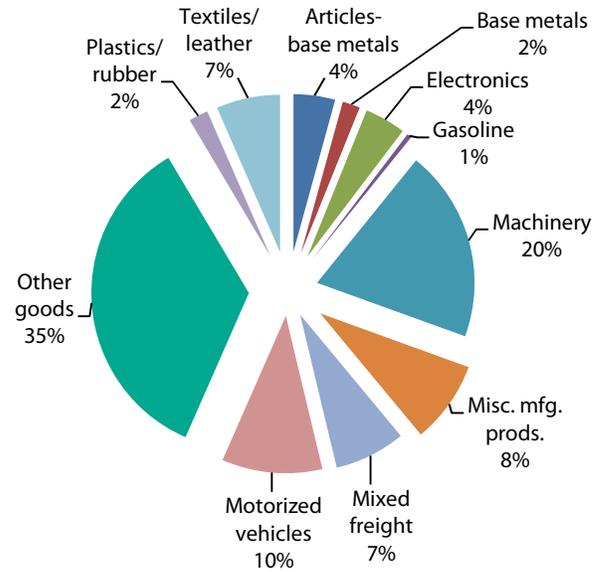


Source: American Community Survey

# NEVADA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

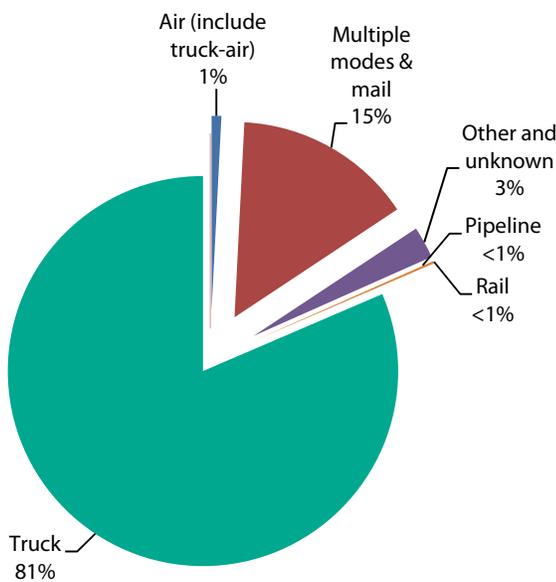
- Nearly all freight shipments by Nevada businesses – 81 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Nevada commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 36 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Nevada are expected to reach \$138.7 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Nevada businesses in 2015, by type of product**



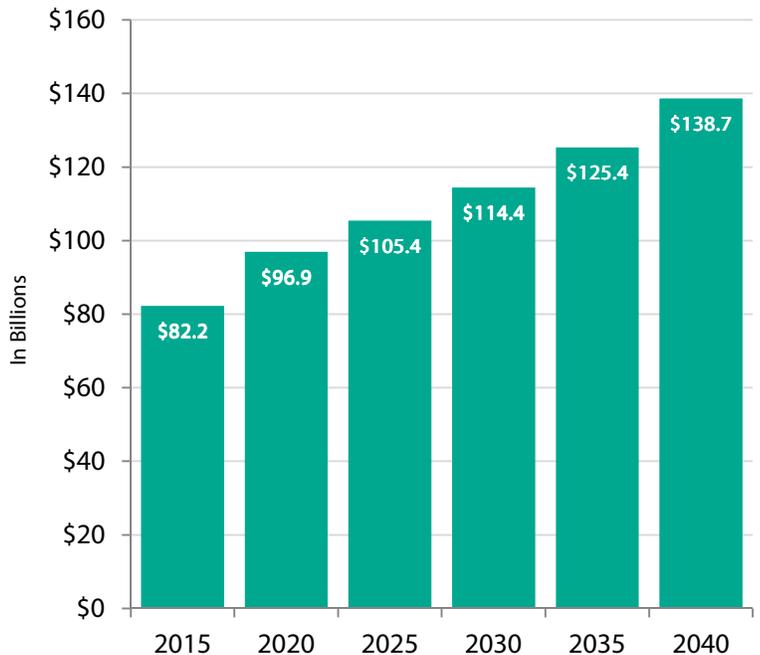
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Nevada businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Nevada truck shipments**

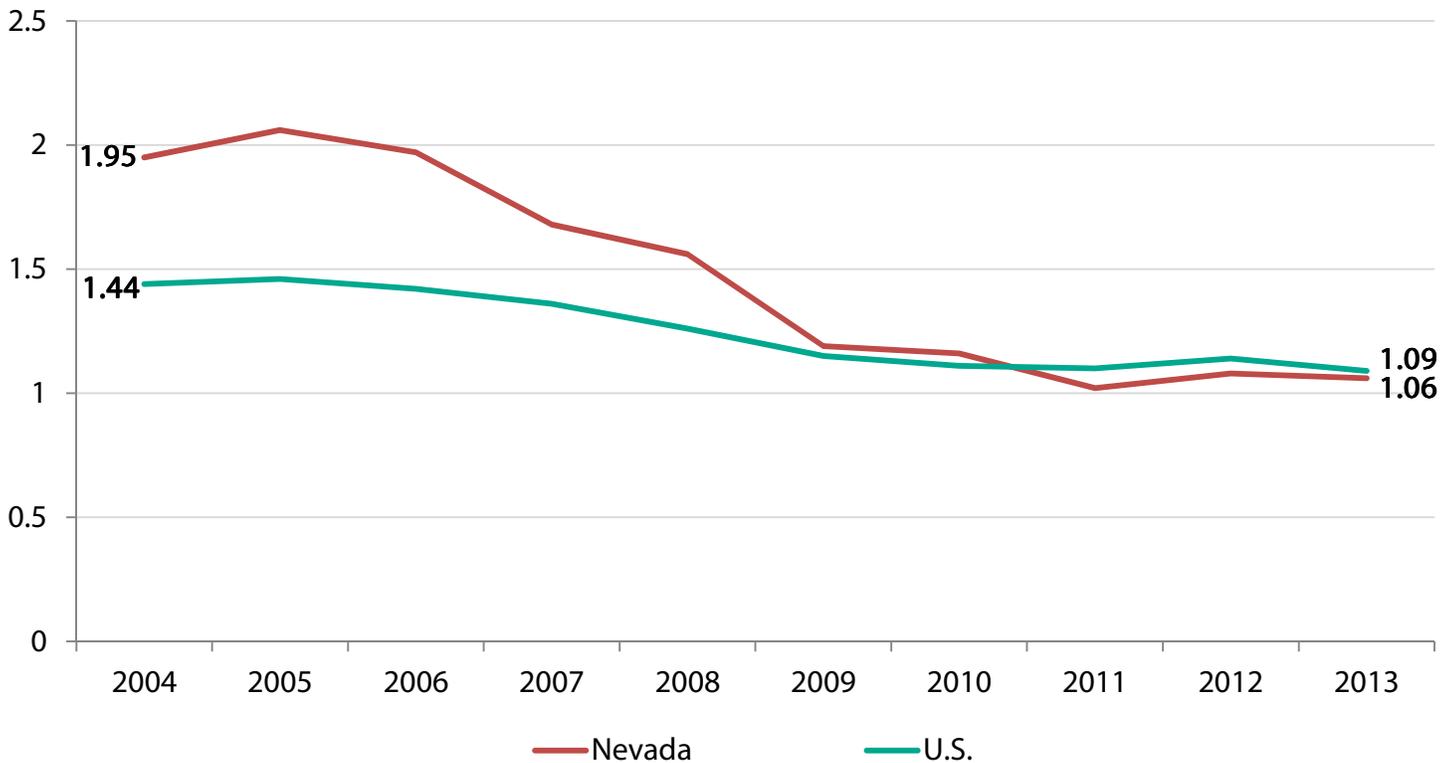


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## NEVADA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 242 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 262 deaths in Nevada during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 31 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 40 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 23 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Nevada in 2014, with 10 reported fatalities.
- There were 37 rail accidents or incidents in Nevada in 2014, with 6 fatalities and 24 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 183 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 207 injuries and 2 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

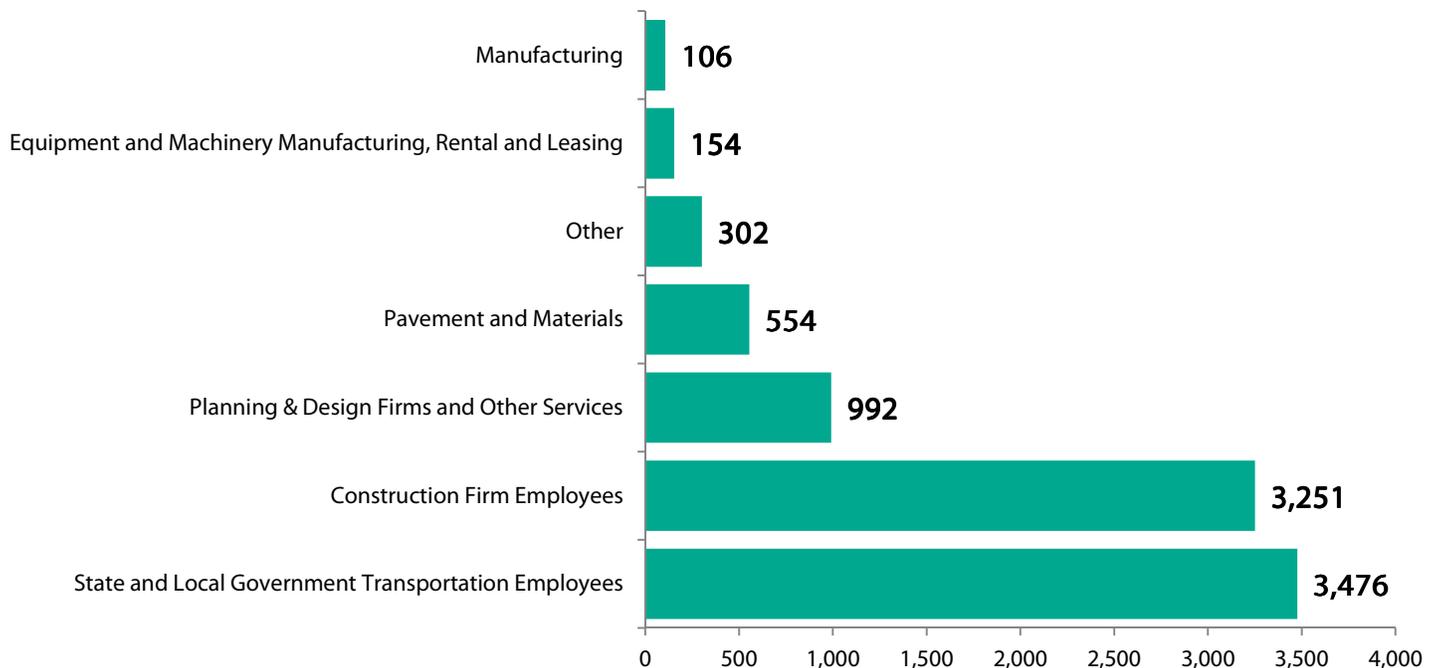


Source: NHTSA

# NEW HAMPSHIRE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in New Hampshire supports the equivalent of 17,734 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$755.0 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 8,835 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 8,900 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$137.7 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 320,042 full-time jobs in New Hampshire in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$13.3 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$2.4 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

## New Hampshire Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# NEW HAMPSHIRE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The New Hampshire transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move New Hampshire travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- New Hampshire has 16,098 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 3,547 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 23.1 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- New Hampshire has 2,467 bridges. FHWA reports 31 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (324 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (451 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$7.6 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 2,434 structures in the state.
- There are 7 transit agencies based in the state that serve New Hampshire travelers.
- There are 9 freight railroads operating 344 miles of track.
- New Hampshire has 53 commercial and general aviation facilities with 162 runways. A total of 74 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in New Hampshire include 1 major marina and 31 port docks, among other facilities. New Hampshire has 10 miles of inland waterways and ships 2.4 million tons of freight.

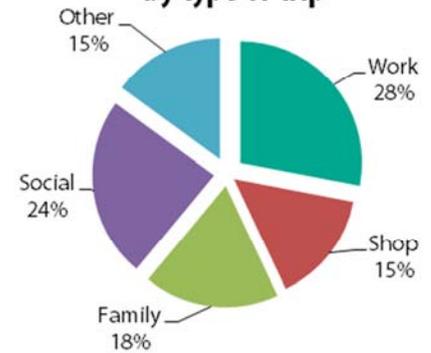
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	16,098
Rural Mileage	11,065
Urban Mileage	5,032
Number of Bridges	2,467
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	53
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	881
Transit Rail Route Miles	1,134
Number of Transit Agencies	7
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	344
Number of Railroads	9
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	10
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	2,419
Domestic Shipments	501
Foreign Shipments	1,918
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	39

# NEW HAMPSHIRE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across New Hampshire. The businesses and workers in New Hampshire rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

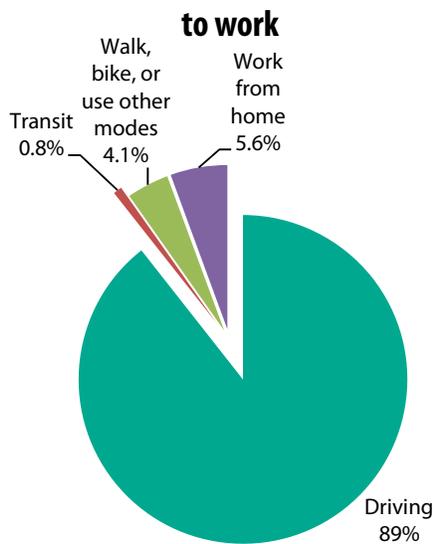
- New Hampshire drivers traveled 13 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 12,156 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In New Hampshire, 89 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.8 percent take transit, 4.1 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.6 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 25 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows New Hampshire citizens to make choices about where they work and live—65 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 20 percent commute to a different county to work (35 minute average commute), and 15.5 percent work in a different state (46 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 175,848 people have moved either within or to New Hampshire each year, with 55 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 18 percent moving from a different New Hampshire county, 23 percent coming from out of state and 3.6 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



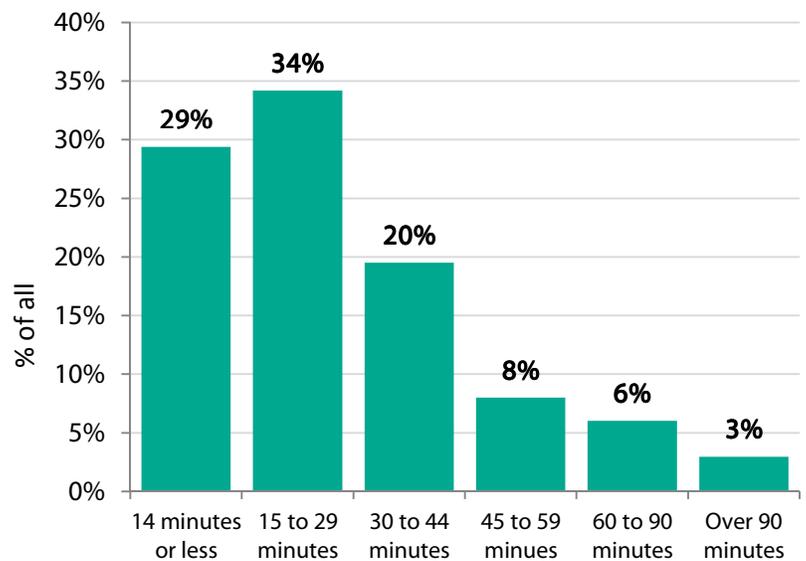
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How New Hampshire drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

New Hampshire daily one-way commuting times

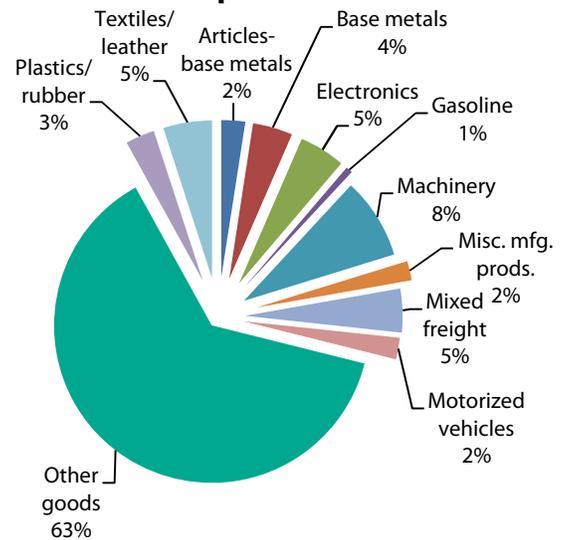


Source: American Community Survey

# NEW HAMPSHIRE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

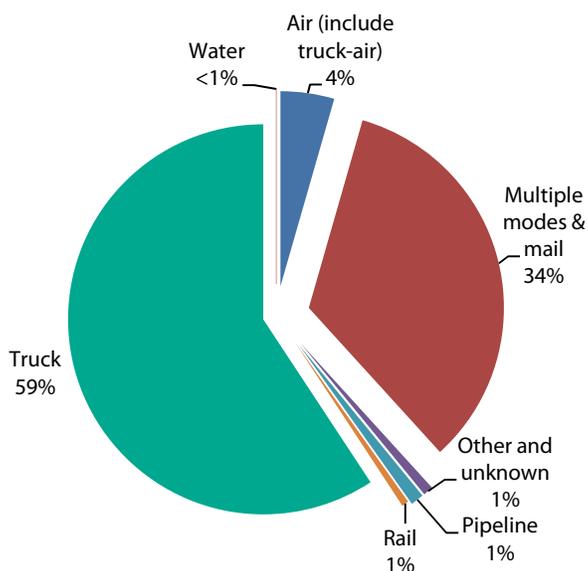
- Nearly all freight shipments by New Hampshire businesses – 59 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to New Hampshire commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 66 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in New Hampshire are expected to reach \$120.1 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by New Hampshire businesses in 2015, by type of product**



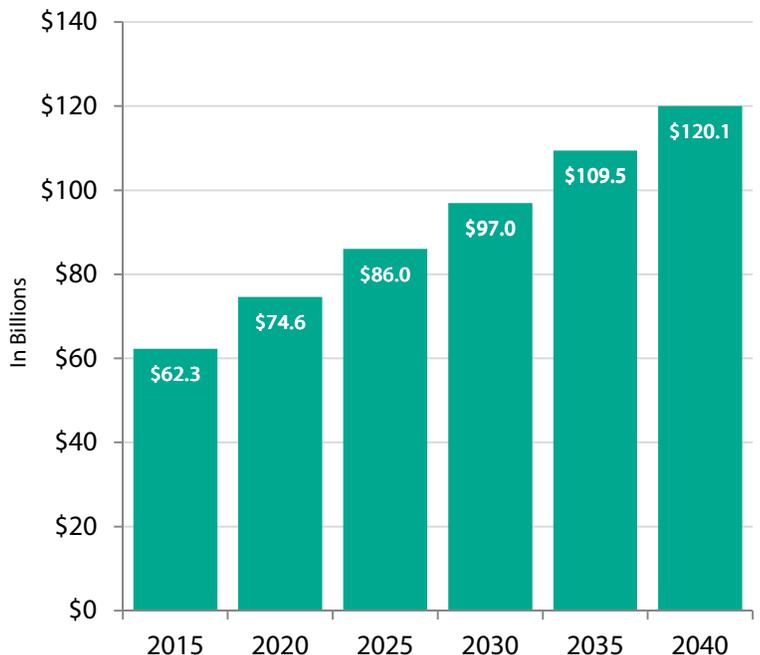
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by New Hampshire businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of New Hampshire truck shipments**

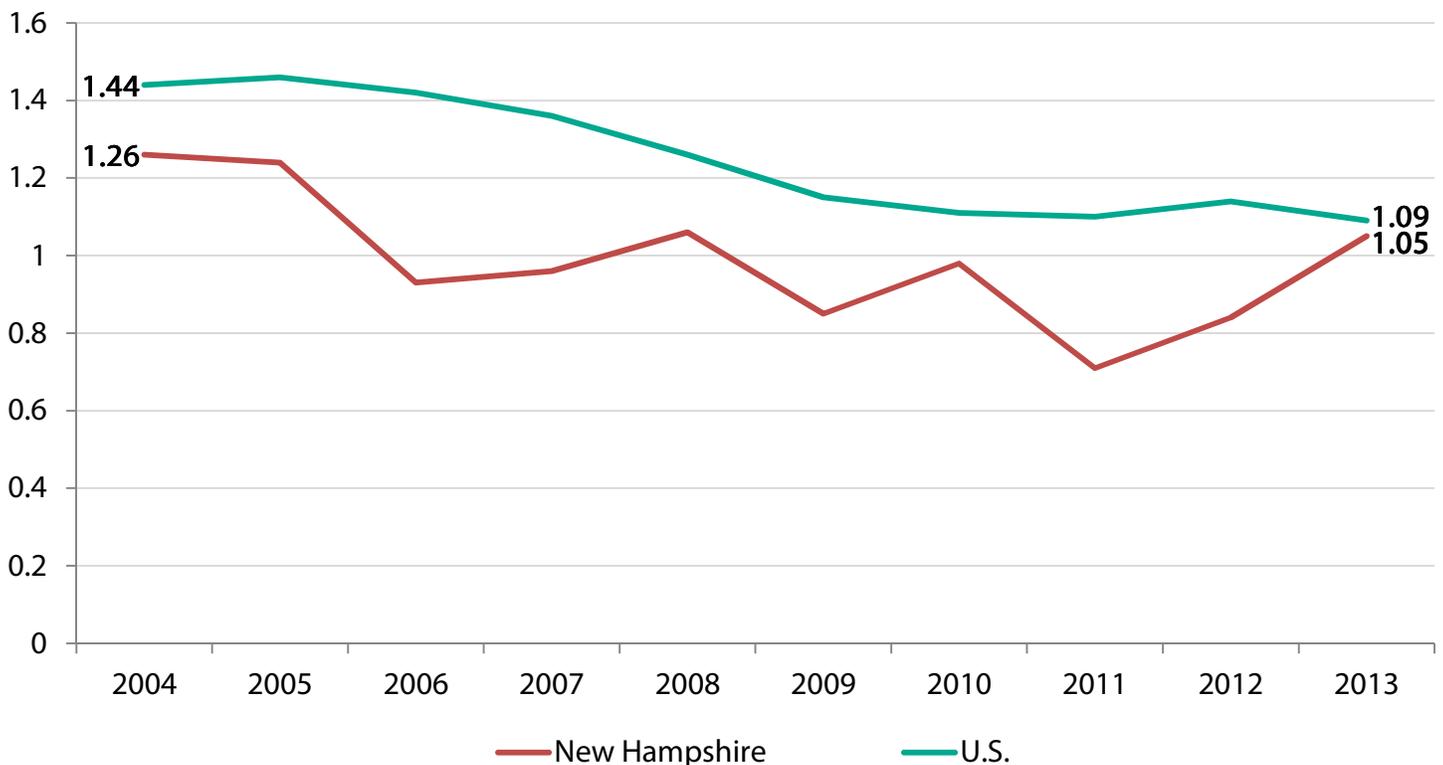


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## NEW HAMPSHIRE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 124 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 135 deaths in New Hampshire during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 64 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 28 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 6 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in New Hampshire in 2014, with 2 reported fatalities.
- There were 8 rail accidents or incidents in New Hampshire in 2014, with 2 fatalities and 5 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were no transit incidents in 2014.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

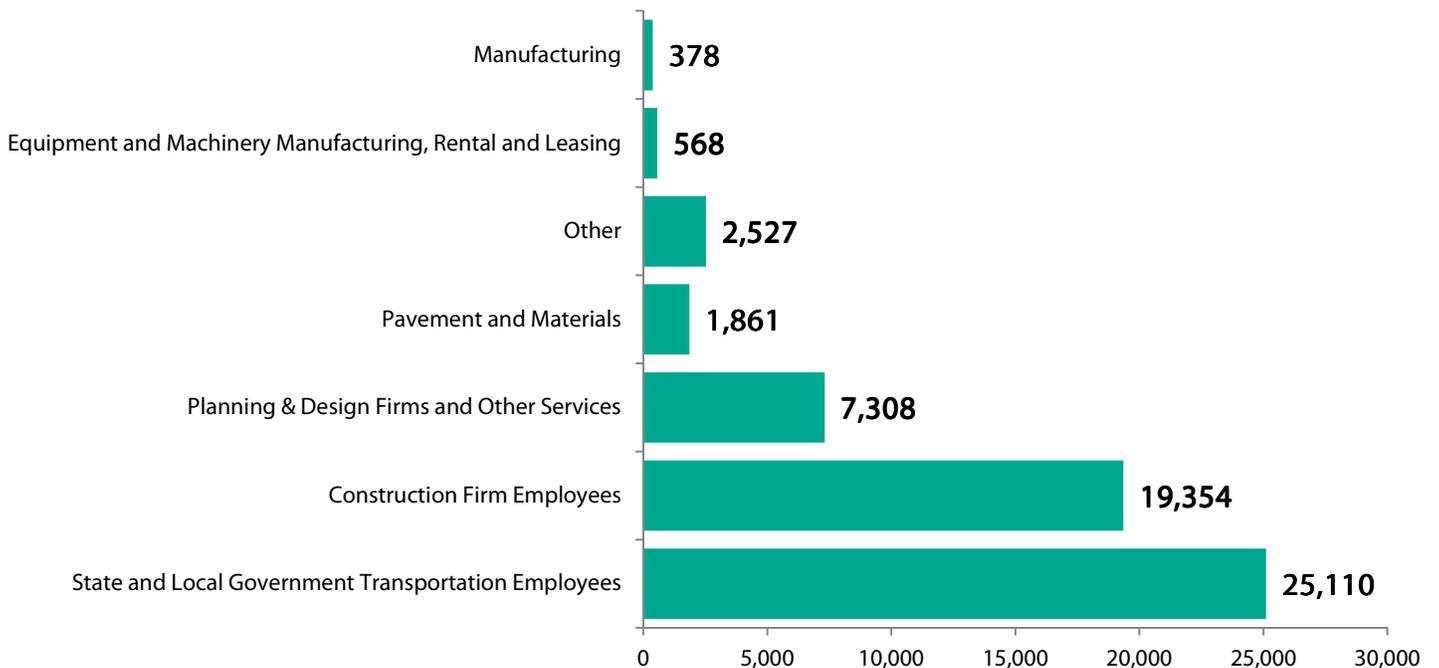


Source: NHTSA

# NEW JERSEY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in New Jersey supports the equivalent of 114,634 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$5.2 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 57,107 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 57,527 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$948.5 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,715,001 full-time jobs in New Jersey in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$82.5 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$15.0 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

## New Jersey Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## NEW JERSEY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The New Jersey transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move New Jersey travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- New Jersey has 39,293 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 10,925 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 33.9 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- New Jersey has 6,609 bridges. FHWA reports 35 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (621 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,722 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$6.4 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 2,369 structures in the state.
- There are 33 transit agencies based in the state that serve New Jersey travelers.
- There are 18 freight railroads operating 983 miles of track.
- New Jersey has 99 commercial and general aviation facilities with 351 runways. A total of 85 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in New Jersey include 5 major marinas and 412 port docks, among other facilities. New Jersey has 360 miles of inland waterways and ships 152.7 million tons of freight.

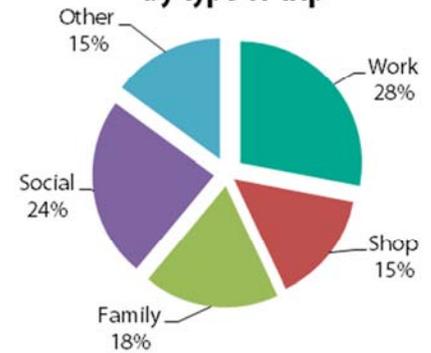
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	39,293
Rural Mileage	5,887
Urban Mileage	33,406
Number of Bridges	6,609
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	99
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	180
Transit Rail Route Miles	2,878
Number of Transit Agencies	33
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	983
Number of Railroads	18
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	360
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	152,685
Domestic Shipments	44,073
Foreign Shipments	99,058
Intrastate Shipments	9,554
Number of waterway facilities	661

# NEW JERSEY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across New Jersey. The businesses and workers in New Jersey rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

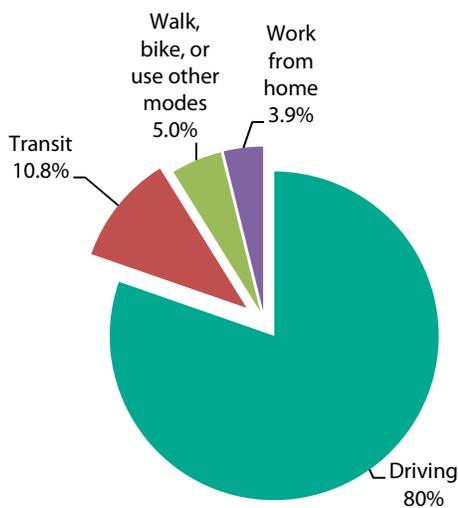
- New Jersey drivers traveled 75 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 12,255 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In New Jersey, 80 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 10.8 percent take transit, 5.0 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.9 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 29 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows New Jersey citizens to make choices about where they work and live—54 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 18 minutes one way), 32 percent commute to a different county to work (37 minute average commute), and 13.5 percent work in a different state (58 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 861,661 people have moved either within or to New Jersey each year, with 56 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 22 percent moving from a different New Jersey county, 15 percent coming from out of state and 6.8 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



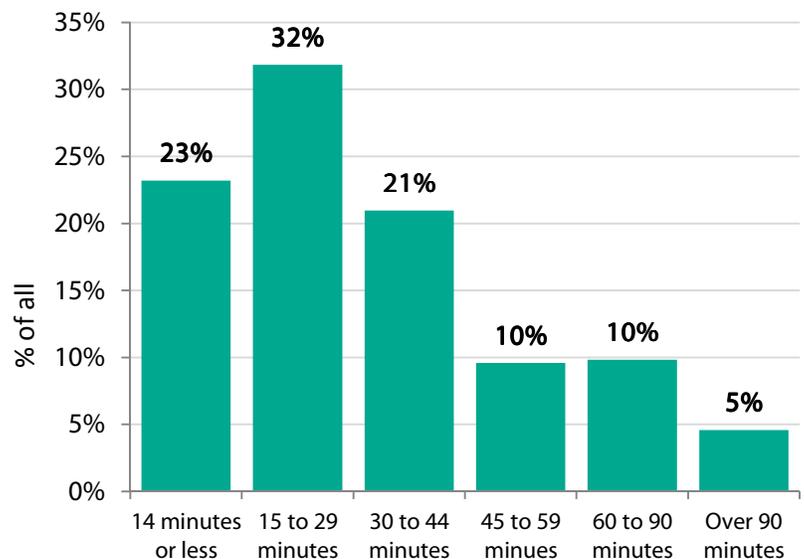
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How New Jersey drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**New Jersey daily one-way commuting times**

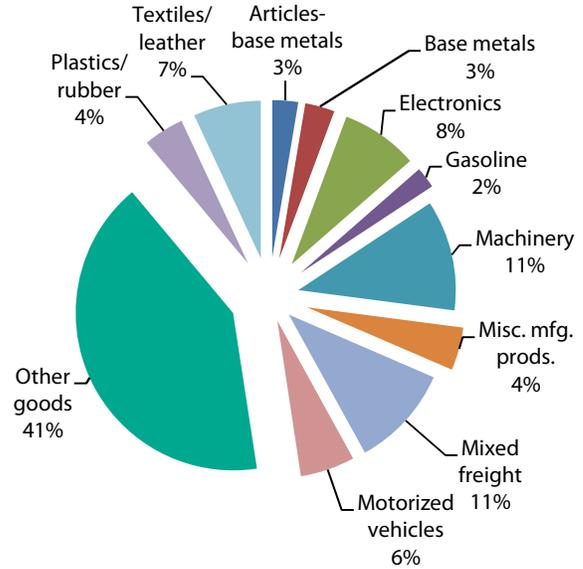


Source: American Community Survey

# NEW JERSEY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

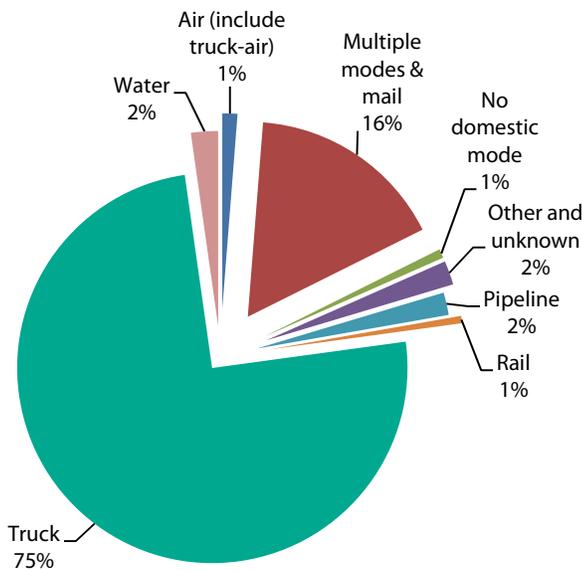
- Nearly all freight shipments by New Jersey businesses – 75 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to New Jersey commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 58 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in New Jersey are expected to reach \$999.4 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by New Jersey businesses in 2015, by type of product**



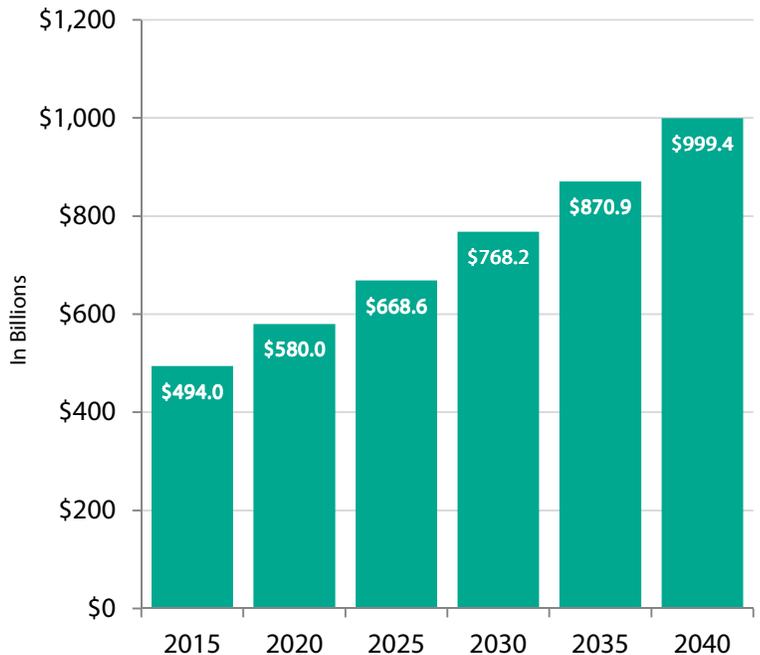
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by New Jersey businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of New Jersey truck shipments**

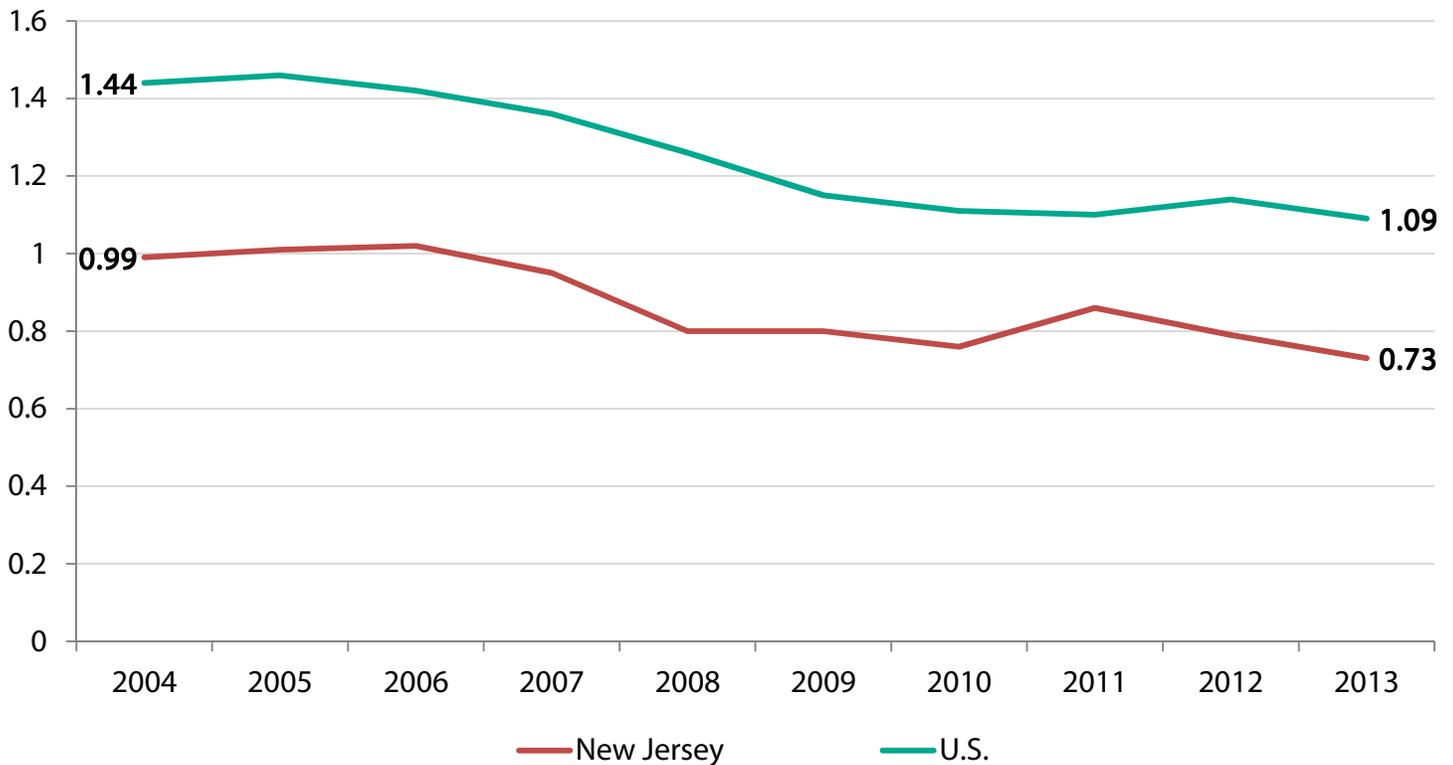


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## NEW JERSEY TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 508 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 542 deaths in New Jersey during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 15 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 40 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 21 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in New Jersey in 2014, with 2 reported fatalities.
- There were 784 rail accidents or incidents in New Jersey in 2014, with 20 fatalities and 714 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 401 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 610 injuries and 8 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

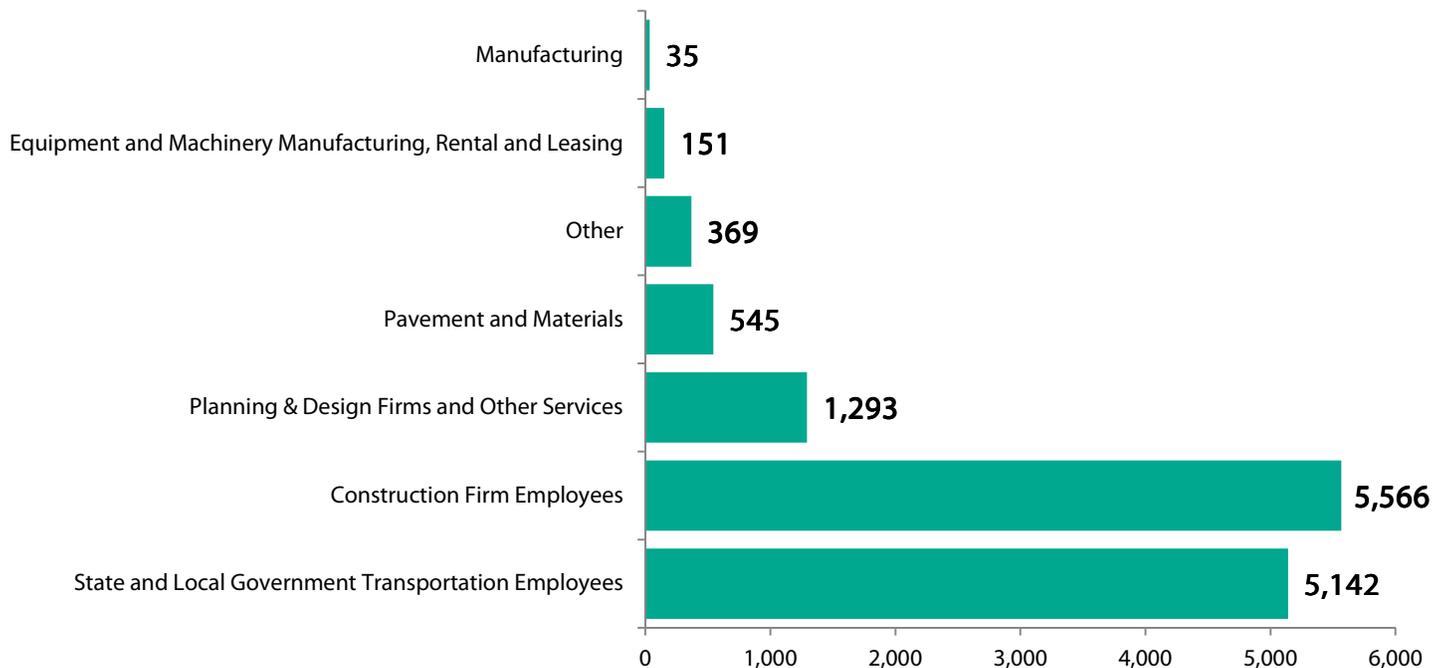


Source: NHTSA

## NEW MEXICO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in New Mexico supports the equivalent of 26,300 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$802.3 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 13,102 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 13,198 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$146.3 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 348,972 full-time jobs in New Mexico in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$12.1 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$2.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**New Mexico Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



# NEW MEXICO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The New Mexico transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move New Mexico travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- New Mexico has 70,772 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 10,557 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 20.7 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- New Mexico has 3,951 bridges. FHWA reports 16 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (284 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (359 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$741.0 million to make needed bridge repairs on 1,625 structures in the state.
- There are 5 transit agencies based in the state that serve New Mexico travelers.
- There are 5 freight railroads operating 1,835 miles of track.
- New Mexico has 135 commercial and general aviation facilities with 233 runways. A total of 56 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- New Mexico has no waterway facilities and has no inland waterways.

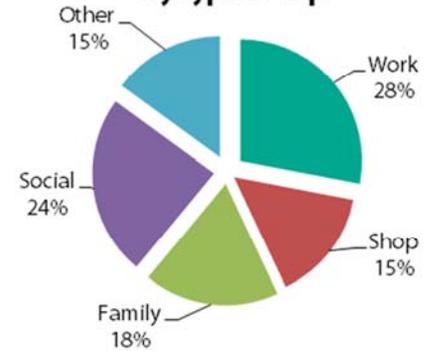
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	70,772
Rural Mileage	33,640
Urban Mileage	37,131
Number of Bridges	3,951
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	135
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	13,004
Transit Rail Route Miles	193
Number of Transit Agencies	5
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	1,835
Number of Railroads	5
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	0

# NEW MEXICO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across New Mexico. The businesses and workers in New Mexico rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

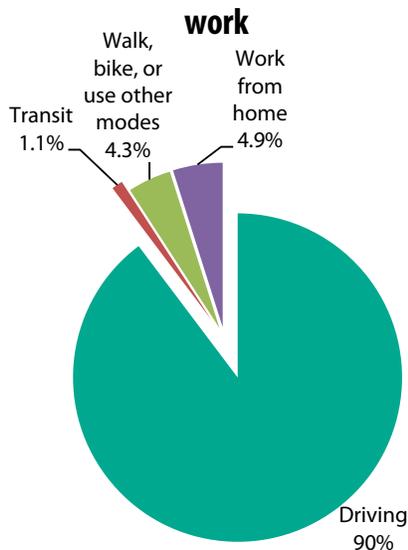
- New Mexico drivers traveled 25 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 17,224 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In New Mexico, 90 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.1 percent take transit, 4.3 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.9 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 21 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows New Mexico citizens to make choices about where they work and live—85 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 12 percent commute to a different county to work (39 minute average commute), and 3.0 percent work in a different state (37 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 300,051 people have moved either within or to New Mexico each year, with 60 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 16 percent moving from a different New Mexico county, 20 percent coming from out of state and 3.8 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



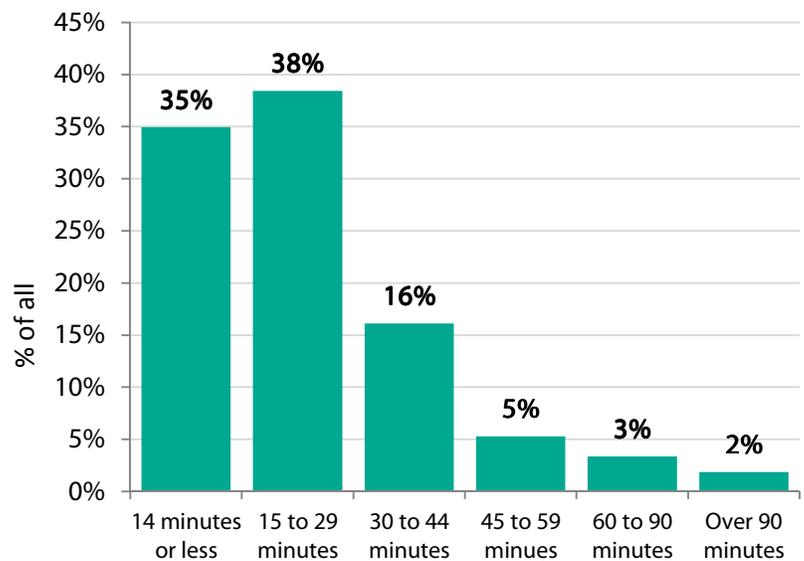
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How New Mexico drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**New Mexico daily one-way commuting times**

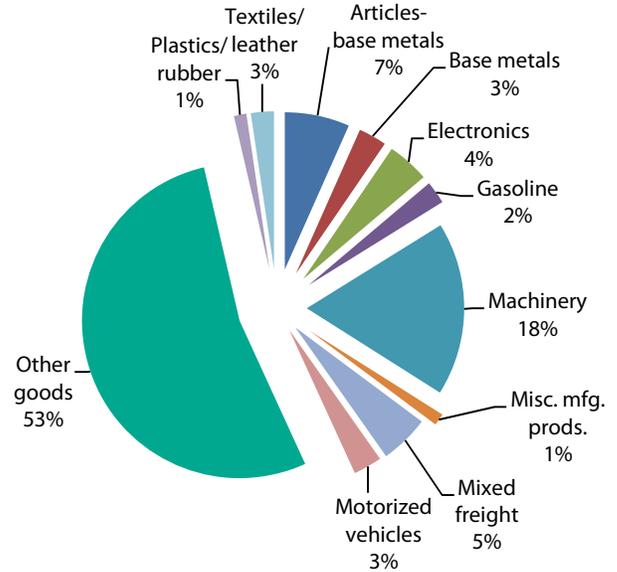


Source: American Community Survey

# NEW MEXICO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

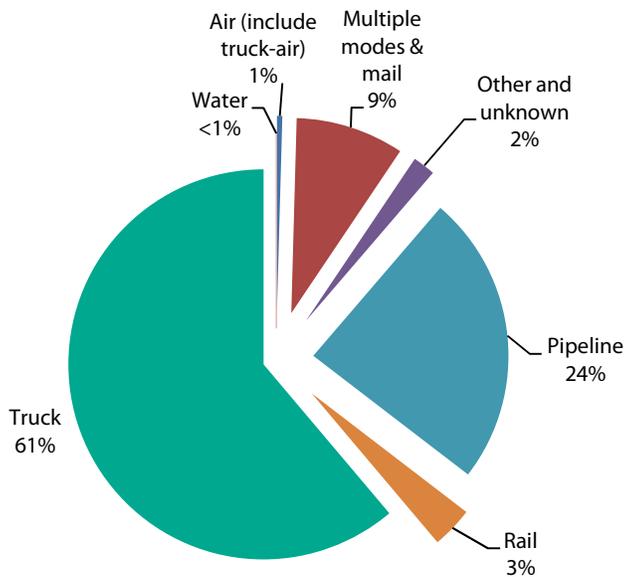
- Nearly all freight shipments by New Mexico businesses – 61 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to New Mexico commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 45 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in New Mexico are expected to reach \$66.8 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by New Mexico businesses in 2015, by type of product**



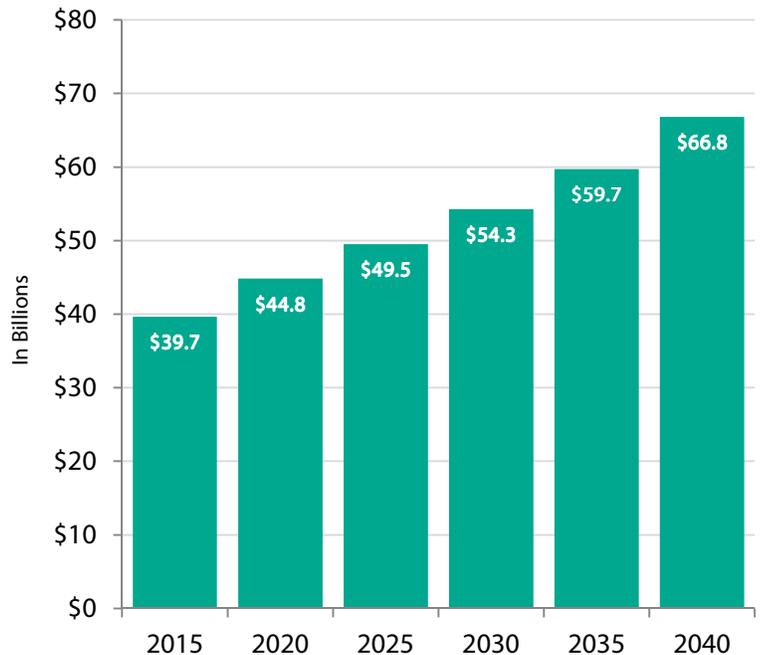
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by New Mexico businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of New Mexico truck shipments**

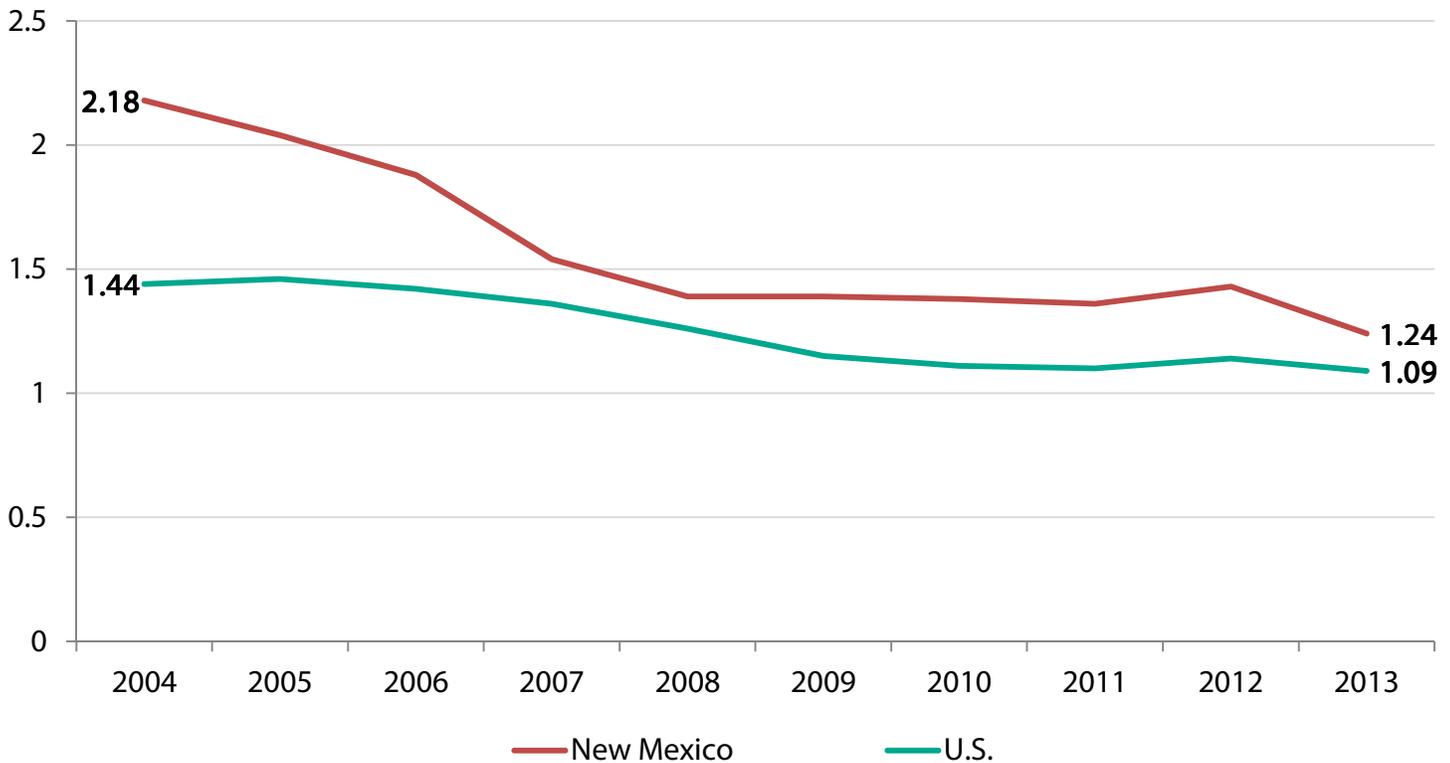


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## NEW MEXICO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 274 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 310 deaths in New Mexico during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 69 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 54 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 28 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in New Mexico in 2014, with 15 reported fatalities.
- There were 93 rail accidents or incidents in New Mexico in 2014, with 9 fatalities and 64 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 33 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 33 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

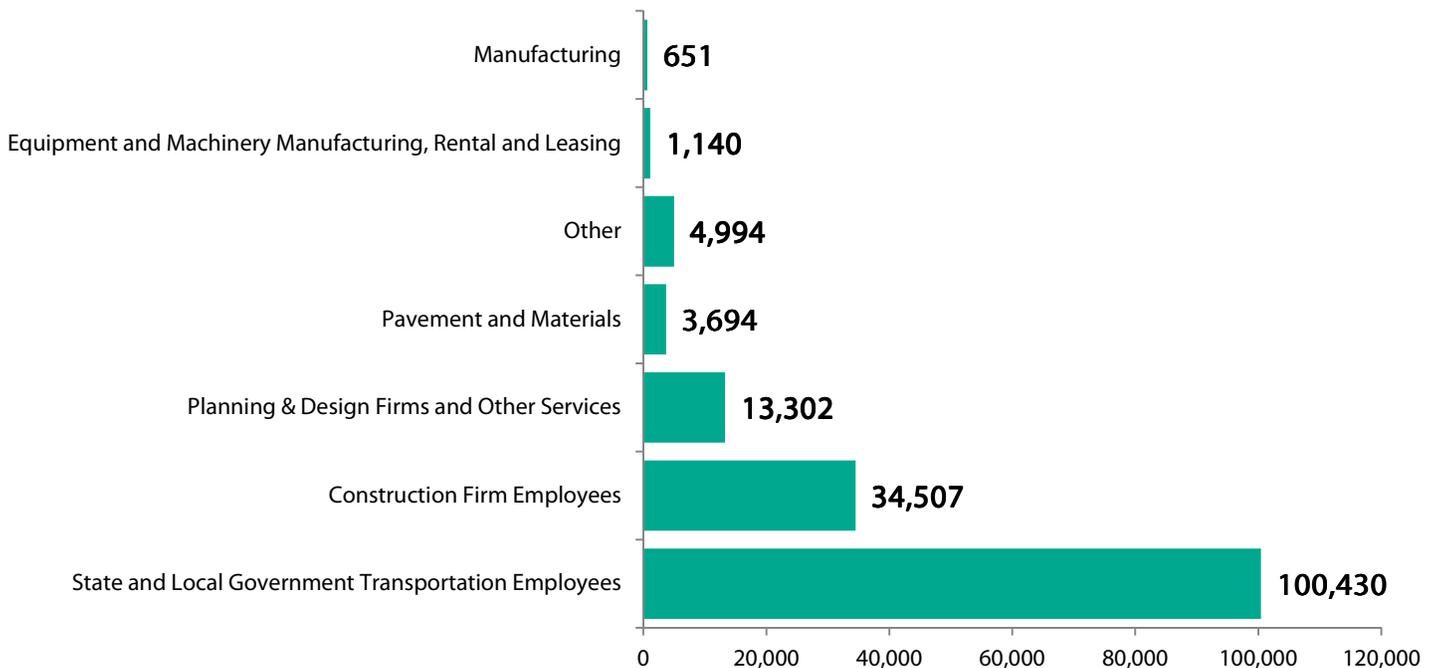


Source: NHTSA

## NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in New York supports the equivalent of 318,604 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$9.8 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 158,718 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 159,886 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$1.8 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 3,518,797 full-time jobs in New York in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$145.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$26.4 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**New York Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The New York transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move New York travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- New York has 114,728 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 27,482 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 22.1 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- New York has 17,456 bridges. FHWA reports 39 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (2,012 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (4,733 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$70.1 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 17,446 structures in the state.
- There are 47 transit agencies based in the state that serve New York travelers.
- There are 37 freight railroads operating 3,532 miles of track.
- New York has 390 commercial and general aviation facilities with 722 runways. A total of 85 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in New York include 4 major marinas, 3 locks and dams and 804 port docks, among other facilities. New York has 390 miles of inland waterways and ships 38.9 million tons of freight.

### Transportation Network Profile

#### Highways, Roads & Bridges

Total Road Mileage	114,728
Rural Mileage	66,206
Urban Mileage	48,522
Number of Bridges	17,456

#### Airports

Number of Airports	390
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#### Transit & Rail

Bus Route Miles	1,484
Transit Rail Route Miles	2,743
Number of Transit Agencies	47

#### Freight Railroad

Railroad Miles	3,532
Number of Railroads	37

#### Ports & Waterways

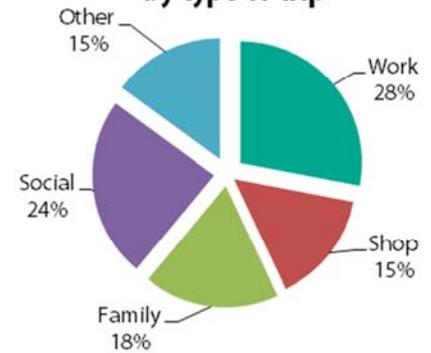
Miles of inland waterways	390
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	38,875
Domestic Shipments	21,604
Foreign Shipments	12,092
Intrastate Shipments	5,179
Number of waterway facilities	1,124

# NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across New York. The businesses and workers in New York rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

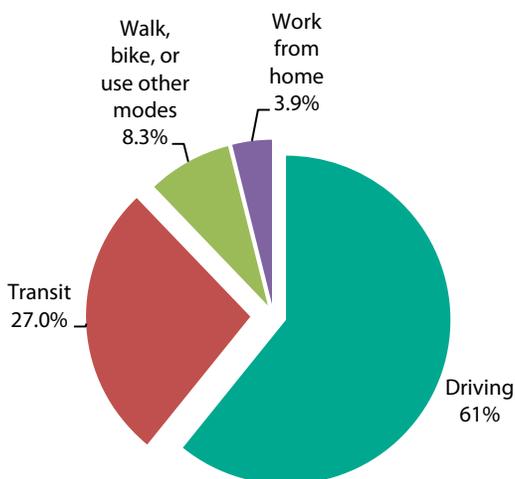
- New York drivers traveled 130 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 11,572 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In New York, 61 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 27.0 percent take transit, 8.3 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.9 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 30 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows New York citizens to make choices about where they work and live—65 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 21 minutes one way), 33 percent commute to a different county to work (47 minute average commute), and 2.6 percent work in a different state (51 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 2,166,898 people have moved either within or to New York each year, with 59 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 22 percent moving from a different New York county, 13 percent coming from out of state and 7.0 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



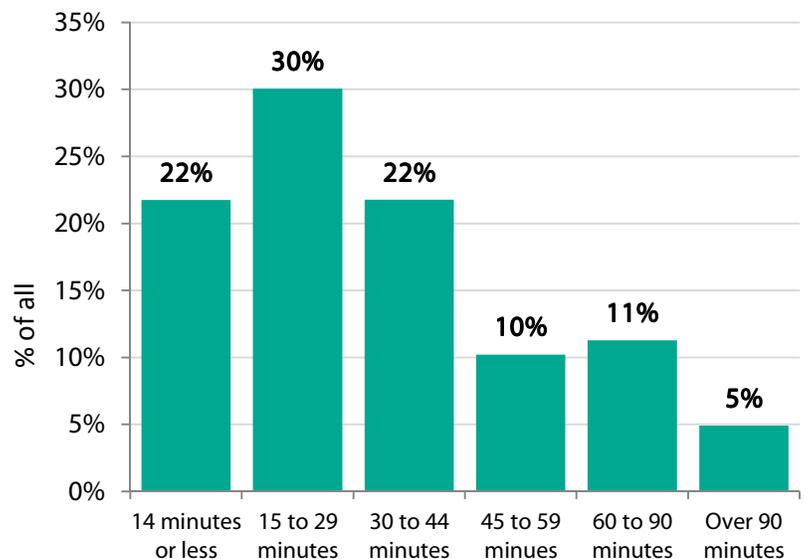
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How New York drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**New York daily one-way commuting times**

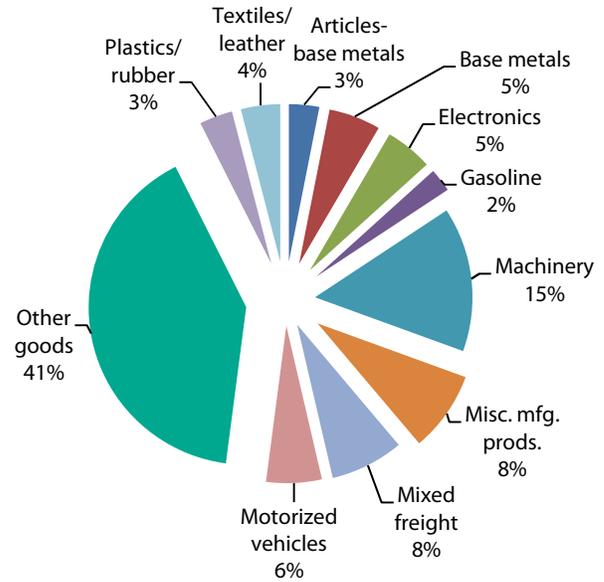


Source: American Community Survey

# NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

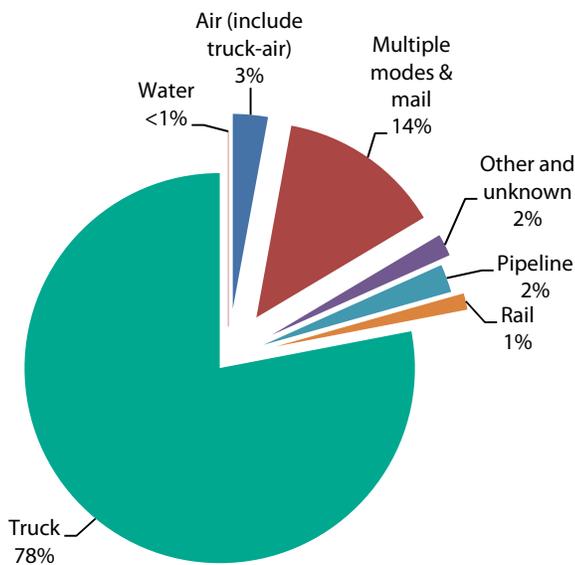
- Nearly all freight shipments by New York businesses – 78 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to New York commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 58 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in New York are expected to reach \$1.6 trillion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by New York businesses in 2015, by type of product**



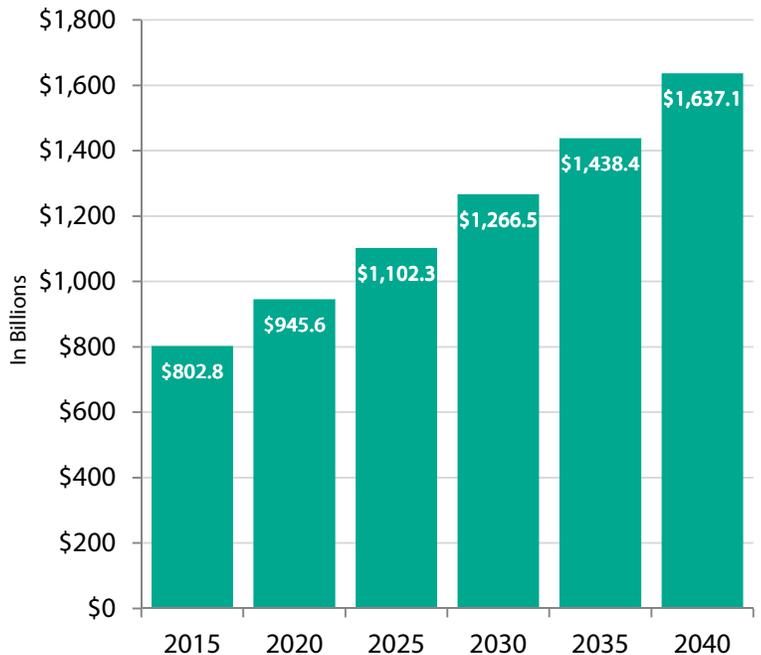
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by New York businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of New York truck shipments**

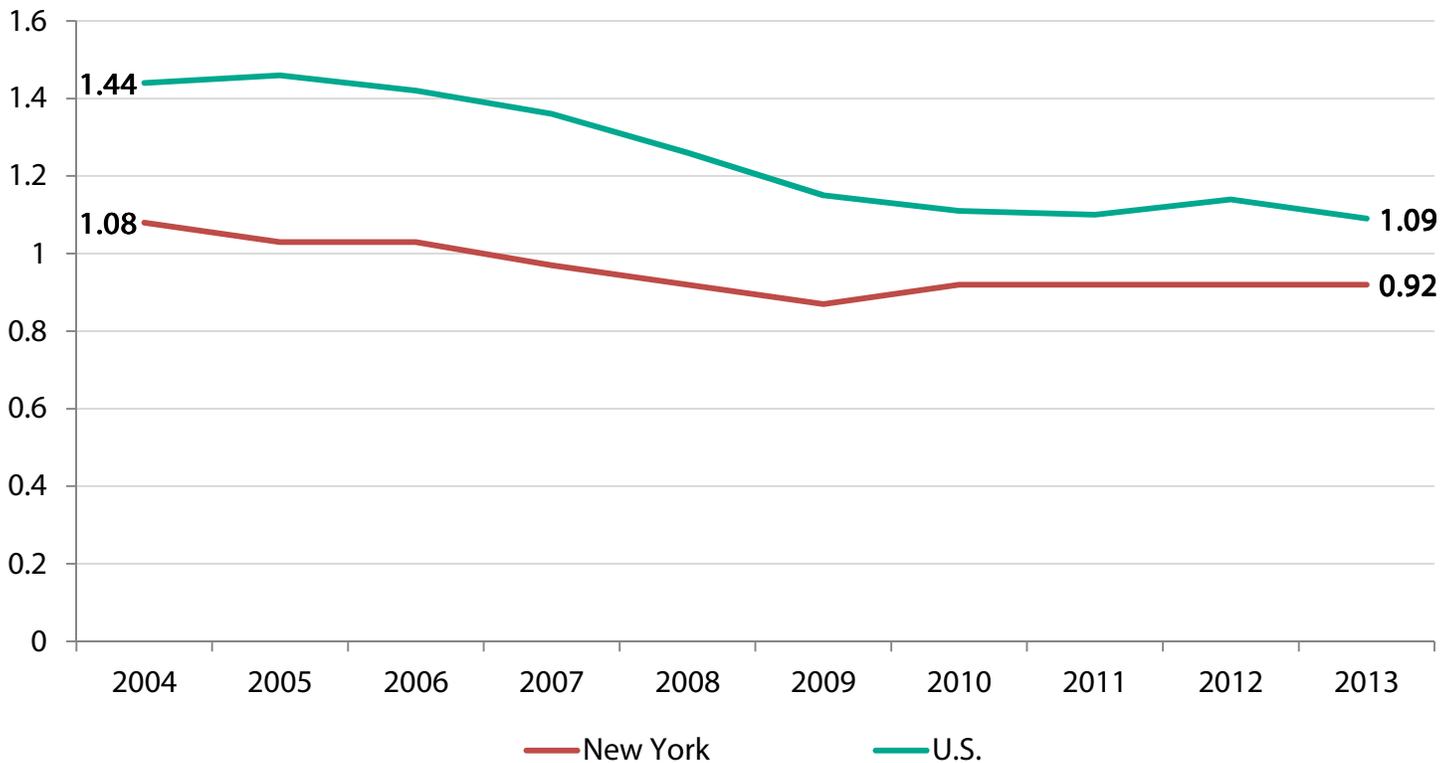


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 1,121 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 1,199 deaths in New York during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 53 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 27 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 31 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in New York in 2014, with 16 reported fatalities.
- There were 1,390 rail accidents or incidents in New York in 2014, with 33 fatalities and 1,334 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 6,529 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 6,077 injuries and 80 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

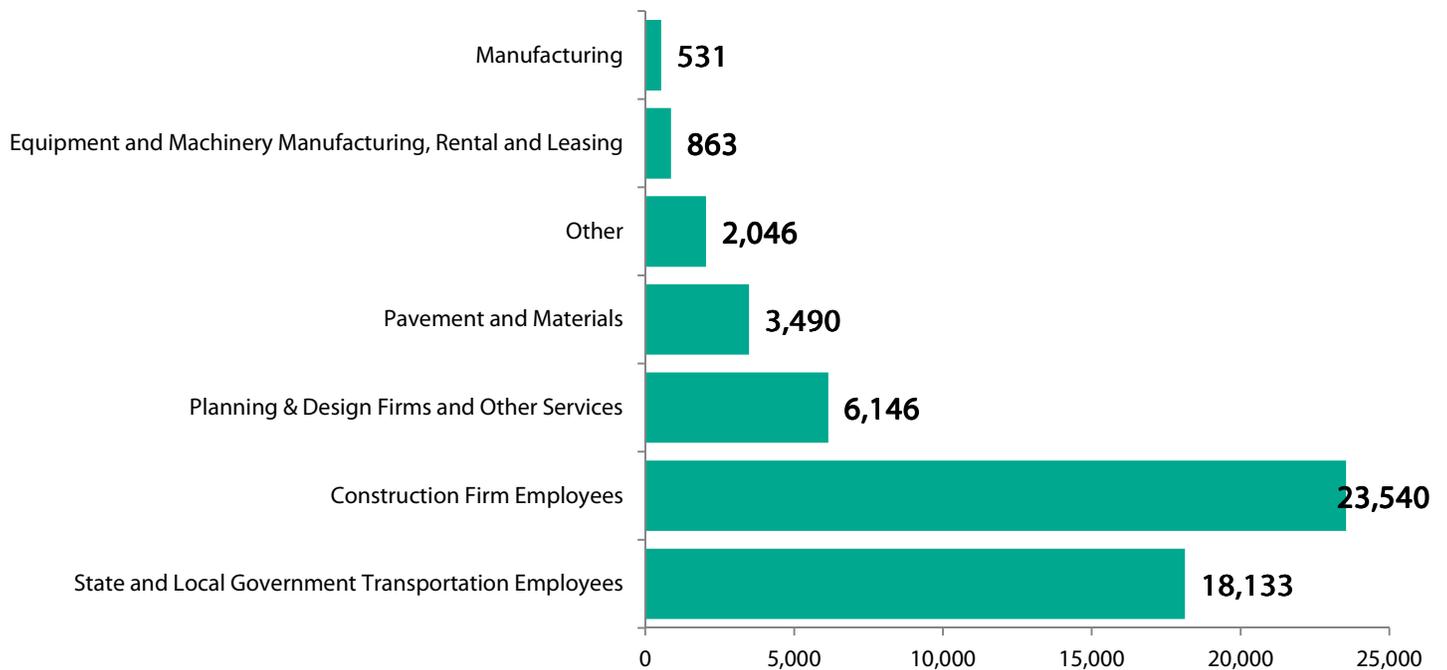


Source: NHTSA

# NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in North Carolina supports the equivalent of 109,902 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$3.7 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 54,749 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 55,152 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$673.6 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,919,316 full-time jobs in North Carolina in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$69.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$12.6 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

## North Carolina Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The North Carolina transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move North Carolina travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- North Carolina has 106,202 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 22,089 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 9.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- North Carolina has 18,117 bridges. FHWA reports 29 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (2,199 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (3,135 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$30.0 million to make needed bridge repairs on 7,066 structures in the state.
- There are 40 transit agencies based in the state that serve North Carolina travelers.
- There are 22 freight railroads operating 3,245 miles of track.
- North Carolina has 345 commercial and general aviation facilities with 517 runways. A total of 82 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in North Carolina include 2 major marinas, 4 locks and dams and 244 port docks, among other facilities. North Carolina has 1,150 miles of inland waterways and ships 11.0 million tons of freight.

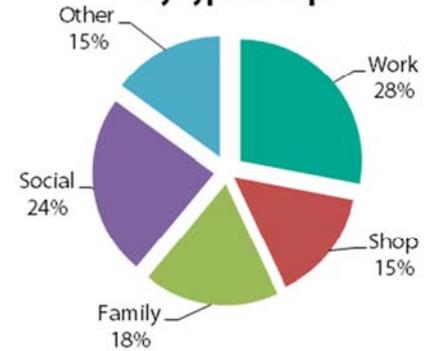
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	106,202
Rural Mileage	68,727
Urban Mileage	37,475
Number of Bridges	18,117
Airports	
Number of Airports	345
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	1,749
Transit Rail Route Miles	19
Number of Transit Agencies	40
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	3,245
Number of Railroads	22
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	1,150
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	11,028
Domestic Shipments	1,772
Foreign Shipments	7,871
Intrastate Shipments	1,385
Number of waterway facilities	434

# NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across North Carolina. The businesses and workers in North Carolina rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

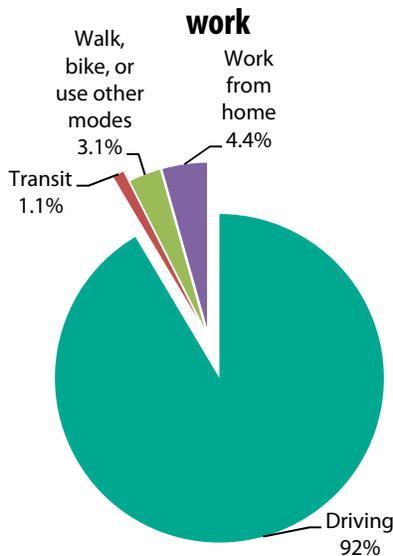
- North Carolina drivers traveled 105 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 15,420 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In North Carolina, 92 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.1 percent take transit, 3.1 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.4 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 22 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows North Carolina citizens to make choices about where they work and live—72 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 26 percent commute to a different county to work (34 minute average commute), and 2.5 percent work in a different state (45 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 1,460,549 people have moved either within or to North Carolina each year, with 55 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 23 percent moving from a different North Carolina county, 18 percent coming from out of state and 3.6 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



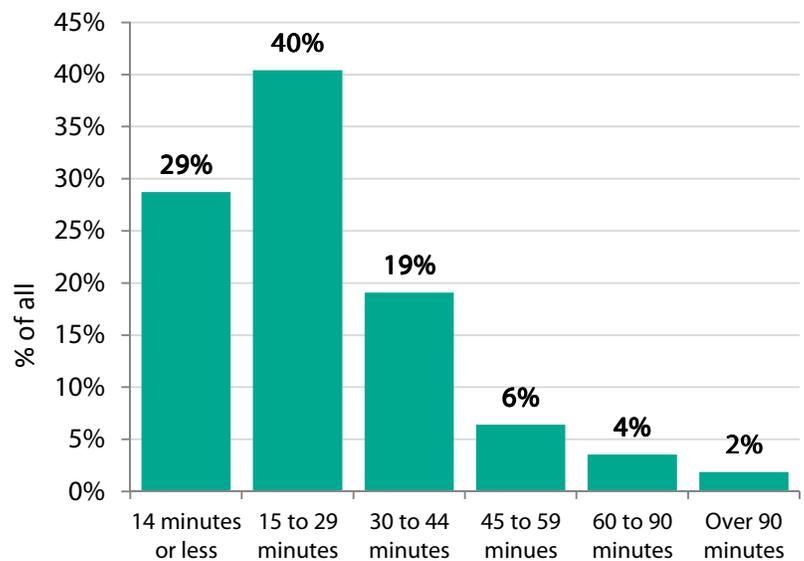
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How North Carolina drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

North Carolina daily one-way commuting times

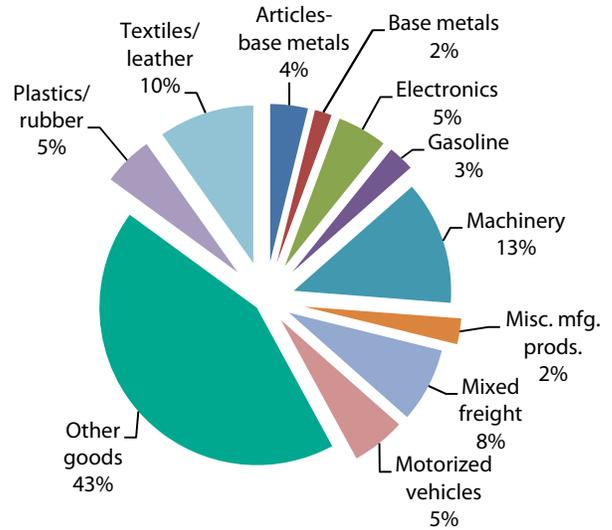


Source: American Community Survey

# NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

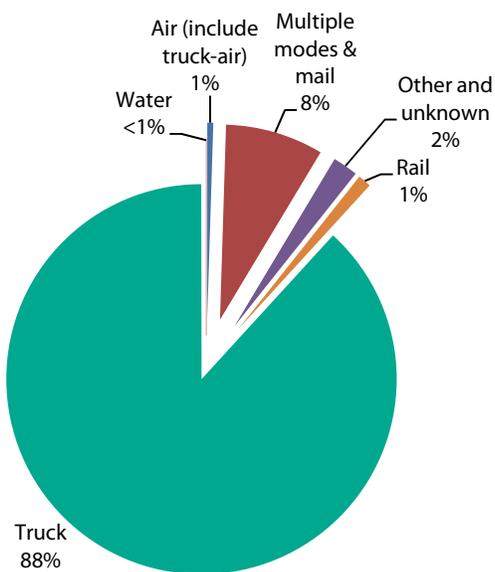
- Nearly all freight shipments by North Carolina businesses – 88 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to North Carolina commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 65 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in North Carolina are expected to reach \$546.5 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by North Carolina businesses in 2015, by type of product**



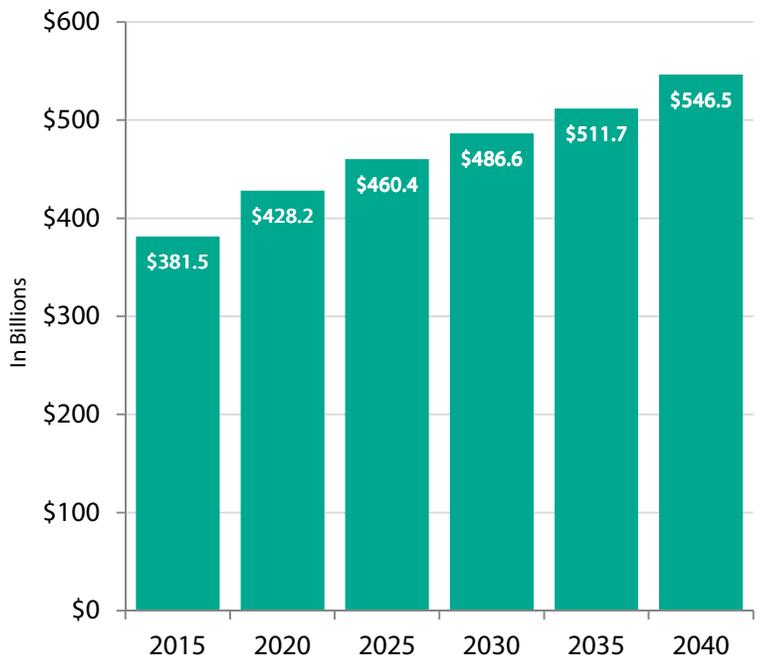
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by North Carolina businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of North Carolina truck shipments**

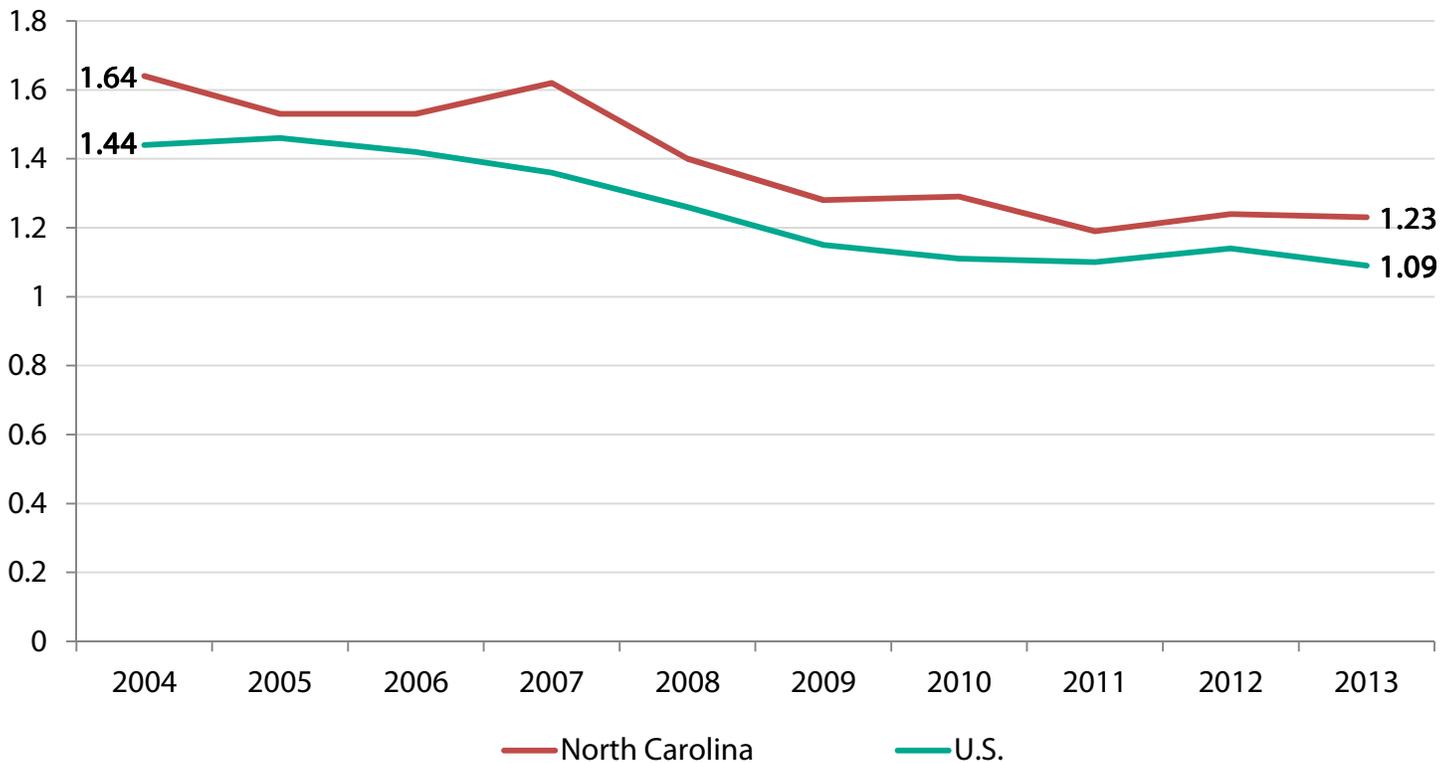


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 1,188 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 1,289 deaths in North Carolina during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 67 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 23 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 29 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in North Carolina in 2014, with 3 reported fatalities.
- There were 196 rail accidents or incidents in North Carolina in 2014, with 25 fatalities and 124 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 245 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 433 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

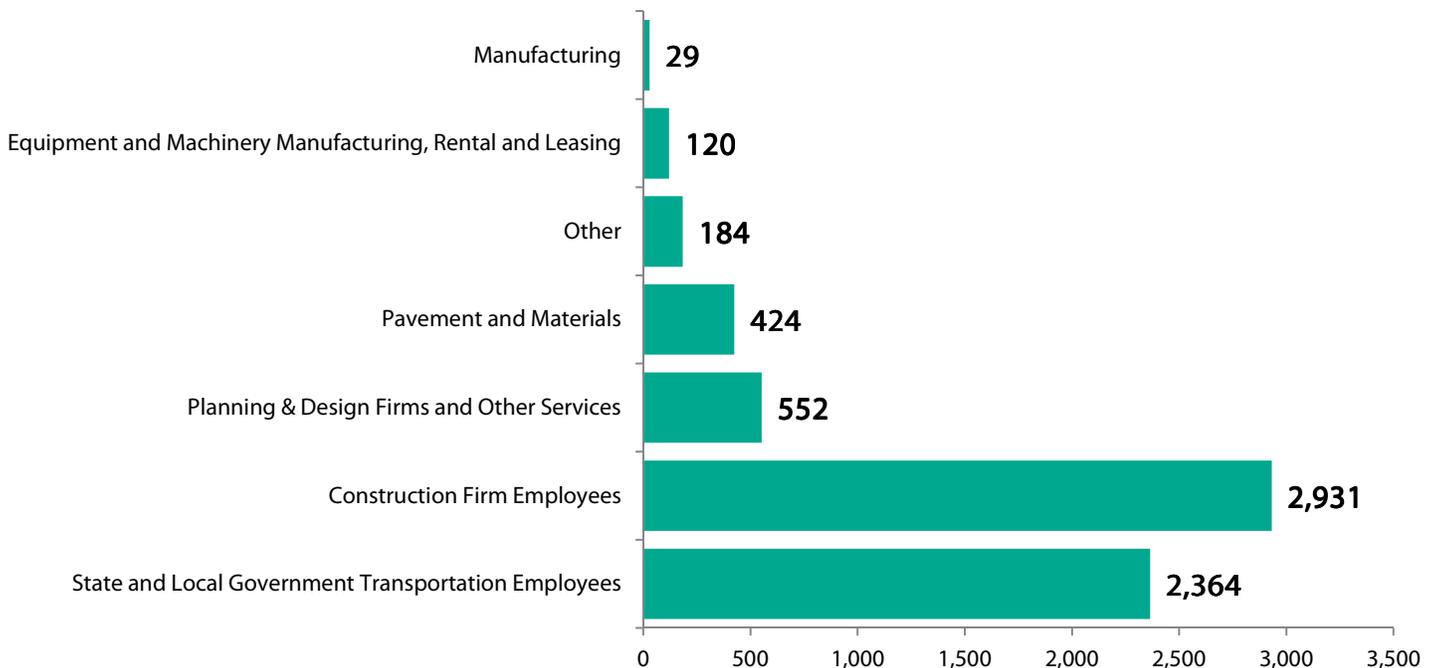


Source: NHTSA

# NORTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in North Dakota supports the equivalent of 13,258 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$667.3 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 6,605 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 6,653 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$121.7 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 215,226 full-time jobs in North Dakota in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$10.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.8 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**North Dakota Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



# NORTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The North Dakota transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move North Dakota travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- North Dakota has 87,078 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 18,441 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 9.2 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- North Dakota has 4,429 bridges. FHWA reports 21 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (701 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (243 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$271.0 million to make needed bridge repairs on 1,429 structures in the state.
- There are 4 transit agencies based in the state that serve North Dakota travelers.
- There are 8 freight railroads operating 3,328 miles of track.
- North Dakota has 257 commercial and general aviation facilities with 340 runways. A total of 64 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- North Dakota has no waterway facilities and has no inland waterways.

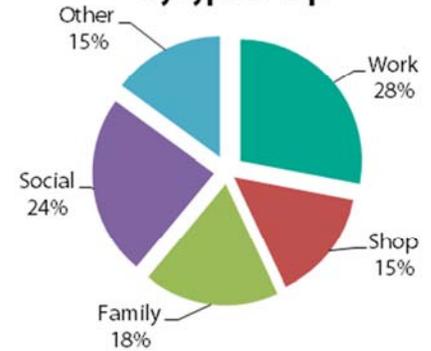
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	87,078
Rural Mileage	84,925
Urban Mileage	2,153
Number of Bridges	4,429
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	257
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	14,951
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	4
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	3,328
Number of Railroads	8
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	0

# NORTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across North Dakota. The businesses and workers in North Dakota rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

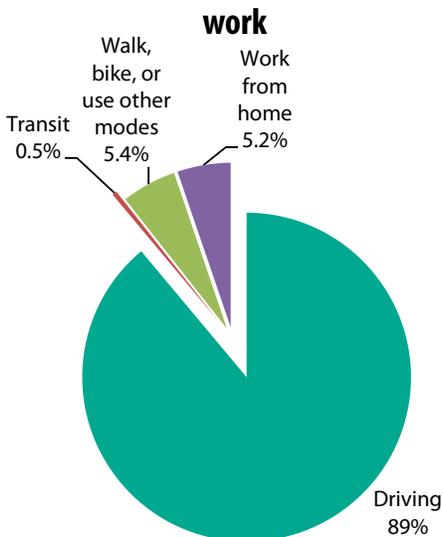
- North Dakota drivers traveled 10 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 19,655 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In North Dakota, 89 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.5 percent take transit, 5.4 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.2 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 16 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows North Dakota citizens to make choices about where they work and live—85 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 13 minutes one way), 11 percent commute to a different county to work (37 minute average commute), and 3.7 percent work in a different state (27 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 117,126 people have moved either within or to North Dakota each year, with 49 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 19 percent moving from a different North Dakota county, 29 percent coming from out of state and 2.7 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



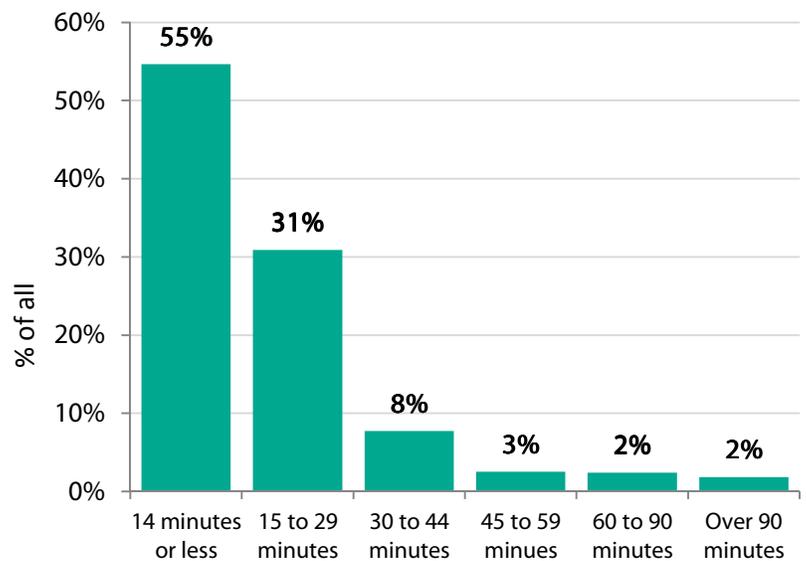
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How North Dakota drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

North Dakota daily one-way commuting times

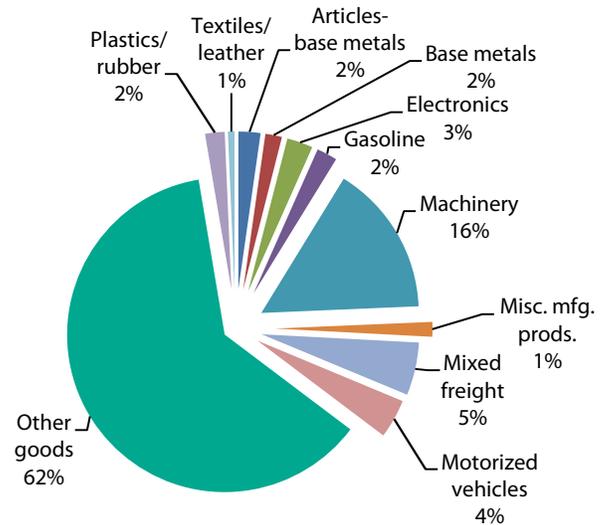


Source: American Community Survey

# NORTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

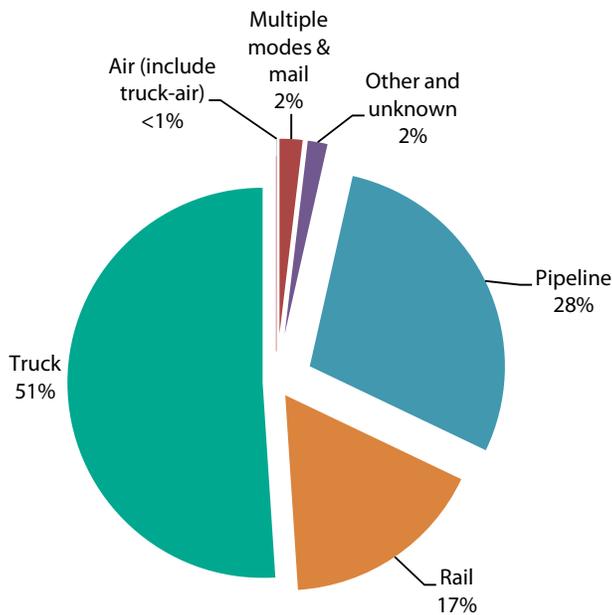
- Nearly all freight shipments by North Dakota businesses – 51 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to North Dakota commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 67 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in North Dakota are expected to reach \$168.2 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by North Dakota businesses in 2015, by type of product**



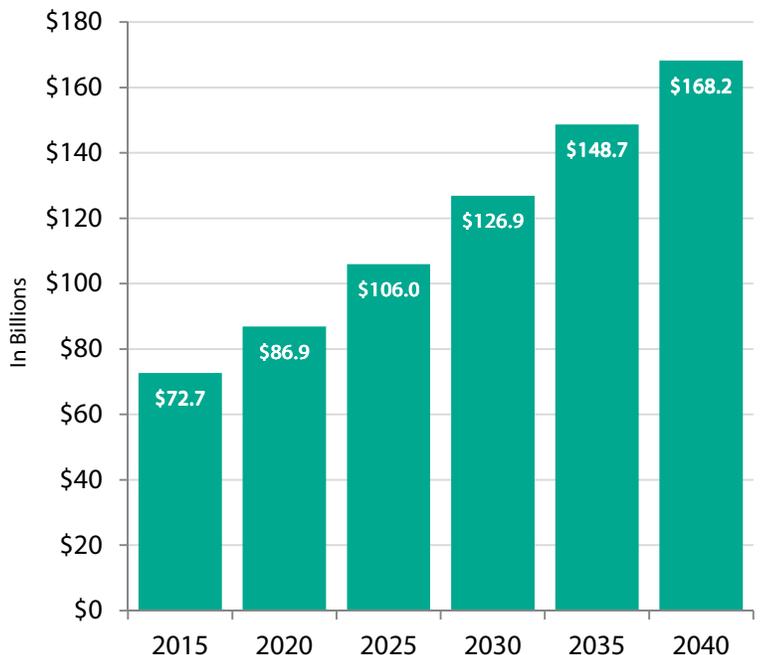
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by North Dakota businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of North Dakota truck shipments**

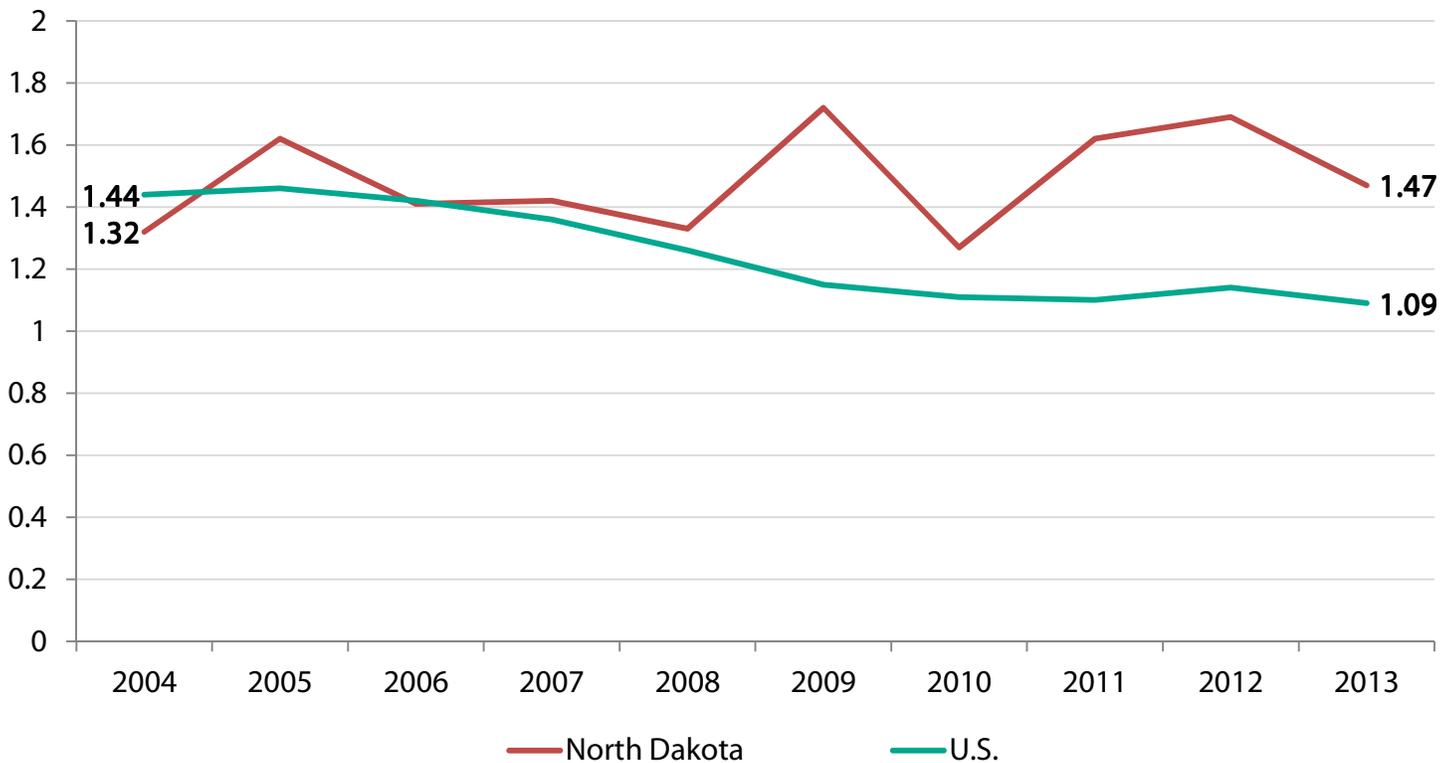


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## NORTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 133 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 148 deaths in North Dakota during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 92 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 30 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 6 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in North Dakota in 2014, with 1 reported fatality.
- There were 116 rail accidents or incidents in North Dakota in 2014, with 8 fatalities and 73 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There was 1 transit incident in 2014 that resulted in 1 injury and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

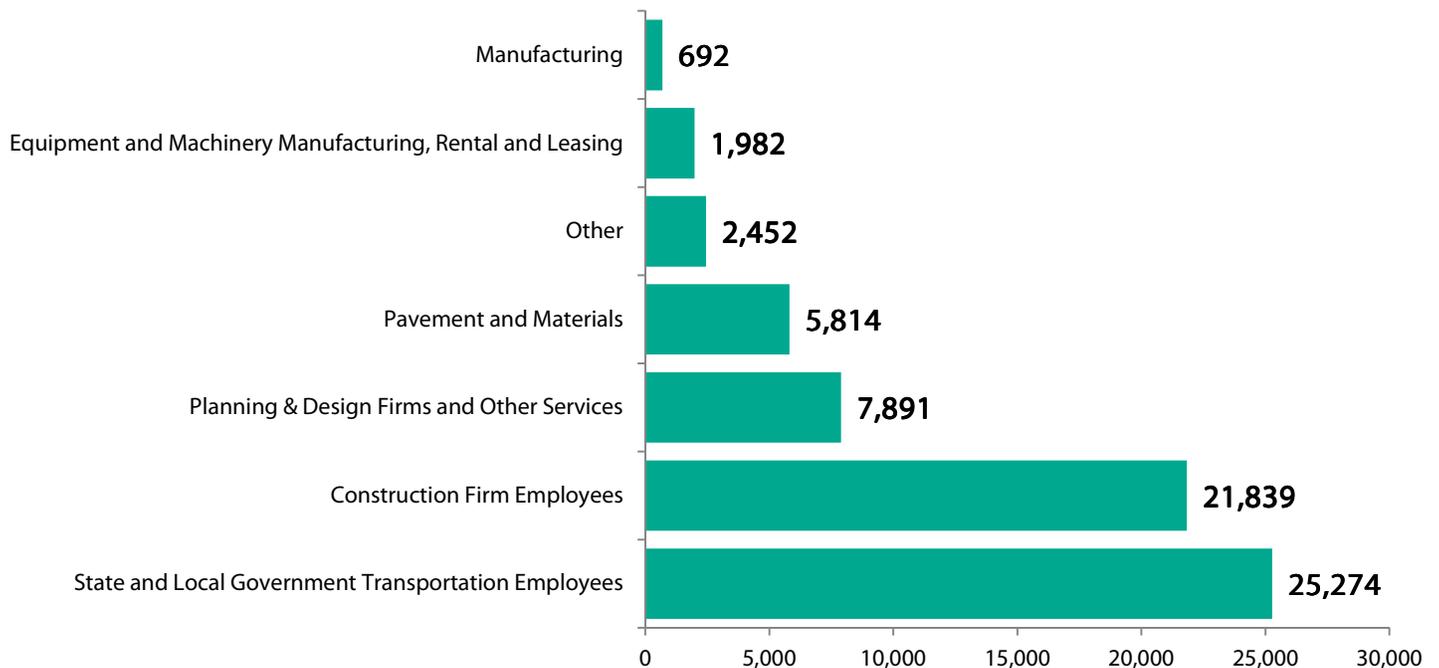


Source: NHTSA

## OHIO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Ohio supports the equivalent of 132,374 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$5.5 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 65,944 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 66,430 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$1.0 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 2,447,495 full-time jobs in Ohio in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$95.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$17.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Ohio Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# OHIO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Ohio transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Ohio travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Ohio has 123,297 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 29,377 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 6.6 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Ohio has 26,986 bridges. FHWA reports 24 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (2,080 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (4,452 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$6.7 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 1,463 structures in the state.
- There are 30 transit agencies based in the state that serve Ohio travelers.
- There are 35 freight railroads operating 5,338 miles of track.
- Ohio has 453 commercial and general aviation facilities with 766 runways. A total of 70 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Ohio include 4 locks and dams and 377 port docks, among other facilities. Ohio has 440 miles of inland waterways and ships 90.6 million tons of freight.

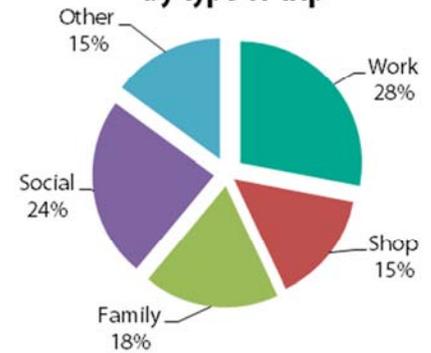
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	123,297
Rural Mileage	75,775
Urban Mileage	47,522
Number of Bridges	26,986
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	453
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	8,205
Transit Rail Route Miles	68
Number of Transit Agencies	30
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	5,338
Number of Railroads	35
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	440
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	90,569
Domestic Shipments	68,303
Foreign Shipments	11,446
Intrastate Shipments	10,820
Number of waterway facilities	491

# OHIO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Ohio. The businesses and workers in Ohio rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

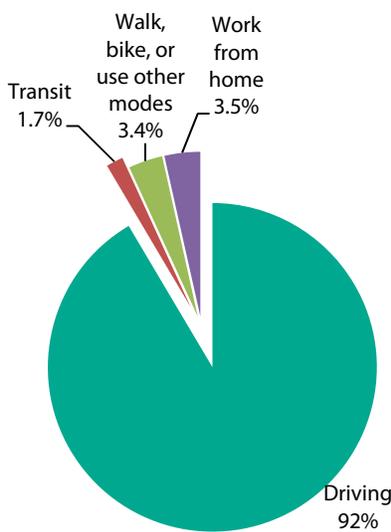
- Ohio drivers traveled 113 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,042 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Ohio, 92 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.7 percent take transit, 3.4 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.5 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 22 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Ohio citizens to make choices about where they work and live—70 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 27 percent commute to a different county to work (33 minute average commute), and 2.8 percent work in a different state (38 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 1,657,916 people have moved either within or to Ohio each year, with 65 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 22 percent moving from a different Ohio county, 11 percent coming from out of state and 2.4 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



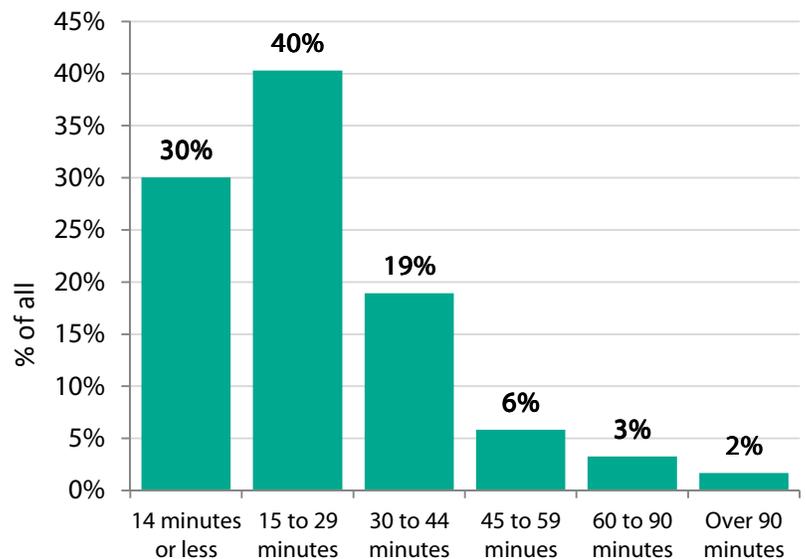
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Ohio drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Ohio daily one-way commuting times**

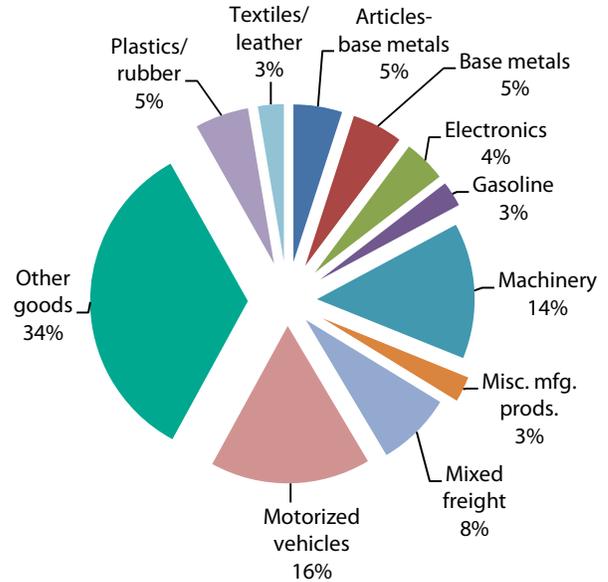


Source: American Community Survey

# OHIO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

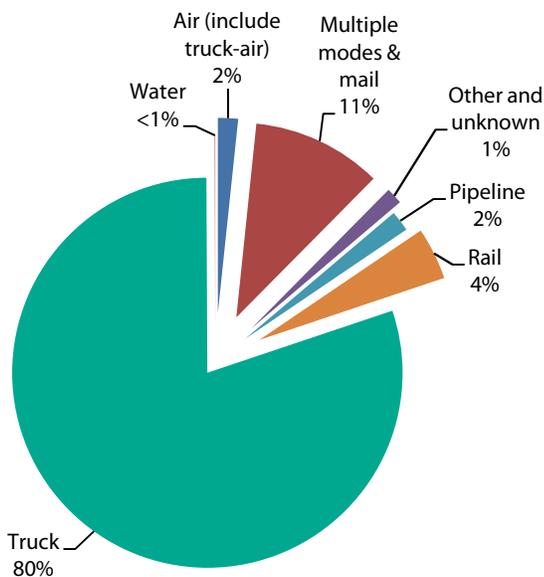
- Nearly all freight shipments by Ohio businesses – 80 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Ohio commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 59 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Ohio are expected to reach \$1.3 trillion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Ohio businesses in 2015, by type of product**



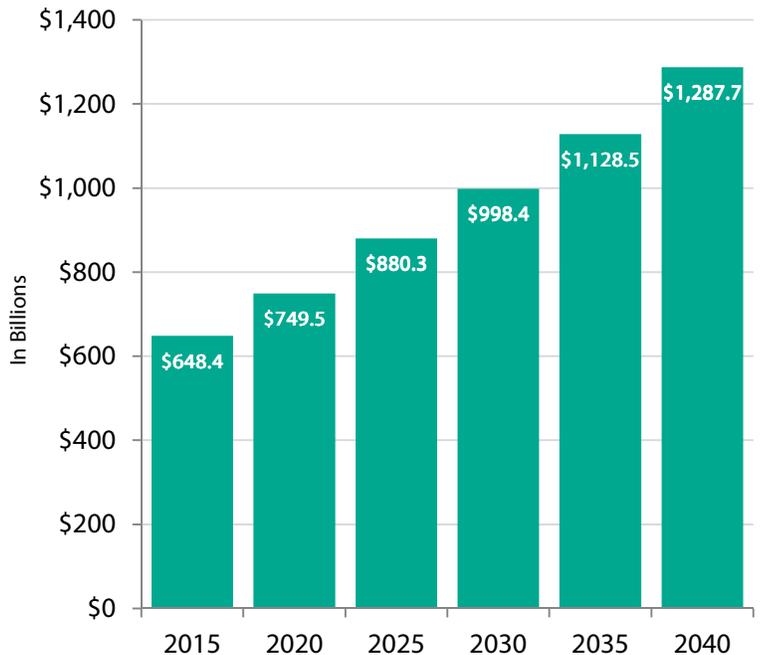
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Ohio businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Ohio truck shipments**

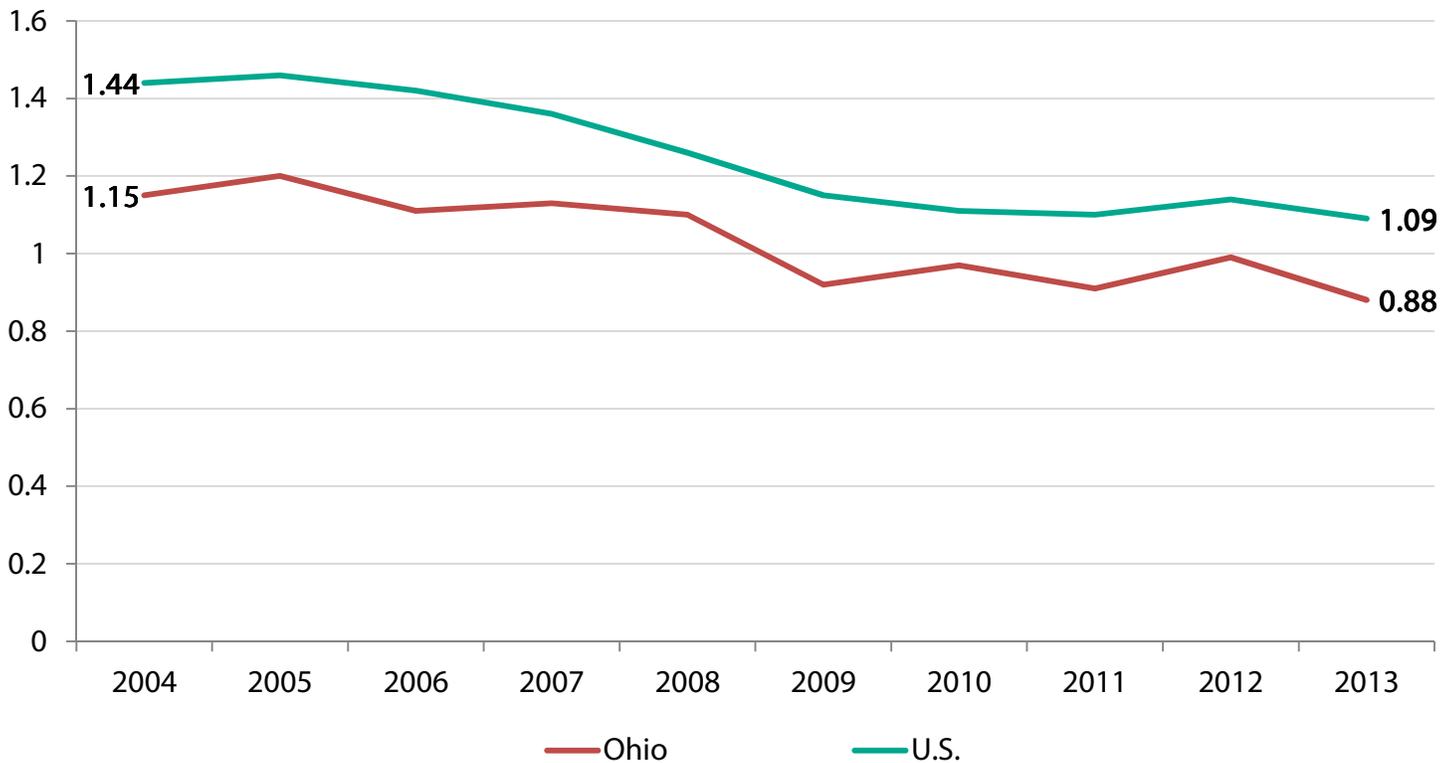


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## OHIO TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 917 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 989 deaths in Ohio during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 52 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 28 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 29 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Ohio in 2014, with 14 reported fatalities.
- There were 302 rail accidents or incidents in Ohio in 2014, with 17 fatalities and 172 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 346 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 462 injuries and 5 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

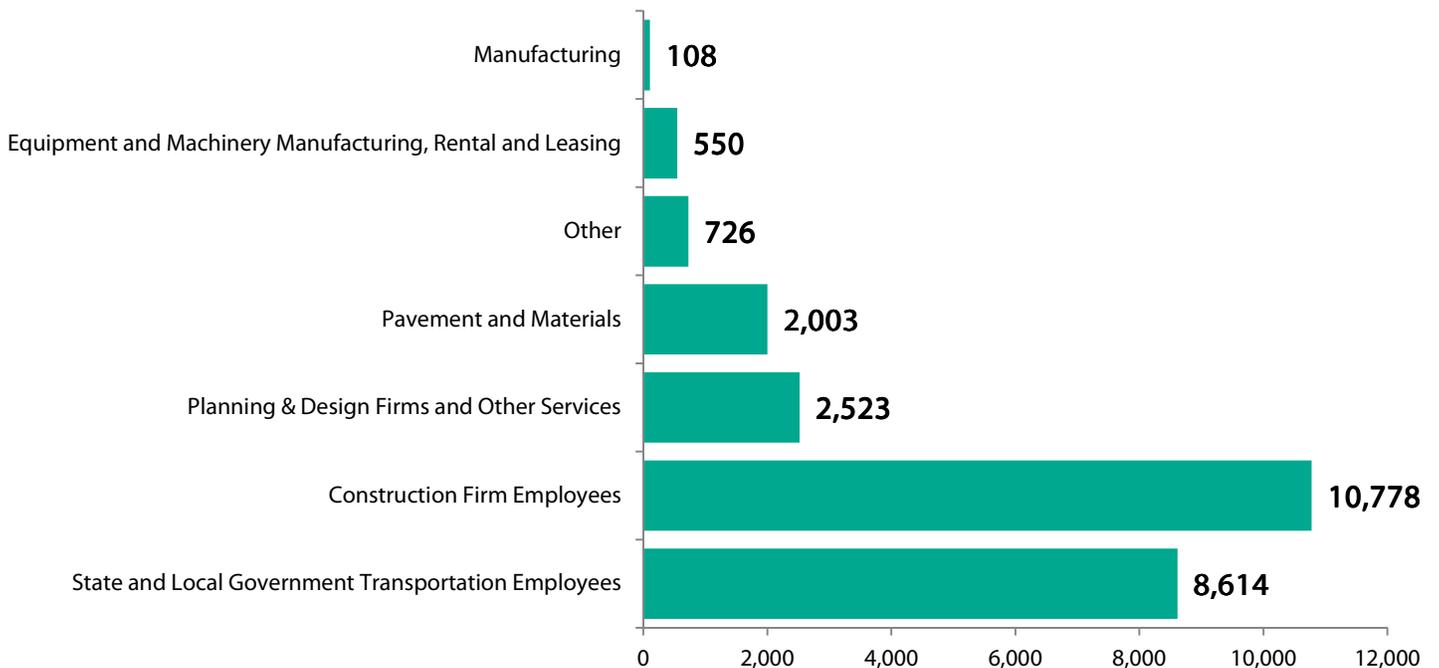


Source: NHTSA

# OKLAHOMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Oklahoma supports the equivalent of 50,790 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.8 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 25,302 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 25,488 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$323.3 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 795,803 full-time jobs in Oklahoma in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$32.8 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$6.0 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Oklahoma Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## OKLAHOMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Oklahoma transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Oklahoma travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Oklahoma has 112,940 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 31,874 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 25.5 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Oklahoma has 23,147 bridges. FHWA reports 25 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (4,216 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,575 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$21.9 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 22,384 structures in the state.
- There are 5 transit agencies based in the state that serve Oklahoma travelers.
- There are 19 freight railroads operating 3,273 miles of track.
- Oklahoma has 293 commercial and general aviation facilities with 461 runways. A total of 53 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Oklahoma include 1 major marina, 5 locks and dams and 40 port docks, among other facilities. Oklahoma has 150 miles of inland waterways and ships 6.1 million tons of freight.

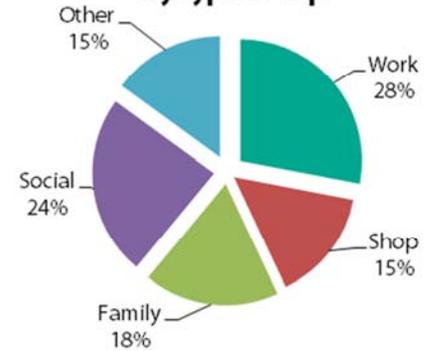
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	112,940
Rural Mileage	95,213
Urban Mileage	17,728
Number of Bridges	23,147
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	293
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	1,521
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	5
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	3,273
Number of Railroads	19
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	150
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	6,116
Domestic Shipments	6,110
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	6
Number of waterway facilities	63

# OKLAHOMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Oklahoma. The businesses and workers in Oklahoma rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

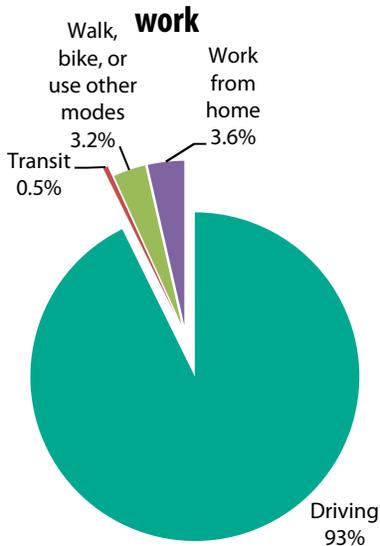
- Oklahoma drivers traveled 48 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 19,848 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Oklahoma, 93 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.5 percent take transit, 3.2 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.6 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 20 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Oklahoma citizens to make choices about where they work and live—75 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 23 percent commute to a different county to work (33 minute average commute), and 2.6 percent work in a different state (39 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 655,463 people have moved either within or to Oklahoma each year, with 57 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 24 percent moving from a different Oklahoma county, 17 percent coming from out of state and 2.5 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



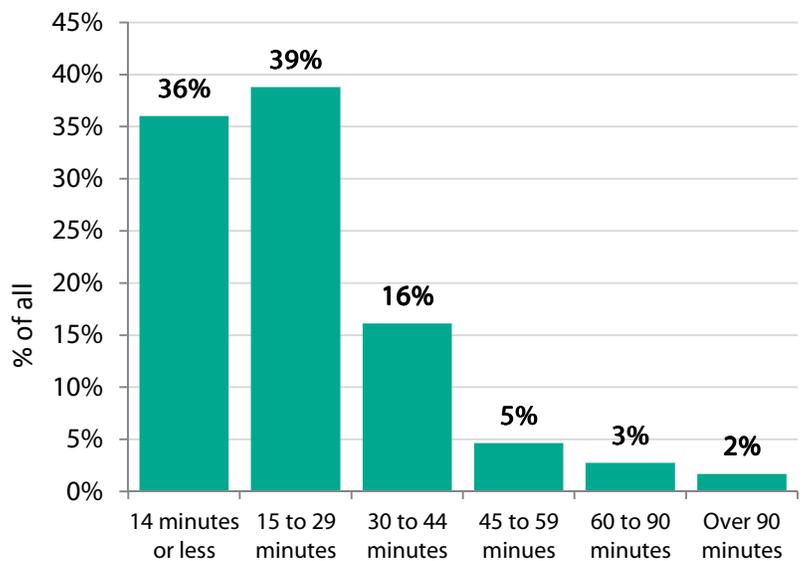
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Oklahoma drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Oklahoma daily one-way commuting times**

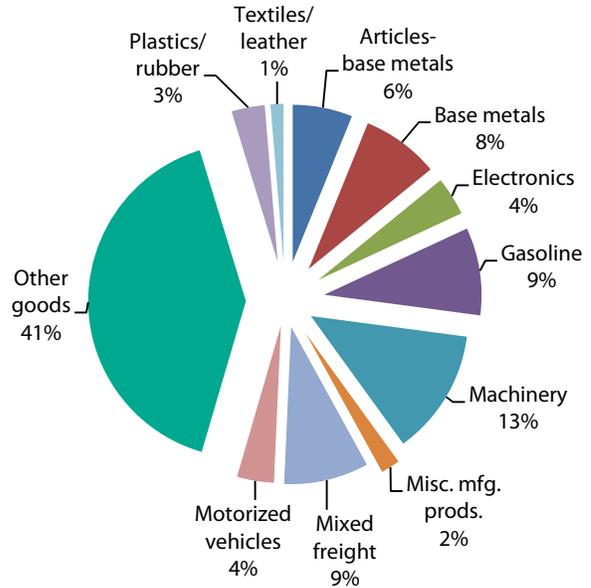


Source: American Community Survey

# OKLAHOMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

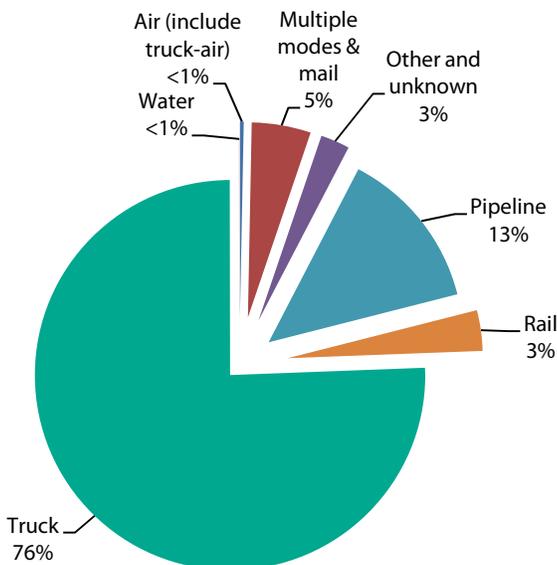
- Nearly all freight shipments by Oklahoma businesses – 76 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Oklahoma commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 43 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Oklahoma are expected to reach \$308.7 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Oklahoma businesses in 2015, by type of product**



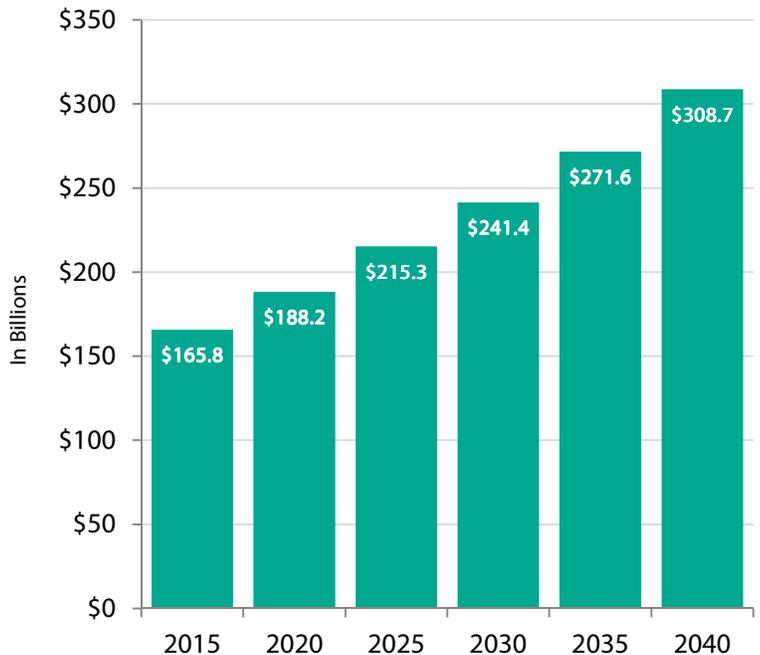
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Oklahoma businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Oklahoma truck shipments**

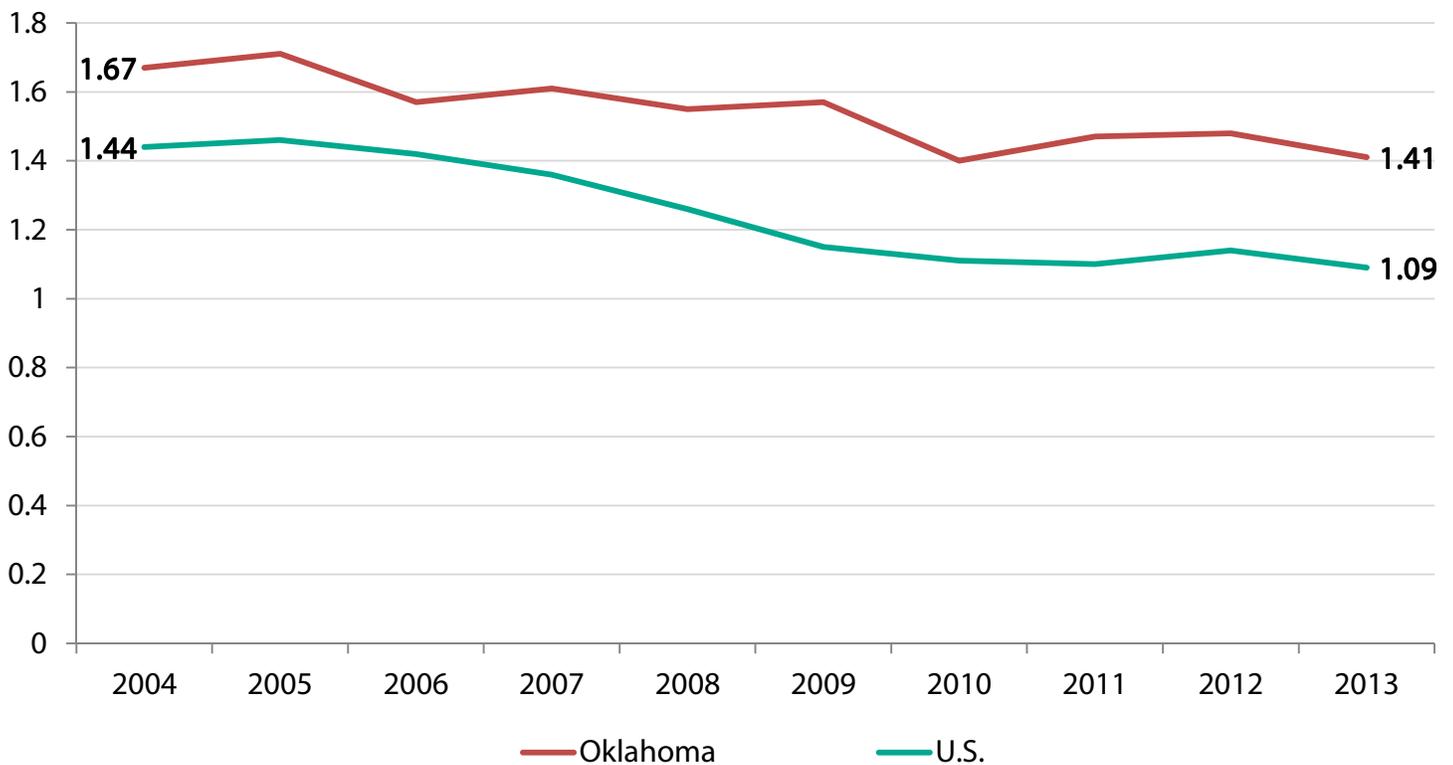


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## OKLAHOMA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 621 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 678 deaths in Oklahoma during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 66 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 35 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 11 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Oklahoma in 2014, with 2 reported fatalities.
- There were 119 rail accidents or incidents in Oklahoma in 2014, with 17 fatalities and 77 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 45 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 63 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

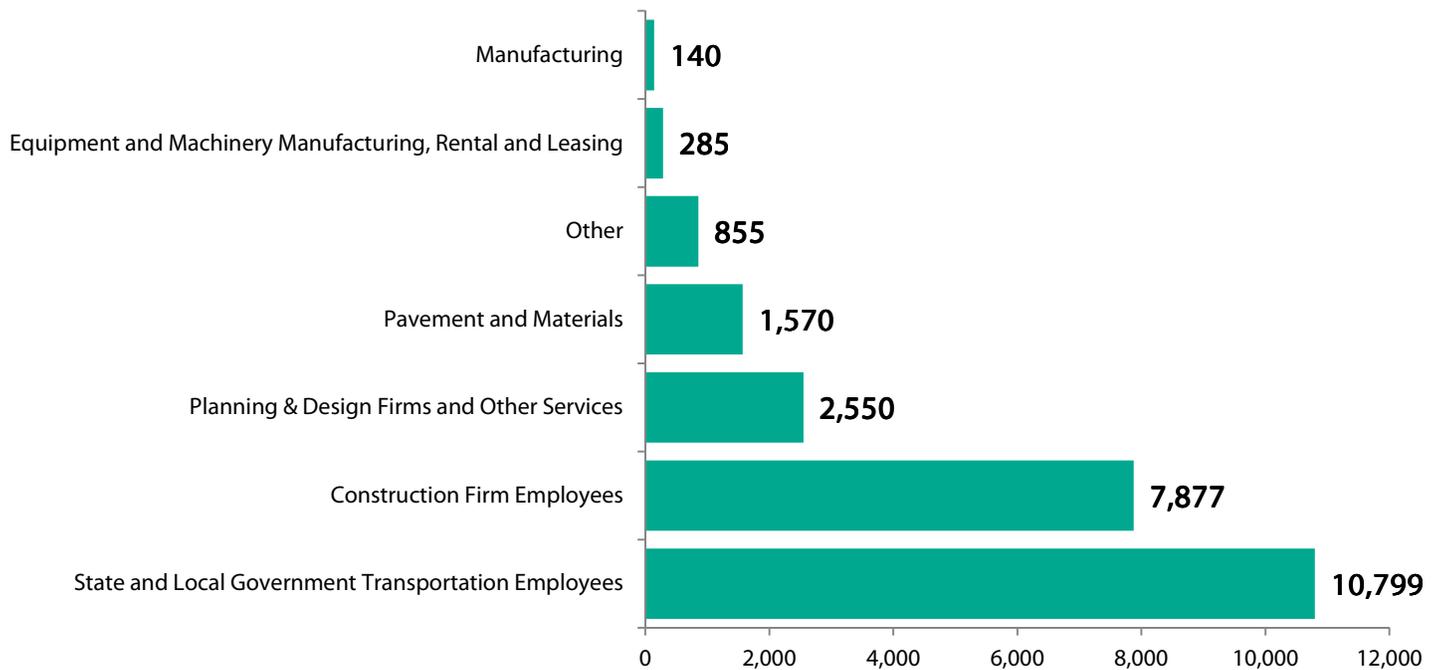


Source: NHTSA

## OREGON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Oregon supports the equivalent of 48,329 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.6 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 24,076 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 24,253 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$300.0 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 795,982 full-time jobs in Oregon in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$30.9 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$5.6 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Oregon Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



# OREGON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Oregon transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Oregon travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Oregon has 71,228 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 18,298 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 14.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Oregon has 8,052 bridges. FHWA reports 23 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (439 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,419 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$3.6 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 1,840 structures in the state.
- There are 12 transit agencies based in the state that serve Oregon travelers.
- There are 17 freight railroads operating 2,396 miles of track.
- Oregon has 323 commercial and general aviation facilities with 456 runways. A total of 72 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Oregon include 13 major marinas, 2 locks and dams and 333 port docks, among other facilities. Oregon has 680 miles of inland waterways and ships 30.8 million tons of freight.

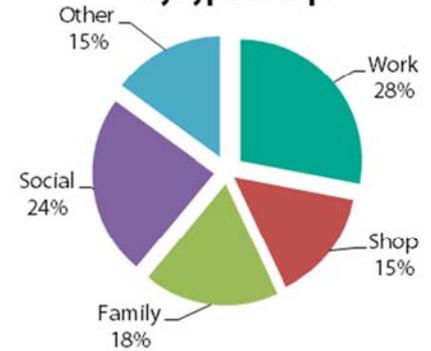
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	71,228
Rural Mileage	58,302
Urban Mileage	12,926
Number of Bridges	8,052
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	323
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	2,696
Transit Rail Route Miles	148
Number of Transit Agencies	12
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	2,396
Number of Railroads	17
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	680
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	30,758
Domestic Shipments	8,103
Foreign Shipments	19,749
Intrastate Shipments	2,904
Number of waterway facilities	1,014

# OREGON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Oregon. The businesses and workers in Oregon rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

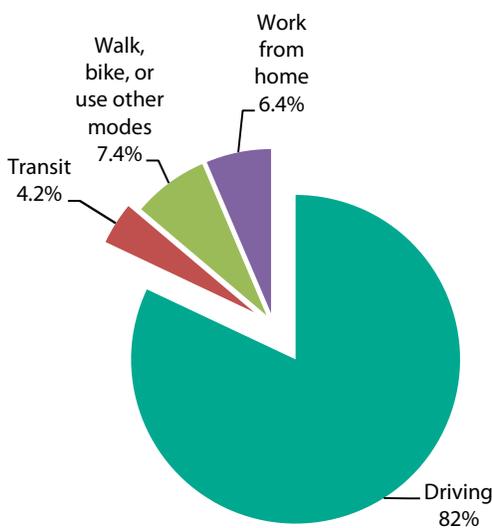
- Oregon drivers traveled 34 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 12,153 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Oregon, 82 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 4.2 percent take transit, 7.4 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 6.4 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 21 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Oregon citizens to make choices about where they work and live—77 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 21 percent commute to a different county to work (35 minute average commute), and 2.3 percent work in a different state (37 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 689,332 people have moved either within or to Oregon each year, with 60 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 19 percent moving from a different Oregon county, 18 percent coming from out of state and 3.0 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



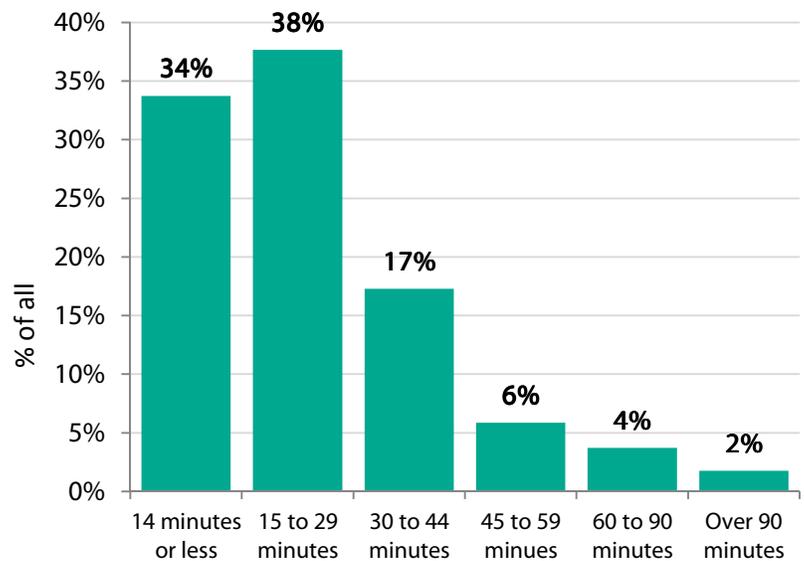
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Oregon drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Oregon daily one-way commuting times

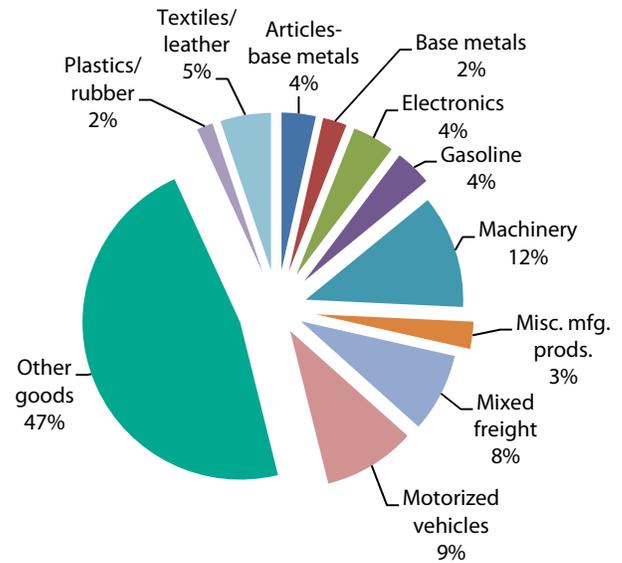


Source: American Community Survey

# OREGON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

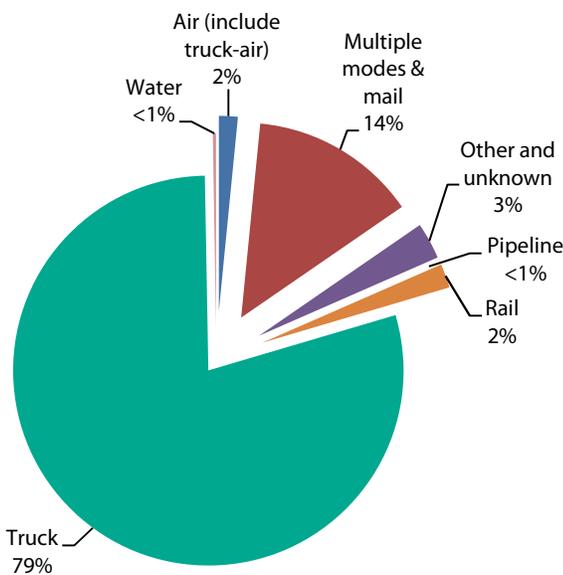
- Nearly all freight shipments by Oregon businesses – 79 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Oregon commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 28 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Oregon are expected to reach \$324.7 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Oregon businesses in 2015, by type of product**



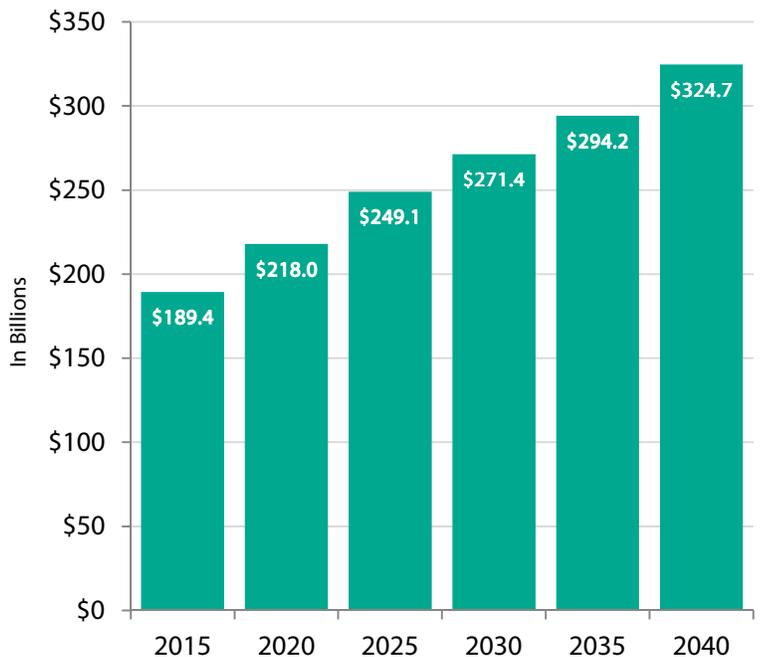
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Oregon businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Oregon truck shipments**

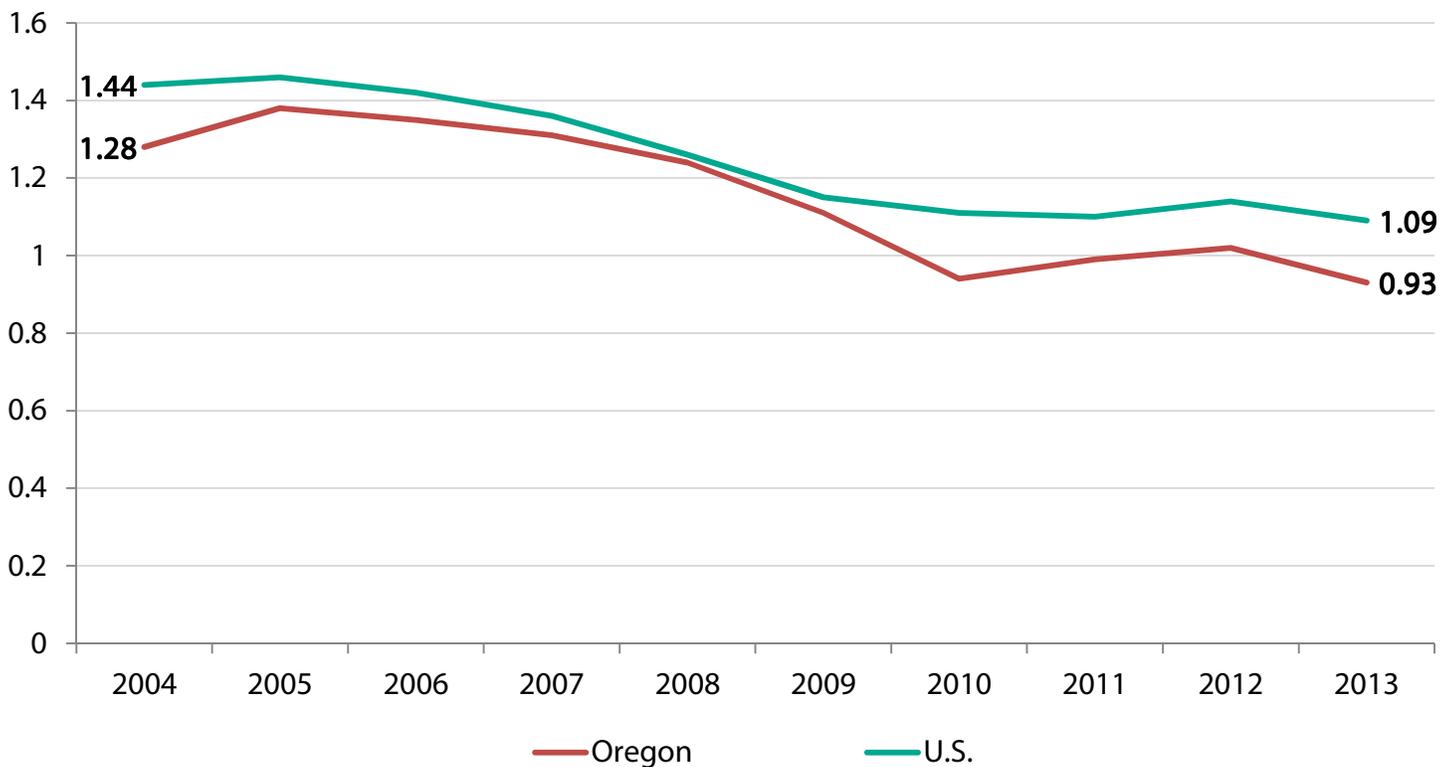


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## OREGON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 292 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 313 deaths in Oregon during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 65 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 46 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 18 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Oregon in 2014, with 4 reported fatalities.
- There were 121 rail accidents or incidents in Oregon in 2014, with 14 fatalities and 74 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 187 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 189 injuries and 3 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

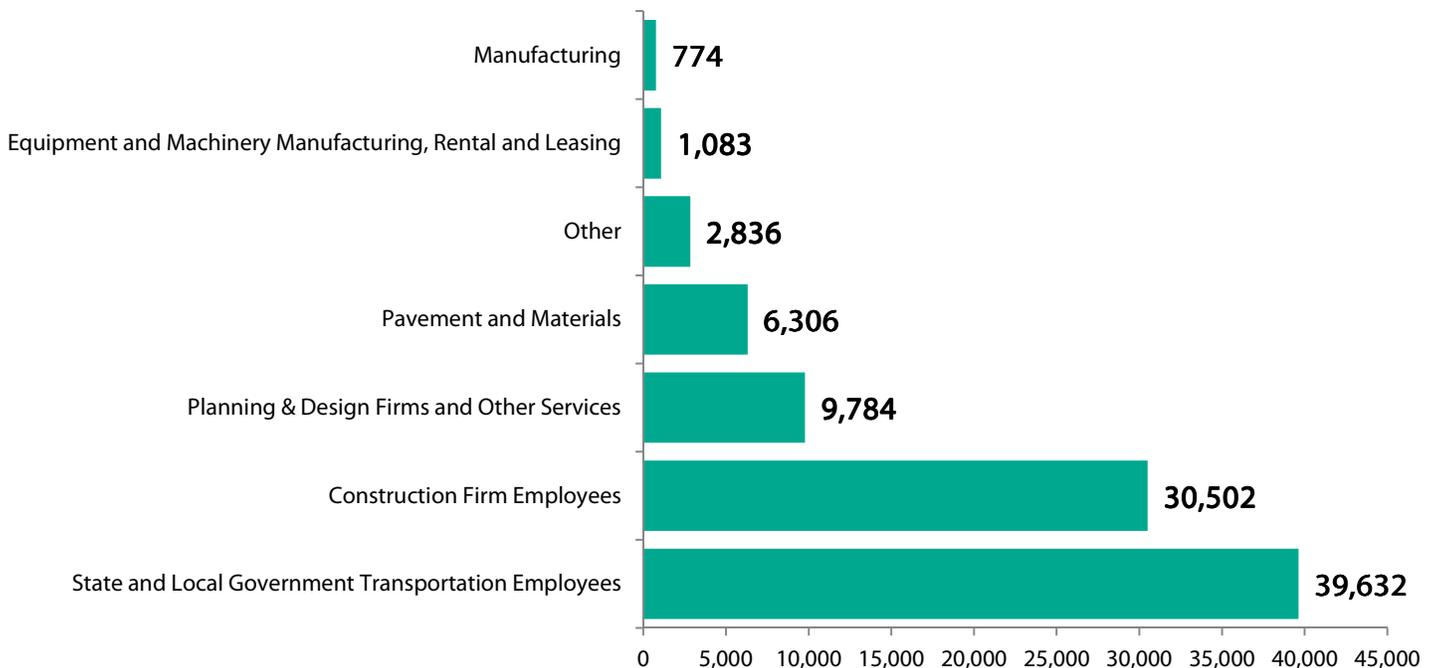


Source: NHTSA

# PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Pennsylvania supports the equivalent of 182,504 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$6.9 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 90,917 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 91,587 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$1.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 2,652,535 full-time jobs in Pennsylvania in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$106.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$19.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Pennsylvania Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Pennsylvania transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Pennsylvania travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Pennsylvania has 119,936 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 28,211 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 16.6 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Pennsylvania has 22,691 bridges. FHWA reports 42 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (5,050 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (4,388 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$11.8 million to make needed bridge repairs on 12,402 structures in the state.
- There are 27 transit agencies based in the state that serve Pennsylvania travelers.
- There are 55 freight railroads operating 5,127 miles of track.
- Pennsylvania has 412 commercial and general aviation facilities with 831 runways. A total of 81 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Pennsylvania include 1 major marina, 17 locks and dams and 318 port docks, among other facilities. Pennsylvania has 260 miles of inland waterways and ships 70.4 million tons of freight.

### Transportation Network Profile

#### Highways, Roads & Bridges

Total Road Mileage	119,936
Rural Mileage	73,870
Urban Mileage	46,066
Number of Bridges	22,691

#### Airports

Number of Airports	412
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#### Transit & Rail

Bus Route Miles	12,661
Transit Rail Route Miles	830
Number of Transit Agencies	27

#### Freight Railroad

Railroad Miles	5,127
Number of Railroads	55

#### Ports & Waterways

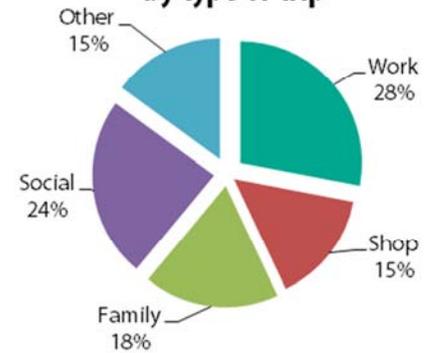
Miles of inland waterways	260
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	70,431
Domestic Shipments	39,222
Foreign Shipments	22,262
Intrastate Shipments	8,947
Number of waterway facilities	441

# PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Pennsylvania. The businesses and workers in Pennsylvania rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

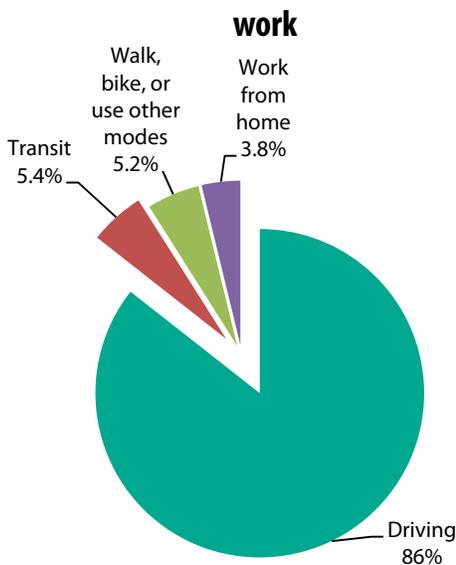
- Pennsylvania drivers traveled 99 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 11,086 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Pennsylvania, 86 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 5.4 percent take transit, 5.2 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.8 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 25 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Pennsylvania citizens to make choices about where they work and live—71 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 19 minutes one way), 24 percent commute to a different county to work (36 minute average commute), and 5.3 percent work in a different state (51 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 1,516,792 people have moved either within or to Pennsylvania each year, with 60 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 21 percent moving from a different Pennsylvania county, 15 percent coming from out of state and 3.6 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



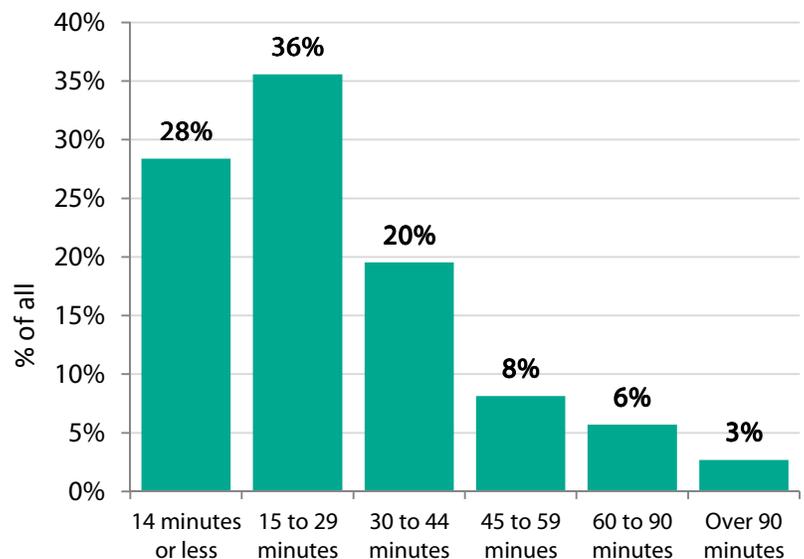
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Pennsylvania drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Pennsylvania daily one-way commuting times

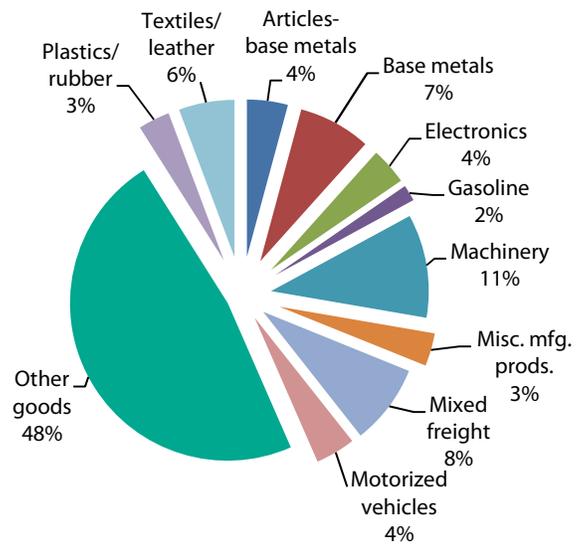


Source: American Community Survey

# PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

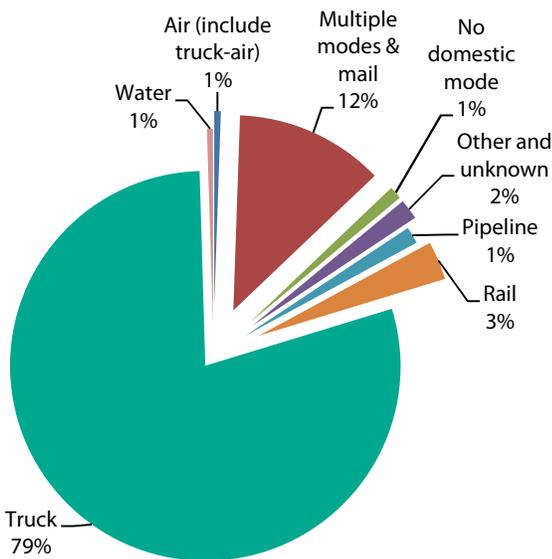
- Nearly all freight shipments by Pennsylvania businesses – 79 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Pennsylvania commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 56 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Pennsylvania are expected to reach \$966.2 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Pennsylvania businesses in 2015, by type of product**



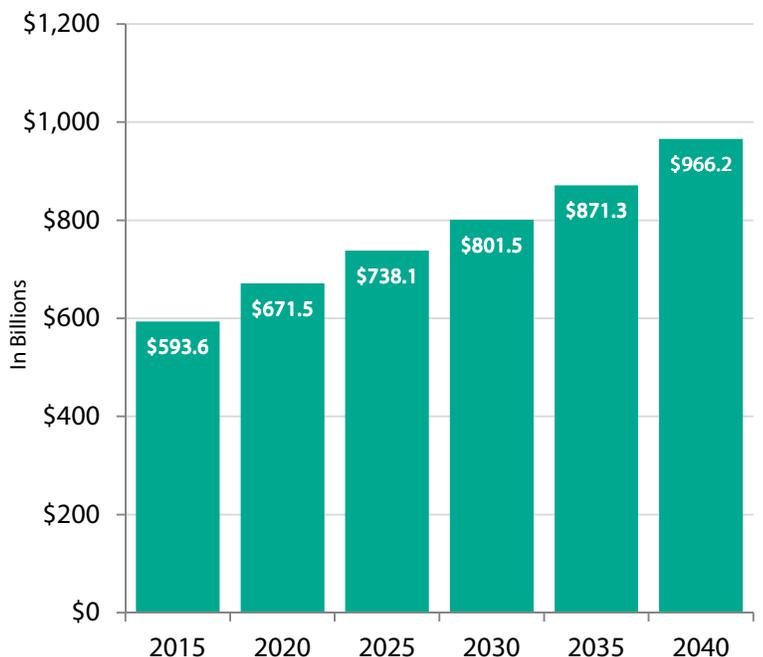
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Pennsylvania businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Pennsylvania truck shipments**

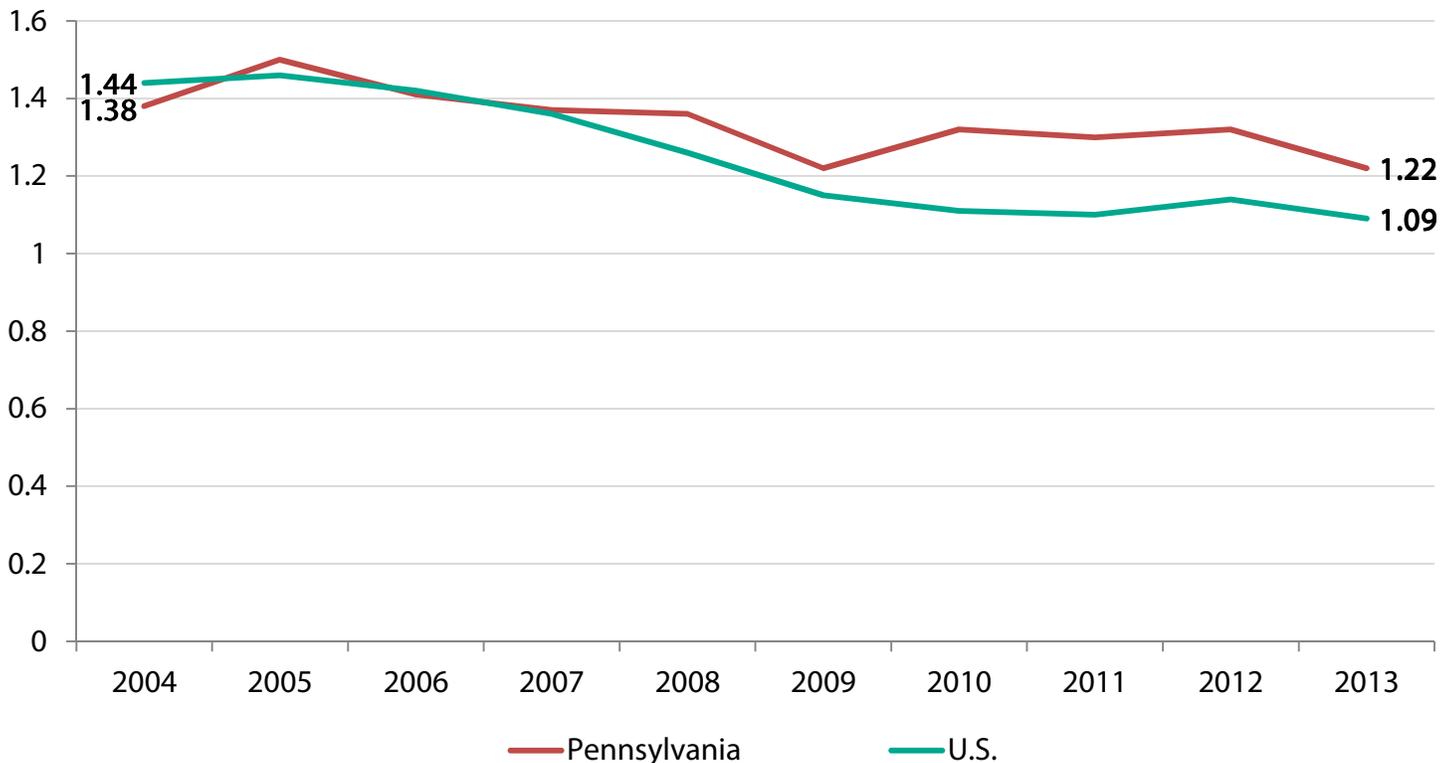


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## PENNSYLVANIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 1,117 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 1,208 deaths in Pennsylvania during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 52 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 37 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 23 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Pennsylvania in 2014, with 3 reported fatalities.
- There were 645 rail accidents or incidents in Pennsylvania in 2014, with 33 fatalities and 494 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 1,390 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 1,734 injuries and 9 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

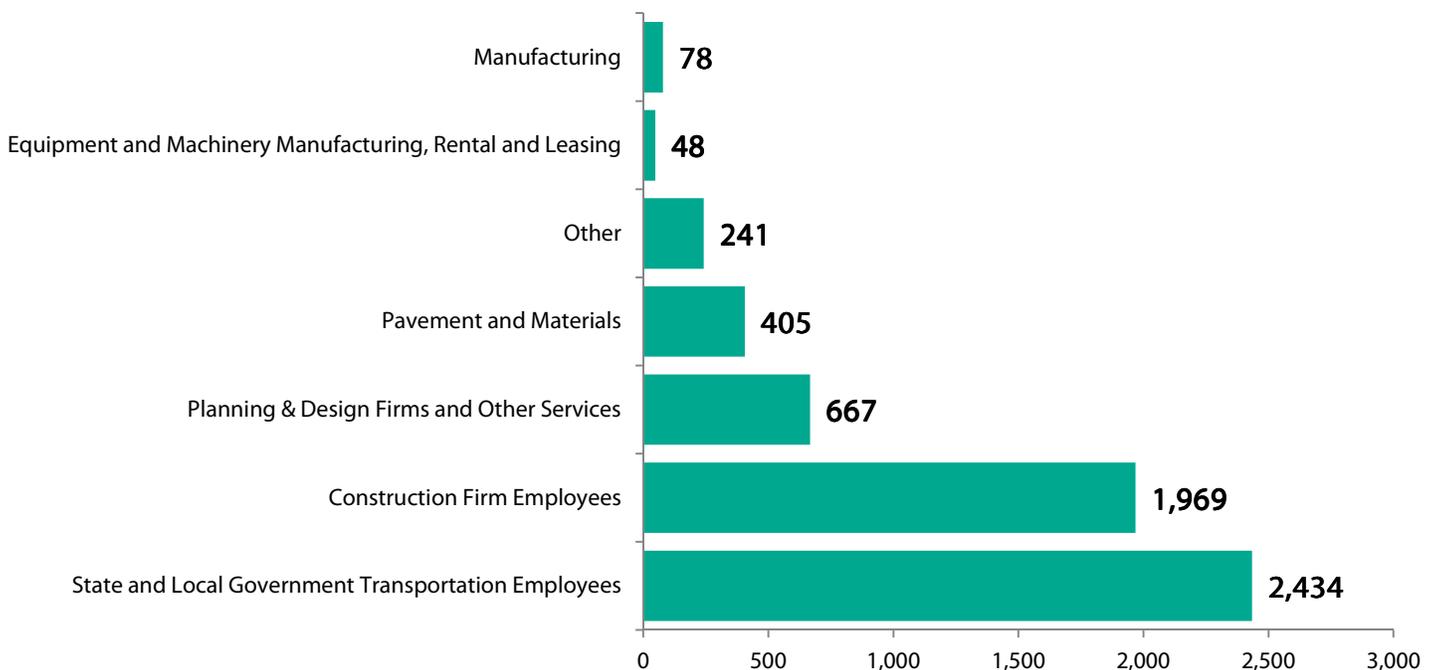


Source: NHTSA

# RHODE ISLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Rhode Island supports the equivalent of 11,727 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$476.3 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 5,842 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 5,885 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$86.9 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 206,094 full-time jobs in Rhode Island in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$8.1 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.5 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

## Rhode Island Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# RHODE ISLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Rhode Island transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Rhode Island travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Rhode Island has 6,106 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 1,745 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 31.0 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Rhode Island has 766 bridges. FHWA reports 56 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (174 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (255 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$2.8 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 719 structures in the state.
- There is 1 transit agency based in Rhode Island.
- There is 1 freight railroad operating 19 miles of track.
- Rhode Island has 9 commercial and general aviation facilities with 31 runways. A total of 77 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Rhode Island include 44 major marinas and 84 port docks, among other facilities. Rhode Island has 40 miles of inland waterways and ships 7.6 million tons of freight.

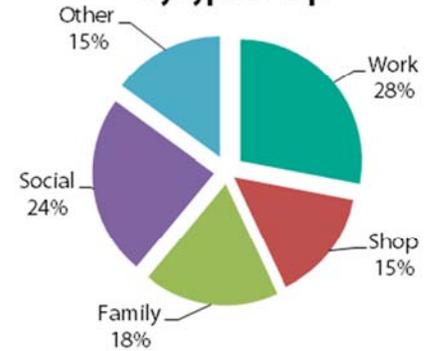
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	6,106
Rural Mileage	1,364
Urban Mileage	4,742
Number of Bridges	766
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	9
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	1,199
Transit Rail Route Miles	903
Number of Transit Agencies	1
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	19
Number of Railroads	1
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	40
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	7,567
Domestic Shipments	3,084
Foreign Shipments	4,370
Intrastate Shipments	112
Number of waterway facilities	235

# RHODE ISLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Rhode Island. The businesses and workers in Rhode Island rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

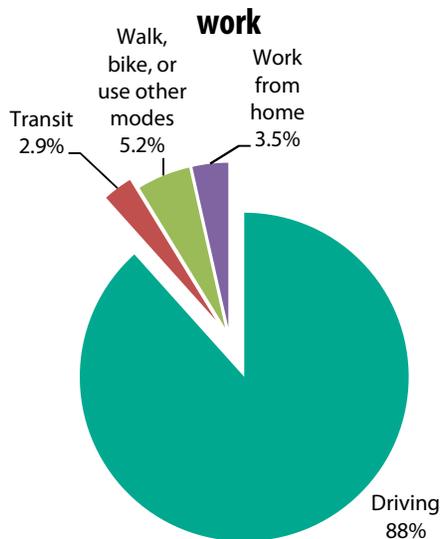
- Rhode Island drivers traveled 8 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 10,377 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Rhode Island, 88 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 2.9 percent take transit, 5.2 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.5 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 23 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Rhode Island citizens to make choices about where they work and live—63 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 22 percent commute to a different county to work (29 minute average commute), and 14.7 percent work in a different state (42 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 140,596 people have moved either within or to Rhode Island each year, with 60 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 12 percent moving from a different Rhode Island county, 23 percent coming from out of state and 5.3 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



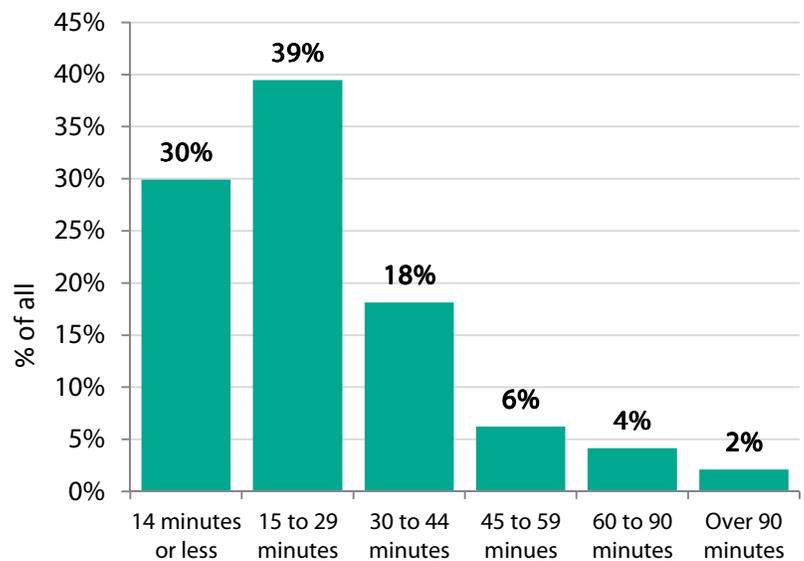
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Rhode Island drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Rhode Island daily one-way commuting times**

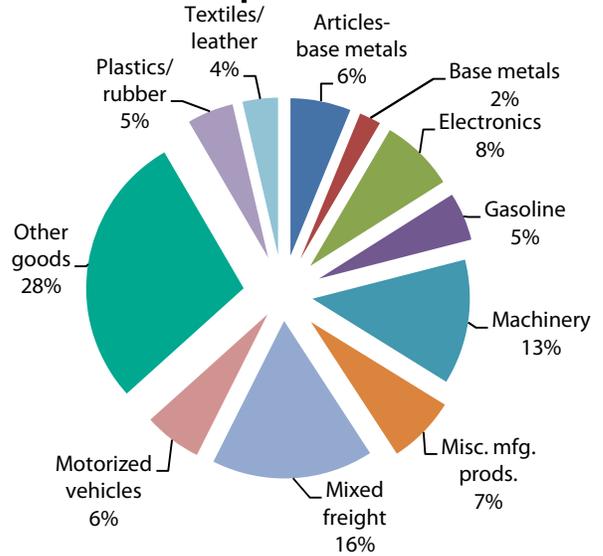


Source: American Community Survey

# RHODE ISLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

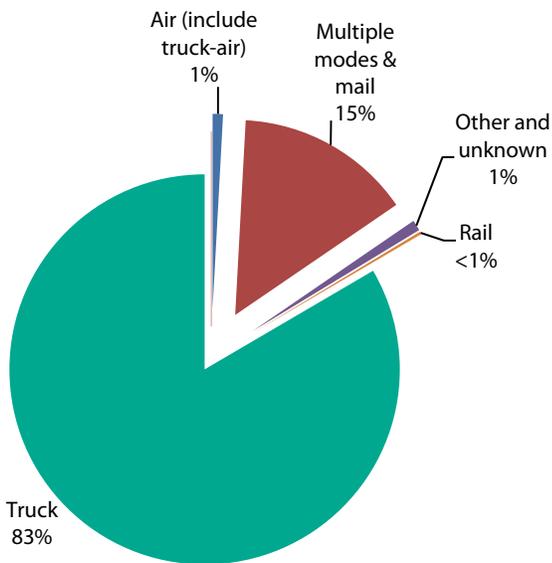
- Nearly all freight shipments by Rhode Island businesses – 83 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Rhode Island commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 63 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Rhode Island are expected to reach \$29.7 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Rhode Island businesses in 2015, by type of product**



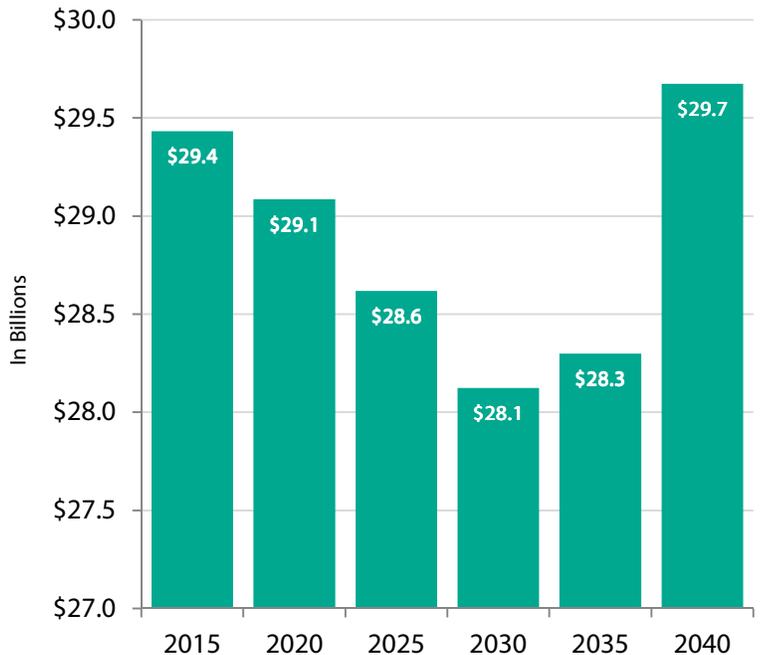
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Rhode Island businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Rhode Island truck shipments**

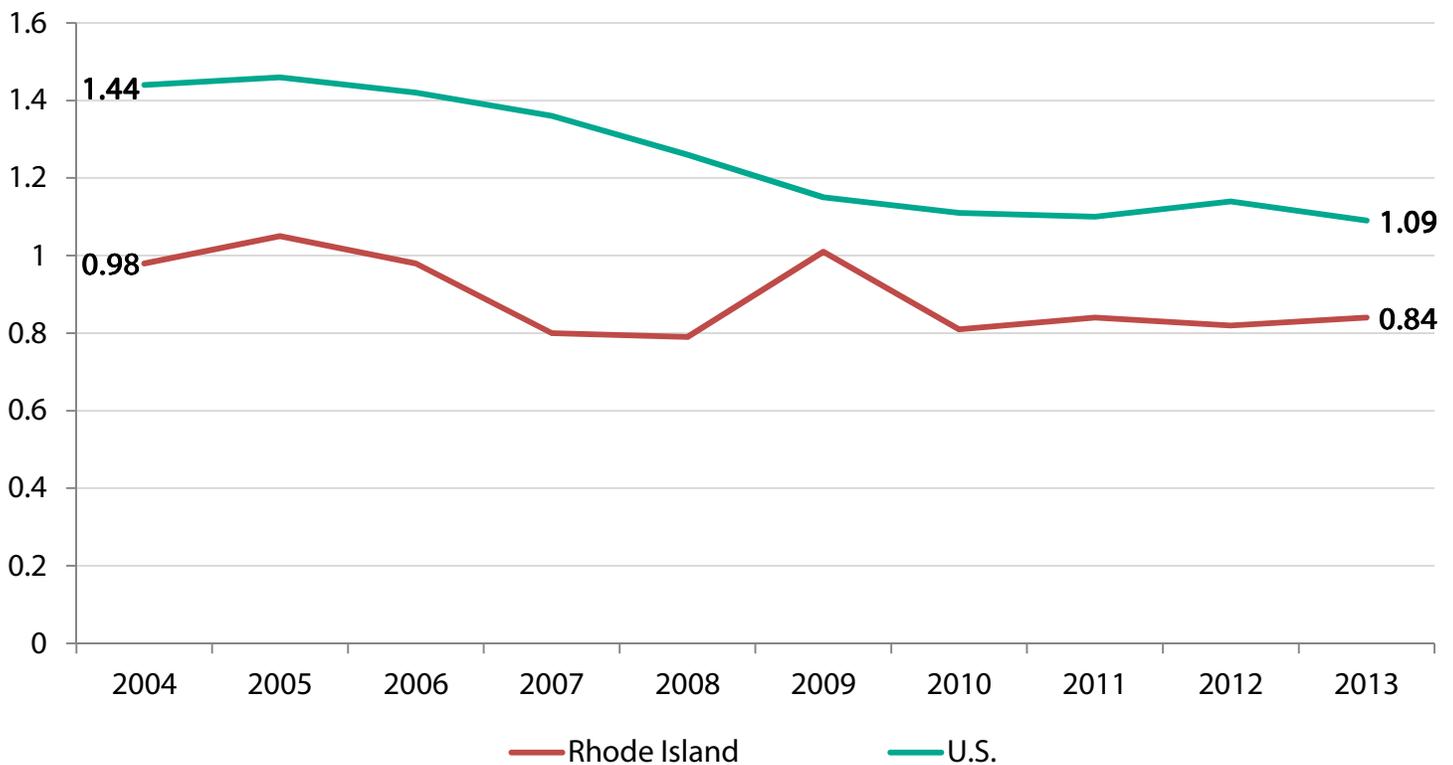


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## RHODE ISLAND TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 62 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 65 deaths in Rhode Island during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 8 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 26 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There was 1 aviation incident being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Rhode Island in 2014, with no reported fatalities.
- There were 21 rail accidents or incidents in Rhode Island in 2014, with no fatalities and 20 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 85 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 102 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

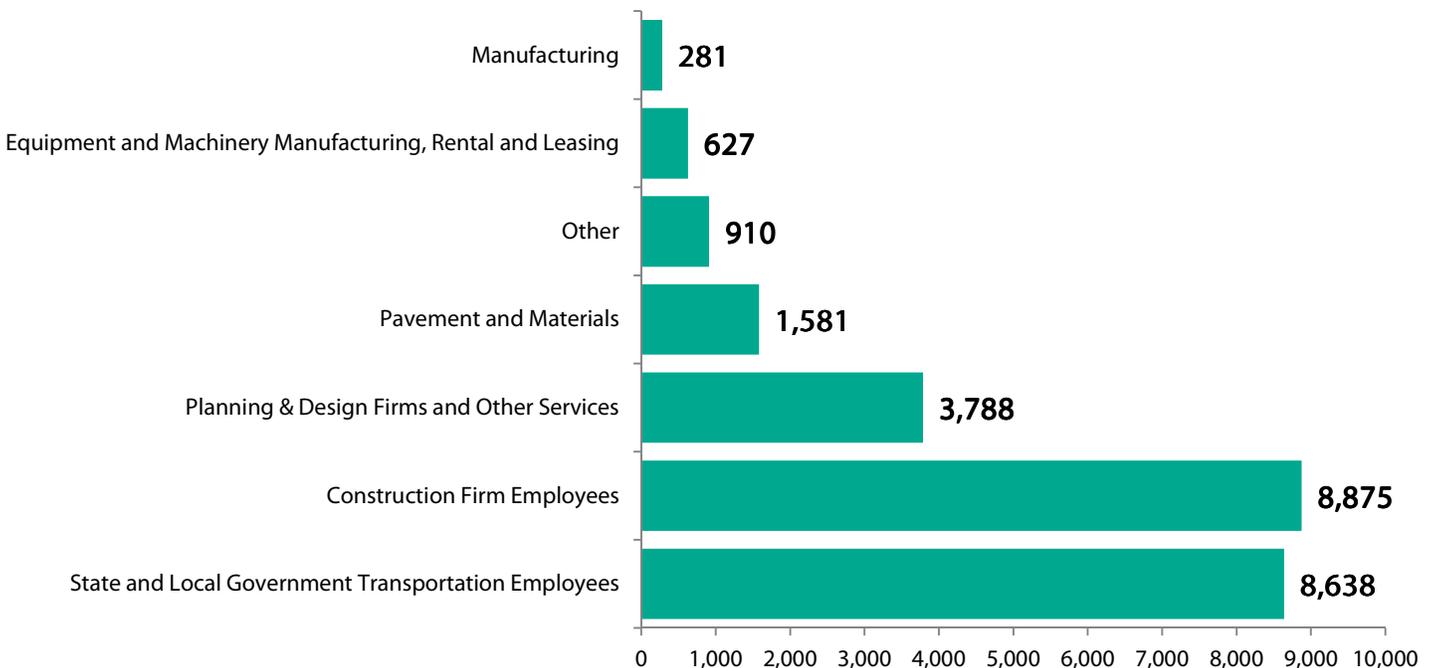


Source: NHTSA

# SOUTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in South Carolina supports the equivalent of 49,580 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.7 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 24,699 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 24,881 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$317.5 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 918,723 full-time jobs in South Carolina in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$31.7 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$5.8 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**South Carolina Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## SOUTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The South Carolina transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move South Carolina travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- South Carolina has 66,232 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 21,022 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 11.3 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- South Carolina has 9,338 bridges. FHWA reports 21 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,031 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (891 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$966.7 million to make needed bridge repairs on 1,660 structures in the state.
- There are 13 transit agencies based in the state that serve South Carolina travelers.
- There are 14 freight railroads operating 2,292 miles of track.
- South Carolina has 157 commercial and general aviation facilities with 228 runways. A total of 75 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in South Carolina include 19 major marinas, 2 locks and dams and 147 port docks, among other facilities. South Carolina has 480 miles of inland waterways and ships 19.5 million tons of freight.

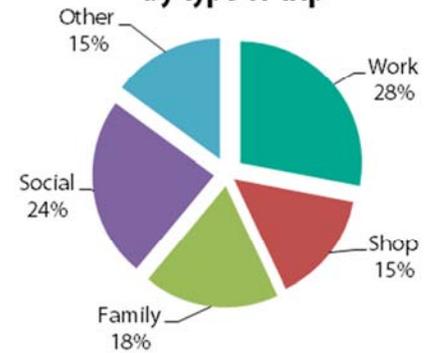
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	66,232
Rural Mileage	49,606
Urban Mileage	16,626
Number of Bridges	9,338
Airports	
Number of Airports	157
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	3,037
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	13
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	2,292
Number of Railroads	14
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	480
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	19,539
Domestic Shipments	2,032
Foreign Shipments	17,051
Intrastate Shipments	456
Number of waterway facilities	404

# SOUTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across South Carolina. The businesses and workers in South Carolina rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

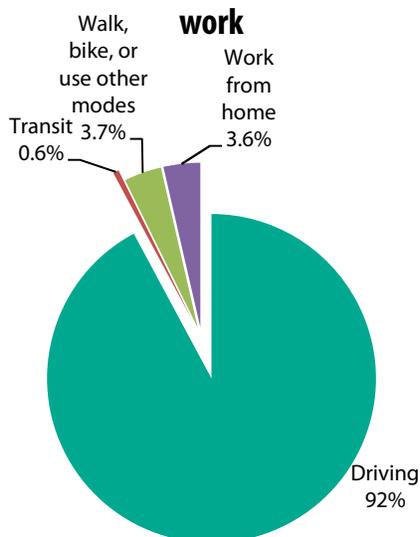
- South Carolina drivers traveled 49 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 13,852 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In South Carolina, 92 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.6 percent take transit, 3.7 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.6 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 23 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows South Carolina citizens to make choices about where they work and live—71 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 18 minutes one way), 24 percent commute to a different county to work (34 minute average commute), and 5.2 percent work in a different state (38 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 708,950 people have moved either within or to South Carolina each year, with 55 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 21 percent moving from a different South Carolina county, 22 percent coming from out of state and 2.6 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



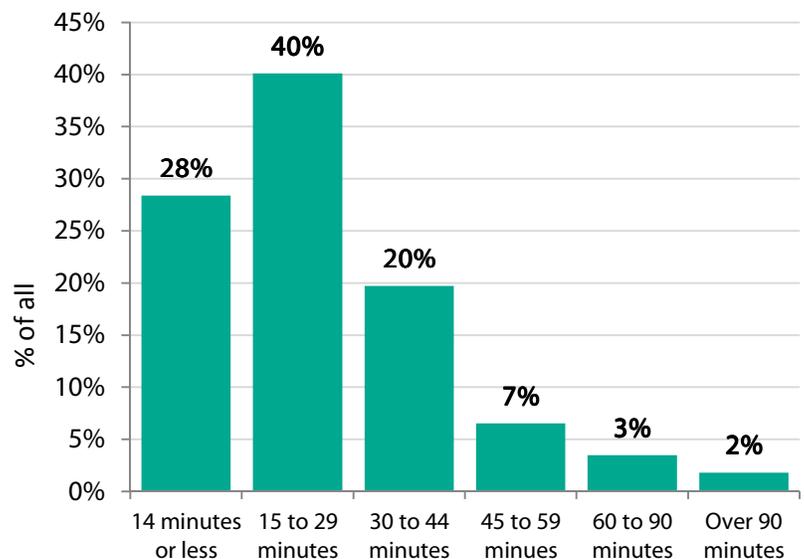
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How South Carolina drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

South Carolina daily one-way commuting times

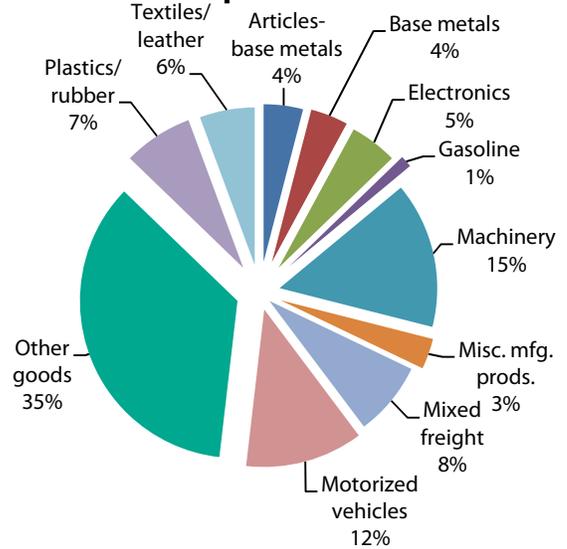


Source: American Community Survey

# SOUTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

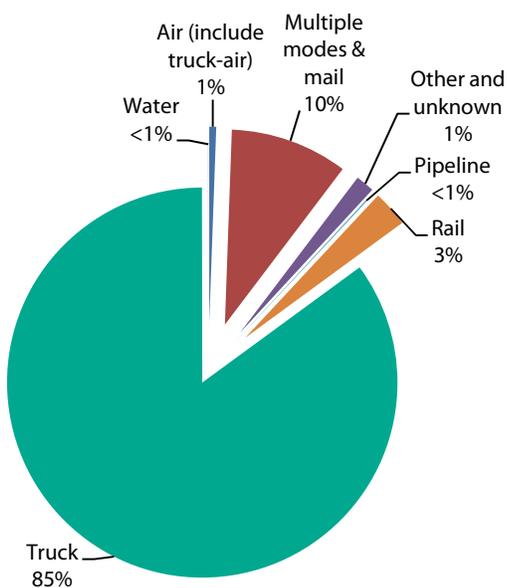
- Nearly all freight shipments by South Carolina businesses – 85 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to South Carolina commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 68 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in South Carolina are expected to reach \$551.4 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by South Carolina businesses in 2015, by type of product**



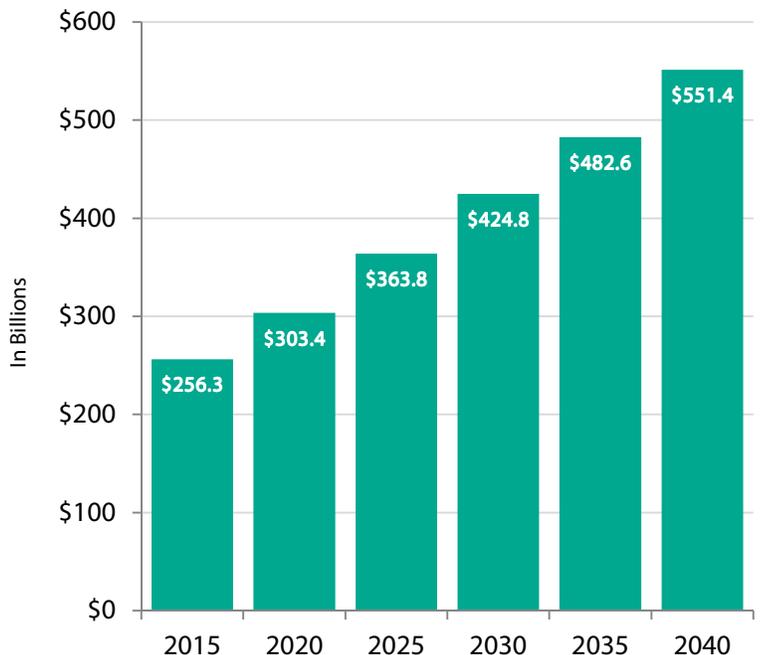
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by South Carolina businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of South Carolina truck shipments**

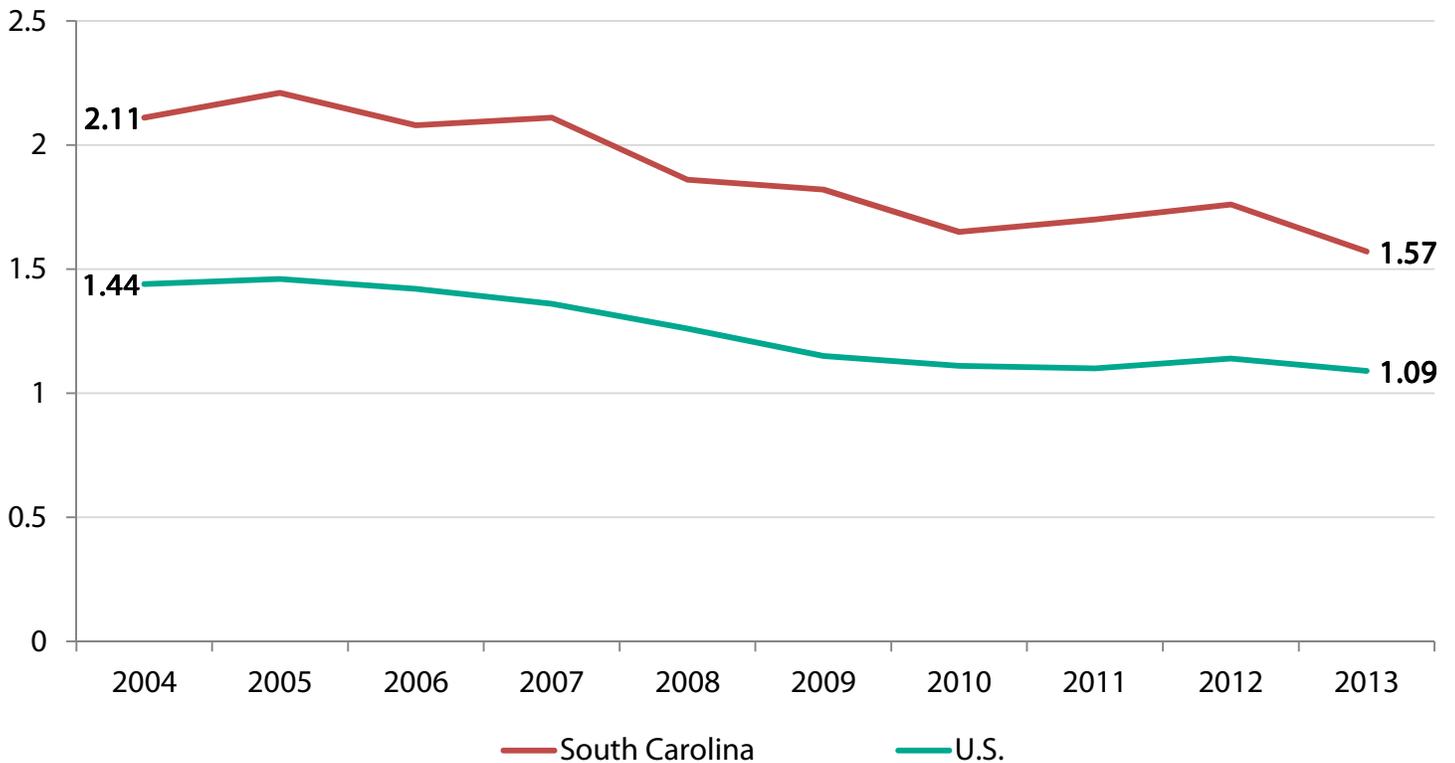


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## SOUTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 719 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 767 deaths in South Carolina during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 80 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 28 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 13 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in South Carolina in 2014, with 8 reported fatalities.
- There were 119 rail accidents or incidents in South Carolina in 2014, with 7 fatalities and 75 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 47 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 92 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

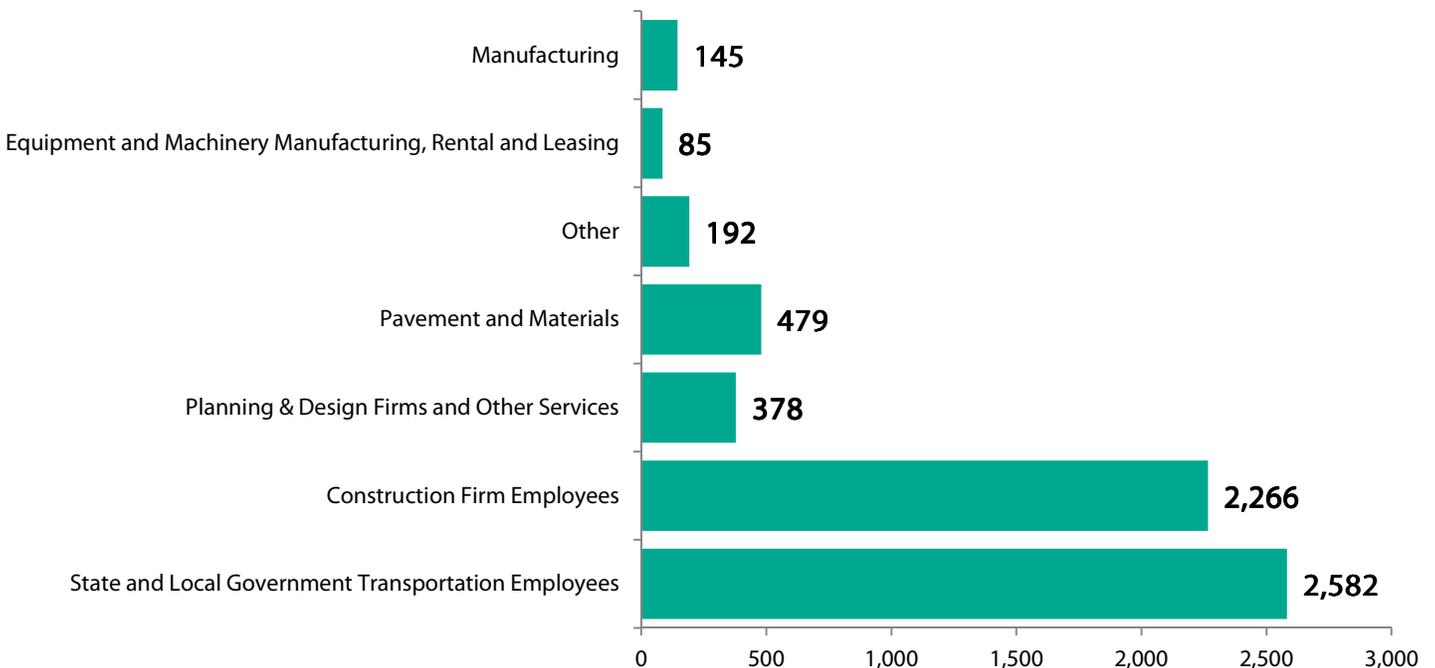


Source: NHTSA

# SOUTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in South Dakota supports the equivalent of 12,301 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$426.3 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 6,128 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 6,173 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$77.8 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 203,183 full-time jobs in South Dakota in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$6.7 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**South Dakota Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



# SOUTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The South Dakota transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move South Dakota travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- South Dakota has 82,558 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 19,838 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 7.6 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- South Dakota has 5,872 bridges. FHWA reports 24 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,174 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (238 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$700.7 million to make needed bridge repairs on 2,405 structures in the state.
- There are 2 transit agencies based in the state that serve South Dakota travelers.
- There are 9 freight railroads operating 1,754 miles of track.
- South Dakota has 137 commercial and general aviation facilities with 227 runways. A total of 62 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- South Dakota has no waterway facilities. South Dakota has 80 miles of inland waterways and does not ship any freight.

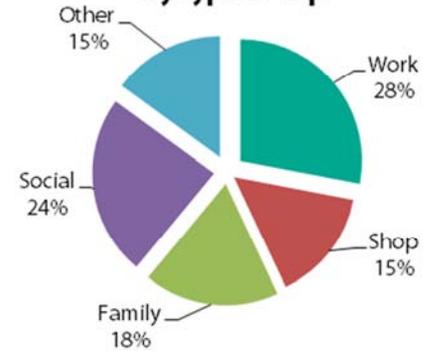
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	82,558
Rural Mileage	79,312
Urban Mileage	3,246
Number of Bridges	5,872
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	137
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	191
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	2
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	1,754
Number of Railroads	9
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	80
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	0

# SOUTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across South Dakota. The businesses and workers in South Dakota rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

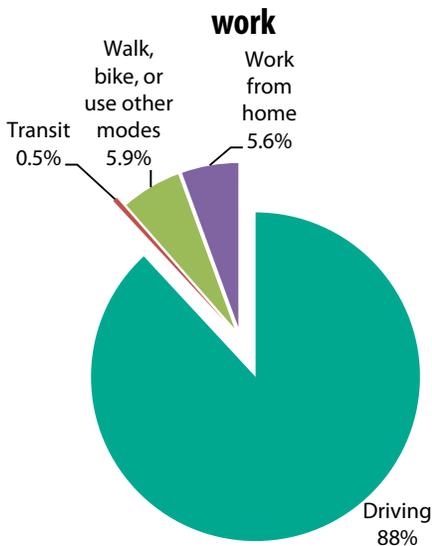
- South Dakota drivers traveled 9 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 15,111 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In South Dakota, 88 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.5 percent take transit, 5.9 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.6 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 15 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows South Dakota citizens to make choices about where they work and live—80 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 12 minutes one way), 18 percent commute to a different county to work (27 minute average commute), and 2.9 percent work in a different state (37 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 132,981 people have moved either within or to South Dakota each year, with 51 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 26 percent moving from a different South Dakota county, 21 percent coming from out of state and 2.1 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



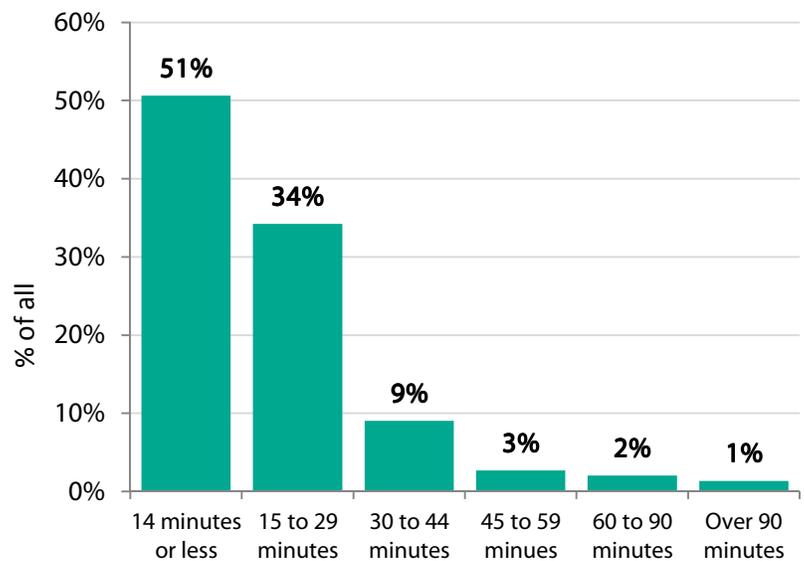
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How South Dakota drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

South Dakota daily one-way commuting times

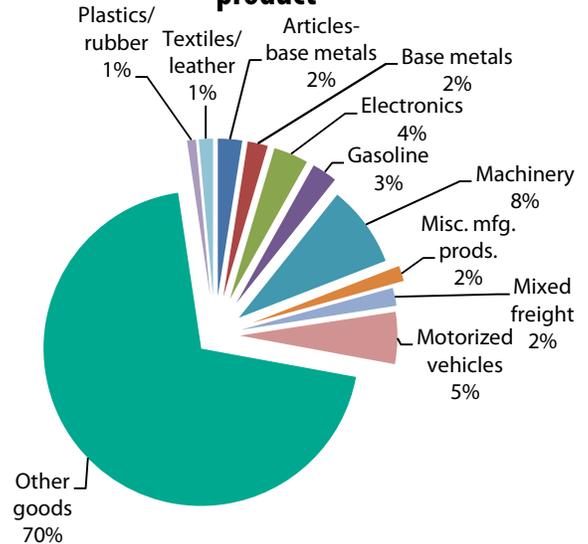


Source: American Community Survey

# SOUTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

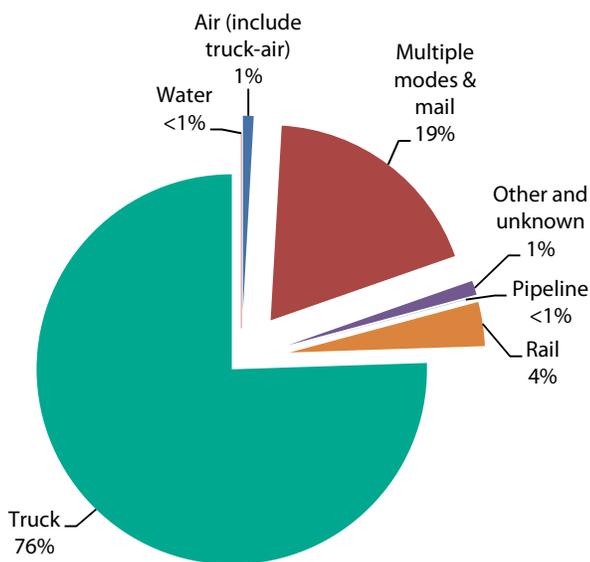
- Nearly all freight shipments by South Dakota businesses – 76 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to South Dakota commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 25 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in South Dakota are expected to reach \$101.8 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by South Dakota businesses in 2015, by type of product**



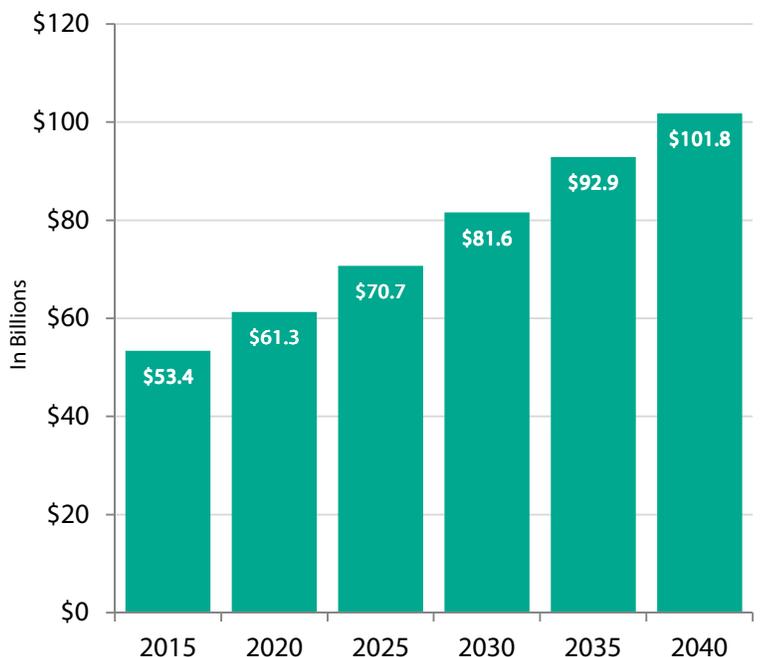
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by South Dakota businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of South Dakota truck shipments**

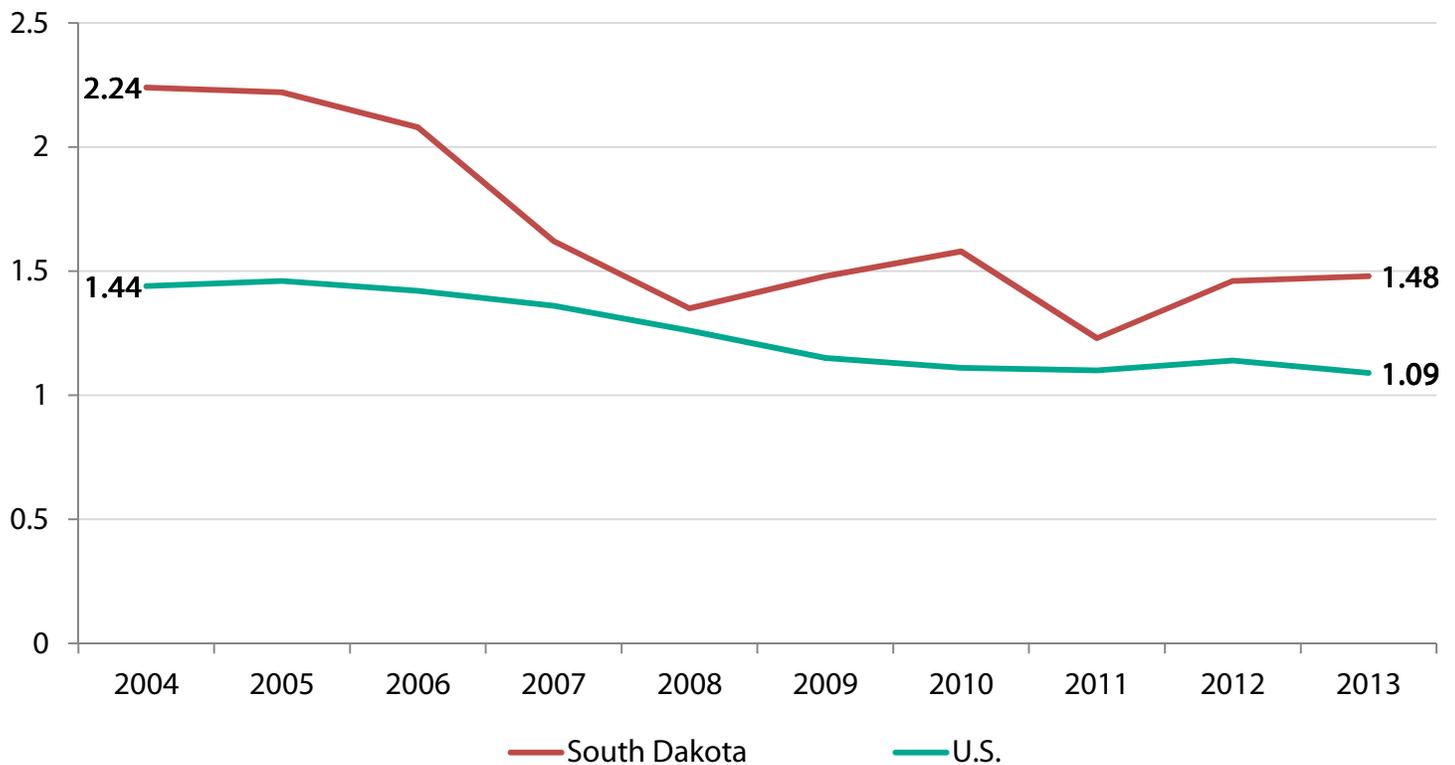


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## SOUTH DAKOTA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 121 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 135 deaths in South Dakota during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 87 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 40 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 7 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in South Dakota in 2014, with 4 reported fatalities.
- There were 19 rail accidents or incidents in South Dakota in 2014, with 2 fatalities and 8 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 2 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 3 injuries and no fatalities.

### Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled

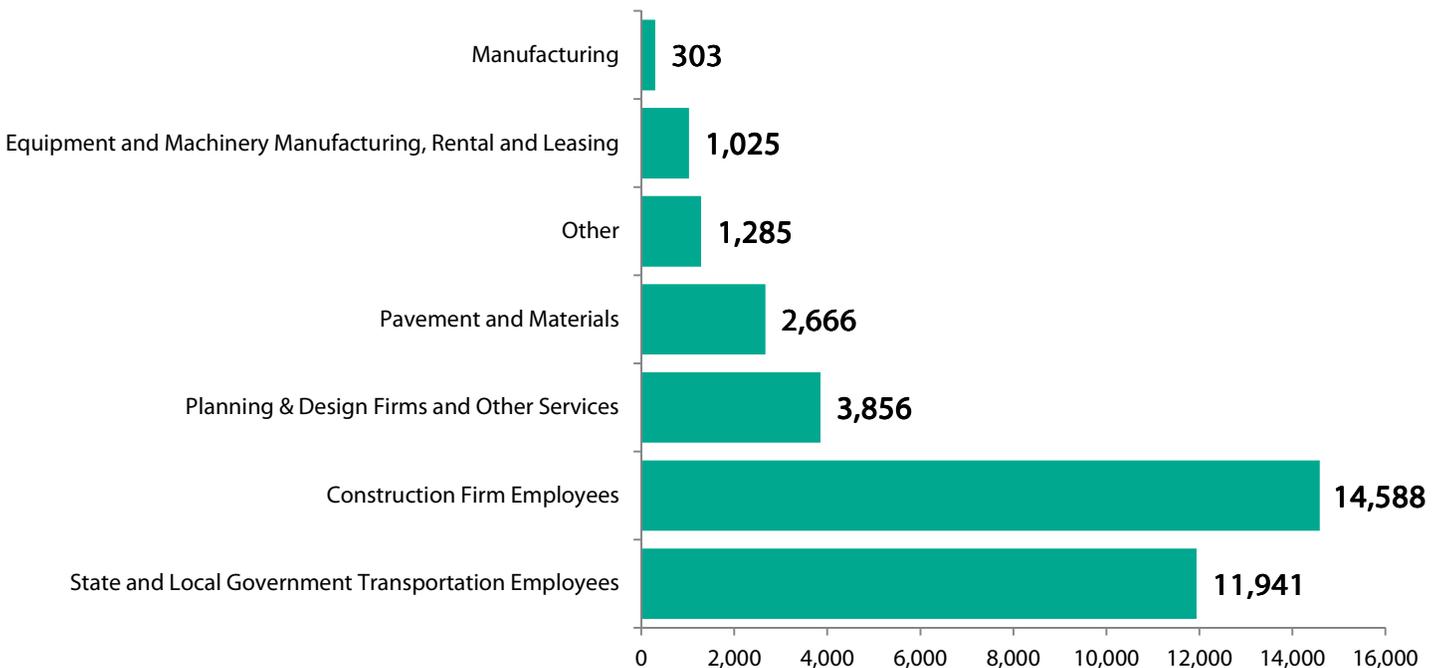


Source: NHTSA

## TENNESSEE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Tennessee supports the equivalent of 71,589 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$2.6 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 35,663 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 35,926 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$468.3 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,355,812 full-time jobs in Tennessee in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state's transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$51.2 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$9.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Tennessee Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## TENNESSEE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Tennessee transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Tennessee travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Tennessee has 95,536 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 17,924 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 4.1 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Tennessee has 20,077 bridges. FHWA reports 20 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,083 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (2,863 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$9.6 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 7,358 structures in the state.
- There are 17 transit agencies based in the state that serve Tennessee travelers.
- There are 25 freight railroads operating 2,651 miles of track.
- Tennessee has 208 commercial and general aviation facilities with 369 runways. A total of 79 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Tennessee include 9 locks and dams and 233 port docks, among other facilities. Tennessee has 950 miles of inland waterways and ships 34.1 million tons of freight.

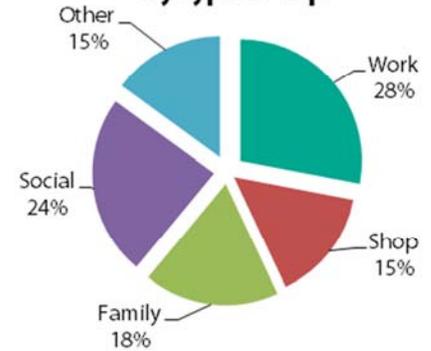
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	95,536
Rural Mileage	70,015
Urban Mileage	25,521
Number of Bridges	20,077
Airports	
Number of Airports	208
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	2,836
Transit Rail Route Miles	73
Number of Transit Agencies	17
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	2,651
Number of Railroads	25
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	950
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	34,076
Domestic Shipments	32,420
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	1,656
Number of waterway facilities	303

# TENNESSEE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Tennessee. The businesses and workers in Tennessee rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

- Tennessee drivers traveled 71 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 15,432 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Tennessee, 93 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.8 percent take transit, 2.4 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.5 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 23 minutes one way.

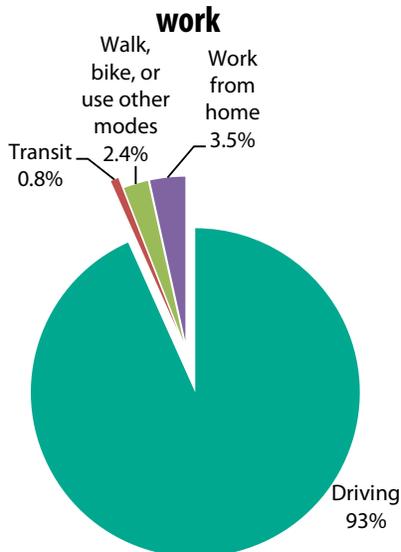
**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

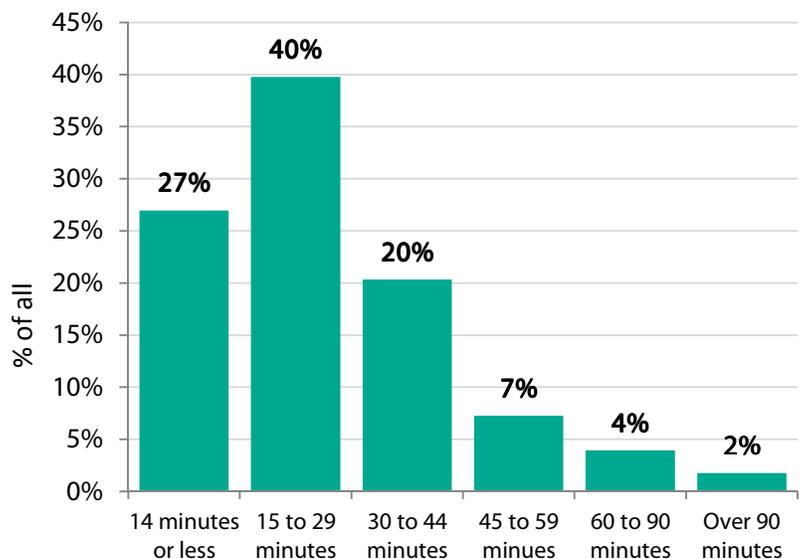
- The state’s transportation network allows Tennessee citizens to make choices about where they work and live—72 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 18 minutes one way), 24 percent commute to a different county to work (37 minute average commute), and 4.0 percent work in a different state (39 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 974,678 people have moved either within or to Tennessee each year, with 61 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 19 percent moving from a different Tennessee county, 18 percent coming from out of state and 2.2 percent coming from abroad.

**How Tennessee drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Tennessee daily one-way commuting times**

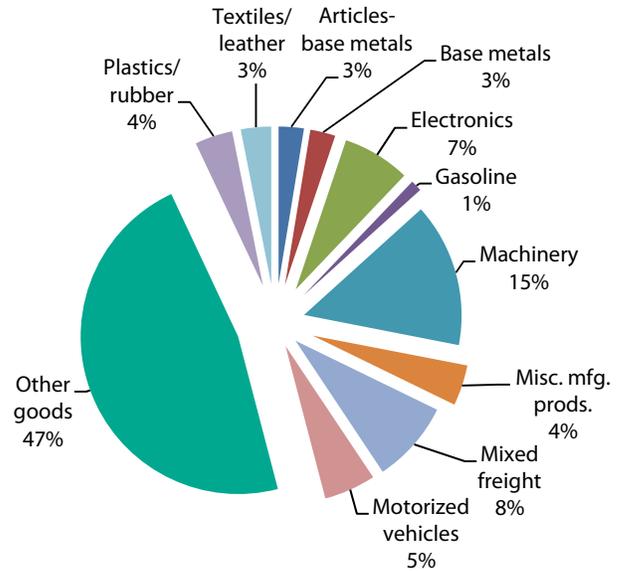


Source: American Community Survey

# TENNESSEE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

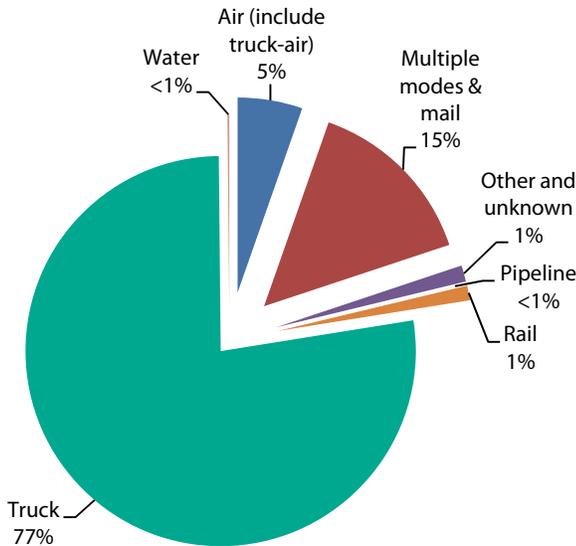
- Nearly all freight shipments by Tennessee businesses – 77 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Tennessee commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 63 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Tennessee are expected to reach \$871.0 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Tennessee businesses in 2015, by type of product**



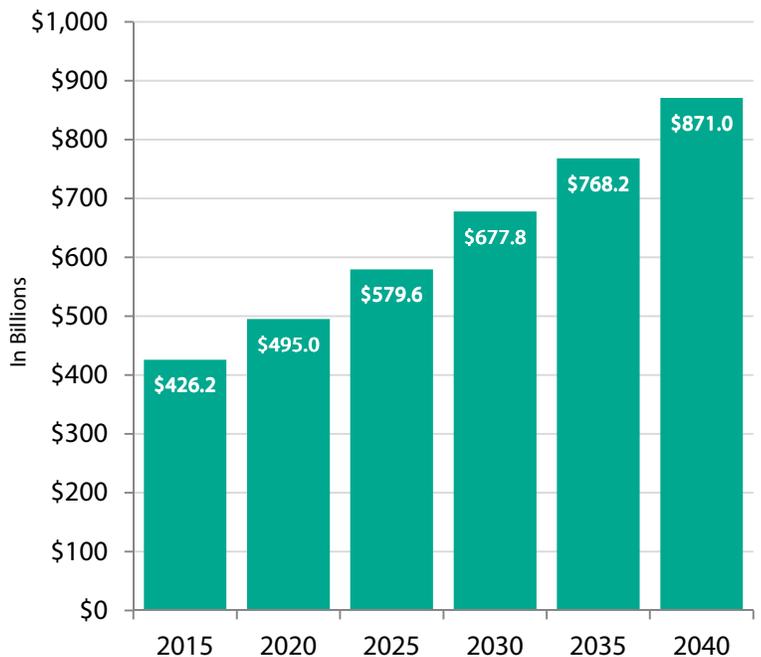
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Tennessee businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Tennessee truck shipments**

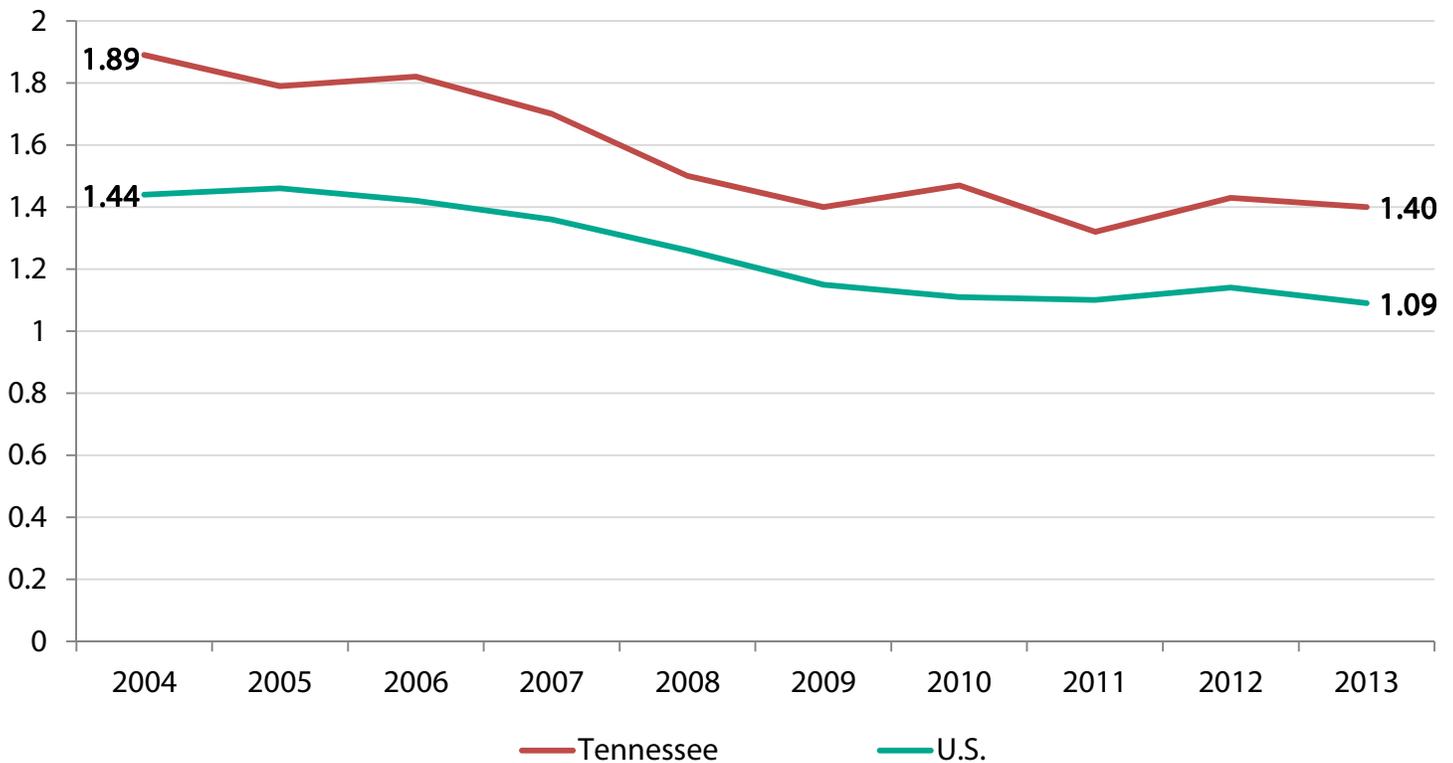


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## TENNESSEE TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 911 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 995 deaths in Tennessee during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 53 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 41 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 24 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Tennessee in 2014, with 10 reported fatalities.
- There were 182 rail accidents or incidents in Tennessee in 2014, with 20 fatalities and 98 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 70 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 87 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

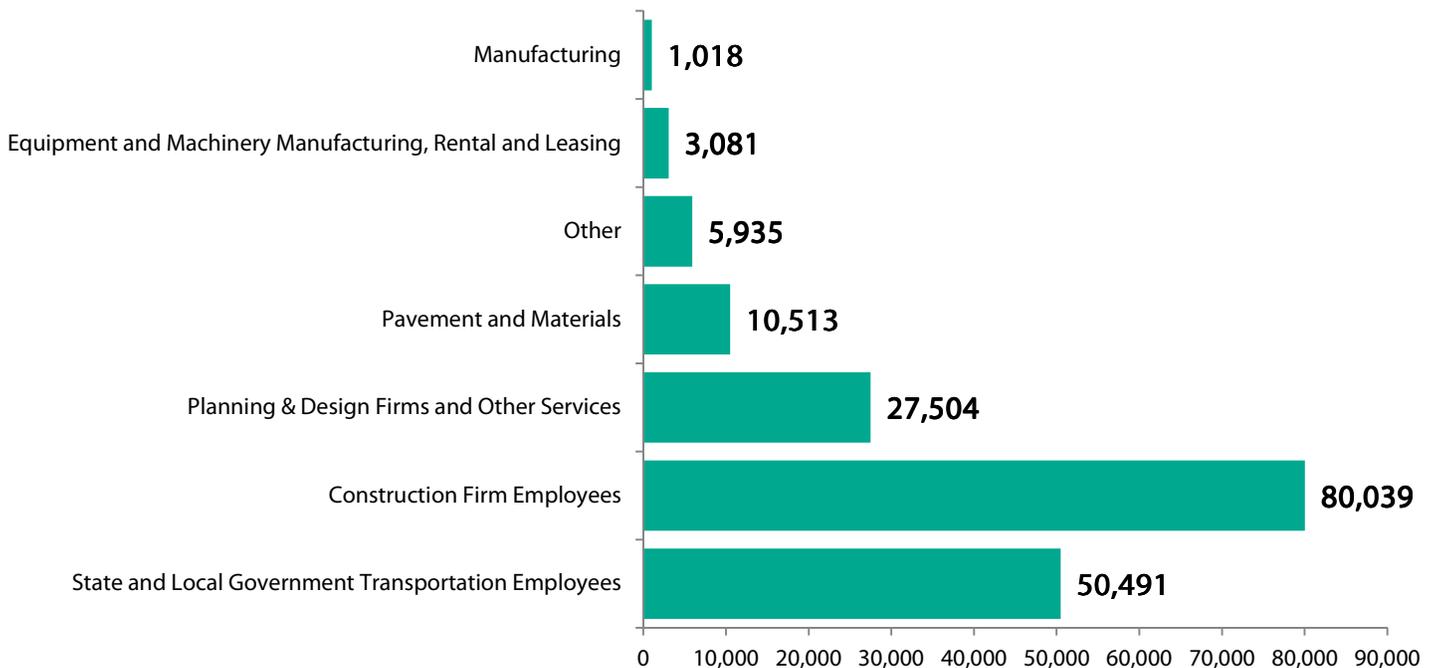


Source: NHTSA

## TEXAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Texas supports the equivalent of 358,478 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$15.4 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 178,582 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 179,896 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$2.8 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 5,416,363 full-time jobs in Texas in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$239.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$43.6 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Texas Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# TEXAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Texas transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Texas travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Texas has 313,228 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 84,419 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 7.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Texas has 52,937 bridges. FHWA reports 19 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,127 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (8,872 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$8.9 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 12,622 structures in the state.
- There are 51 transit agencies based in the state that serve Texas travelers.
- There are 47 freight railroads operating 10,425 miles of track.
- Texas has 1426 commercial and general aviation facilities with 2,410 runways. A total of 74 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Texas include 4 major marinas, 5 locks and dams and 1,266 port docks, among other facilities. Texas has 830 miles of inland waterways and ships 485.9 million tons of freight.

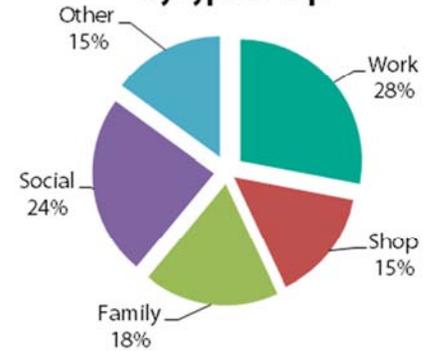
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	313,228
Rural Mileage	212,918
Urban Mileage	100,310
Number of Bridges	52,937
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	1,426
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	13,724
Transit Rail Route Miles	349
Number of Transit Agencies	51
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	10,425
Number of Railroads	47
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	830
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	485,884
Domestic Shipments	64,451
Foreign Shipments	346,390
Intrastate Shipments	75,043
Number of waterway facilities	1,639

# TEXAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Texas. The businesses and workers in Texas rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

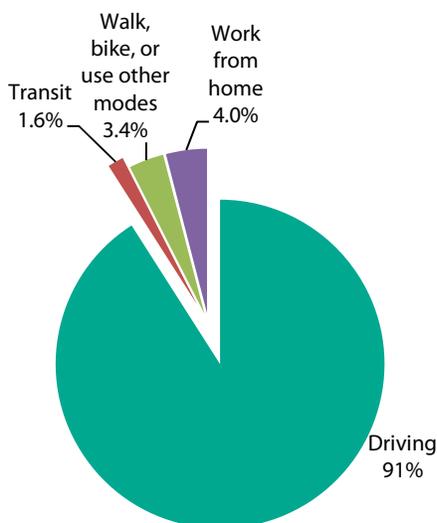
- Texas drivers traveled 245 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 15,830 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Texas, 91 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.6 percent take transit, 3.4 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.0 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 24 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Texas citizens to make choices about where they work and live—78 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 20 minutes one way), 21 percent commute to a different county to work (37 minute average commute), and 1.1 percent work in a different state (43 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 4,350,581 people have moved either within or to Texas each year, with 61 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 23 percent moving from a different Texas county, 12 percent coming from out of state and 4.2 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



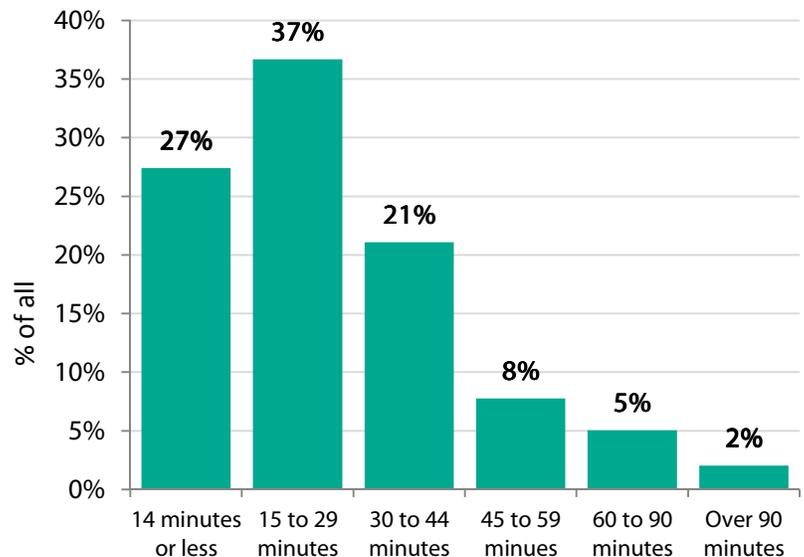
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Texas drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Texas daily one-way commuting times

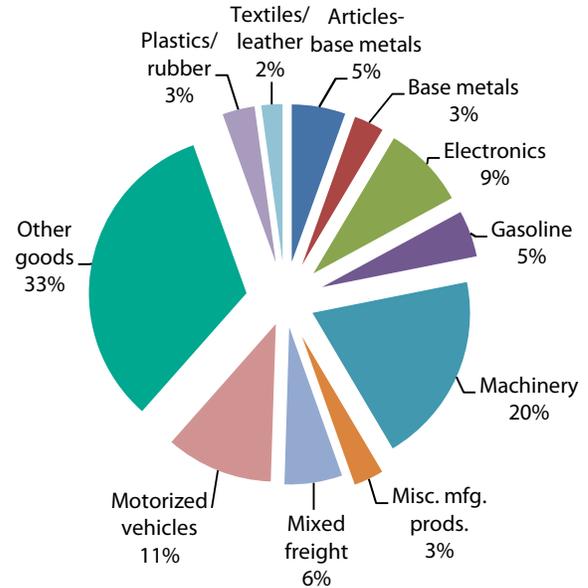


Source: American Community Survey

# TEXAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

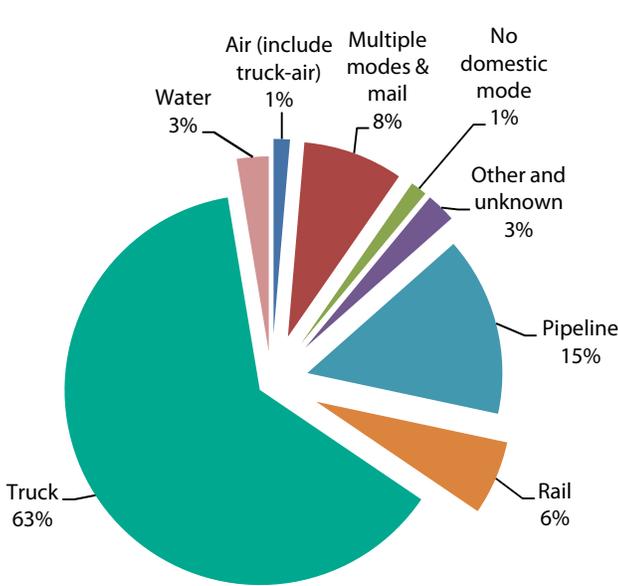
- Nearly all freight shipments by Texas businesses – 63 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Texas commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 78 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Texas are expected to reach \$2.5 trillion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Texas businesses in 2015, by type of product**



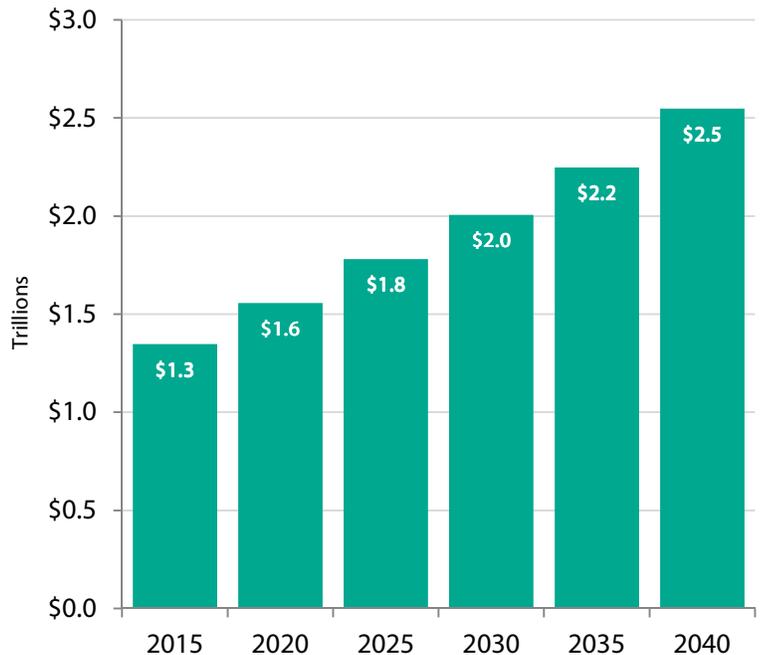
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Texas businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Texas truck shipments**

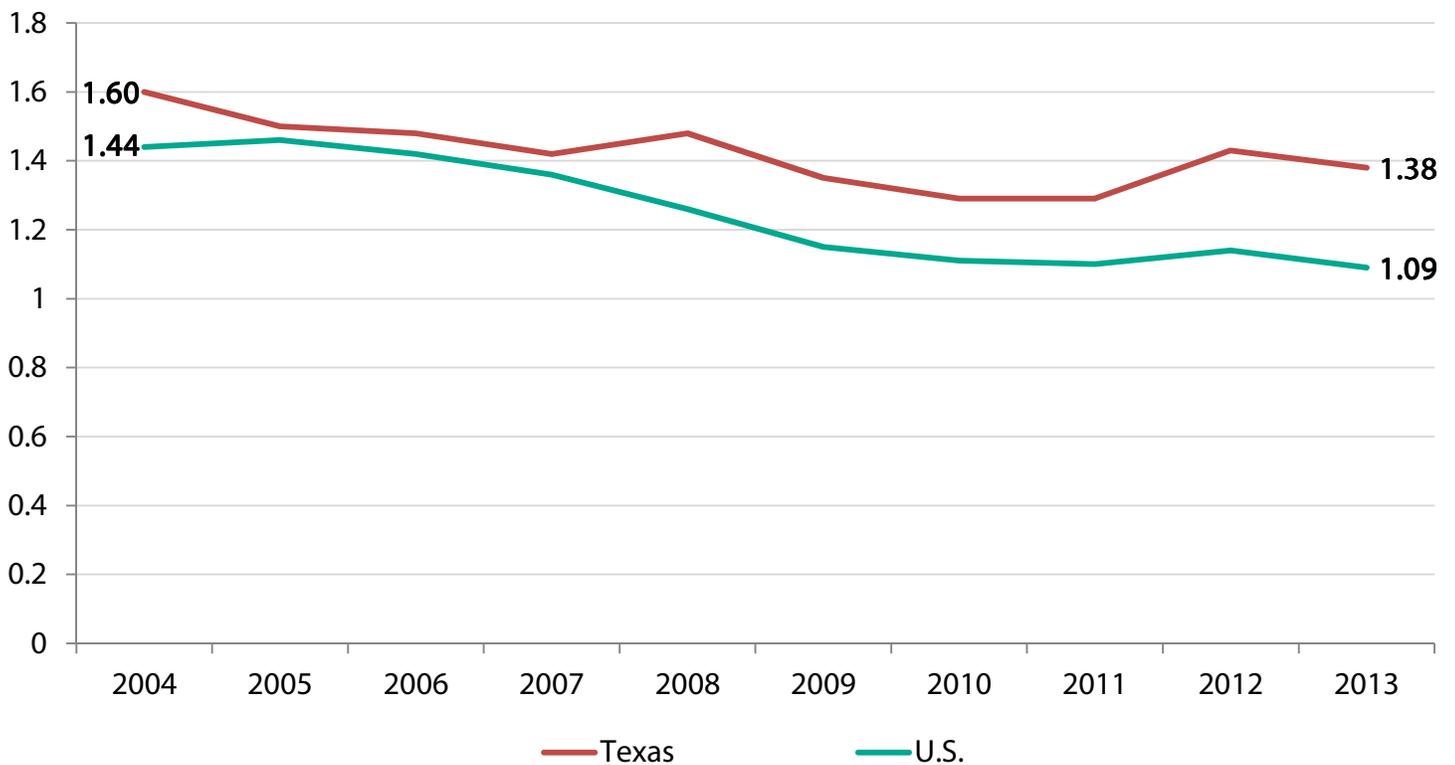


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## TEXAS TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 3,044 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 3,382 deaths in Texas during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 49 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 47 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 121 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Texas in 2014, with 29 reported fatalities.
- There were 859 rail accidents or incidents in Texas in 2014, with 65 fatalities and 476 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 888 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 1,151 injuries and 5 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

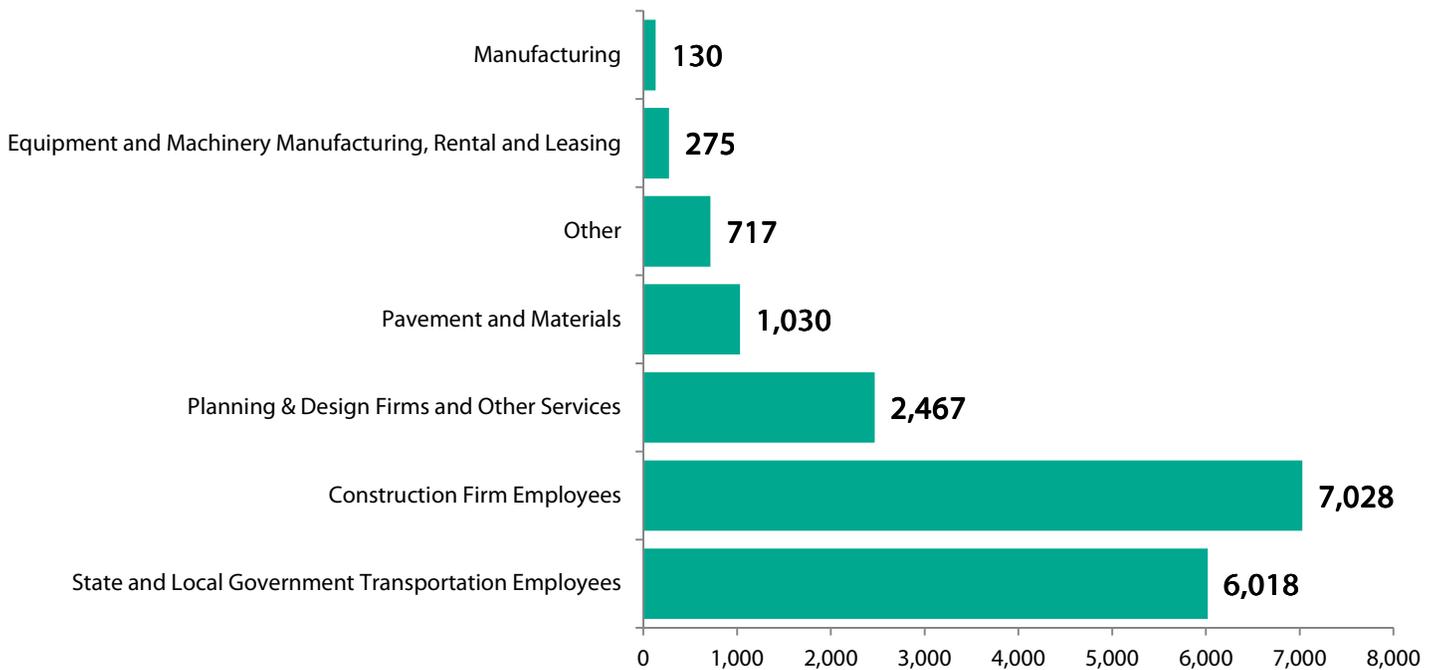


Source: NHTSA

# UTAH TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Utah supports the equivalent of 35,460 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$1.3 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 17,665 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 17,795 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$238.5 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 590,218 full-time jobs in Utah in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$22.9 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$4.2 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Utah Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## UTAH TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Utah transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Utah travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Utah has 46,254 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 9,091 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 15.9 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Utah has 3,014 bridges. FHWA reports 14 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (102 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (317 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$86.1 million to make needed bridge repairs on 72 structures in the state.
- There are 3 transit agencies based in the state that serve Utah travelers.
- There are 8 freight railroads operating 1,343 miles of track.
- Utah has 90 commercial and general aviation facilities with 178 runways. A total of 62 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Utah has no waterway facilities and has no inland waterways.

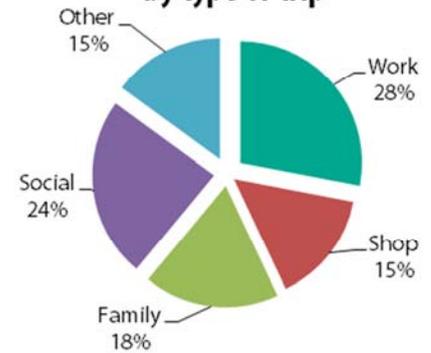
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	46,254
Rural Mileage	35,020
Urban Mileage	11,235
Number of Bridges	3,014
Airports	
Number of Airports	90
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	3,915
Transit Rail Route Miles	245
Number of Transit Agencies	3
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	1,343
Number of Railroads	8
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	0

# UTAH TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Utah. The businesses and workers in Utah rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

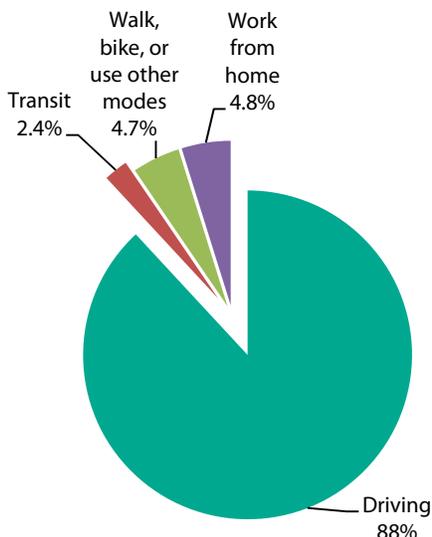
- Utah drivers traveled 27 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 16,256 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Utah, 88 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 2.4 percent take transit, 4.7 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.8 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 20 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Utah citizens to make choices about where they work and live—82 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 17 percent commute to a different county to work (36 minute average commute), and 1.2 percent work in a different state (49 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 476,043 people have moved either within or to Utah each year, with 60 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 18 percent moving from a different Utah county, 18 percent coming from out of state and 3.9 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



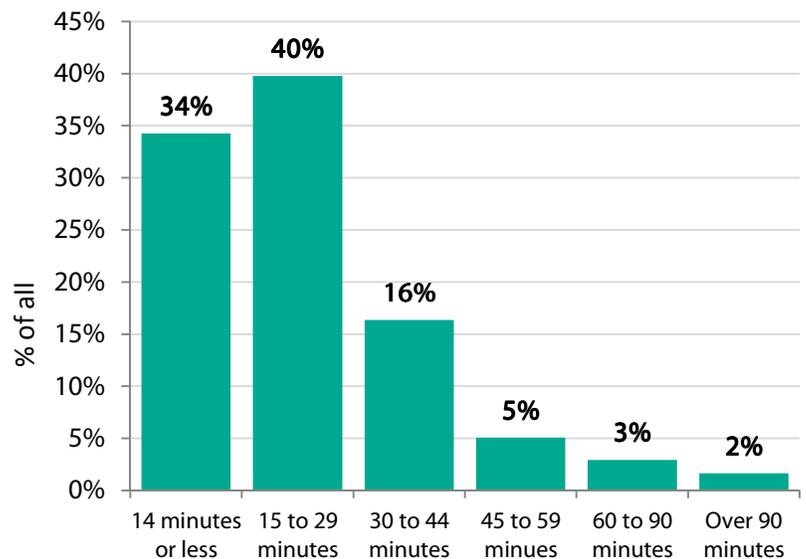
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Utah drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Utah daily one-way commuting times**

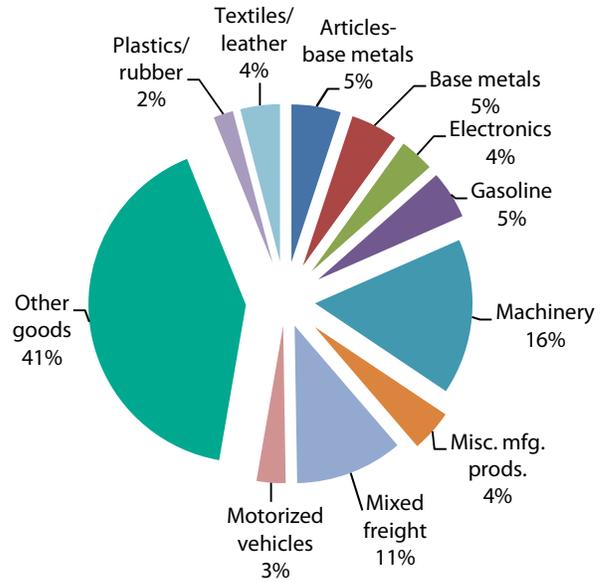


Source: American Community Survey

# UTAH TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

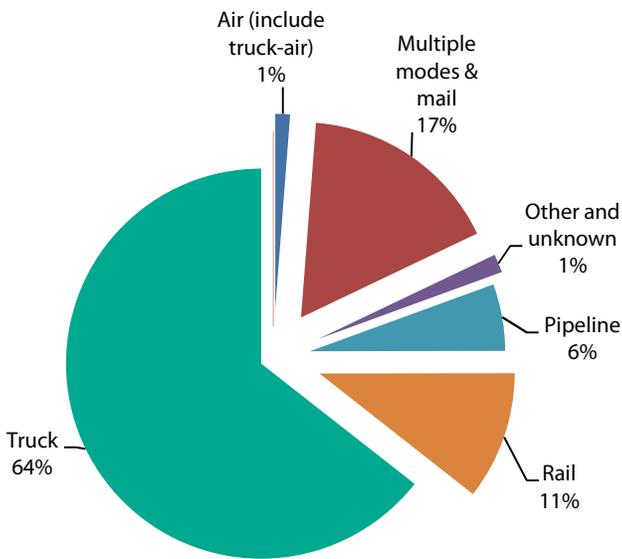
- Nearly all freight shipments by Utah businesses – 64 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Utah commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 52 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Utah are expected to reach \$192.2 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Utah businesses in 2015, by type of product**



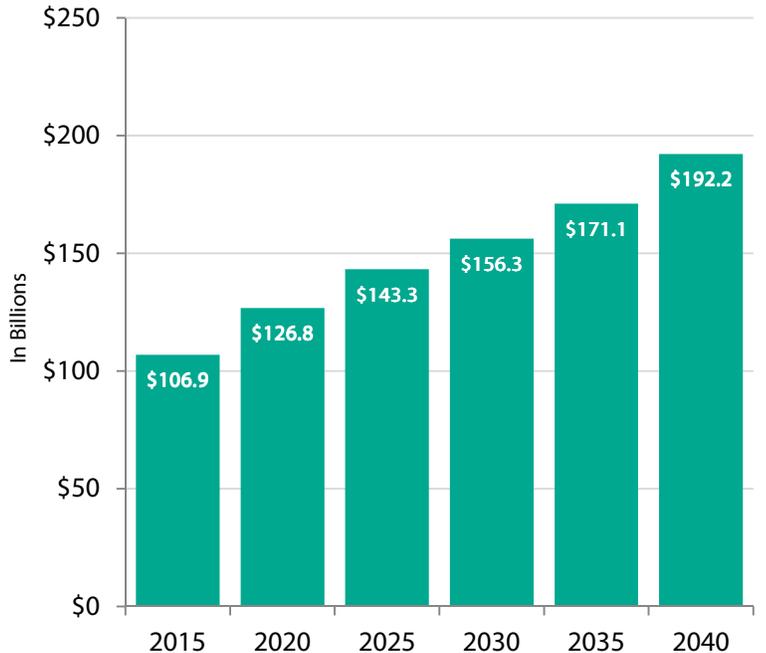
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Utah businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Utah truck shipments**

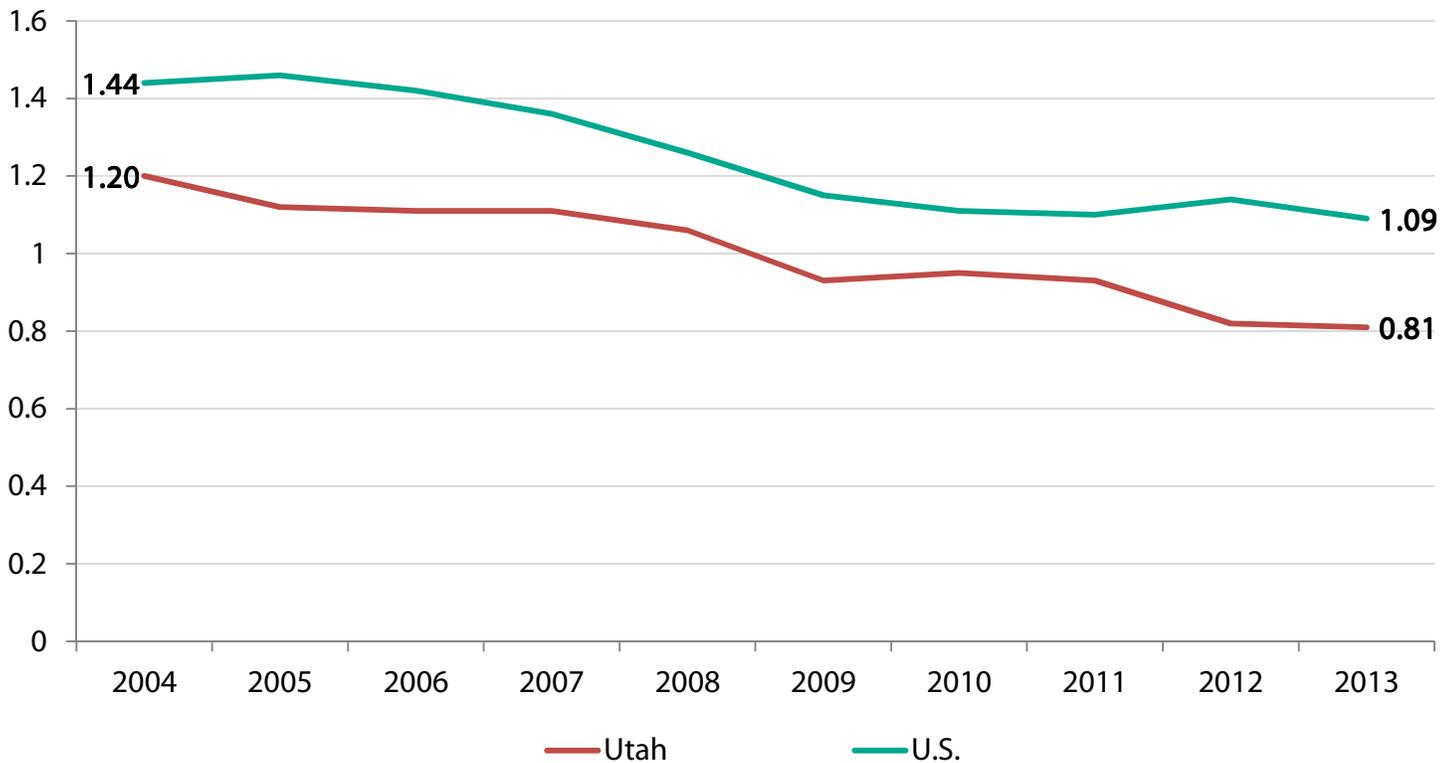


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## UTAH TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 202 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 220 deaths in Utah during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 49 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 46 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 25 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Utah in 2014, with 9 reported fatalities.
- There were 48 rail accidents or incidents in Utah in 2014, with 3 fatalities and 32 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 79 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 84 injuries and 2 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

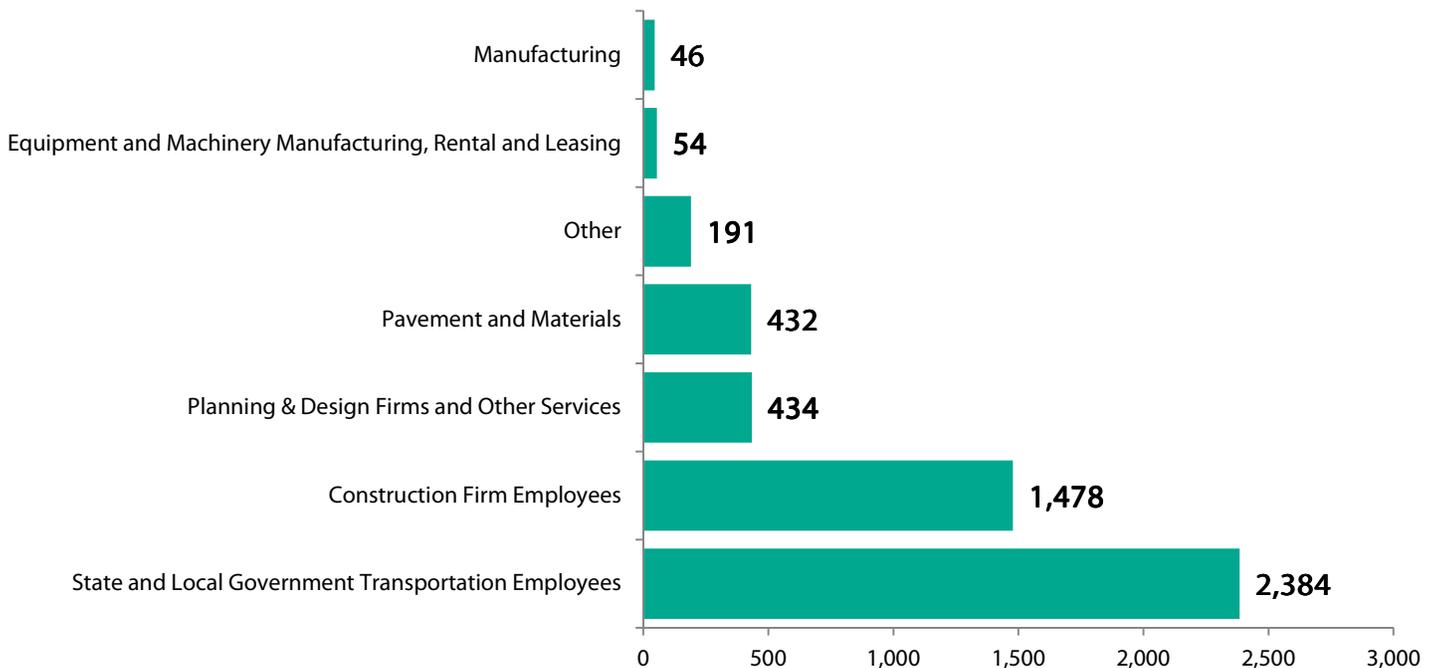


Source: NHTSA

## VERMONT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Vermont supports the equivalent of 10,074 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$317.1 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 5,019 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 5,056 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$57.8 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 158,413 full-time jobs in Vermont in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$5.6 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.0 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Vermont Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## VERMONT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Vermont transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Vermont travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Vermont has 14,266 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 3,865 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 19.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Vermont has 2,745 bridges. FHWA reports 32 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (206 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (676 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$851.4 million to make needed bridge repairs on 1,280 structures in the state.
- There is 1 transit agency based in Vermont.
- There are 8 freight railroads operating 590 miles of track.
- Vermont has 60 commercial and general aviation facilities with 93 runways. A total of 79 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Vermont include 18 port docks, among other facilities. Vermont has no inland waterways.

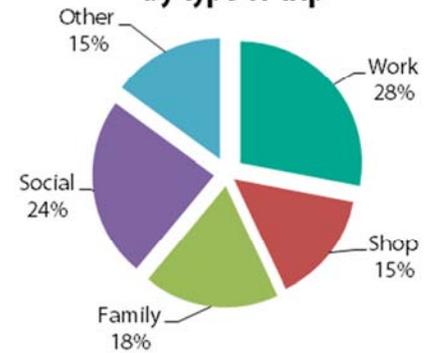
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	14,266
Rural Mileage	12,813
Urban Mileage	1,452
Number of Bridges	2,745
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	60
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	5,714
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	1
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	590
Number of Railroads	8
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	24

# VERMONT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Vermont. The businesses and workers in Vermont rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

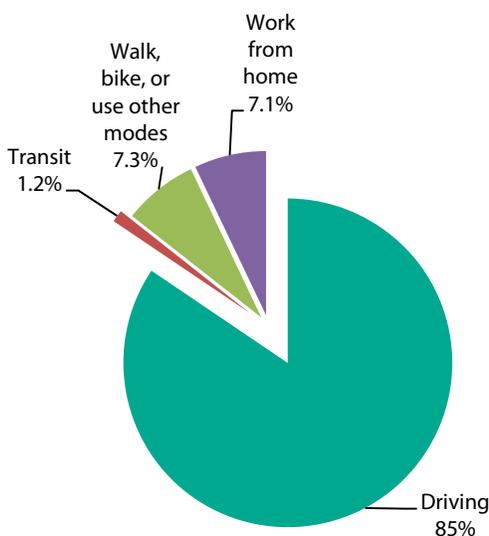
- Vermont drivers traveled 7 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 13,103 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Vermont, 85 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.2 percent take transit, 7.3 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 7.1 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 21 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Vermont citizens to make choices about where they work and live—77 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 16 percent commute to a different county to work (39 minute average commute), and 6.6 percent work in a different state (36 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 83,184 people have moved either within or to Vermont each year, with 55 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 15 percent moving from a different Vermont county, 27 percent coming from out of state and 3.0 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



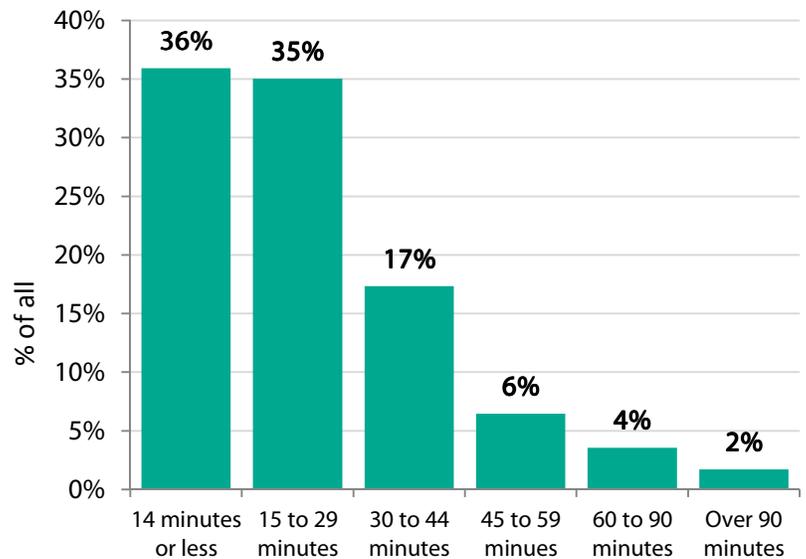
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Vermont drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Vermont daily one-way commuting times**

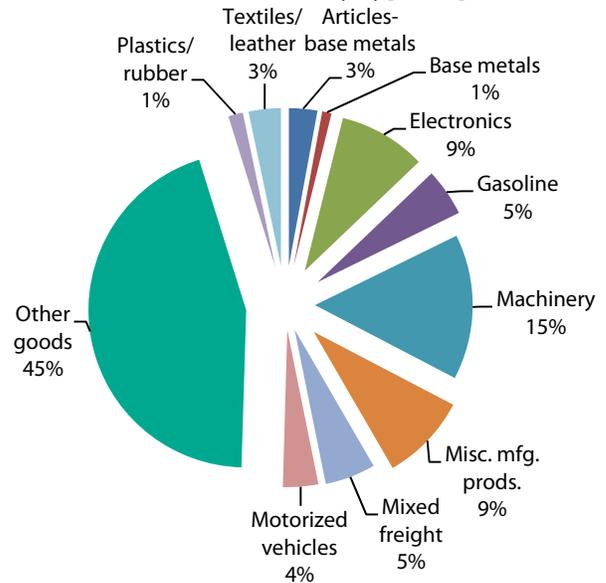


Source: American Community Survey

# VERMONT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

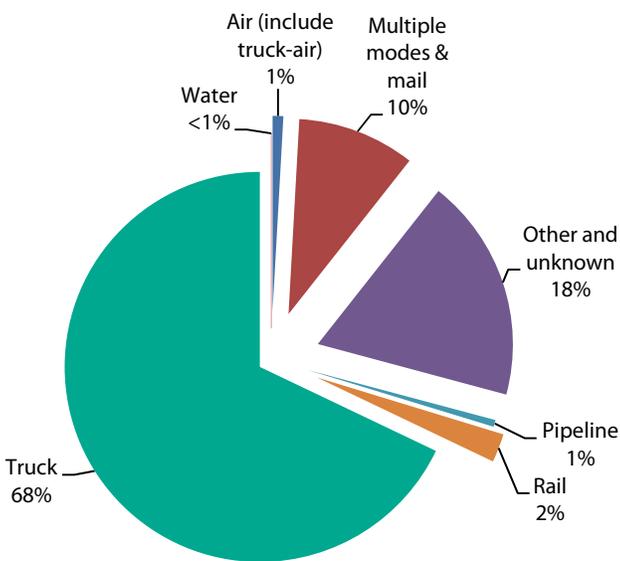
- Nearly all freight shipments by Vermont businesses – 68 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Vermont commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 58 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Vermont are expected to reach \$55.6 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Vermont businesses in 2015, by type of product**



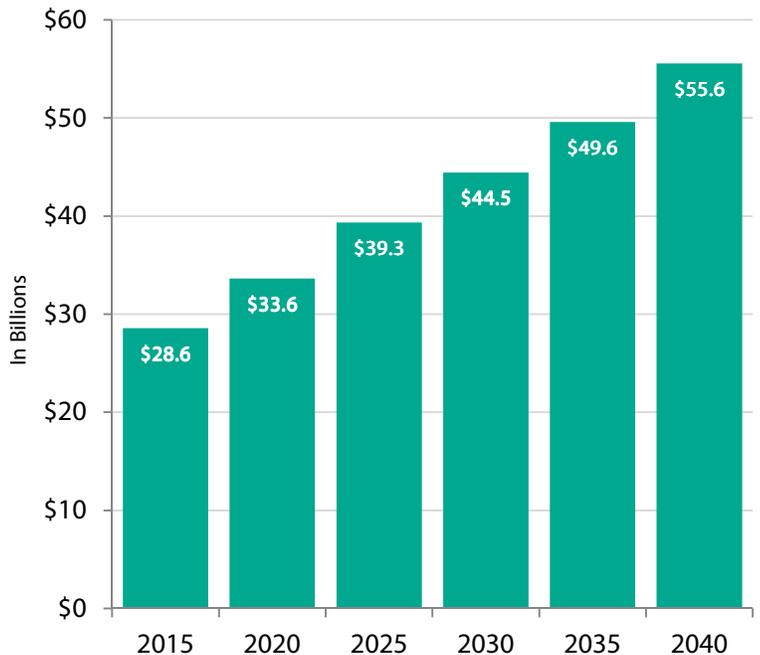
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Vermont businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Vermont truck shipments**

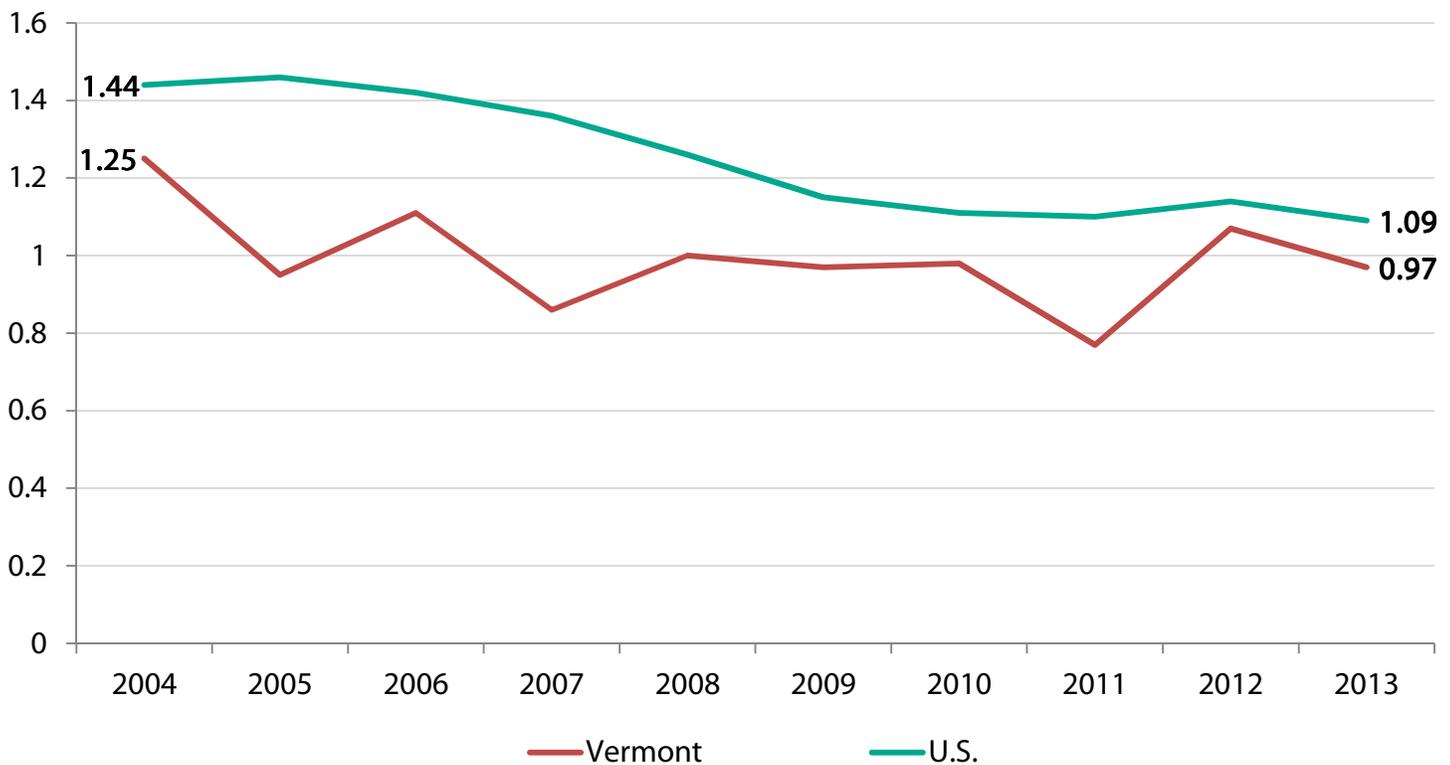


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## VERMONT TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 63 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 69 deaths in Vermont during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 84 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 22 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 6 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Vermont in 2014, with no reported fatalities.
- There were 29 rail accidents or incidents in Vermont in 2014, with 1 fatality and 26 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There was 1 transit incident in 2014 that resulted in 2 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

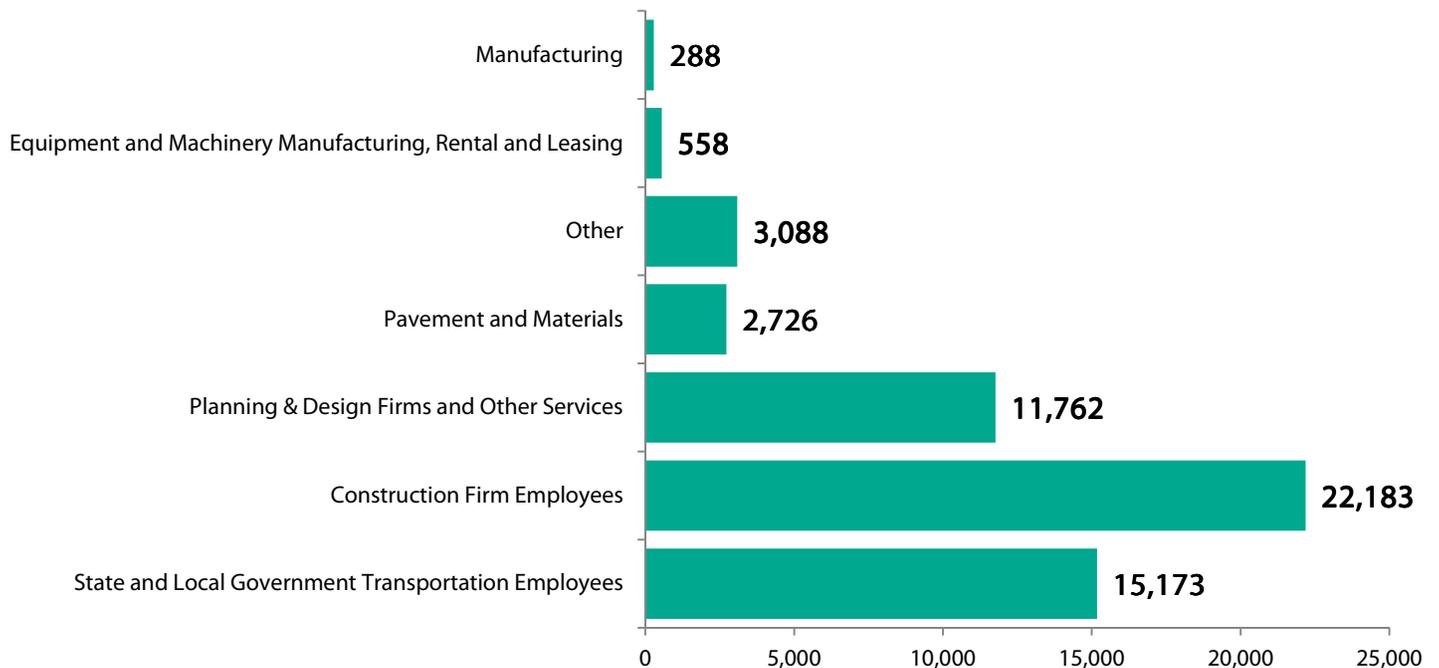


Source: NHTSA

# VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Virginia supports the equivalent of 111,966 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$5.2 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 55,778 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 56,188 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$955.8 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,536,300 full-time jobs in Virginia in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$55.2 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$10.1 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

## Virginia Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Virginia transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Virginia travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Virginia has 74,748 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 21,840 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 19.3 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Virginia has 13,800 bridges. FHWA reports 26 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,120 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (2,454 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$7.4 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 6,665 structures in the state.
- There are 23 transit agencies based in the state that serve Virginia travelers.
- There are 9 freight railroads operating 3,214 miles of track.
- Virginia has 281 commercial and general aviation facilities with 457 runways. A total of 84 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Virginia include 23 major marinas, 2 locks and dams and 691 port docks, among other facilities. Virginia has 670 miles of inland waterways and ships 79.8 million tons of freight.

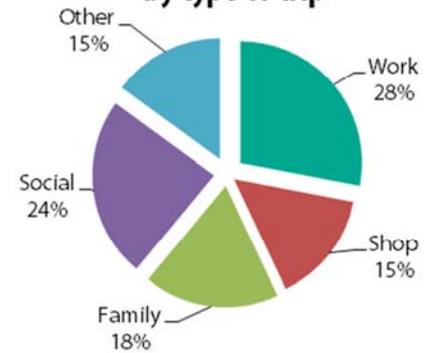
Transportation Network Profile	
Highways, Roads & Bridges	
Total Road Mileage	74,748
Rural Mileage	50,279
Urban Mileage	24,469
Number of Bridges	13,800
Airports	
Number of Airports	281
Transit & Rail	
Bus Route Miles	446
Transit Rail Route Miles	388
Number of Transit Agencies	23
Freight Railroad	
Railroad Miles	3,214
Number of Railroads	9
Ports & Waterways	
Miles of inland waterways	670
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	79,821
Domestic Shipments	6,845
Foreign Shipments	70,326
Intrastate Shipments	2,650
Number of waterway facilities	1,170

# VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Virginia. The businesses and workers in Virginia rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

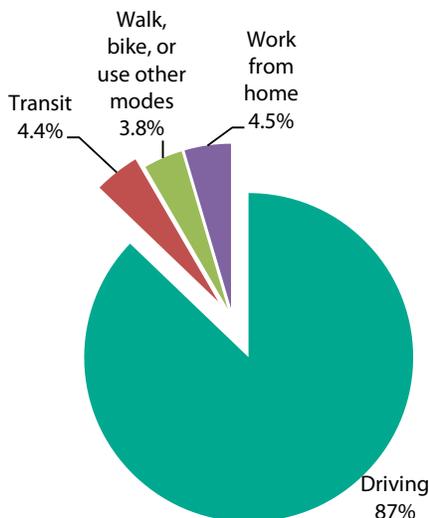
- Virginia drivers traveled 81 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,416 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Virginia, 87 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 4.4 percent take transit, 3.8 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.5 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 26 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Virginia citizens to make choices about where they work and live—48 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 43 percent commute to a different county to work (32 minute average commute), and 9.0 percent work in a different state (48 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 1,222,994 people have moved either within or to Virginia each year, with 43 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 31 percent moving from a different Virginia county, 21 percent coming from out of state and 4.7 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



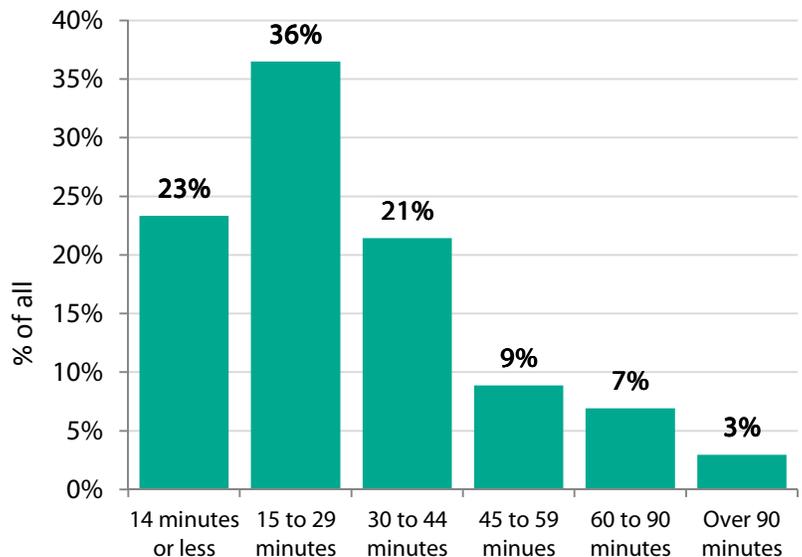
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Virginia drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Virginia daily one-way commuting times**

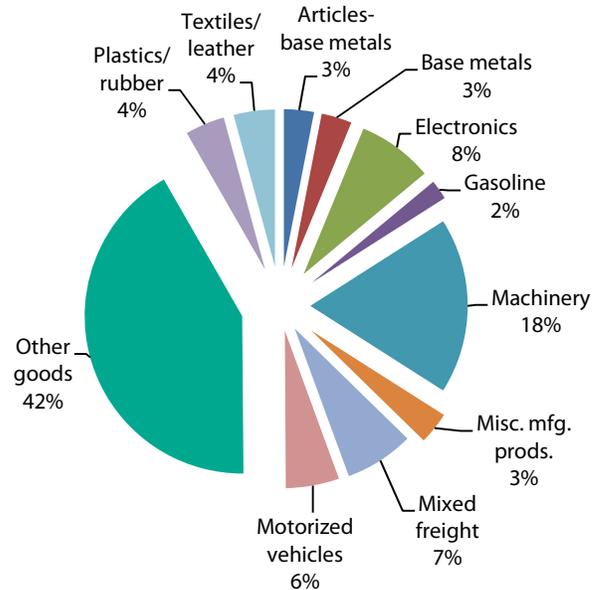


Source: American Community Survey

# VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

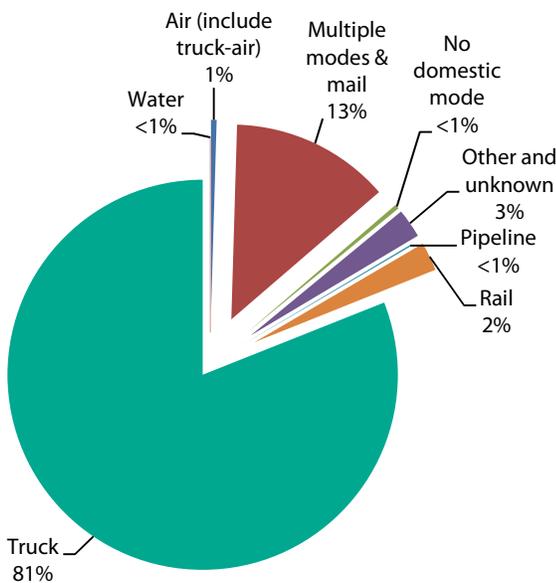
- Nearly all freight shipments by Virginia businesses – 81 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Virginia commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 65 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Virginia are expected to reach \$547.3 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Virginia businesses in 2015, by type of product**



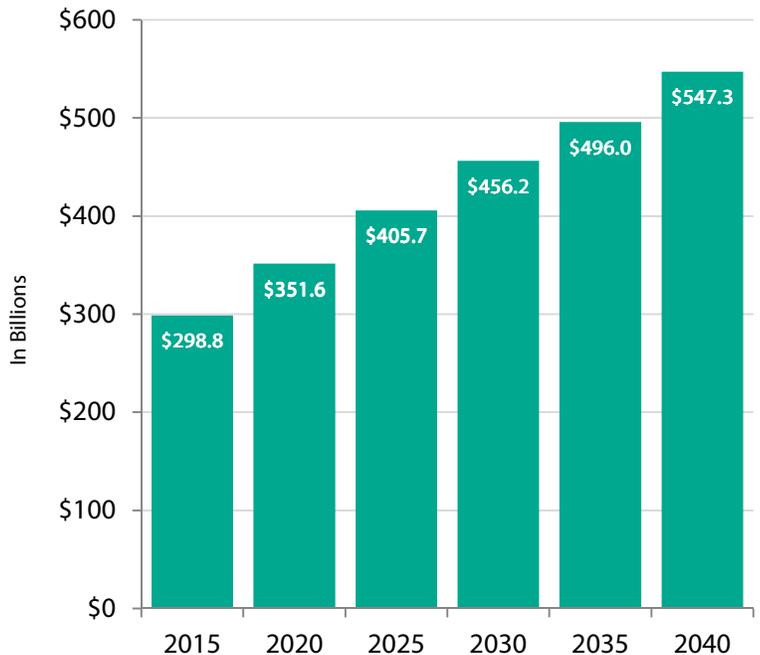
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Virginia businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Virginia truck shipments**

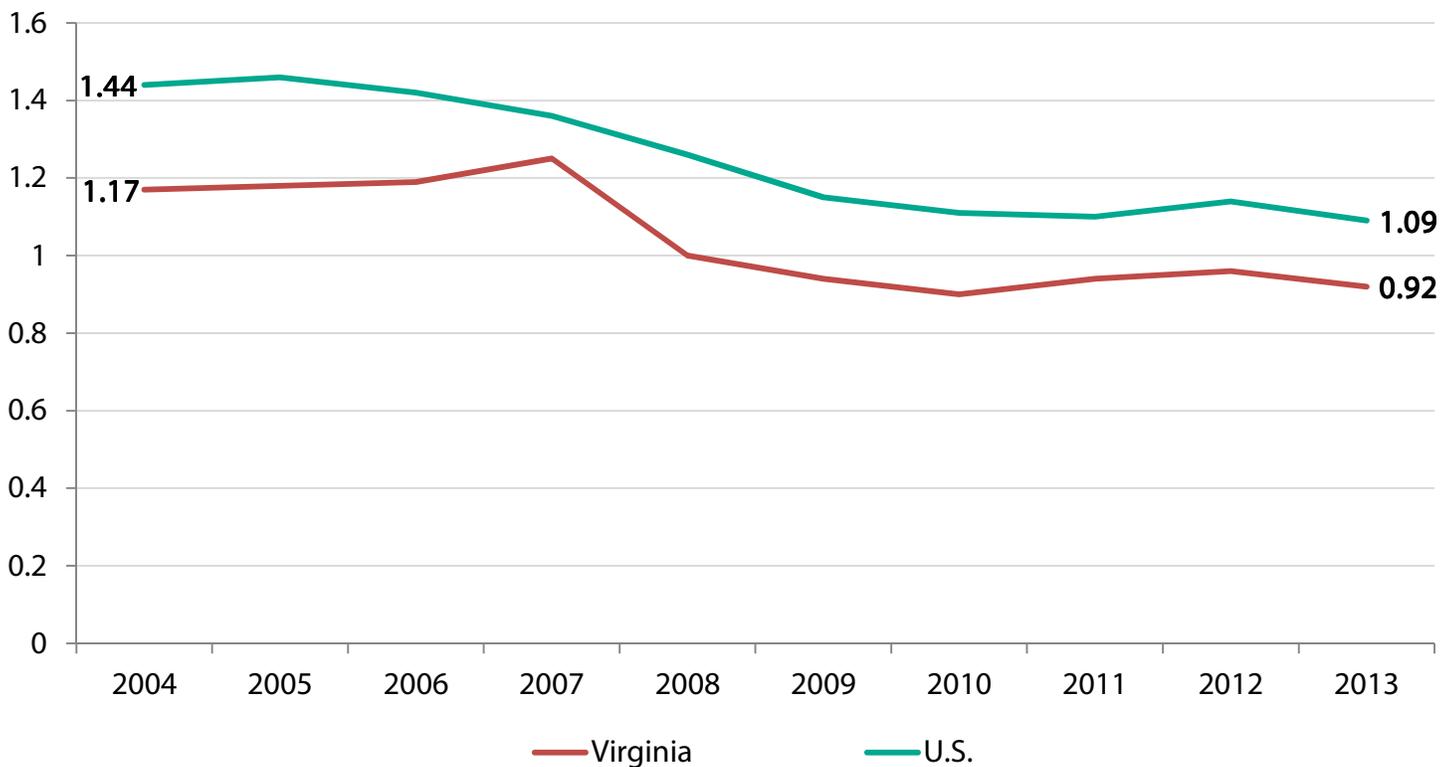


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 682 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 740 deaths in Virginia during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 64 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 35 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 24 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Virginia in 2014, with 9 reported fatalities.
- There were 199 rail accidents or incidents in Virginia in 2014, with 8 fatalities and 142 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 150 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 215 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

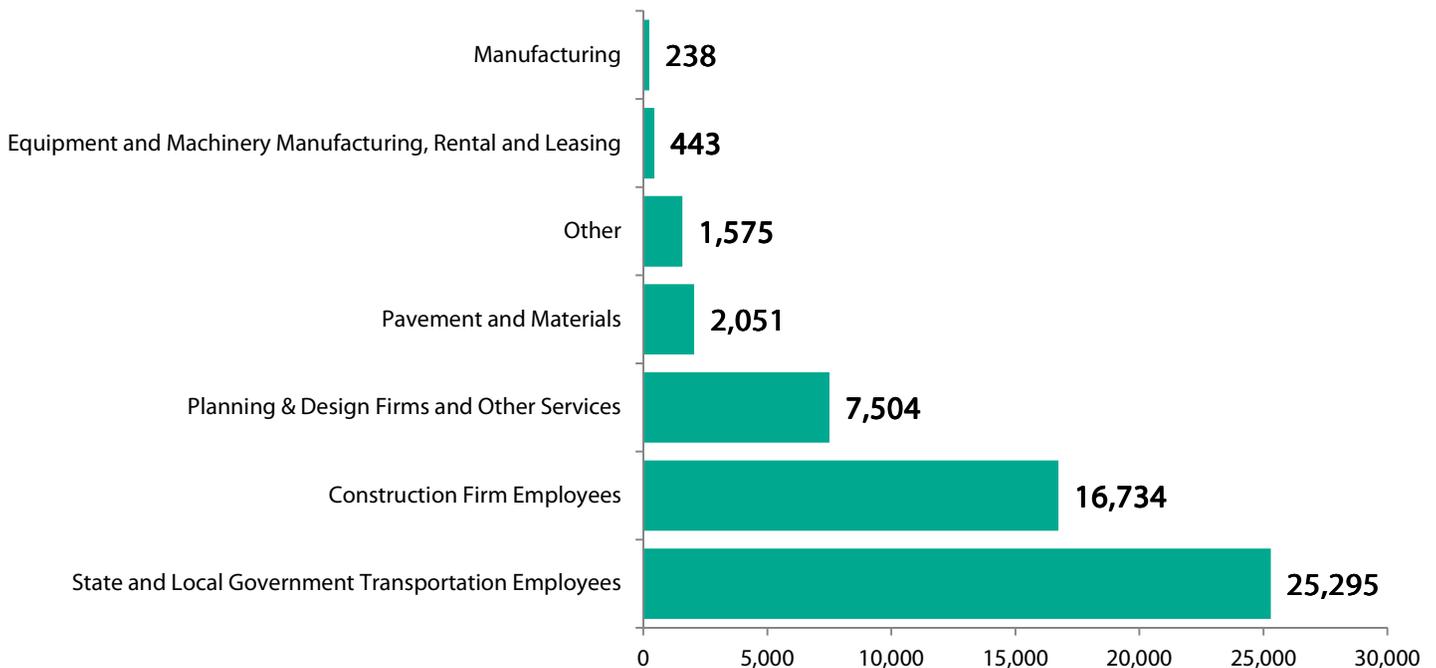


Source: NHTSA

## WASHINGTON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Washington supports the equivalent of 108,074 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$4.4 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 53,839 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 54,235 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$806.0 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,321,903 full-time jobs in Washington in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$56.7 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$10.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

### Washington Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



# WASHINGTON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Washington transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Washington travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Washington has 82,448 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 20,218 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 28.7 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Washington has 8,120 bridges. FHWA reports 26 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (382 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,711 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$53.9 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 5,802 structures in the state.
- There are 22 transit agencies based in the state that serve Washington travelers.
- There are 23 freight railroads operating 3,157 miles of track.
- Washington has 364 commercial and general aviation facilities with 605 runways. A total of 74 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Washington include 5 major marinas, 8 locks and dams and 929 port docks, among other facilities. Washington has 1,060 miles of inland waterways and ships 115.6 million tons of freight.

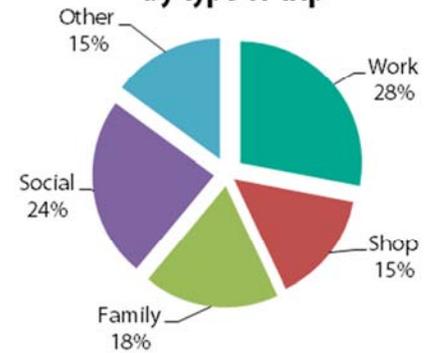
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	82,448
Rural Mileage	56,906
Urban Mileage	25,542
Number of Bridges	8,120
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	364
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	8,036
Transit Rail Route Miles	335
Number of Transit Agencies	22
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	3,157
Number of Railroads	23
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	1,060
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	115,598
Domestic Shipments	30,302
Foreign Shipments	76,039
Intrastate Shipments	9,257
Number of waterway facilities	1,778

# WASHINGTON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Washington. The businesses and workers in Washington rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

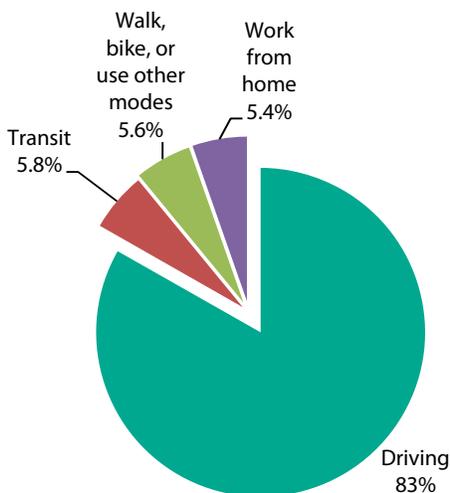
- Washington drivers traveled 57 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 10,791 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Washington, 83 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 5.8 percent take transit, 5.6 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 5.4 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 24 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Washington citizens to make choices about where they work and live—81 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 20 minutes one way), 15 percent commute to a different county to work (42 minute average commute), and 3.3 percent work in a different state (37 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 1,161,125 people have moved either within or to Washington each year, with 62 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 16 percent moving from a different Washington county, 17 percent coming from out of state and 4.4 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



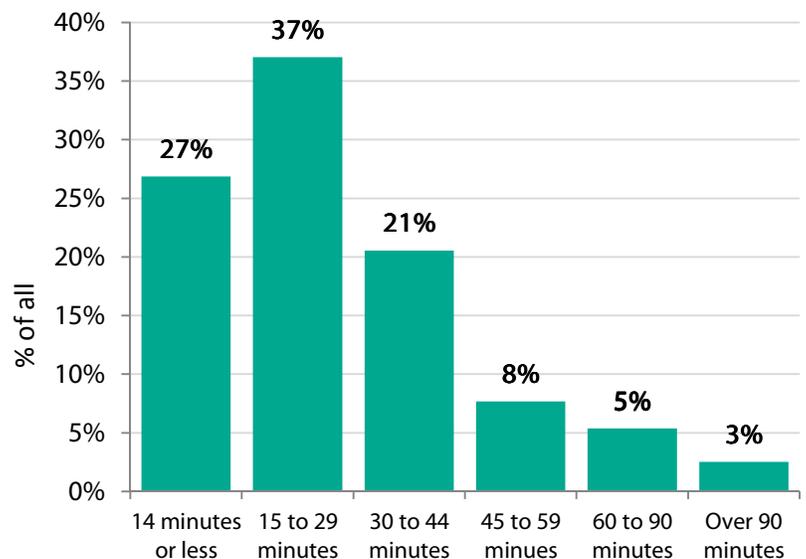
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Washington drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Washington daily one-way commuting times

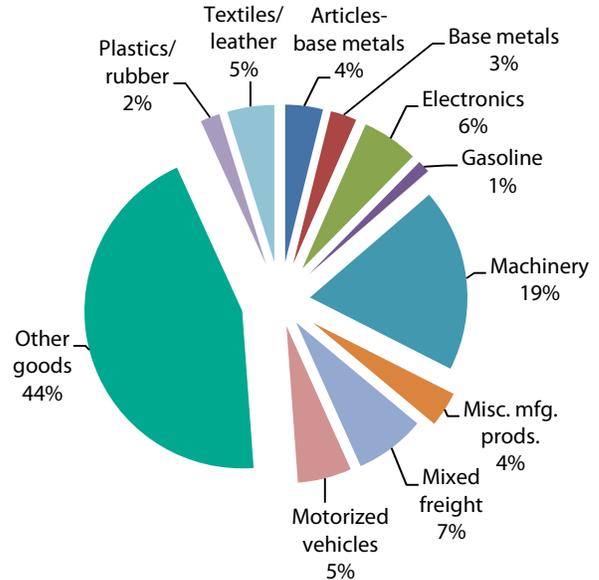


Source: American Community Survey

# WASHINGTON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

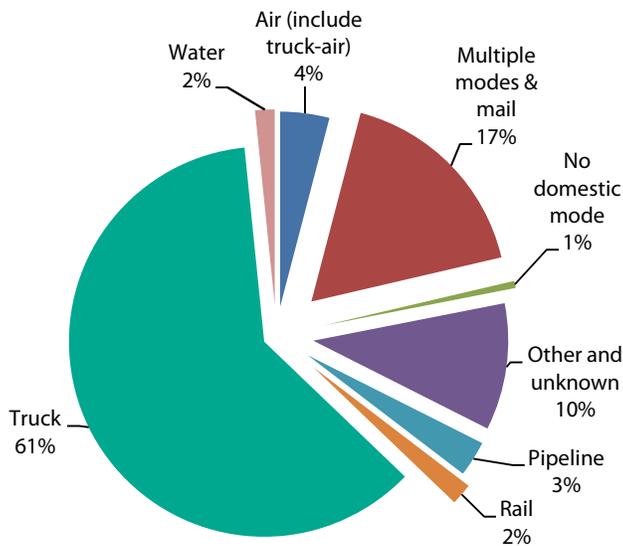
- Nearly all freight shipments by Washington businesses – 61 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Washington commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 75 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Washington are expected to reach \$733.2 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Washington businesses in 2015, by type of product**



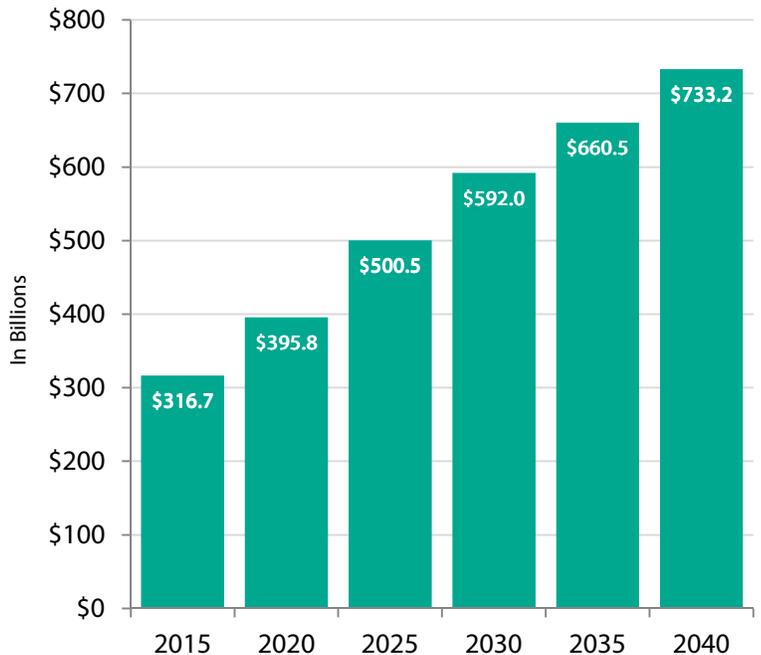
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Washington businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Washington truck shipments**

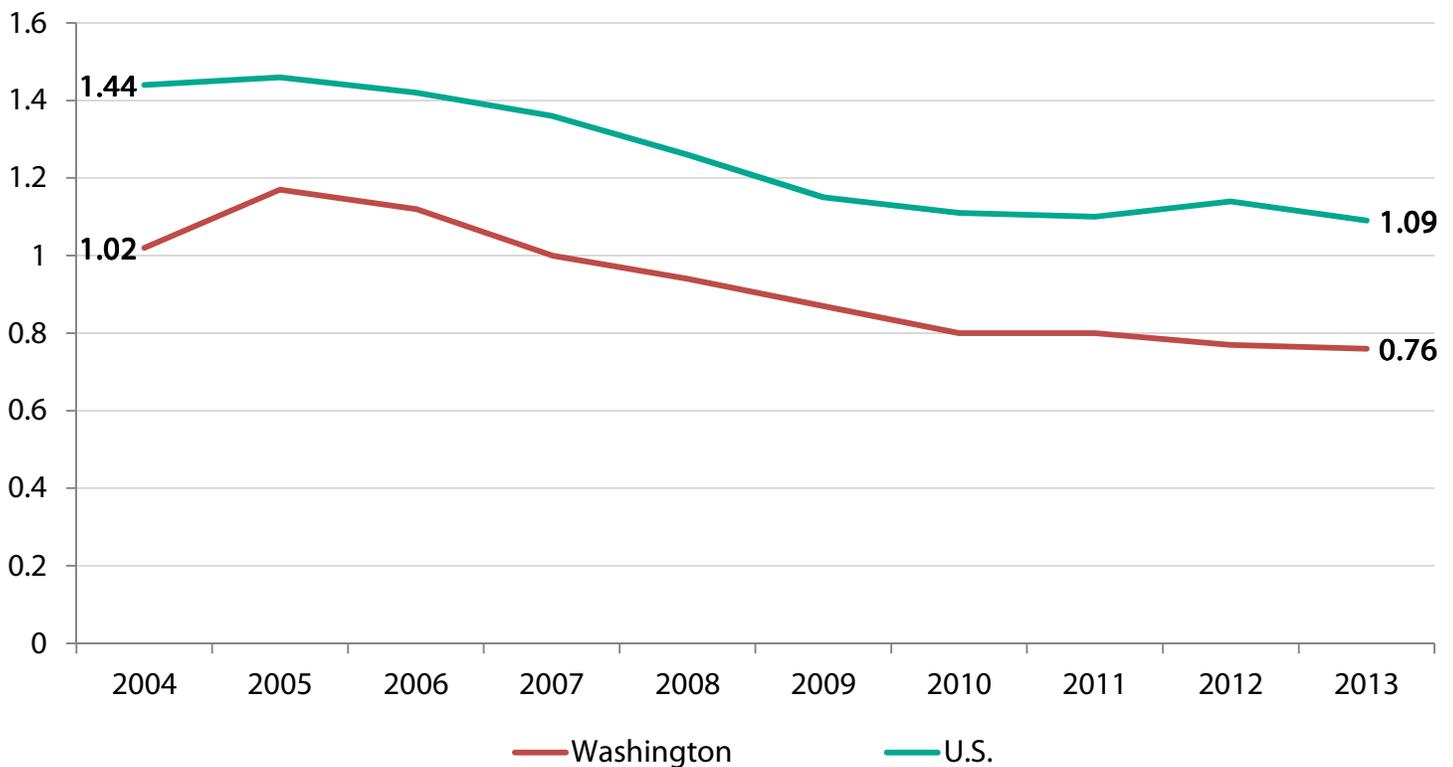


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## WASHINGTON TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 402 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 436 deaths in Washington during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 51 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 19 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 47 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Washington in 2014, with 10 reported fatalities.
- There were 217 rail accidents or incidents in Washington in 2014, with 13 fatalities and 151 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 273 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 277 injuries and 3 fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

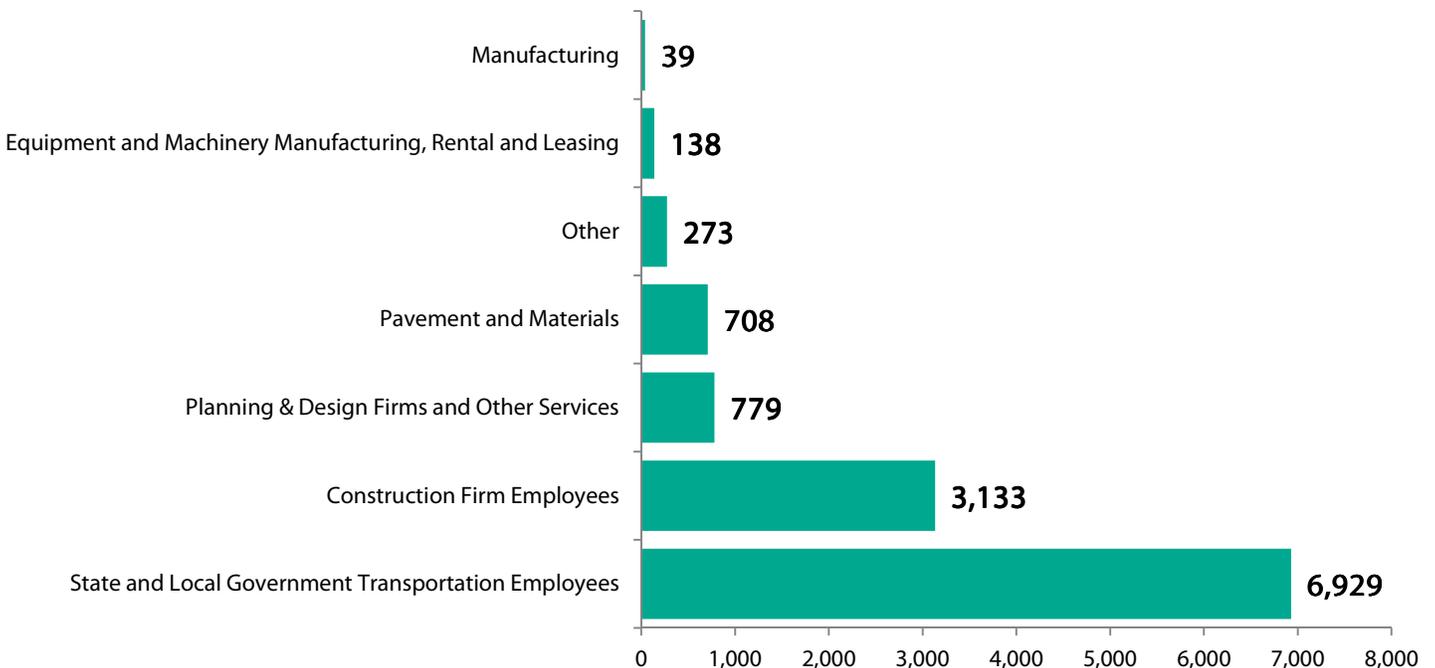


Source: NHTSA

# WEST VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in West Virginia supports the equivalent of 24,086 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$587.8 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 11,999 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 12,087 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$107.2 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 331,998 full-time jobs in West Virginia in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$12.4 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$2.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

## West Virginia Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry



## WEST VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The West Virginia transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move West Virginia travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- West Virginia has 38,750 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 10,470 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 28.5 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- West Virginia has 7,187 bridges. FHWA reports 35 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (960 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (1,541 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$2.5 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 3,377 structures in the state.
- There are 8 transit agencies based in the state that serve West Virginia travelers.
- There are 9 freight railroads operating 2,213 miles of track.
- West Virginia has 73 commercial and general aviation facilities with 132 runways. A total of 83 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in West Virginia include 10 locks and dams and 200 port docks, among other facilities. West Virginia has 680 miles of inland waterways and ships 65.0 million tons of freight.

### Transportation Network Profile

#### Highways, Roads & Bridges

Total Road Mileage	38,750
Rural Mileage	33,049
Urban Mileage	5,701
Number of Bridges	7,187

#### Airports

Number of Airports	73
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#### Transit & Rail

Bus Route Miles	4,038
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	8

#### Freight Railroad

Railroad Miles	2,213
Number of Railroads	9

#### Ports & Waterways

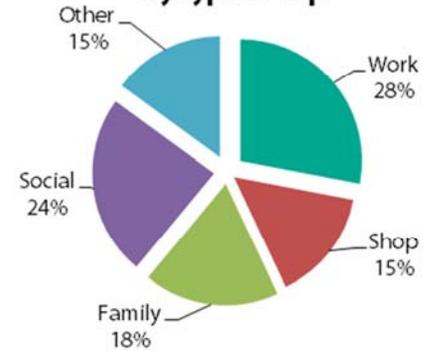
Miles of inland waterways	680
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	64,984
Domestic Shipments	53,162
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	11,822
Number of waterway facilities	275

# WEST VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across West Virginia. The businesses and workers in West Virginia rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

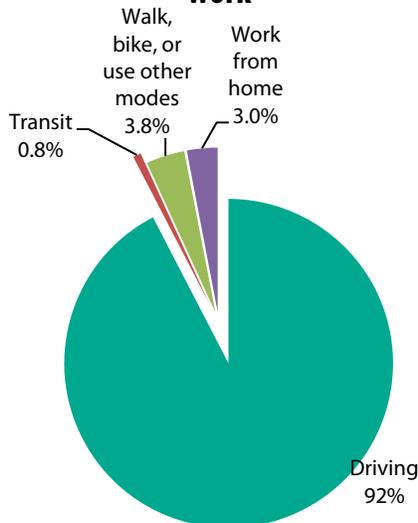
- West Virginia drivers traveled 19 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 16,338 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In West Virginia, 92 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 0.8 percent take transit, 3.8 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 3.0 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 25 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows West Virginia citizens to make choices about where they work and live—68 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 17 minutes one way), 21 percent commute to a different county to work (38 minute average commute), and 11.8 percent work in a different state (46 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 217,391 people have moved either within or to West Virginia each year, with 55 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 21 percent moving from a different West Virginia county, 22 percent coming from out of state and 1.7 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



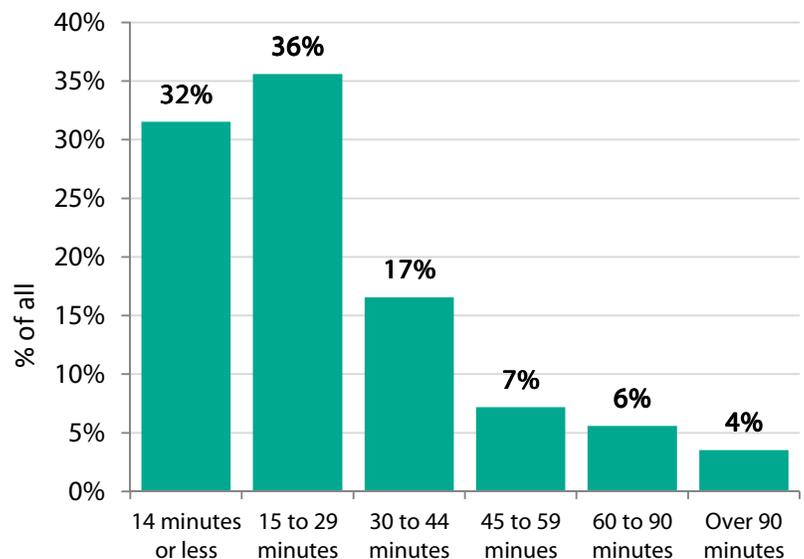
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How West Virginia drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

West Virginia daily one-way commuting times

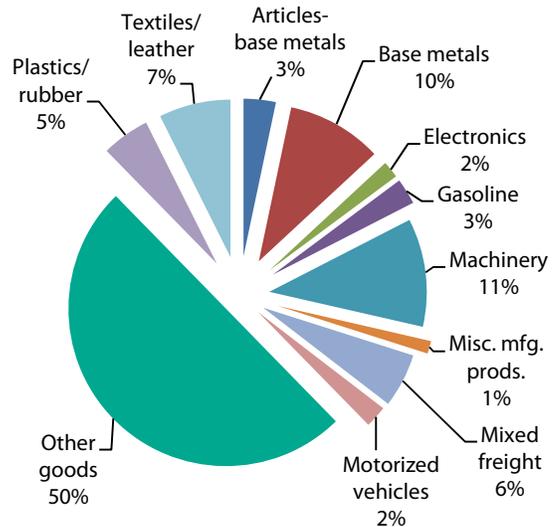


Source: American Community Survey

# WEST VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

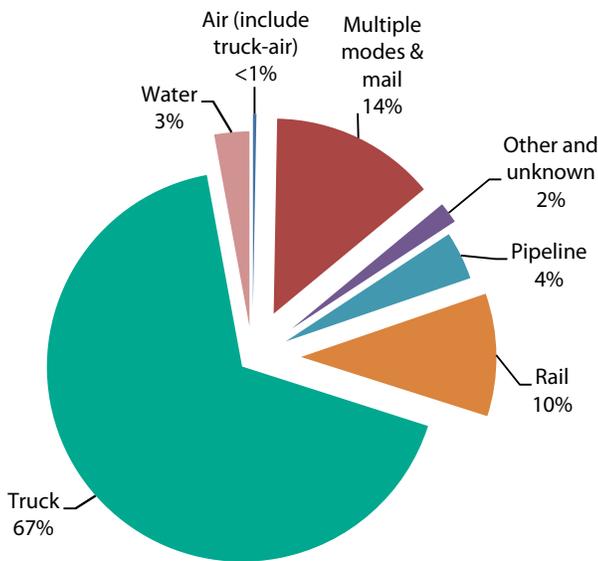
- Nearly all freight shipments by West Virginia businesses – 67 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to West Virginia commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 61 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in West Virginia are expected to reach \$72.4 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by West Virginia businesses in 2015, by type of product**



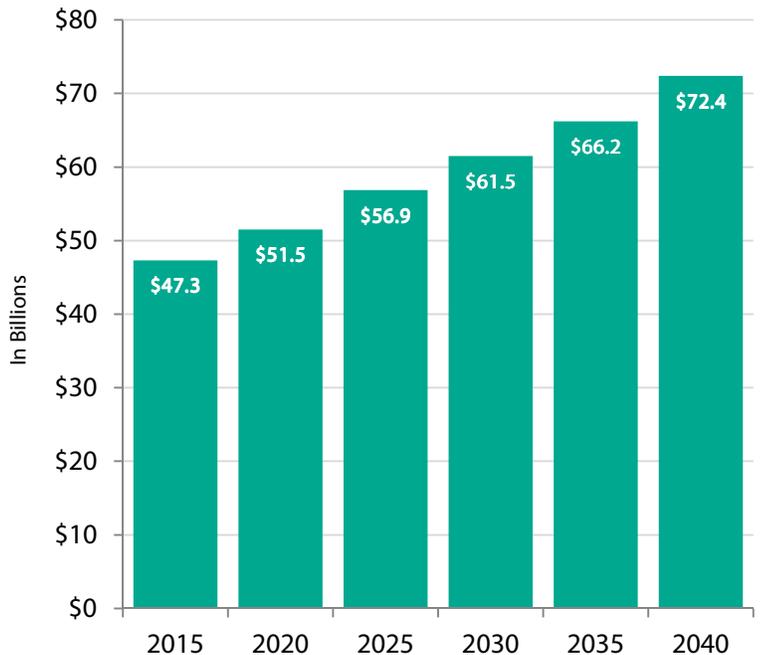
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by West Virginia businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of West Virginia truck shipments**

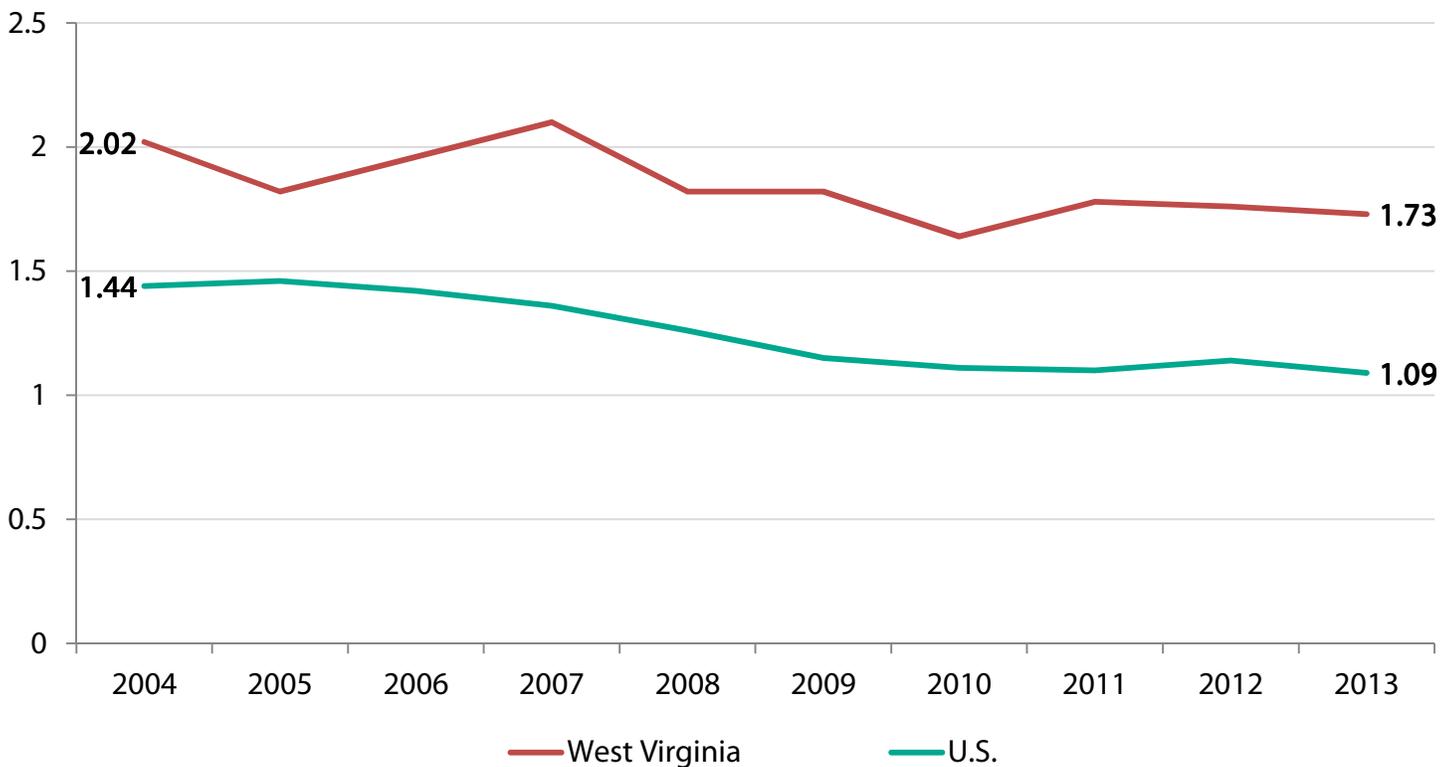


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## WEST VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 305 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 332 deaths in West Virginia during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 73 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 33 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 6 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in West Virginia in 2014, with 3 reported fatalities.
- There were 97 rail accidents or incidents in West Virginia in 2014, with 8 fatalities and 61 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 23 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 22 injuries and no fatalities.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

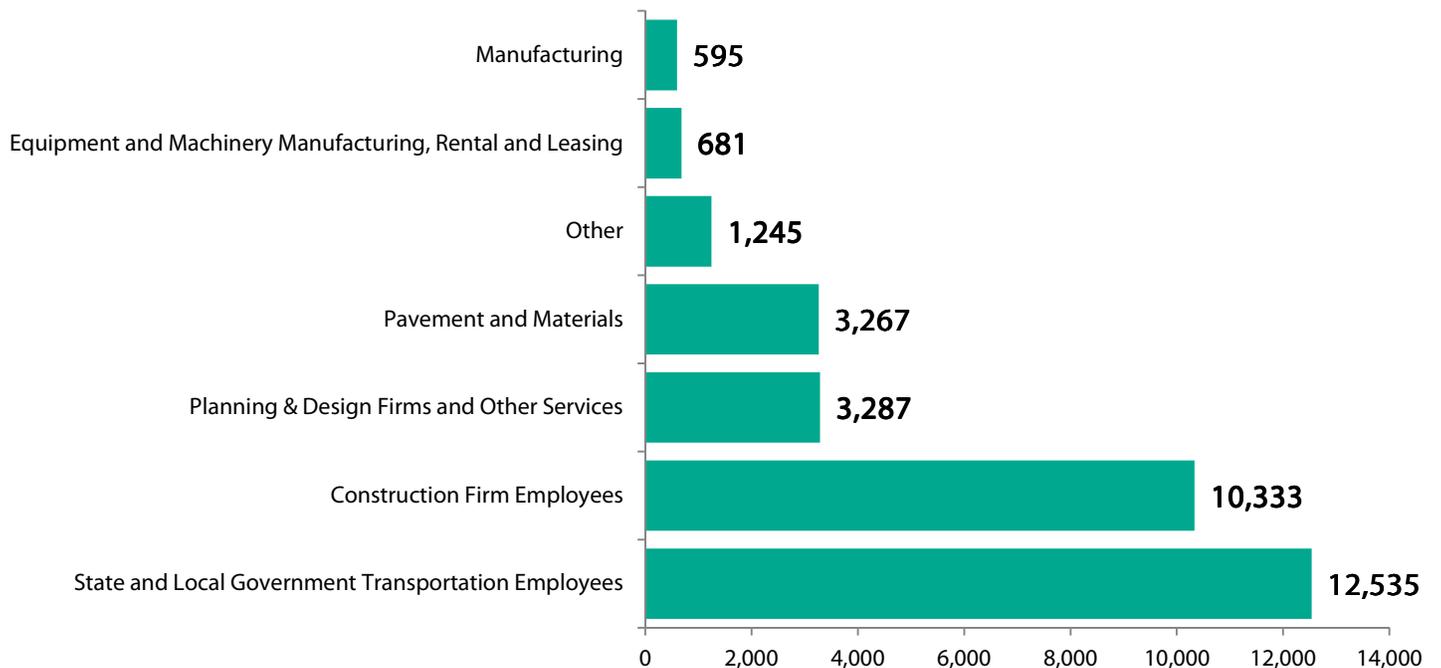


Source: NHTSA

## WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Wisconsin supports the equivalent of 64,122 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$2.8 billion annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 31,943 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 32,179 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$506.0 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 1,393,428 full-time jobs in Wisconsin in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$54.8 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$10.0 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Wisconsin Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



# WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Wisconsin transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Wisconsin travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Wisconsin has 115,145 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 28,533 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 22.4 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Wisconsin has 14,109 bridges. FHWA reports 14 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (1,212 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (759 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$1.5 billion to make needed bridge repairs on 1,980 structures in the state.
- There are 21 transit agencies based in the state that serve Wisconsin travelers.
- There are 8 freight railroads operating 3,385 miles of track.
- Wisconsin has 423 commercial and general aviation facilities with 705 runways. A total of 52 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Waterway facilities in Wisconsin include 3 major marinas, 23 locks and dams and 210 port docks, among other facilities. Wisconsin has 230 miles of inland waterways and ships 31.6 million tons of freight.

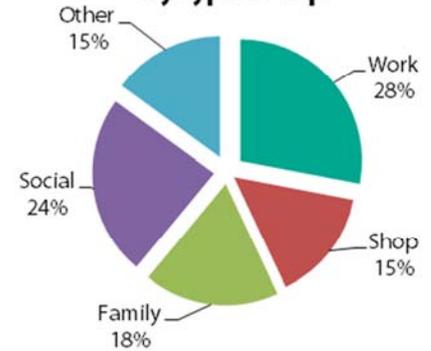
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	115,145
Rural Mileage	91,567
Urban Mileage	23,578
Number of Bridges	14,109
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	423
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	1,171
Transit Rail Route Miles	982
Number of Transit Agencies	21
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	3,385
Number of Railroads	8
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	230
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	31,634
Domestic Shipments	25,451
Foreign Shipments	6,011
Intrastate Shipments	171
Number of waterway facilities	365

# WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Wisconsin. The businesses and workers in Wisconsin rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

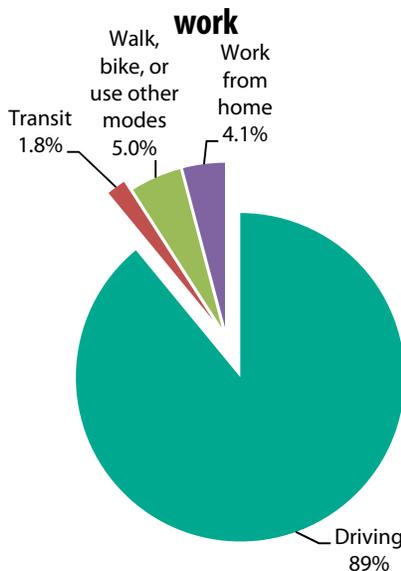
- Wisconsin drivers traveled 59 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 14,260 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Wisconsin, 89 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.8 percent take transit, 5.0 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.1 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 21 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Wisconsin citizens to make choices about where they work and live—72 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 16 minutes one way), 24 percent commute to a different county to work (33 minute average commute), and 4.1 percent work in a different state (42 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 797,958 people have moved either within or to Wisconsin each year, with 62 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 23 percent moving from a different Wisconsin county, 13 percent coming from out of state and 2.1 percent coming from abroad.

**Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip**



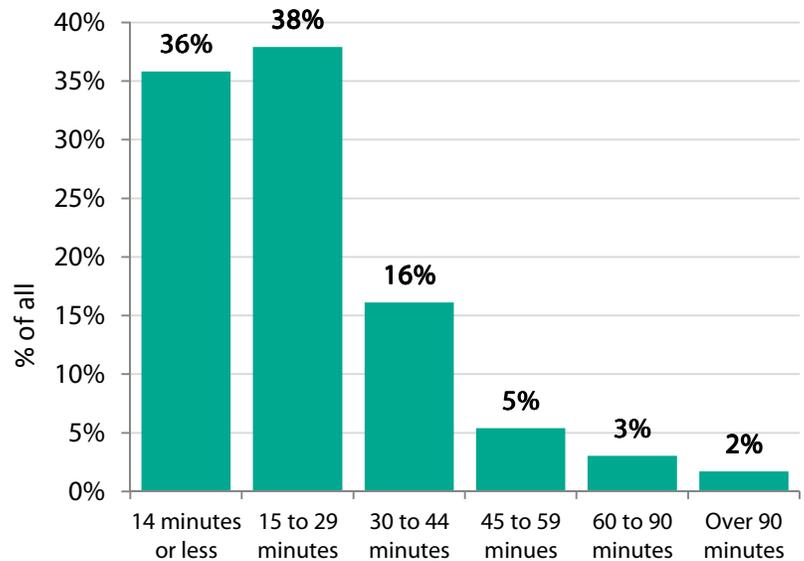
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

**How Wisconsin drivers get to work**



Source: American Community Survey

**Wisconsin daily one-way commuting times**

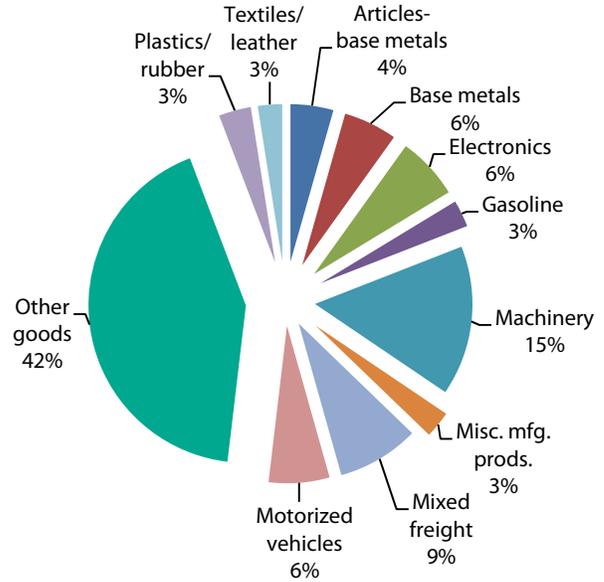


Source: American Community Survey

# WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

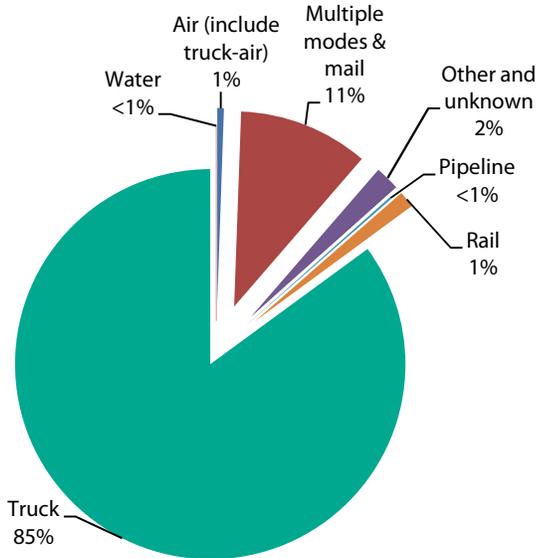
- Nearly all freight shipments by Wisconsin businesses – 85 percent – are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Wisconsin commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 58 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Wisconsin are expected to reach \$460.3 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Wisconsin businesses in 2015, by type of product**



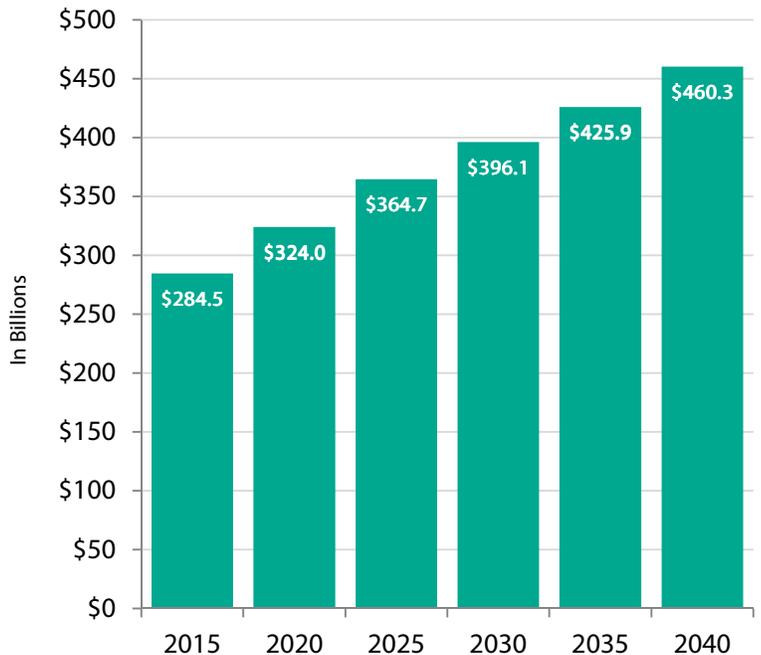
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Wisconsin businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Wisconsin truck shipments**

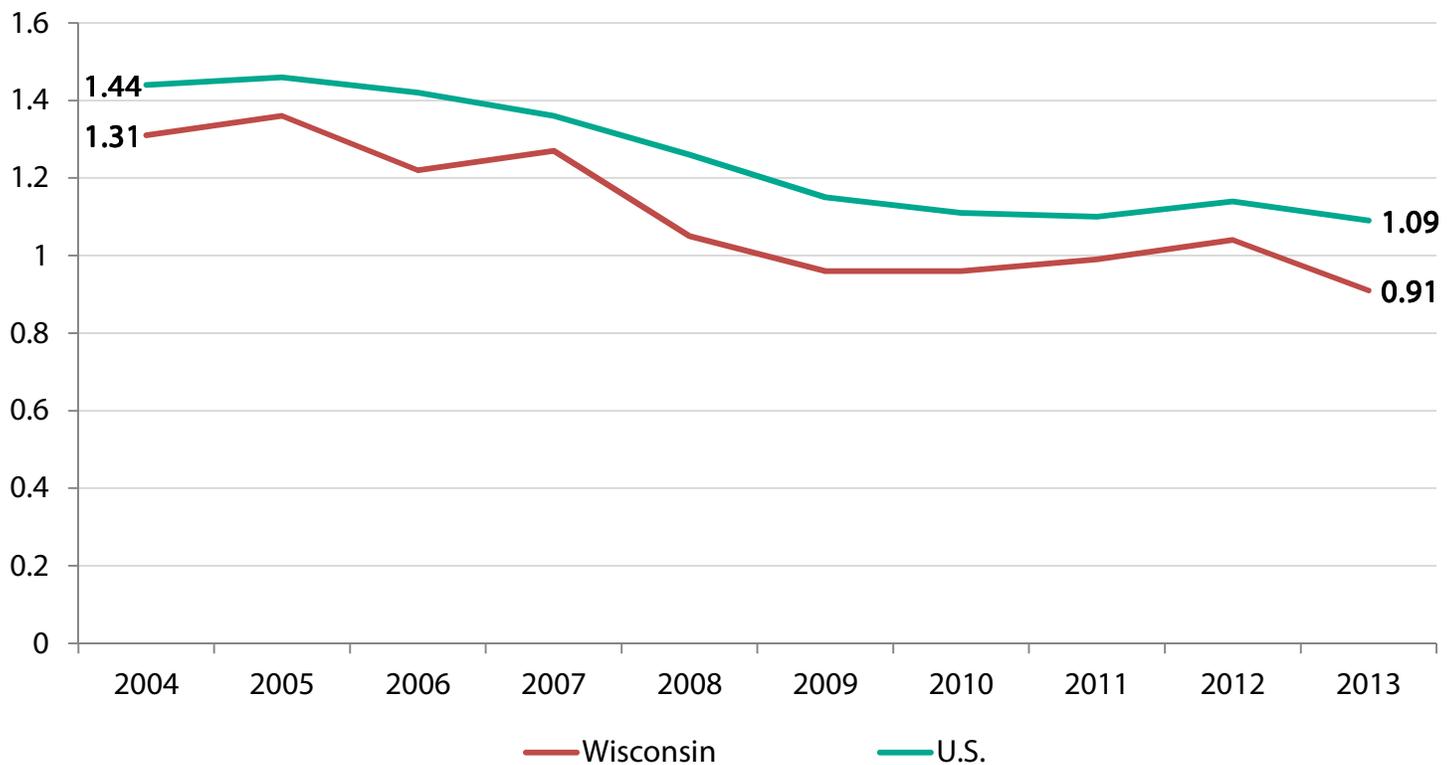


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 507 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 543 deaths in Wisconsin during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 66 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 26 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 21 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Wisconsin in 2014, with 4 reported fatalities.
- There were 189 rail accidents or incidents in Wisconsin in 2014, with 16 fatalities and 117 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were 191 transit incidents in 2014 that resulted in 232 injuries and 1 fatality.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**

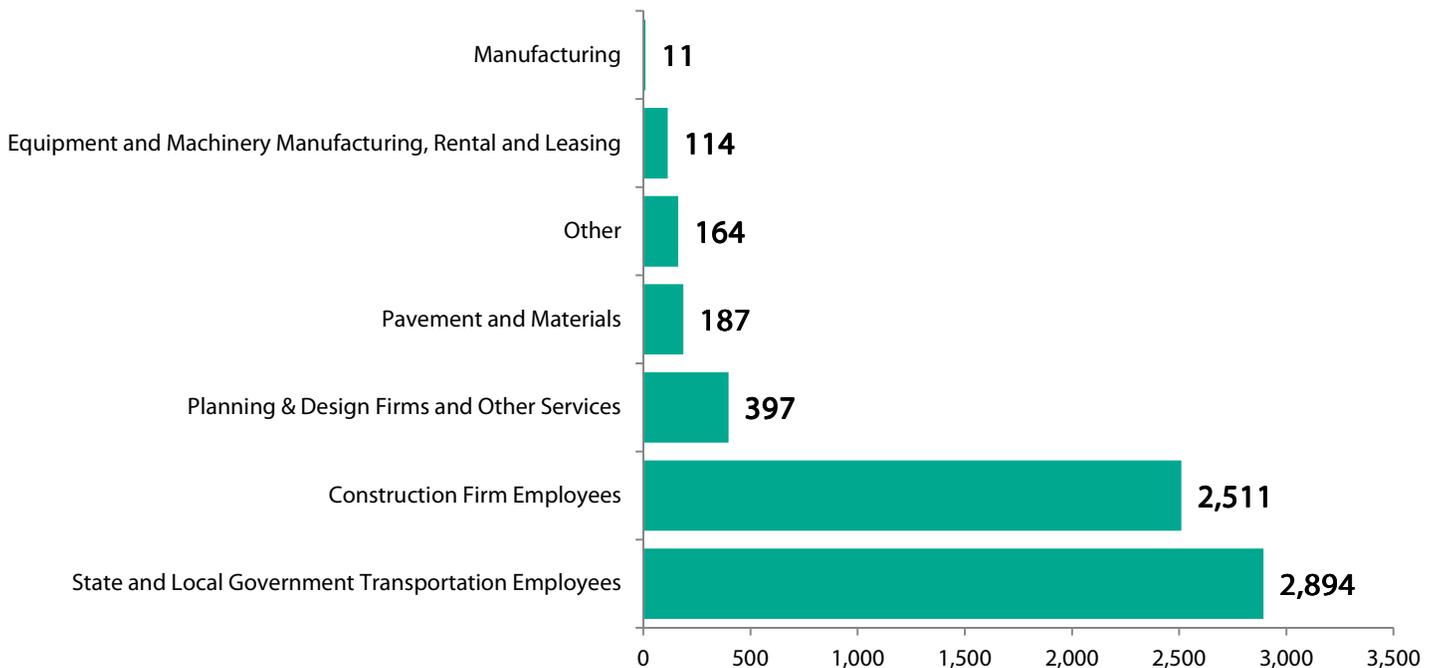


Source: NHTSA

## WYOMING TRANSPORTATION FACTS—ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Wyoming supports the equivalent of 12,601 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. These workers earn \$402.2 million annually.
- This includes the equivalent of 6,277 full-time jobs directly involved in transportation infrastructure construction and related activities. Spending by employees and companies in the transportation design and construction industry support an additional 6,323 full-time jobs.
- Transportation construction contributes an estimated \$73.4 million in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.
- 148,330 full-time jobs in Wyoming in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state’s transportation infrastructure network. These workers earn \$7.0 billion in wages and contribute an estimated \$1.3 billion in state and local income, corporate and unemployment insurance taxes and the federal payroll tax.

**Wyoming Direct Employment Supported by Transportation Construction Market Activity, by Industry**



## WYOMING TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SCOPE & CONDITION

The Wyoming transportation network includes highways, local roads and streets, bridges, airports, transit and rail, freight railroad and ports and waterways. Together, these facilities move Wyoming travelers, businesses and freight and drive economic growth.

- Wyoming has 29,024 miles of roadway.
- Of the state's 7,859 miles of roadway eligible for federal aid, 7.2 percent are rated “not acceptable” and need major repairs or replacement.
- Wyoming has 3,127 bridges. FHWA reports 23 percent of the state’s bridges are either “structurally deficient” (422 bridges) or “functionally obsolete” (284 bridges).
- It will cost an estimated \$270.6 million to make needed bridge repairs on 1,217 structures in the state.
- There are 2 transit agencies based in the state that serve Wyoming travelers.
- There are 4 freight railroads operating 1,860 miles of track.
- Wyoming has 96 commercial and general aviation facilities with 160 runways. A total of 61 percent of the runways that are rated are classified in good or excellent condition.
- Wyoming has no waterway facilities and has no inland waterways.

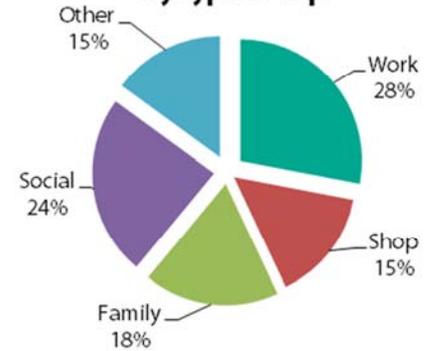
Transportation Network Profile	
<b>Highways, Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	
Total Road Mileage	29,024
Rural Mileage	26,104
Urban Mileage	2,920
Number of Bridges	3,127
<b>Airports</b>	
Number of Airports	96
<b>Transit &amp; Rail</b>	
Bus Route Miles	0
Transit Rail Route Miles	0
Number of Transit Agencies	2
<b>Freight Railroad</b>	
Railroad Miles	1,860
Number of Railroads	4
<b>Ports &amp; Waterways</b>	
Miles of inland waterways	0
Total Shipments (1,000 tons)	0
Domestic Shipments	0
Foreign Shipments	0
Intrastate Shipments	0
Number of waterway facilities	0

# WYOMING TRANSPORTATION FACTS—MOBILITY

A strong transportation network is crucial for facilitating economic and recreational activity across Wyoming. The businesses and workers in Wyoming rely on the state’s transportation network to arrive at their offices, sales visits and job sites safely each and every day.

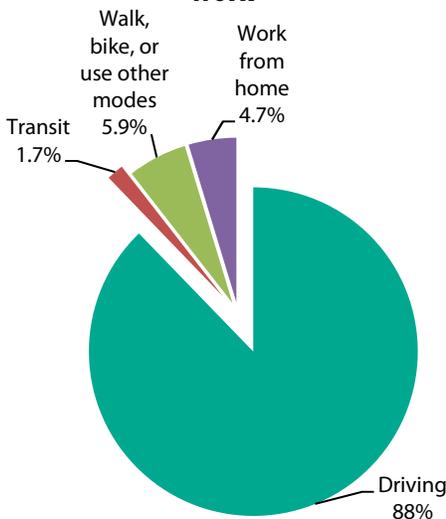
- Wyoming drivers traveled 9 billion vehicle miles in 2013, with the average driver traveling 22,087 miles, compared to a national average of 14,085 miles.
- Most travel, 28 percent of all miles, was for commuting and work-related purposes.
- In Wyoming, 88 percent of commuters get to work by driving, 1.7 percent take transit, 5.9 percent walk, bike or use other modes and 4.7 percent work from home.
- The average commute time is 17 minutes one way.
- The state’s transportation network allows Wyoming citizens to make choices about where they work and live—92 percent of residents work and live in the same county (commuting an average of 14 minutes one way), 6 percent commute to a different county to work (55 minute average commute), and 2.4 percent work in a different state (51 minute average commute).
- Over the last five years, an average of 102,518 people have moved either within or to Wyoming each year, with 54 percent relocating within the county where they were living before, 15 percent moving from a different Wyoming county, 29 percent coming from out of state and 2.0 percent coming from abroad.

Miles traveled by U.S. drivers, by type of trip



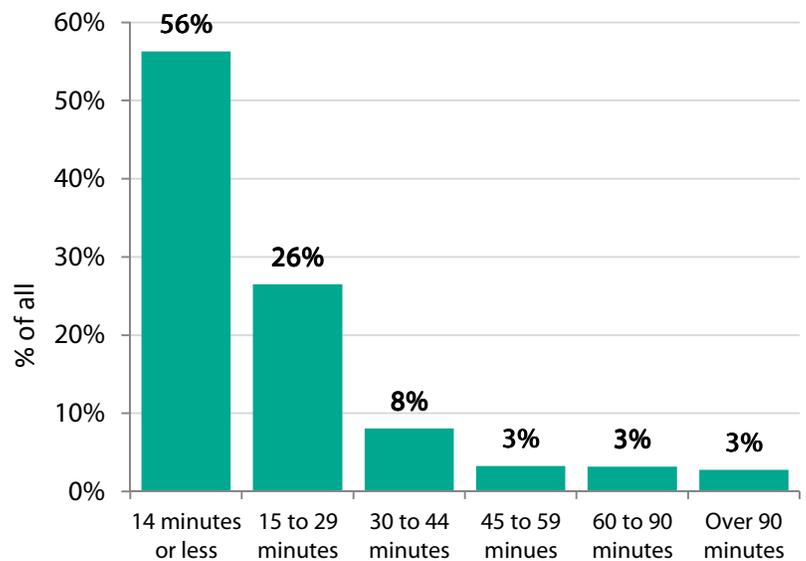
Source: National Personal Transportation Survey

How Wyoming drivers get to work



Source: American Community Survey

Wyoming daily one-way commuting times

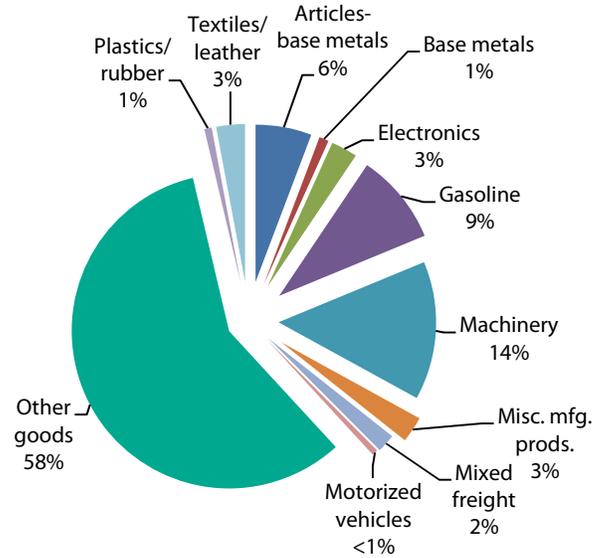


Source: American Community Survey

# WYOMING TRANSPORTATION FACTS—FREIGHT SHIPMENTS

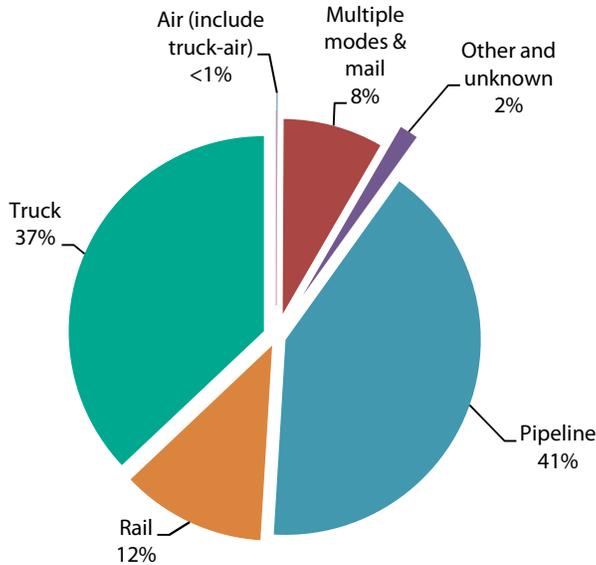
- 37 percent of freight shipments by Wyoming businesses are carried to their destination via truck.
- The Interstate and NHS are very important to Wyoming commerce – of all the truck shipments going out of state, the final destination for 29 percent of those goods is a non-neighboring state.
- Over 40 percent of truck travel miles in the U.S. are on the Interstate system.
- Truck shipments in Wyoming are expected to reach \$36.9 billion by 2040.

**Value of truck shipments by Wyoming businesses in 2015, by type of product**



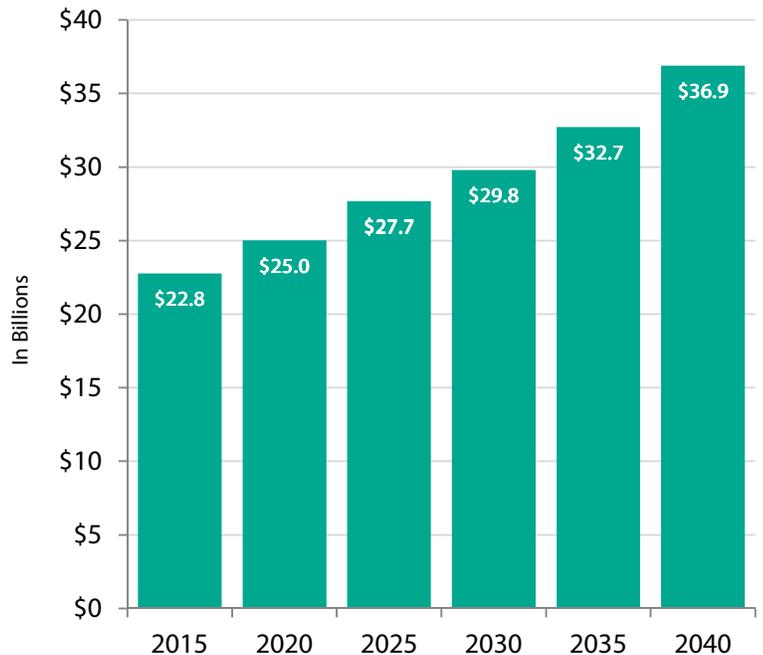
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**Value of freight shipments by Wyoming businesses in 2015, by mode**



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

**The value of Wyoming truck shipments**

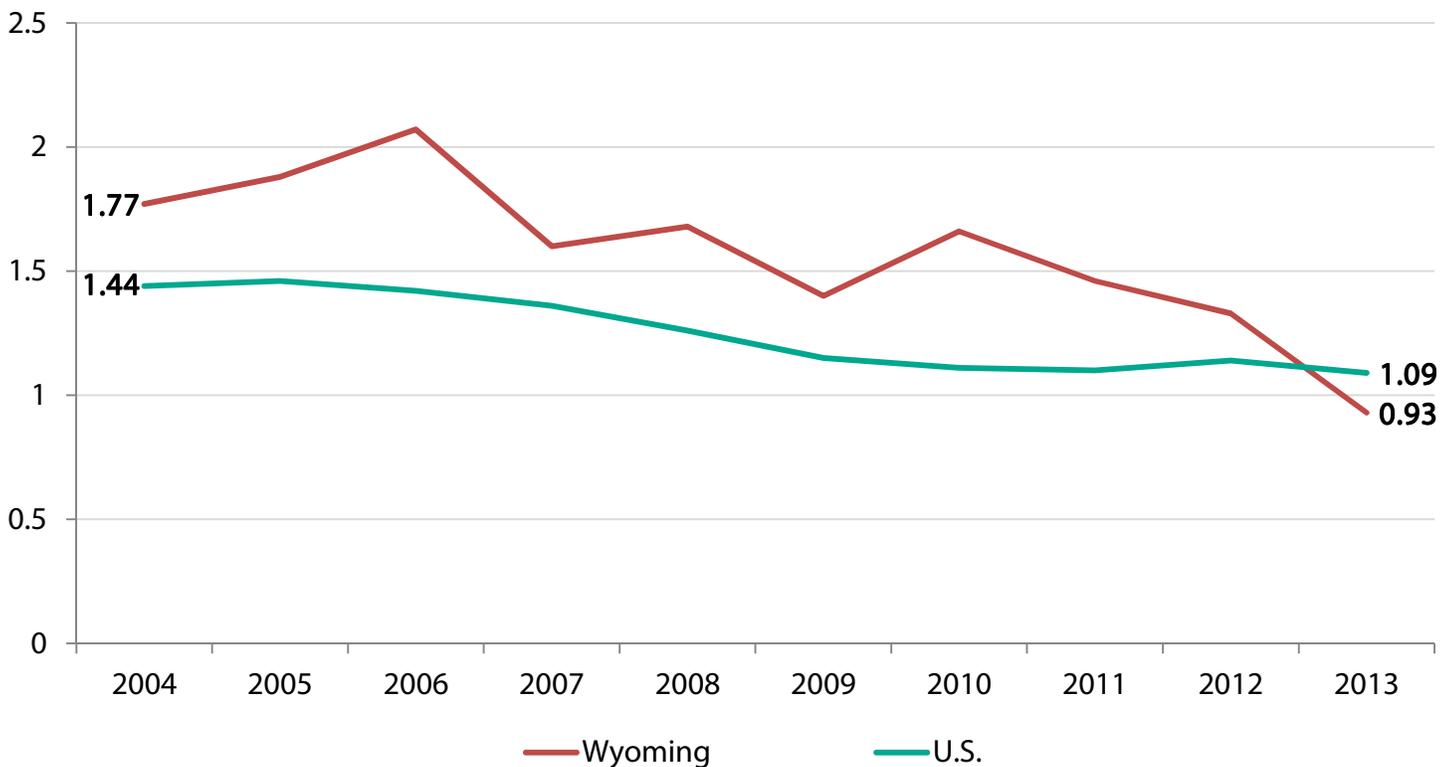


Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Freight Analysis Framework

## WYOMING TRANSPORTATION FACTS—SAFETY

- There were 75 fatal motor vehicle crashes, resulting in 87 deaths in Wyoming during 2013. Motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death and also permanently disabling injuries for young Americans under age 21.
- Of these, 83 percent of fatalities occurred on rural roads and 56 percent occurred on the National Highway System.
- There were 10 aviation incidents being investigated by the National Transportation Safety Board that occurred in Wyoming in 2014, with 4 reported fatalities.
- There were 69 rail accidents or incidents in Wyoming in 2014, with 3 fatalities and 44 injuries, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- There were no transit incidents in 2014.

**Highway fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled**



Source: NHTSA

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THE 2015 U.S.  
TRANSPORTATION  
CONSTRUCTION  
INDUSTRY PROFILE

## METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

The employment estimates for the transportation construction industry are derived from several different sources and have been updated from the original 2012 U.S. Transportation Construction Industry Profile, published in November 2012.

The information includes establishment and employment data for sole proprietorships and businesses identified as relevant to transportation construction and maintenance for highways, bridges, airport runways and terminals, port and waterway facilities, railroads and transit. The total direct employment number for suppliers is calculated using the percentage of an industry's output that is related to transportation construction, based on benchmark national input output tables from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, published in 2007. The private employment data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) and Nonemployer Statistics series. Annual employment and payroll data from the CBP were calculated in July 2015.

For an industry like construction, employment levels in the spring vary significantly from average annual employment. Using data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Situation, we used the CBP data to estimate average annual employment levels in 2014 using the differential between BLS CES employment levels in March 2014 and the average annual CES employment for 2014. The employment is higher for some industries and slightly lower for others. This differential was also used to adjust average annual wages from the CBP. State and local government transportation employment data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual State and Local Government Census. All payroll data has been adjusted for inflation to 2015 dollars using the consumer price index.

Induced employment is calculated according to the same method used by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). In the last detailed calculation of highway jobs in 2007, FHWA estimated that for every \$1 billion invested in highway construction yields 27,823 jobs. Of that total, 13,861 are considered direct jobs for on-site construction and direct and indirect suppliers, and 13,962 jobs are induced. This study uses that same ratio, calculating induced jobs based on our own estimate of direct employment, as described above.

Data on the infrastructure profile is from a variety of sources. The miles of roadway and road conditions are calculated from FHWA's Highway Performance Monitoring System as reported in the 2013 Highway Statistics, which is comprised of data reported by the states and collected by the U.S. Department of Transportation. A road is considered in need of repair if the International Roughness Index (IRI) is above 120 for interstates or above 171 for other principal roadways. Major roadways that are measured using the Present Serviceability Rating (PSR) standard are considered "unacceptable" if the rating is less than 2.5. Interstates, freeways, rural major collectors, urban collectors and urban minor arterials are considered roads eligible for federal aid and are used for calculating the percentage of roads in need of repair.

All bridge information, including conditions, is from FHWA's 2014 National Bridge Inventory. The cost to repair estimates for bridge work are required by FHWA for all structures eligible for the Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program. However, a state may report cost estimates for additional bridges at their discretion.

## METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES (cont'd)

Average commute times and mobility information is from the U.S. Census Bureau. Fatality and crash information is from the national Fatality Accident Reporting System.

State and local tax revenues are estimated using a multiplier based on the ratio of total state and local tax collections for income, payroll and corporate taxes, published by the U.S. Census Bureau, per \$1 of earnings. The federal payroll tax rate is estimated to be 7.65 percent.

The number of airports for each state includes all civil and joint use airports as reported by the Federal Aviation Administration's Administrator's *Fact Book Statistics*. Bus route miles include directional route-miles, defined as the "mileage in each direction over which public transportation vehicles travel while in revenue service." The source is the Federal Transit Administration. Railroad miles and the number of railroads and ports and waterway data are from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics. The total number of waterway facilities includes docks, piers, harbors and ports.

The industry's total economic impact is based on economic multipliers including highway, street and bridge construction, other nonresidential structures, and architectural, engineering and related services from the detailed input-output tables of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The 2015 value of total capital outlays, maintenance and services is estimated using the Federal Highway Administration's Highway Statistics, the Census Bureau's Value of Construction Put in Place, the Economic Census, and other public and private data sources. The definition of services is for road-related expenditures such as snow and ice

removal, landscaping and enhancements, and does not include expenditures for highway patrol or administrative costs.

The data on GDP by industry is from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Industry output data for 2015 was estimated by adjusting the 2014 value for inflation using the consumer price index from the U.S. Department of Labor. The data for country specific GDP is from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database. The information is for current GDP in U.S. dollars.

For additional information, please contact:

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