

Subject	2003 Grade	2009 Grade	Trend	Comments
Wastewater	C-	C	↑	While much progress has been made in the past 5 years, especially in the Metro Atlanta area, the aging infrastructure, the large number of individuals not currently served by public sewers, the significant financial resources needed to upgrade wastewater systems, the shortage of current funding sources, and the additional capacity needed for growth led to the 2009 grade.
Stormwater	D+	D+	↔	Great strides have been made in setting policies and developing plans. The new statewide approach to water resources through watershed management will encourage more efficient and effective application of solutions and intergovernmental cooperation. However, implementation of the plans and procedures have not yet been realized throughout the state and funding for stormwater programs is limited. While many communities are beginning to inventory and assess stormwater infrastructure, most of Georgia's communities are still taking a reactive approach to maintaining and upgrading stormwater infrastructure and meeting applicable water quality requirements. Stormwater utilities are beginning to emerge to address funding on a local level.
Drinking Water	B-	C+	↓	Growth has increased the water demand on the State's 1,731 water systems. The recent drought has reduced revenues which has reduced funding for replacement and rehabilitation of aging distribution systems. The metro Atlanta area water supply demand is expected to double in 30 years, requiring \$27 billion to meet population growth and higher treatment standards. Implementation of conservation and reuse programs will be critical to meet future supply needs.
Energy	B	B-	↓	The cost of electric power for Georgia residents is below the national average. Current power reserves are adequate and Georgia's reserve margin exceeds many areas of the country. However, more dependence on natural gas will put upward pressure on the price of energy. Projections of less than a 15 percent reserve margin after mid-2010, the aging energy infrastructure and the impacts of an uncertain economy on demand led to the final grade. Alternative sources just emerging require government incentives to address capital risk.
Dams	C+	D	↓	Of the 475 "high-hazard" potential dams, those whose failure would cause loss of life, 155 (33%) are considered deficient. There has also been an increasing dam failure analysis backlog, and shortage of funding and programs to assist dam owners in addressing deficiencies. As the population continues to grow, residents will continue to rely heavily on dams for water storage, recreation and flood management.
School Facilities	C	C+	↑	There are 189 public school systems in the state operating over 2,000 schools. Approximately 75 percent of school facilities funding comes from local sources. While there have been numerous SPLOST referendums with a high pass rate, many systems remain without adequate facilities. Improvements are still needed to insure that all schools are conducive to academic achievement. More state funding is needed to supplement local funds.
Transit	D+	D+	↔	Due to the recent large fluctuations in gas prices, riderships in all modes of transit have increased significantly. Convenience and accessibility to a coordinated regional transit network is lacking, largely due to rapid suburban growth and inequitable funding. More collaboration between municipalities, regional and statewide planning, and stable funding sources are needed.
Bridges	C	C-	↓	Over 25 percent of Georgia's 8,970 span bridges have a sufficiency rating below 60 (on a scale from 0 to 100), which amounts to over 2,200 structures. Funding through the gas tax and other revenue sources needs to be increased to facilitate improvements to Georgia's bridges. Many widenings on local, non-state routes are needed to relieve congestion and accommodate present demand.
Airports	B	B+	↑	Statewide sufficient capacity exists to meet Georgia's projected operational demand. Projections for 2021 show that the state will have usage rates well below the Federal Aviation Administration's critical demand/capacity trigger point of 60%. Over 98 percent of Georgia residents are within a 45 minute drive of a Level III airport.
Roads	D+	D+	↔	Funding for roads in Georgia from the motor fuel tax is significantly below the national average. Georgia also has a higher than average fatality rate and congestion issues in large metropolitan areas. Management of the roadway assets has been quite good in spite of inadequate funding; however, the drivability measure is falling and will continue to drop at the current funding levels. The existing roadway capacity can be optimized through increased maintenance and upgrades to traffic technology. Sustainable development mandates the integration of transit and roadway improvements, jointly funded with gas tax revenues and other funding sources.
Solid Waste	C-	C	↑	The state generates over twice the national average of garbage per person per day, yet lags the nation in recycling, composting, and waste-to-energy programs. The Georgia Solid Waste Trust Fund is intended to provide for the costs of a broad range of state waste management programs, including hazardous waste site cleanup, but some of these funds have been diverted by the Georgia Legislature several times since 2000. However, the recent increased focus on education is a step in the right direction.
Parks	N/A	D	N/A	The grade for parks is based on the current condition of the state park system. Georgia ranks as the fourth fastest-growing state in the country but twelfth (of sixteen southern states) in percentage of protected land area. Georgia is only one of fourteen states in the nation without a dedicated fund for parks. Budget cuts and park closures are anticipated during the 2009 Georgia General Assembly.
Georgia's Infrastructure G.P.A. = C Total Investment Needs = \$ 150 Billion (estimated 30 year need)				Categories were evaluated on the basis of condition, capacity, operation and maintenance, funding, future need, public safety and resilience.

2009 ASCE Georgia Infrastructure Report Card

Wastewater	C
Stormwater	D+
Drinking Water	C+
Energy	B-
Dams	D
School Facilities	C+
Transit	D+
Bridges	C-
Airports	B+
Roads	D+
Solid Waste	C
Parks	D