

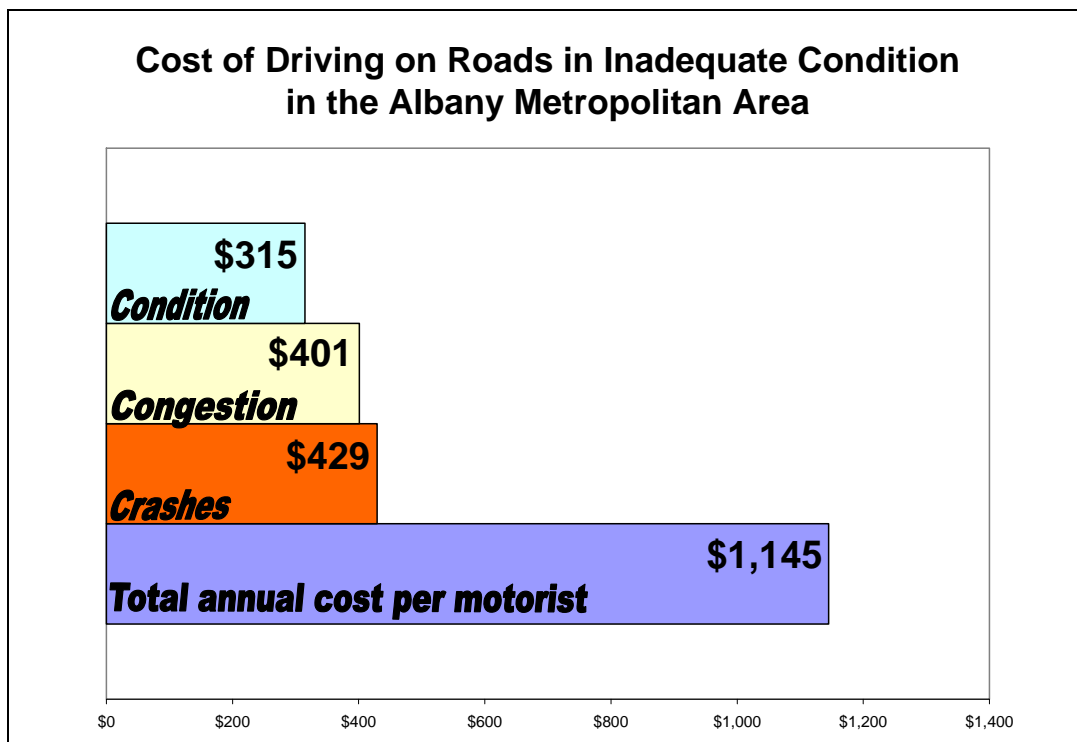
APPENDIX A

ALBANY METRO AREA ROAD AND BRIDGE CONDITIONS, TRAFFIC CONGESTION AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

COST TO ALBANY MOTORISTS OF INADEQUATE ROADS

TRIP estimates that Albany roadways that lack desirable safety features, have inadequate capacity to meet travel demands or have poor pavement conditions, cost the average Albany driver \$1,145 annually in the cost of traffic crashes, additional vehicle operating costs and congestion-related delays.

- Driving on roads in need of repair costs each motorist in the Albany region \$315 annually in extra vehicle operating costs. These costs include accelerated vehicle depreciation, additional repair costs and increased fuel consumption and tire wear.
- Traffic congestion in Albany costs approximately \$401 per driver in lost time and wasted fuel.
- Traffic crashes in Albany in which roadway characteristics were likely a contributing factor cost approximately \$429 per driver annually, including medical costs, lost economic and household productivity, property damage and travel delays.



ROAD CONDITIONS

Nearly half of major roads in the Albany area are in poor or mediocre condition, costing area drivers more than \$300 each year in extra vehicle operating costs.

- Fourteen percent of major roads in the Albany urban area are rated in poor condition. An additional 34 percent of the area's major roads are in mediocre condition. This includes Interstates, highways, connecting urban arterials, and key urban streets that are maintained by state, county or municipal governments.
- Roads rated in poor condition often have significant rutting, potholes or other visible signs of deterioration. Roads in poor condition typically need to be resurfaced or reconstructed. Roads rated in mediocre condition show signs of significant wear and may also have some visible pavement distress. Most pavements in mediocre condition can be repaired by resurfacing, but some may need more extensive reconstruction to return them to good condition.
- Just 33 percent of major roads in the Albany area are in good condition. A desirable goal for state and local organizations responsible for road maintenance is to keep 75 percent of major roads in good condition.

BRIDGE CONDITIONS

Twenty-seven percent of bridges in the Albany area are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

- Three (3.2) percent of the 535 bridges in the Albany area are rated as structurally deficient, showing significant deterioration to decks and other major components.
- Twenty-three (23.4) percent of the 535 bridges in the Albany area are functionally obsolete. These bridges no longer meet modern design standards for safety features such as lane widths or alignment with connecting roads or are no longer adequate for the volume of traffic being carried.
- Bridge deficiencies have an impact on mobility and safety. Restrictions on vehicle weight may cause many vehicles – especially emergency vehicles, commercial trucks, school buses and farm equipment – to use alternate routes to avoid these bridges. Narrow bridge lanes, inadequate clearances and poorly aligned bridge approaches reduce traffic safety. Redirected trips lengthen travel time, waste fuel and reduce the efficiency of the local economy.

CONGESTION

Traffic congestion in Albany is a growing burden, hampering mobility for individuals and businesses and impeding the region's economic development.

- In 2007, 35 percent of urban highways in the Albany metro area were congested, carrying traffic volumes that result in significant rush hour delays.
- The average Albany driver loses 19 hours per year due to traffic congestion according to the Texas Transportation Institute's (TTI) 2009 Annual Urban Mobility Report.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Improving safety features on Albany roads and highways would likely result in a decrease in traffic fatalities in the area.

- In 2008, 28 people were killed in traffic crashes in the Albany metro area.
- Albany's fatality rate per 100,000 population was 6.2 in 2008. This was slightly lower than the statewide average of 6.3.
- Where appropriate, highway improvements can reduce traffic fatalities and accidents while improving traffic flow to help relieve congestion. Such improvements include removing or shielding obstacles; adding or improving medians; adding rumble strips, wider lanes, wider and paved shoulders; upgrading roads from two lanes to four lanes; and better road markings and traffic signals.