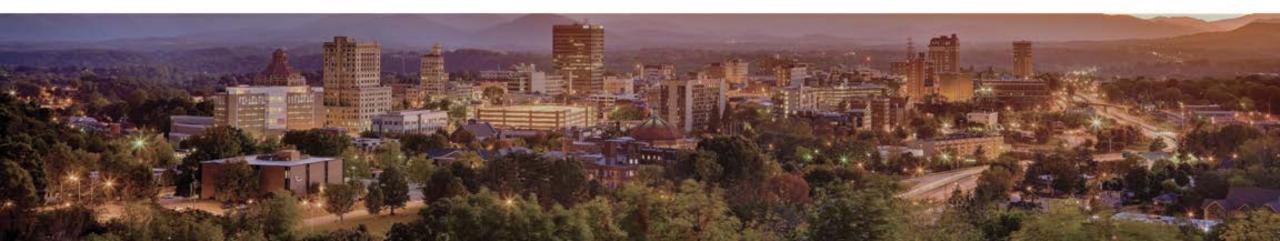




NCAMPO Conference | May 11, 2016

Freight, the FAST Act and State and Regional Planning Efforts in North Carolina



Agenda

- FAST Act freight provisions
- Overview of State and Regional freight planning efforts
 - NC Freight Plan
 Paula Dowell, Cambridge Systematics
 - Greater Charlotte Regional Freight Plan Jessica Hill, Centralina COG
 - Triad Regional Freight Plan Mark Kirstner, PART
 - Triangle Regional Freight Plan Joe Bryan, WSP|Parsons Brinckerhoff
- Roundtable discussion & questions



FAST Act Freight Provisions

- Establishes the National Highway Freight Program (NHFP) to enhance efficient movement of goods on the National Highway Freight Network (NHFN)
- Requires establishment of the NHFN, consisting of the following components:
 - Primary Highway Freight System (PHFS)
 - Critical Rural and Urban Freight Corridors
 - Portions of the Interstate System that are not part of the PHFS
- National funding for the NHFP
 - Deducted from the States' base apportionments
 - Proportional to each State's share of total FY 2015 highway apportionments



NHFP Key Goals

- Investing in improvements that strengthen economic competitiveness, reduce congestion, reduce the cost of freight transportation, improve reliability, and increase productivity
 - Rural and urban areas
 - Improving the state of good repair, efficiency and productivity of the NHFN

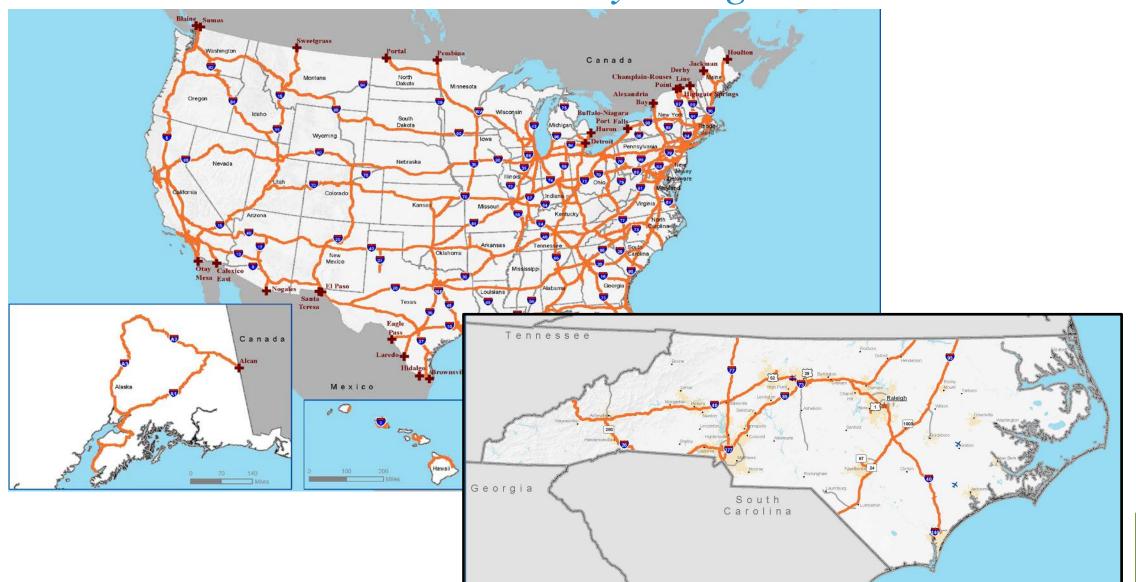
- Improving State flexibility to support multi-State corridor planning and address highway freight connectivity
- Reducing the environmental impacts of freight movement on the NHFN



Specific to North Carolina...

- \$167M in formula freight funds, averaging \$33M per year
- Formula funds useable on network with three components:
 - Primary highway freight system
 - 1,034 miles of interstates and intermodal connectors
 - Critical Rural Freight Corridors
 - 207 miles statewide, designated by NCDOT
 - Critical Urban Freight Corridors
 - 103 miles statewide generally designated by MPOs in consultation with NCDOT

National Primary Freight Network





FASTLANE Program

Project requirements

- Mostly shovel-ready projects
- \$100M minimum project size requirement
- Construction can start 18 months from obligation
- Set asides 25% for rural, 10% for small projects
- \$25M minimum grant; \$5M minimum for small projects

Eligible projects

- Highway freight projects carried out on the NHFN
- Highway or bridge projects carried out on the National Highway System
- Rail-highway grade crossing or grade-separation projects
- Freight intermodal, rail and port projects



State Freight Plan Requirements

- Requires state freight plans in order to obligate NHFP funding
 - Must include 5-year investment plan with priority projects, approximating a 5-year adjustable freight STIP
 - Must identify use of formula freight funds
 - Project list may be updated more often than 5-year state plan cycle
- Establishment of a Freight Advisory Committee (FAC) encouraged (NC has one!)
- Complete by December 2017



FAST Act & Freight Planning in MPOs

- Emphasizes coordination with State Freight Plan
- Core freight network to be defined in MPO plans will guide recommendations for Critical Urban Freight Corridors – and some Rural

- Projects on the state's portion of the NPFN will be eligible for inclusion in freight STIP
- Potential FASTLANE grant opportunities



Overview of State and Regional freight planning efforts



10 Transportation



NC State Freight Plan

Presented by:

Paula Dowell, Ph.D.

NCAMPO Conference May 11. 2016





NC Freight Planning Efforts

- 2008: Statewide Logistics Plan
- 2011: Seven Portals Study- Economic development focus
- 2012: NC Maritime Strategy
- 2012: Governor's Logistics Task Force report
- 2012: 2040 Statewide Transportation Plan
- 2015: Statewide Rail Plan
- → 2016-2017: NC State Freight Plan





Key Work Tasks

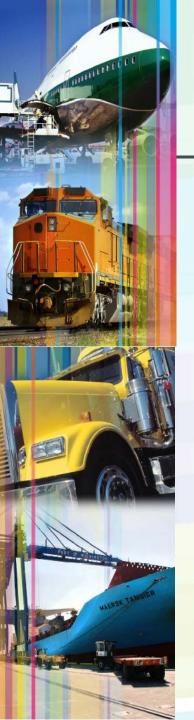
Stakeholder Outreach NC Freight Network Assessment

Supply Chain and Logistics Profile

Strategies and Recommendations

Final Plan and Training





Final Freight State Plan

- Sets specific multimodal transportation goals, strat-egies, and actions that will contribute to increased North Carolina jobs, improved economic competi-tiveness, and enhanced quality of life;
- Provides clear, compelling freight-specific recom-mendations that support the 25-year vision and addresses the criteria in the STI prioritization process;
- Offers strategies for helping elected officials, taxpayers and voters, and the general public better understand the value of freight transportation investments and their economic benefits; and
- Positions North Carolina to capitalize on FAST Act funding opportunities





Schedule

- Data Collection and Stakeholder Outreach On-going
- Needs Assessment Sept 2016
- Supply Chain and Economic Analysis Nov 2016
- Recommendation and Performance Measure April 2017
- Final Plan July 2017



Challenges and Opportunities

Reliable data

- Private sector freight billing data
- GPS data

Uncertainty of freight futures

- Alternative forecasts
- Scenario analysis

Making it relevant

- Business case for freight investments
- Outward facing document

Transportation funding

- STI process and scoring
- FASTLANE grants



Stakeholder Outreach

- Freight Advisory Committee
- Board of Transportation
 - » Economic development and Intergovernmental relations committee
 - State freight plan subcommittee
- Regional agencies
 - » MPOs
 - » RPOs
- Freight/Industry stakeholders

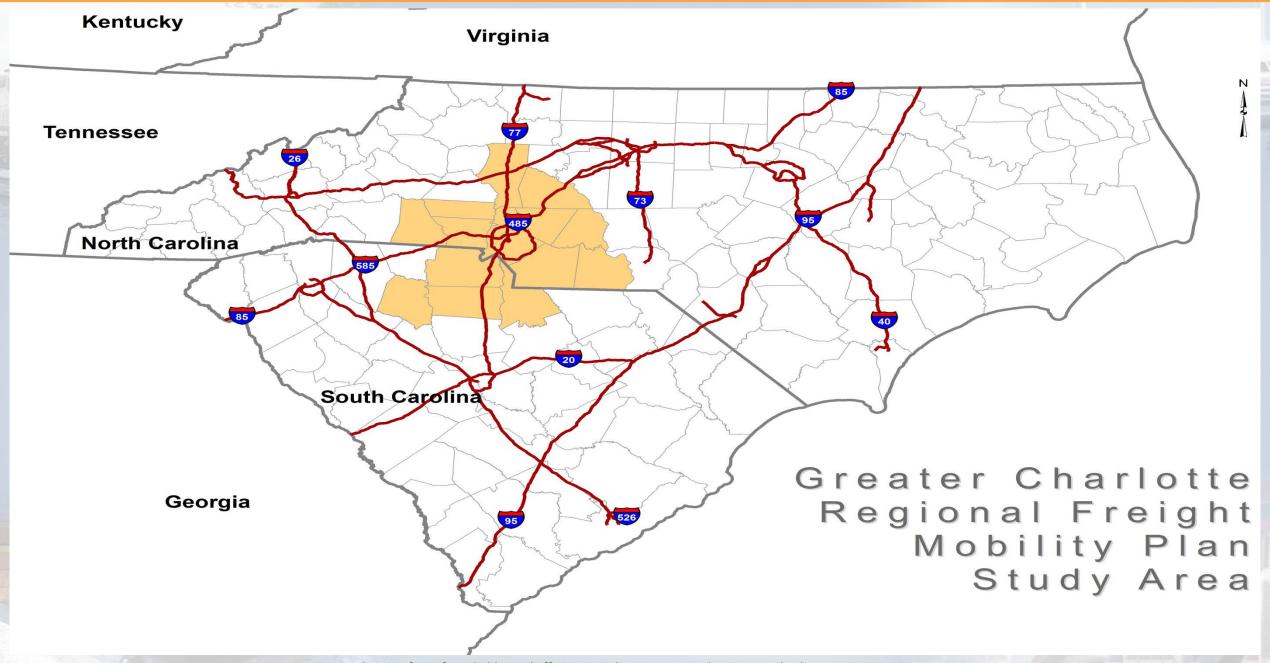


Freight Industry Stakeholders

- Shippers key industries across the state
- Carriers multimodal
- Service providers freight forwarders, 3PLs, brokers
- Developers private and public sector
- Associations representatives of private industries

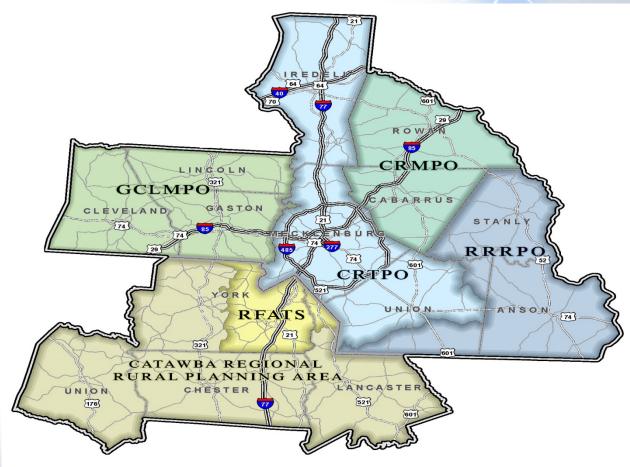
GREATER CHARLOTTE REGIONAL FREIGHT MOBILITY PLAN OVERVIEW

May 11, 2016



Project Partners

- 6 Transportation Planning Organizations
- NC & SC Department of Transportations
- Federal Highway Administration
- US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration
- Local Governments & Economic Developme Commissions
- NC State Ports Authority
- Private Sector



Plan Development Approach & Activities

Existing Conditions

Bottlenecks

Commodity Flows

O-D Analysis and Freight Corridors

Network Identification

Economic Impacts

Truck Parking

Land Use, Facility, Infrastructure & Regulatory Gaps

Existing Land Uses

Regional Freight Land Use Policies and Regulations

Truck Parking Capacity and Needs

Road/Rail Network Corridor Demand **Best Practices**

Technology Trends

Safety and Security

Public Private Partnerships

Stakeholder Engagement

Prioritizing Regional Needs

Bottlenecks & LOS

Pavement/Bridge Conditions

High Crash Location

Economic Opportunity

Rail/Truck Grade Crossings

Intermodal Connections

Performance Measures

Goals Addressed

Freight Impacted, Related or Focused

Quantifiable and Trackable

Greater Charlotte Regional Freight Mobility Plar

Major Challenges & Opportunities for the Project Region

Support Long-term Economic Development

Attract new businesses & support existing businesses

Capitalize on Existing Assets & Strategic Advantages

- 3 Interstates, 6 rail lines, International Airport & Air Cargo Center
- 164 Million US & Canadian Consumers, & 55 of the top 100 metro areas with 650 miles of Charlotte region*

Collaboration & Coordination

- 2 DOTs, 6 MPOs/RPOs, 14 Counties, and city/town/businesses
- Urban, suburban & rural communities issues & needs
- Private Sector & Public Sector issues & needs

Major Challenges & Opportunities of the Planning Process

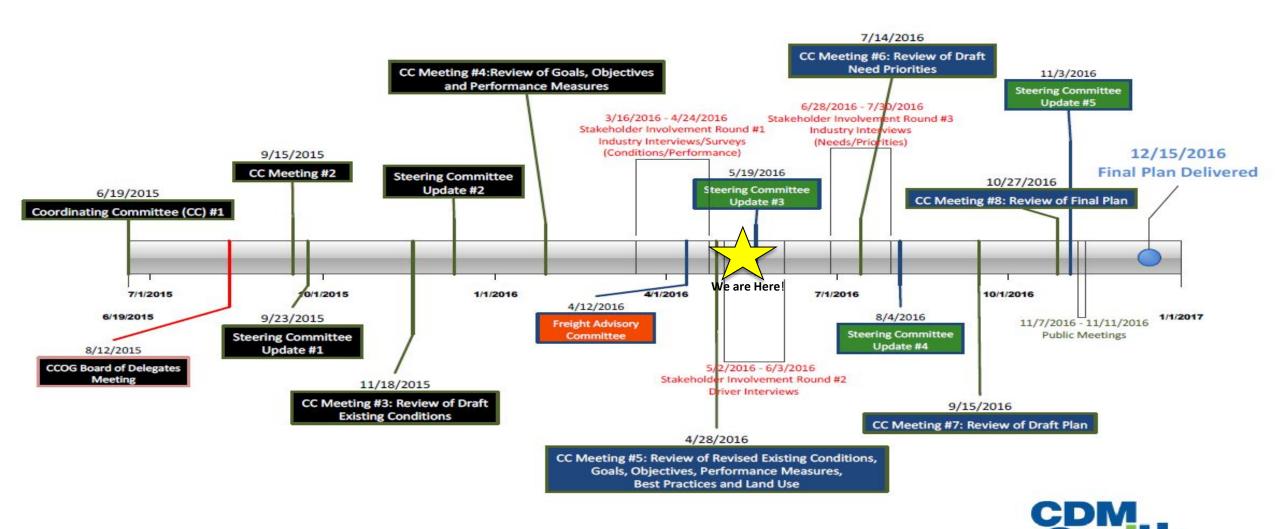
- Engagement of the Private Sector
 - Making the case & getting the foot in the door
- Buy-in and Action from Implementing Agencies
 - MPOs/RPOs and local governments
- High quality, current data
 - 2012 FAF Data and the Economic Recession
- Fundraising to pay the bill
 - Public sector, Private sector, and grants
- Comprehensive, long-term, regional-scale plan
 - Improve decision-making, efficiency of time and costs, and greater on-the-ground results



Greater Charlotte Regional Freight Mobility Plan

Committee and Stakeholder Engagement

DRAFT Revised Plan Moving Forward (as of March 28, 2016)



Piedmont triad freight study

NCAMPO May 12, 2016







Burlington-Graham Metropolitan Planning Organization











Piedmont Triad Freight Study

- Freight facilities database
- Freight survey data collection

Phase 1

Phase 2

- Develop advanced freight model
- Integrate with existing PTRM

- Travel diary data collection
- Estimate freight model with local data

Phase 3

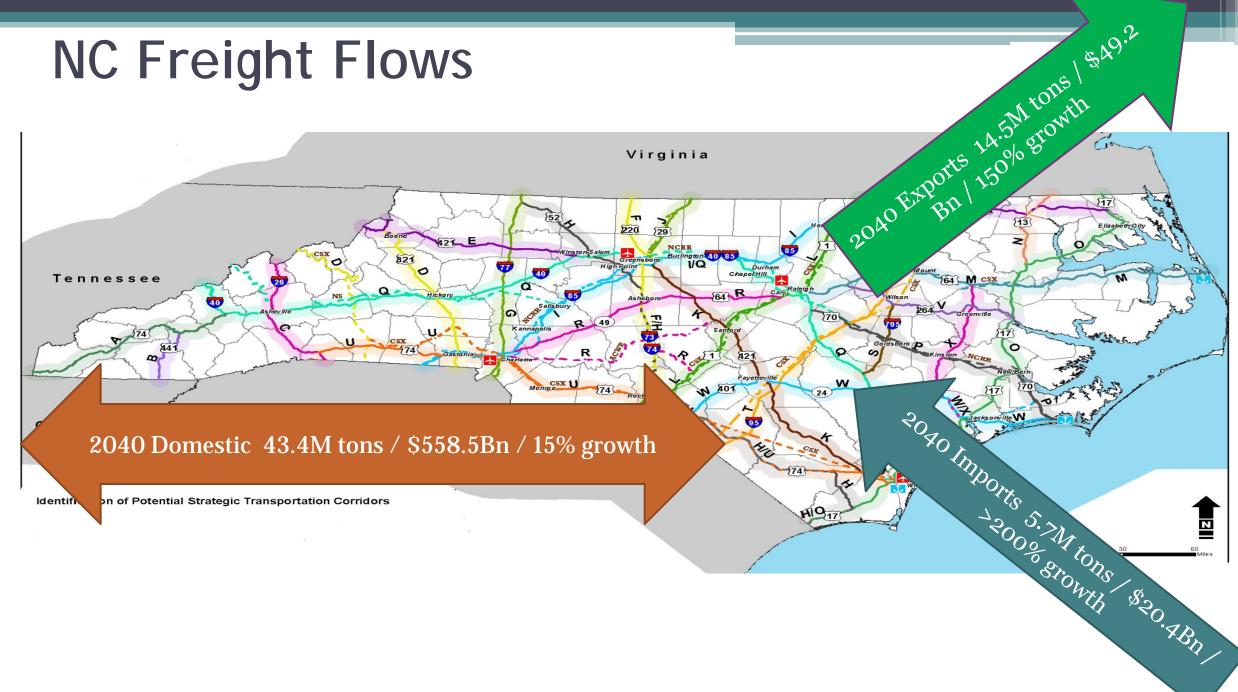
SHRP2 C20

- Competitive grant process
- Freight Demand Modeling and Data Improvement
- Road map for improved freight data sets and freight modeling practices
- Triad will receive national recognition this effort and will lay the groundwork for helping others

Freight and the Triad

- Goods movement and the economy
- Considering Freight in Transportation Planning
- Role of Freight in the Triad
 - One of the worlds largest transportation and logistics clusters
 - Region is growing through diversification
 - I-85/I-40 gateway to major hubs in the north and south
 - Some of the highest truck flows in North Carolina
- Region is taking bold steps to understand freight and logistics

NC Freight Flows

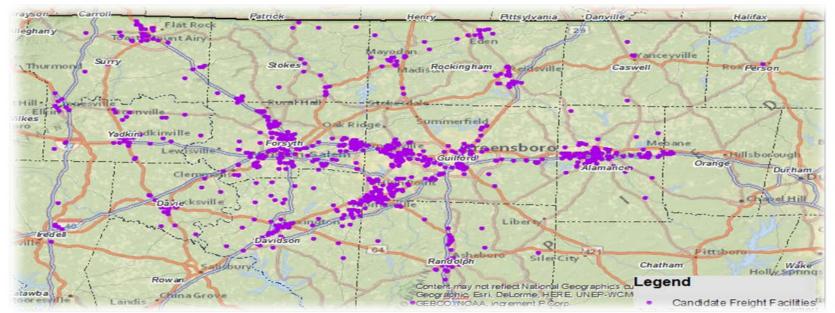


Piedmont Together

- Goal 1: More transportation choices through the development of safe, reliable and economical transportation infrastructure and services
 - Objective 1 Establish an enhance a robust network of multimodal transportation choices at the statewide, regional, county and municipal
 - Objective 2 Conduct local research and education on the benefits of a multimodal regional network.
- Goal 2: Maintain and enhance the region's competitive edge as a freight transportation and logistics hub on the Eastern Seaboard
 - Objective 1 Develop a comprehensive vision for freight infrastructure in the region.
 - Objective 2 Develop a multimodal freight network strategy in the region designed to create, protect and maintain transport links, connecting intermodal facilities and appropriate modes, both public and private.
 - Objective 3 Maintain a low level of traffic congestion in the region along Unlimited Truck Routes.
 - Objective 4 Expand logistics education and career opportunities for the Piedmont Triad workforce.

Freight Facilities Database

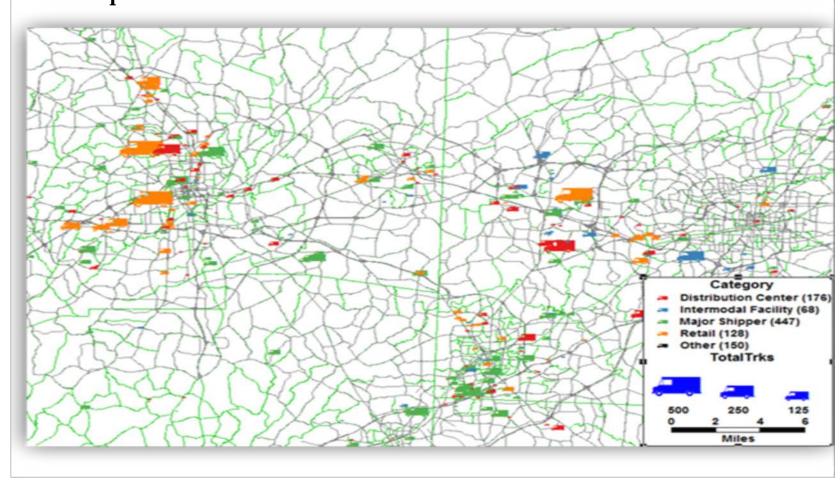
- 968 Facilities classified by type
 - Distribution center, intermodal facility, major shipper, retail
- Basic information available for most facilities
 - NAICS classification code, number of truck bays, primary commodity



Database Benefits

Freight facilities by category scaled by

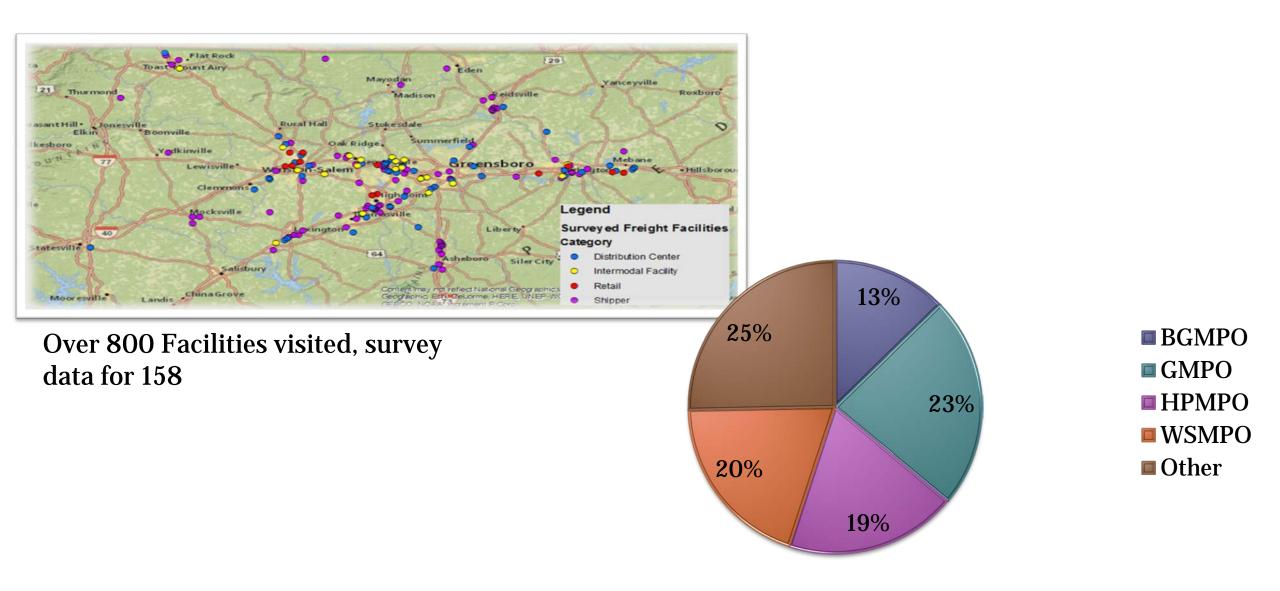
estimated Truck trips

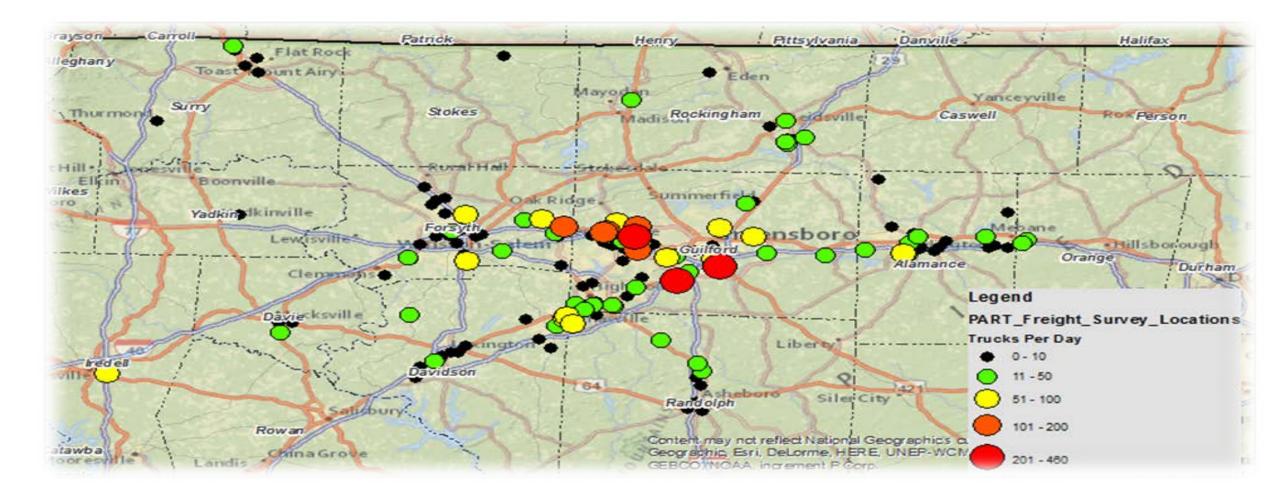


Example Data Record

RecordID	2775
County	Iredell
Туре	Warehouse
Category	Distribution Cen
PTRM_NAICS_Group	Retail
FT_Empl	75
Bldg_SF	24000
TrkBays	0
IB_Comm1	Scrap metal
IB_Comm2	
IB_Comm3	
OB_Comm	Prcessed scrap metal
DailyTrk	80
Cntainer	20.00%
Conv5axl	50.00%
SingUnit	5.00%
Del_Vans	20.00%
OtherTrk	5.00%

Survey Results





Existing Patterns

- Highest concentration of freight facilities in Guildford County followed by Forsyth and Alamance
- By Classification:
 - Major Shipper (~55%)
 - Distribution Centers (~21%)
 - Retail (~16%)
 - Intermodal (~8%) highest average number of truck trips
- Strong relationships:
 - Building square footage and average truck trips
 - Number of truck bays and average truck trips
- Freight facilities tend to cluster

Piedmont Triad Freight Study

- Freight facilities database
- Freight survey data collection

Phase 1

Phase 2

- Develop advanced freight model
- Integrate with existing PTL

- Travel diary data collection
- Estimate freight model with local data

NCDOT FY 16 \$60,000 FY 17 \$150,000 Working on Scope of Work 3

Take Home Message

What we have

Freight focused information system

Big picture benefit

Used to inform land use planning, transportation planning, and project prioritization

Specific applications

Clusters

Estimate truck trips

Project prioritization

Inform land use and rezoning decisions

Identify characteristics supporting freight clusters

Investigate freight

What comes next

Policy scenario analysis

Mode choice

Understanding of dynamics between congestion and freight

Impacts of land use decisions

Phase I Lessons Learned

- Google Earth is a great tool to verify company names, number of loading docks etc.
- The best to collect data is to go the company and request to speak with someone.

Phase II Develop and Integrate Advanced Freight Model into PTRM

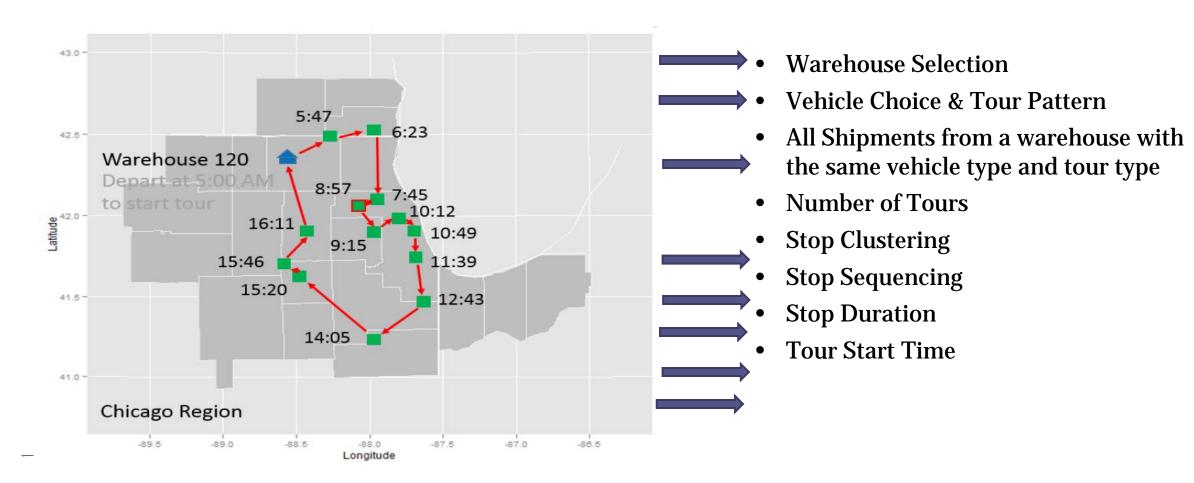
		Projected	Projected
TASK	Task Name	Start Time	Finish Time
1.a	Project Management Plan	12/10/2015	1/26/2016
1.b	Input Data Assessment	12/10/2015	1/26/2016
1.c	Model Support Data Development	3/30/2016	5/24/2016
1.d	Update Model Network	3/30/2016	5/24/2016
2.a	Develop Detailed Freight Tour Framework	1/30/2016	2/2/2016
2.b	Develop Regional Freight Truck-Touring Model	2/3/2016	3/29/2016
2.c	Develop Regional Commercial Vehicle Touring Model	2/3/2016	3/29/2016
2.d	Develop Long Distance Freight Model	2/3/2016	3/29/2016
2.e	Freight Model Report	4/4/2016	5/24/2016
3.a	Update Model Skimming Procedure	4/27/2016	6/7/2016
3.b	Replace Existing Freight Components	6/8/2016	8/9/2016
4.a	Update Tour Model to Targets	6/8/2016	8/9/2016
4.b	Model Validation	8/10/2016	9/13/2016
5	Freight Model Forecasting/Guidelines	4/4/2016	6/7/2016
6	Future Model Sensitivity Tests	9/14/2016	10/04/2016
7a	Final Report	9/4/2016	11/08/2016
7b	Model Training and PTRMv5 delivery	11/9/2016	11/10/2016

Freight Truck Touring Model Framework



- Model of local freight delivery to businesses
- Includes medium and heavy vehicles
- Estimated using Texas Commercial Vehicle Survey, and initially implemented in Chicago for FHWA and CMAP
- Transferred and currently being calibrated and validated for the Baltimore region by RSG, with the addition of intermediate stop models

Freight Truck Touring Model Sequence

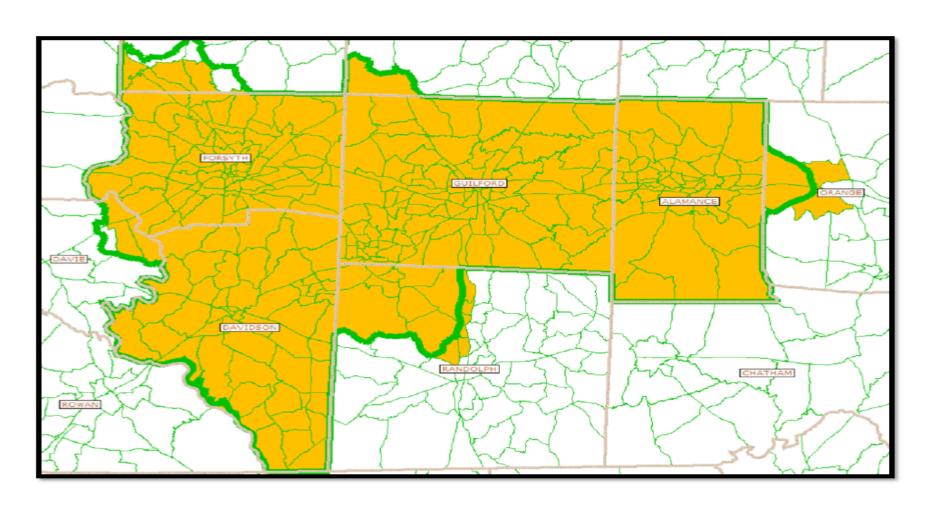


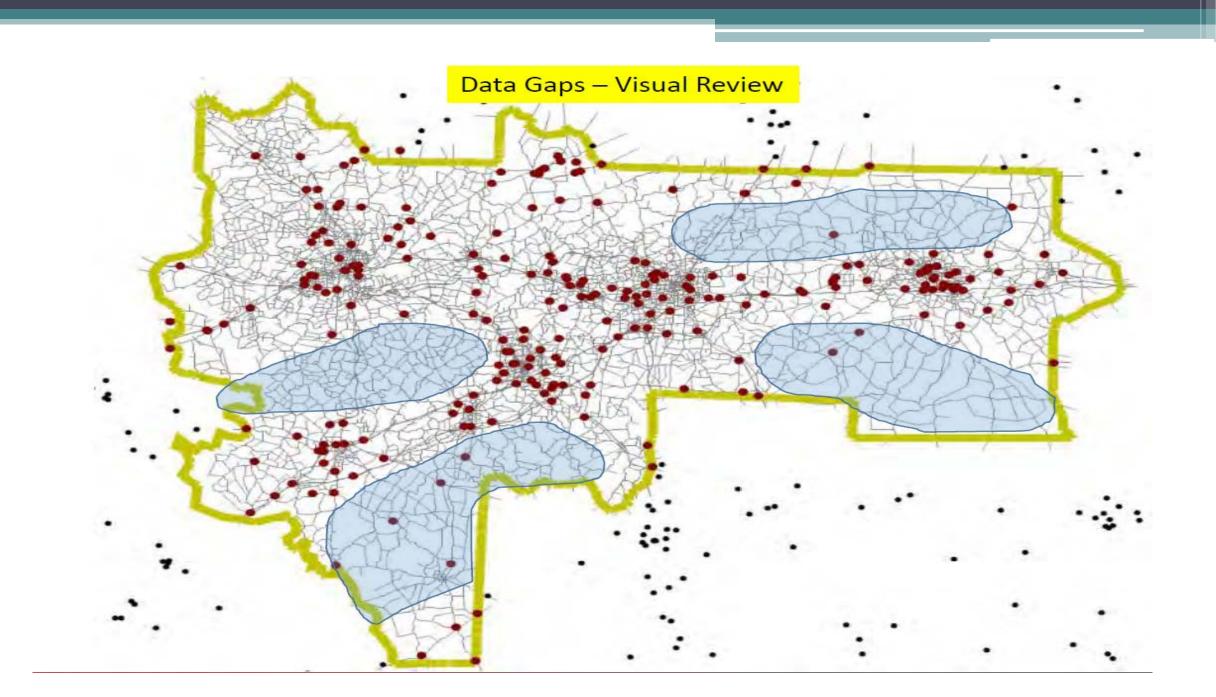
Commercial Vehicle Model Frame Work

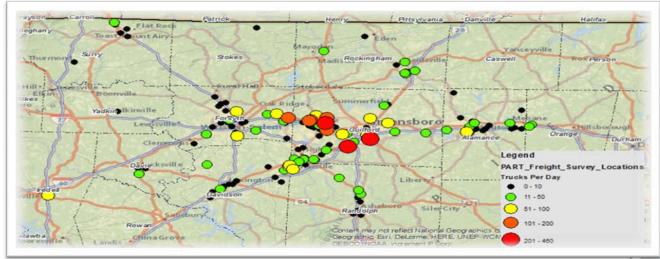


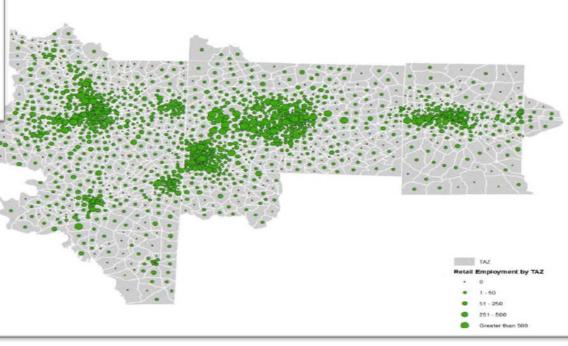
- Model of local commercial vehicle movement all tours except for freight delivery to businesses
- Includes service calls and residential delivery by light, medium, and heavy vehicles
- Similar concept to tour building to the freight truck touring model
- Estimated using Ohio Establishment Survey data
- Currently being calibrated and validated for the Baltimore region by RSG

Statewide Model vs. PTRM

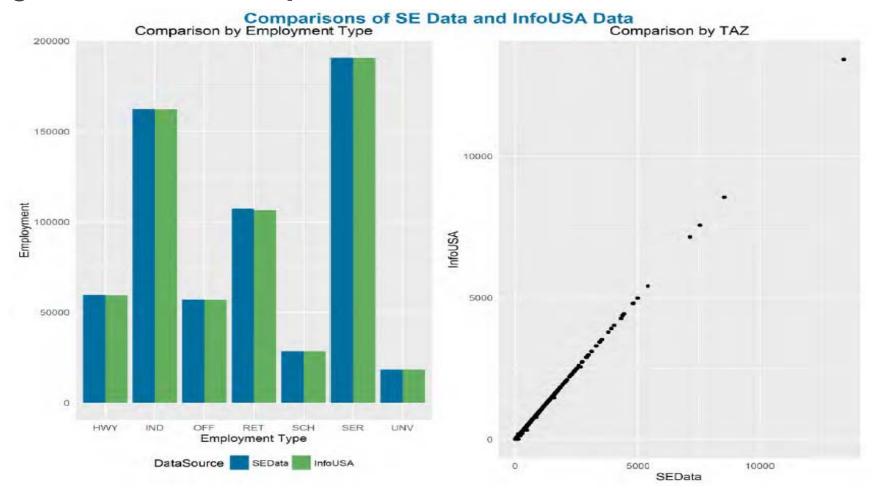






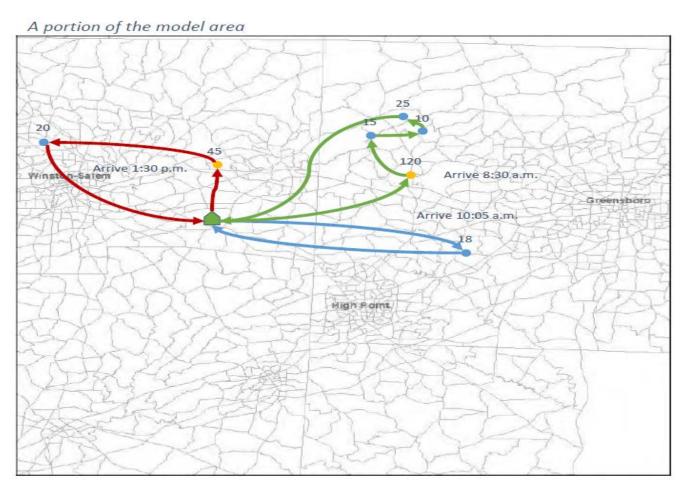


Employment Comparison Results





Stop Sequencing Arrival



Phase II Lessons Learned (so far)

- NCDOT traffic survey is willing to work with us to pilot more comprehensive truck data.
- Third party data is scarce.





TRIANGLE REGIONAL FREIGHT PLAN





NCAMPO Meeting

May, 2016













CURRENT FREIGHT PLANNING ACTIVITIES

- Preparing first comprehensive, multimodal freight study for the Triangle Region
- Completing Fall 2016, with recommendations for 2045 joint Metropolitan Transportation Plan
- Partnership of Capital Area MPO, Durham-Chapel Hill-Carrboro MPO, and NC DOT
- Steering Committee includes Triangle J COG, RDU Airport, NC Railroad, NC Trucking Association, Regional Transportation Alliance
- Overall purpose: guide policy and investment to address the needs of industry and people, within overarching regional goals for safety, equity, livability, sustainability, and economic productivity



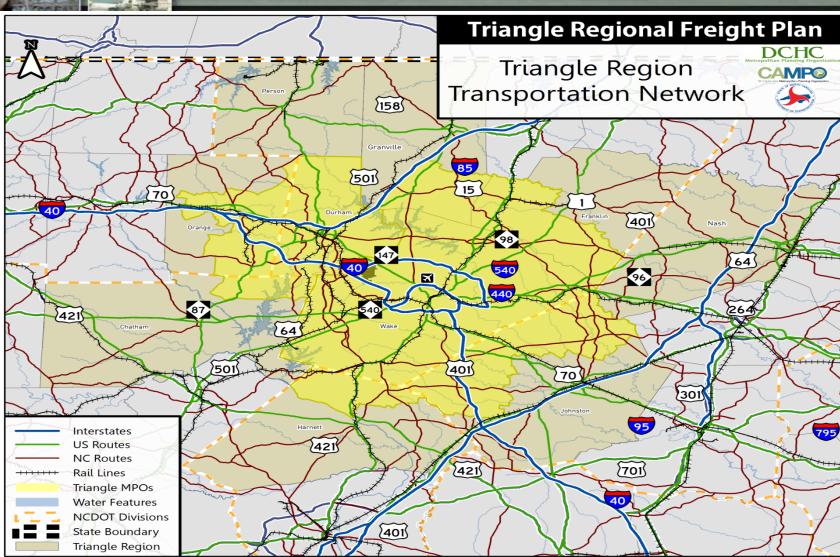








TRIANGLE REGION



8 counties, in whole or part (10 in analysis)











CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

- Accommodate major population growth while retaining attractive qualities and livability of region
- Prepare for strongly positive economic outlook with distinct demands
- Address major freight reliability challenges in heart of region
- Anticipate major shifts: home delivery, CSX intermodal hub





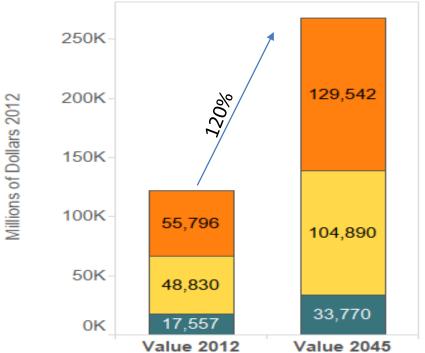






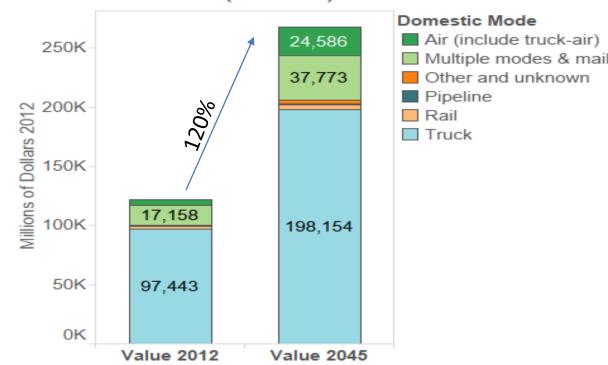
2045 FORECAST NEW VALUE (Δ): 69% Truck, 14% Air, 51% Outbound

Millions of Dollars 2012 - 2045 (nominal)









Freight Analysis Framework 4.1, in current dollars













STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- Public workshops
- Regional Freight Stakeholders Advisory Committee: industry, modes, development
- Stakeholder interviews and forums
- Surveying via associations









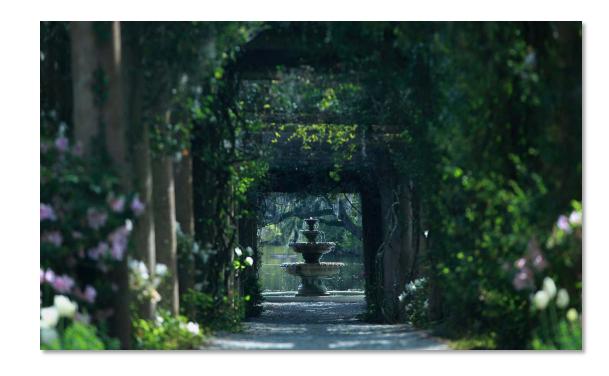




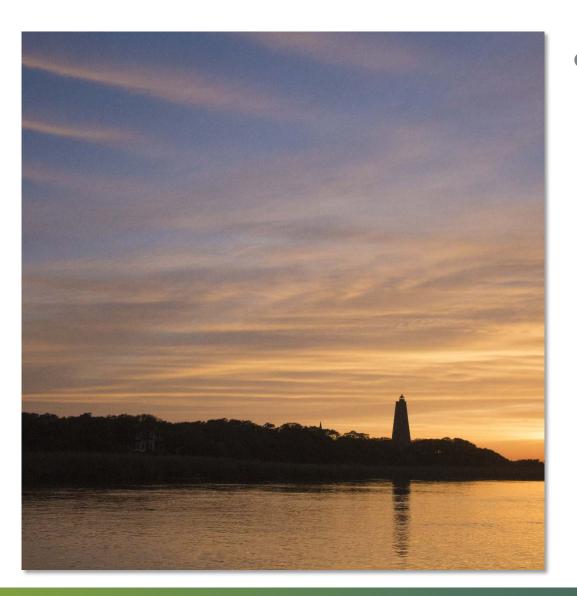
 What are your major challenges and opportunities related to your freight planning activities?



 How are you engaging stakeholders in your freight planning activities?

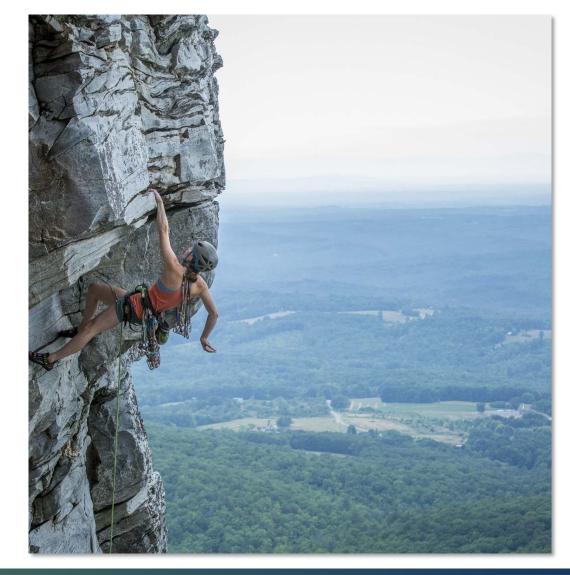






 What is your region's approach to identifying Critical Urban Freight Corridors and what data will you use?

 Who is participating on your Freight Advisory Committee and what was your rationale for establishing the representation included on this committee?



Other questions?



THANK YOU!



